North Plainfield Weekly Review.

VOL. 3—NO. 43. NORTH PLAINFIELD, N. J., SATURDAY, JANUARY 10, 1903. PRICE 3 CENTS

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Brief Bits About Many Matters of Local Interest.

Unity Lodge, No. 102, Knights of Pythias, installed officers Thursday evening.

Wetumpkah Tribe, No. 229, I.O.R.M., elected officers at their meeting, Thursevening.

Ten candidates were initiated in Oriental Court, No. 14, Jr. O. U. M., last evening.

The Plainfield Medical Society gave a banquet at Hotel Rosell Wednesday evening.

The second number of the Plainfield High School paper, the Oracle, is out this week.

Dunbar Wright will lecture this evening at the Casino for the benefit of Muhlenberg Hospital.

Court Watchung, Independent Order of Foresters, installed their recently elected officers Thursday evening.

According to the new State law, pupils can enter the High Schools during the first week of the various terms.

The First and City National Banks and the Plainfield Trust Company will hold their annual elections Tuesday afternoon, January 13.

Freedom Commandery, No. 5, K. G. E., of N. J., was instituted in I. C. T. Hall last evening by Assistant General A. L. Clark and staff, of Trenton.

A package sociable will be held in the Parish House of the Grace Episcopal Church this evening under the auspices of the Swedish Lutheran members.

An organ recital will be held in Grace M. E. Church, this borough, Tuesday evening, January 20. A silver offering will be received to be applied to the church fund.

The Sunday Schools of the First M. E. Church and of Monroe Avenue Church, of Plainfield, united [illegible]

Under the [illegible] Society of the First M. E. Church, of Plainfield, Prof. Edward Howard Griggs will give six lectures on Goethe's Faust, in February and March. The date of the first lecture is February 19, at 3.45 p. m.

Mayor Jenkins of Plainfield has made the following appointments for the year: As members of the Board of Health, Charles J. Frisk and Dr. B. Van D. Hedges to succeed themselves, and Charles H. Dunham to succeed H. A. Weber whose term had expired. Albert H. Atterbury was appointed as commissioner of appeal for three years, to succeed himself, and Craig A. Marsh was reappointed Corporation Counsel for one year. Leonard Waldo was appointed director of the Public Library and Reading Room to fill out the unexpired term of the late E. C. Perkins, and Dr. C. B. Lufburrow was appointed city physician to succeed Dr. J. H. Carmen.

NEWS FROM WATCHUNG.

Gerald Underhill has about ten men employed cutting 200 cords of wood.

The Progressive Euchre Club will soon re-organize.

A party of young people from this place attended a progressive euchre party at George Wykoff's, Netherwood. First ladies prize was won by Vinna McCord. Gentleman's prize by F. Gunn, and the booby prizes by Mrs. McCord and J. Kinney.

North Plainfield High School Boy Honored.

At a meeting of the Pastime Athletic Club of Jersey City, last Saturday, H. C. Brose, a High School boy of this borough was elected vice-president of the club.

To Observe Forty Hours Devotion.

The forty hours devotion will be observed in St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church, this borough, commencing tomorrow morning, at 10.30 o'clock, when a solemn high mass will be chanted. Rev. Father Miller, priest of the church, will be the celebrant, Rev. Father Breman, of Trenton, will be the Deacon, and Rev. Father Turrell will be sub-deacon.

The choir will render [illegible] with Mass and other music.

Negro Candidate Turned Down.

A Plainfield news item to the Newark Evening News says that in the appointment of Dr. Charles Lufburrow as city physician, keen disappointment was caused to the nergo Republican voters in Plainfield, who, backed by friends of Senator John Kean, presented a petition to Mayor Olin L. Jenkins, asking that one of their number be named. Dr. Jesse Anderson was the negro candidate. He was the president of the colored organization which lined up for Joseph Cross, of Elizabeth, as against W. N. Runyon, of this city, in the campaign for the State Senatorial nomination. The local administration follows the leadership of Congressman Fowler.

MILKMEN MUST HAVE PERMITS.

North Plainfield Borough Board of Health Pass Ordinance.

At a meeting of the North Plainfield Borough Board of Health last Monday night a supplement to the Code of Ordinances as revised January 7, 1901, concerning milk supply was adopted, and will be known as Ordinance XVI. The ordinance will be found in full elsewhere in this week's issue or the REVIEW.

Hereafter all milkmen selling or delivering milk in this borough must first obtain a permit for such sale or delivery, and pay the sum of two dollars. They must also have the name of the person, firm, association or corporation selling or delivering the milk plainly lettered on each side of their wagon, also the number of the permit.

For a violation of this ordinance the sum of thirty dollars, and costs of suit, will be demanded for each offence.

Library Institute to be Held Next Month.

Under the auspices of the New Jersey Library Association, a library institute will be held in Plainfield, February 6.

The committee to arrange the program consists of Miss E. C. Adams, librarian Public Library, Plainfield; J. C. Dana, librarian Public Library, Newark; and Miss J. M. Campbell, librarian Public Library, Passaic.

Jerusalem Masons Install.

Jerusalem Lodge, No. 26, F. and A.M. installed the following officers Tuesday evening: Worshipful Master, James Stafford; senior warden, R. A. Osman; treasurer, C. H. Rugg; secretary, Edw. Nelson; senior deacon, George J. Caskey; junior deacon, Robert Reif; chaplain, Garfield Pike; senior steward, Joseph Blimm; junior steward, Stephen Van Horn; tiler, Caspar Boisterte.

Installation of Veterans and Their Wives

Antietam Camp, Union Veterans U[illegible] on and the auxiliary, the Woman's Veteran Relief Association, held a joint installation of officers Wednesday evening [illegible] dent, Mrs. Hancock and staff.

Music and refreshments followed the installation.

Knights of the Golden Eagle Install and Hold Reception.

At the installation of officers of Freedom Castle, No. 42, Knights of the Golden Eagle, Tuesday evening, delegations from Castles in New Brunswick, Somerville, Annandale and Philadelphia were present.

District Grand Chief F. W. Powelson and staff, of Somerville, officiated at the installation.

Items From Proctor's.

James R. Wilson, who resigned as leading man of the Fifth Avenue Stock Co., to assume the leading role in "Audrey," will return to the F. F. Proctor fold as leading man at the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, in company of which Adelaide Keim will continue as leading lady. Ned Howard Fowler will be transferred to leading business at the Fifty-eight Street Theatre.

Many celebrated plays are scheduled for revival by the Proctor Stock Co., during the first months of the new year. Among the number may be mentioned "Fredora," "Cleopatra," "La Tosca," "Under Two Flags," "Hearts Are Trumps," "Around the World in Eighty Days," "The Cherry Pickers," "Blue Jeans," "The Still Alarm," and several of the most successful comedies in the repertoire of the late Roland Reed.

The New York Tribune Review.

The Tribune Review is a handsome sixteen page weekly issued by The New York Tribune Association. It costs five cents a copy, but may be had for a whole year for $1. There is no other such publication sold anywhere for the money. It gives the essence of the week's news with clean cut, sane and intelligent comment, and it keeps you up to date on everything worth knowing in politics (domestic and foreign) and in literature, art and music. For free sample copy send a postal card to THE TRIBUNE, New York.

A Romantic Wedding.

The law of New Jersey, which exacts a license before marriage, brought about a romantic wedding on Sunday evening when Harry J. Smith, a young soldier in full uniform was married to Helena Rundow, a pretty young brunette, on the little ferry-boat Arthur Kull, plying between Elizabethport and Staten Island. The soldier awakened the Rev. John W. Trout of the First Methodist Church and asked him to marry them. Mr. Trout asked to see the license, but they said they had none. The dominie told them that the only way he could see out of the dilemma was to board the ferryboat and he would wed them when it touched the New York shore. When the craft was moored to Staten Island side the preacher quickly tied the knot which made the couple man and wife.

A VERY NARROW ESCAPE.

Dr. Richard Moldenke, While in Mexico, had an Adventure with a Bucking Broncho.

Dr. Richard Moldenke, of Watchung, returned from Mexico, Wednesday, where he had been inspecting some silver mines in which he is largely interested. The mines are near Chihuahua and are among the oldest of the old mines for which Mexico is famous. He found everything in a prosperous condition, but contemplates extensive improvements calling for the expenditure of half a million dollars.

Doctor Moldenke had quite an adventure with a bucking broncho, while absent, and only his peesence of mind and agility, saved his life. He attempted to ride the animal from Chihuahua to his mines, about eight miles distant, but the broncho objected and tried to throw the doctor, but failed. He then started to run, and stopping suddenly reared up and fell backward. Doctor Moldenke stuck to him up to this point, and then concluned to part company with the horse. As it was, the doctor succeeded in getting far enough from the animal so that only one of his legs caught under it, but had the horse been a heavy one, the chances are the doctor would have been killed. He escaped with a few bruises and scratches.

Death of Mrs. Martin.

Mrs. Adeline P., wife of James B. Martin, of Manson Place, Plainfield, passed away early Monday morning.

Mrs. Martin had been ill for some time and, although her death came suddenly, the attending physician had notified the family several weeks before that she might be taken from them at any moment, thus the sad event was not unexpected.

Mrs. Martin is survived by a husband and five children, Miss Annie Martin, Mrs. Edward Stoeckle, of Brooklyn, Britt, John C. and Charlotte Martin.

The funeral was held from the [illegible] Rev. [illegible] in the Methodist cemetery.

Chairman Somerset County Executive Committee.

It is reported that [illegible] Shurts, of the Somerset County Democratic Executive Committee, will resign his resignation as head of that [illegible] at the next meeting to be held during the present month. Sheriff Calvin D. McMurty, of Somerville, is mentioned as a candidate to succeed Mr. Shurtz, and it is said that he is backed by Alvah A. Clark. He is not a member of the committee, and some protest to his candidacy is made on this ground, particularly in North Plainfield. At present the Democrats are the dominant factor in Somerset County, the Senator, Assemblyman, and almost all the county officers being of that political faith. David J. Carney, of North Plainfield, formerly secretary of the committee, in speaking of the present condition, said to a NEWS correspondent:

"The Somerset County Democratic Executive Committee is a howling farce. There is a power behind the scenes which desires it to be so. It is too much to expect of our party leaders to allow the committee to select a fearless and aggressive leader. It would make interesting reading if the true reasons were known why Chairman Shurts will resign. The committee has power to go outside its own members in selecting a chairman, but when they do such names should be included as Joseph W. Ballantine, Major Nelson Y. Dungan, J. J. Bergen and Charles Squibb." — *Newark Evening News.*

Washington in Winter.

Washington is a typical [illegible] cation resort and its bustle is p[illegible] al and political. These are gat[illegible] the C[illegible] ital representatives of [illegible] tion [illegible] country, and their co[illegible] going are of no little interest [illegible] the doings of the Senate and H[illegible] features every tourist delights [illegible] wing, and these features togeth[illegible] e visits the numerous public [illegible] s keep busy all the while [illegible] Washington. The Royal Blue Li[illegible] ch the Jersey Central is th[illegible] road to operate an exc[illegible] Washington January 15th, an[illegible] tickets days excursion i[illegible] is $12.00. Train l[illegible] m., and arrives W[illegible] If you want to k[illegible] a postal to C. M. [illegible] assenger Agent, New [illegible] our book. Free for the [illegible]

The New [illegible] ice was entered last Sat[illegible] and the safe which cont[illegible], was blown open. The burg[illegible] were masked, continued th[illegible] tions into Dunellen, adjoinin[illegible] ey drove the proprietors of [illegible] undry into a rear room and r[illegible] of $23.

MAYOR JENKIN'S MESSAGE.

Synopsis of the Principal Points in the Annual Message of Plainfield's Mayor

The Mayor of Plainfield, Olin L. Jenkins, in his annual message, states that never before in the history of the city was there found at the beginning of the fiscal year so large a balance in the general fund. After taking up and commenting on taxes, school taxes, bonds, etc., he says, in regard to the purchase of land and the erection thereon of a new High School, that if the constitutionality of the new school law be conceded, it is now incumbent on the common council to appropriate the sum of $125.000 for said land and school.

In touching on the water supply contract, the message reads: "By reference to the correspondence between the Plainfield Water Supply Company and the city, on file with the City Clerk, and the action taken thereon by the Common Council, it will be observed that the city has the option at any time [illegible] the present and the first day [illegible] next, to renew the present [illegible] with the Plainfield Water Supply [illegible] for the period of nine years [illegible] and day of May next. This [illegible] the serious consideration [illegible] Common Council, and is [illegible] pt attention from the [illegible] Council, to the [illegible] seemed wise to elect [illegible] referred to, no [illegible] be prompt[illegible] if [illegible] conclu[illegible] reached, [illegible] should [illegible] ensue loo[illegible] he prot[illegible] e city at the [illegible] of t[illegible] contract on the [illegible] The last com[illegible] Plainfield Water Supply [illegible] orth that unless the [illegible] ice to the company on [illegible] t day of April, 1903, of [illegible] not to renew the existing [illegible] same should be considered as [illegible] for nine years. It recommend[illegible] he city take some affirmative [illegible] rather than [illegible] ow the city's rights [illegible]

[illegible] police telephone signal service, [illegible] hing of twelve or fifteen [illegible] opriate places thro[illegible] [illegible] telephone [illegible] cation [illegible] [illegible] each box a[illegible] nal buttons: one [illegible] for citizens and one for [illegible]

The Mayor also recom[illegible] public parks for Plainfield and [illegible] be acquired for such purposes [illegible] rapid development of the ci[illegible] make it impossible to secure s[illegible] out the purchase and removal [illegible] ings.

The Mayor also recommended [illegible] sections of the city where prope[illegible] ers do not have the benefit of t[illegible] age plant, that the city supply [illegible] facilities for connection with t[illegible] rge system.

After commenting on the [illegible] work done by the department [illegible] work, the Mayor says: "I still [illegible] the views already communicate[illegible] Common Council that recou[illegible] method of making perman[illegible] provements by the issue [illegible] ever temporary in charac[illegible] quently raising the m[illegible] bonds by assessment [illegible] sioners appointed [illegible] ought not to be [illegible] those rare inst[illegible] ry method p[illegible] wholly im[illegible]

The de[illegible] of [illegible] city co[illegible] and [illegible] local[illegible] ut an[illegible] vi[illegible] skill.

[illegible] Cures [illegible] Eve[illegible] rs [illegible] [illegible] has [illegible] use for his [illegible] A h[illegible] er snake that [illegible] ut f[illegible] oots of a tree [illegible] nue[illegible] urday crawled [illegible] ow [illegible] ow and ice and [illegible] e a[illegible] on the side[illegible] g [illegible] young colored [illegible] S[illegible] o had been ill [illegible] ee months, and [illegible] aid of crutches. Bill[illegible] d his hair began to [illegible]

[illegible] it a move on me to [illegible] He must be fifteen fee[illegible]

Bil[illegible] startled the natives, [illegible] te attempt to jump ov[illegible] hen, just as he was in [illegible] raised its head. Billy dro[illegible] s, ran like a deer, and ha[illegible] the kind since. The su[illegible] y Surveyor Franklin M[illegible]

T[illegible] County Board of Freeho[illegible] d a regular meeting Tu[illegible] nuary 13th, at the Court Ho[illegible] rville.

SEWER CONTAMINATION LOCATED.

Comes From Using Petroleum in Making Gas at Gas Works.

Complaints having been made to the North Plainfield Boasd of Health by citizens of Plainfield and North Plainfield of the contamination of Green Brook, the secretary of the North Plainfield Board, Rev. W. E. Honeyman, and Inspector Pangborn, made an investigation last Tuesday.

They found a large quantity of sludge flowing from the sewer on the Plainfield side at Watchung avenue, into the Brook, and immediately notified Dr. B. Van D. Hedges, secretary of the Plainfield Board of Health, who accompanied Mr. Honeyman to the sewer. They concluded the stuff originated at the gas works, and went to the Superintendent of said works, who admitted that they were responsible for the contamination, and said his company was powerless to prevent it so long as they used petroleum in the manufacture of gas. He promised, however, that no more of the sludge would be turned into the sewer emptying into the brook, and that he would endeavor to get it into the Plainfield sewer.

While it has been known for some time that this nuisance existed, it was not known where it came from.

The effect of this contamination is plainly noticeable for a long distance down the stream, and complaints came from half a mile below where it emptied into the brook.

Both the North Plainfield and Plainfield Boards of Health are in earnest now and unless the nuisance is abated forthwith, trouble may be looked for.

Death of General Long.

Brigadier General Eli Long, an officer of the Civil War, died in the Presbyterian Hospital, New York, following an operation. His body was brought to his home, in Plainfield, where the funeral took place. Besides a widow, he leaves five children. Though several times wounded while leading charges, he served throughout the Rebellion and won the [illegible] was graduated from a military school [illegible] Frankfort, in that State. He made [illegible] record in the expedition against [illegible] epennes, and at the outbreak of [illegible] ebellion was a second lieutenant of [illegible]. He distinguished himself by [illegible] g a company of rebels heading [illegible] ouri, while he was stationed at [illegible] n. Later he was promoted first [illegible] d then to a captaincy. He [illegible] eral Buell at Louisville. [illegible] eral Rosecrans at Stone [illegible] was seriously wounded wh[illegible] arge in December, 1862. [illegible] mendation of Generals Rosecrans and Sherman, he was made colonel of the 4th Ohio Volunteer Ca[illegible] by Secretary Stanton.

[illegible] battle of Chickamauga, Mac[illegible] and Framingham, he took an [illegible], being wounded in the last [illegible] gements. He subsequently de[illegible] ed the Knoxville and Chattanooga [illegible] road and joined Sherman at Knox[illegible]lle, Tenn. Later he routed General "Joe" Wheeler at Calhoun and defeated General Roddy at Moulton, Ala. He was again wounded seriously at Lovejoy. In August, 1864, he was brevetted brigadier general of volunteers. Before the close of the war he was again wounded in the head. In March, 1865, the government brevetted him major general of volunteers. He was reduced to the rank of brigadier general by the act of March 3, 1873. He was retired after the close of the rebellion.

Fish on Tap at Trenton.

All that the inmates of Lincoln Building, Trenton, have to do when they want fish is to turn their water faucets, and out come the fish. Word came to the owner of the building that the water was not running on the third floor. He went to investigate and sure enough there was not a drop of water to come out of the faucet. Inquiry was made on the other floors and water was reported running all right. A plumber was sent for. Before he arrived a complaint arrived that the water had stopped running on the second floor. The investigation here led to some one going on the third floor and he returned saying that the water had commenced to flow there. Soon word came that the water had been shut off on the first floor. It seemed to be a case of spooks. The plumber's investigation [illegible] matters. He found an eel [illegible] inches long in the water pipe [illegible] oving about caused the shutting [illegible] rning on of the water on the [illegible] oors. A week before one of the [illegible] found a two inch fish in a glass [illegible] drawn from a faucet in his office.

[illegible] Scott, an employe of undertak[illegible] DeMott, of Somerset street, [illegible] is home, on East Third street, [illegible] evening. Funeral will be [illegible] noarow.

HIGH SCHOOL NOTES.

Fun and Facts by One Who Knows.

School reopened on Monday after two weeks of Christmas vacation.

On New Years Day the Hockey Team played its first two games with the Orange Field Club, defeating them in both by the scores of 6 to 1 and 3 to 1.

Oscar Crite, '01, is studying in the Medical Department of Cornell University.

Ed. George has started to book games for next season's baseball team.

The baseball candidates will be called out as early as possible this year.

George Conover has left school and is trying to do the sporting act.

The hockey game with the Orange Field Club which was to have been played today was cancelled by the O. F. C. management on account of disbandment.

Ed. Adams has just returned from Chicago and is telling what a fine time he had.

Handford Miller is sporting a new pair of gloves.

Harold Hegamen is attending the Chester (Pa.) Military Academy.

Ernest Powlison must be burning a lot of midnight oil these days

"How to play Third Base." by Handford Miller, formerly of the local nine.—Squedunck Gazette.

Shorty Martin is still wearing that same old cap that he bought three years ago.

"Bug" Hamilton has given up teasing Gyp.

Lucky Webster is growing a lot of brush on the side of his face.

Miss Ella Pearson is taking a Post Graduate course in the High School.

Ray Stevens is still trotting down to Westfield after he has finished his work.

Leonard Mantz must have the Hen that laid the Golden Egg. He is sporting [illegible] of Bob Hand's horse medicine to wake him up.

Ed Adams is still wearing that Ping Pong walk of his.

Pete Emmons has been named "Pete the Ripper," he is at his old game of ripping.

John McCullough says he is raisiug the dickens in the Eighth Grade, but we doubt him.

Ed George is still eating the fudge that was sent to him by a member of the Plainfield High School.

Otto Muelk still has a large number of his stale jokes left. They are for sale.

Frank James has turned out to be a quite respectable citizen, instead of a pirate which was his choice.

The prospects for a good baseball team are unusually bright. Five members of last year's team are yet in school: Owens, Humble, Armstrong, Adams and Emmons. These with the large amount of new material will undoubtedly make a fine team.

The Firm of Heath & Ward, Infant Astronomers, are doing quite a business with their milk from the milky way.

Arthur Humble is wearing a new necktie.

Marshall Ward has taken to wearing a pair of new trousers. He has forgotten to use his Shakespearian vocabulary lately.

Deacon Brokaw is attending Mr. Leal's school.

Hollis Powers is working in New York.

Grover Kipsey is giving quite some attention to the girls.

Nellie Bauersachs is attending the State Normal School.

Wesley Messersmith is a draughtsman in Singer Manufacturing Company's establishment at Elizabethport.

Elmer Acker has accepted a position in New York.

Edward Overton, '02, is working in New York.

Harry Woodland is a clerk in Woolston and Buckles paint store.

To shave your face and brush your hair,
And then your new, best suit to wear—
That's preparation.

And then upon a car to ride,
A mile or two to walk beside—
That's transportation.

And then before the door to smile,
And thank you'll stay a good long while—
That's expectation.

And then to find her not at home,
And homeward you will have to roam—
That's thunderation.

—*Ex.* (*Olla Podrida.*)

Mrs. C. Monteith has been sworn in as postmistress at Stirling, N. J., succeeding J. Ruegg, who was appointed by the late President McKinley.

PRESIDENT'S TRUST POLICY

The Attitude of the Administration Officially Voiced.

LEGISLATION IS RECOMMENDED

It is Urged That All Discriminatory Practices Affecting Interstate Trade Be Made Offenses to Be Enjoined and Punished—The Formation of a Trust Commission Suggested—Official Statement.

Washington, D. C.—President Roosevelt has made an official declaration as to what he wishes in the way of anti-trust legislation.

The following abstract of Attorney-General Knox's recommendations regarding trusts and combinations, which were made public at some length, was given out at the White House. It represents the general attitude of the Administration on this subject, and was authorized by the President. It is as follows:

"Preliminary—The people do not desire the business of the country to be interfered with beyond the regulation necessary to control combinations where they act improperly and to correct any tendency toward monopoly. In this country, where money is cheap and abundant and within the reach of keen and capable men, monopoly will be impossible if competition is kept free.

"Small enterprises have certain advantages over large combinations, and will live and thrive if assured of all open and fair field. Rebates and discriminatory rates constitute one of the chief restrictions on competition. They unjustly swell the earnings of favored concerns, and, supporting a vast volume of capital stock which represents nothing but unfair advantage over rivals, contribute largely to the upbuilding of monopoly.

"Individual industrial experience, with the certainty of securing employment of capital, may be trusted to compete effectively with such selfish combinations as are not formed for sound economic reasons, but merely in order to capitalize the country's prosperity for the benefit of their promoters. The existence of most of these combinations has not increased the productive capacity of the country; they have merely acquired the ownership of pre-existing industries.

"Recommendations for immediate legislation—That all discriminatory practices affecting interstate trade be made offenses to be enjoined and punished.

"Such legislation to be directed alike against those who give and those who receive illegal advantages and to cover discrimination in prices as against competitors in particular localities resorted to for the purpose of destroying competition.

"In order to [illegible] merely beyond national control, a penalty should be imposed upon the interstate and foreign transportation of goods produced by them, and Federal courts should be given power to restrain such transportation at the Government's suit.

"Such legislation is necessary because the existing interstate commerce law does not give an effective remedy in this class of cases against either shipper or carrier.

"The casus omissus in the interstate commerce should now be supplied by imposing a penalty upon carrier and beneficiary alike, and by giving to the courts the right to restrain all such infractions of the law.

"Provision should also be made to reach corporations and combinations which produce wholly within a State, but whose products enter interstate commerce. This provision should relate, first, to concerns which fatten on rebates; second, to concerns which sell commodities below the general price in particular localities or in any other way in particular localities seek to destroy competition.

"There should be a comprehensive plan to enable the Government to get at all the facts bearing upon the organization and practices of concerns engaged in interstate commerce, not with a view to hampering any legitimate business or such concerns, but in order to be in position to take action if necessary.

"To this end a commission or a special bureau in the proposed Department of Commerce should be created, whose duty it should be to investigate the operations of concerns engaged in interstate or foreign commerce, and to gather information and data enabling it to make recommendations for additional legislation to report to the President.

"This would be a first step in securing proper publicity. This commission should have authority to inquire into the management of any concern doing an interstate business whenever it becomes necessary or desirable; it should have the authority to call for reports from them, to compel testimony from all witnesses and by the production of books, papers, etc.

"These recommendations are based on the central thought that the first step should be taken by a law aimed at what are certainly known to be unreasonable practices directly restrictive of freedom of commerce, and by a law securing some governmental supervision, as outlined above. A special act should be passed at once to speed the final decision of cases pending or to be raised under the present anti-trust law, providing for the hearing of such cases by a full bench of Circuit Judges, and for a direct appeal from the Circuit Courts to the Supreme Court of the United States."

Servian King's Papers Stolen.

There is great excitement at Nish, where the Servian Court is staying, owing to the fact that the notes which King Alexander made in regard to the mission of Count Lansdorff, the Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, have been stolen from his writing table.

Detroit Buys Coal For the Poor.

Mayor Maybury, of Detroit, Mich., has approved a resolution of the Council providing for the purchase by the city of 850,000 worth of coal, which will be sold to citizens at cost.

Mayor Vetoes Increase in His Salary.

Mayor Edward F. Fletcher, of Worcester, Mass., has vetoed the order increasing the salary of the Mayor from $2500 to $4000. He holds that the performance of public duty is not a matter of dollars and cents, and that the salary of the office of Mayor should not be large enough to be tempting as a money prize.

Another German Cruiser to Venezuela.

The cruiser Sperber has sailed from Kiel to reinforce the German squadron in Venezuelan waters.

SENATOR HOAR ON TRUSTS.

He Makes His Speech in Explanation of His Trust Bill.

Washington, D. C.—In the Senate Senator Hoar made his promised speech in explanation of the elaborate Trust bill which he introduced. Although taking his bill as the text of his remarks, the Senator admitted that it was imperfect, being tentative and experimental in character.

Mr. Hoar pointed out the following evils of trusts:

Destruction of competition.

The management of local industries by absentees in the interest of absentee capital.

Fraudulent capitalization.

Secrecy.

Management for the private benefit of officials.

The power to corrupt elections, and in some cases to corrupt the courts.

The absence of personal liability for contracts of wrong-doing.

The proposed Hoar bill provided in general for only such regulations of trusts by the Federal Government as were familiar in the legislation of all well-ordered States. These regulations were:

Publicity in the conduct of their business.

Power to stop their business altogether if they violate the laws.

Strict penalties on their officers for violation of laws.

Personal liability for debts and wrongs.

GENERAL STAFF BILL PASSED.

House Votes to Create a New Corps in the Army.

Washington, D. C.—The House has passed the bill for the creation of a General Staff for the Army by a vote of 153 to 52. By the terms of the bill it becomes the duty of the General Staff to prepare plans for the national defense and for the mobilization of the army in time of war, to investigate and report on all questions affecting the efficiency of the service, and to render professional aid to the Secretary of War and to general officers and other superior commanders.

The bill also provides that the Chief of Staff, under the direction of the President, shall have supervision of all troops of the line, and of the Adjutant-General's, Inspector-General's, Judge Advocate's, Quartermaster's, Subsistence, Medical, Pay and Ordnance departments, the Corps of Engineers and the Signal Corps.

YOUNG HUNTER ACQUITTED.

Minister's Son Who Killed an American in Guatemala Goes Free.

New Orleans, La.—A letter received here from W. Godfrey Hunter, son of the former Minister to Guatemala and Honduras, whose shooting at Guatemala City of William Fitzgerald, an American and Chief of the Secret Service of Guatemala, caused international complications to arise, announces his trial and acquittal.

Young Hunter says that a conspiracy was laid against his life, in which several [illegible] who, he says, stated publicly that Hunter should not leave Guatemala alive. He asserts that thirty-six witnesses testified under oath to having heard Consul-General McNally make the statement.

CARNEGIE PRESENTS $1,500,000.

Philadelphia Gets It For Thirty Libraries—Some Opposition Expected in Councils.

Philadelphia, Pa.—Andrew Carnegie has offered $1,500,000 to the free library of Philadelphia to establish thirty branch libraries in this city. The conditions attached to the gift are that $50,000 is to be expended for the erection of each building, the sites to be provided by Philadelphia or by private individuals. The branches are to be equipped by the city and a provision of an annual appropriation of $5000 is to be made by the municipality for the maintenance of each branch. A number of sites have already been offered. Councils, by an unwillingness to do its share, however, may block the scheme. The thirty libraries would cost the city $150,000 a year to maintain.

AGED COUPLE TORTURED.

Husband Ninety-five Years Old and Wife Eighty-five Made to Give Up $235.

Connellsville, Pa.—Seven masked men broke into the house of Levi Eicher and tortured him and his wife to make them confess where they kept their money. The Eichers live in an isolated spot on Laurel Mountain. Levi is ninety-five years old and his wife is eighty-five.

The men knocked the aged man senseless with an iron bar, bound his wife and held her feet over a burning lamp. Mr. Eicher became conscious and was bound. He told his wife to tell where the money was. The thieves got $235 in gold, stole a horse and wagon from the barn and drove toward Connellsville. The team was found in the morning on the road.

RICH MAN WEDS SECRETARY.

W. H. Bradley, Worth $40,000,000, Marries While Stricken With Fatal Illness.

Milwaukee, Wis.—While sitting in a chair with what was believed to be a fatal illness, William H. Bradley, the wealthiest man in Wisconsin, was married to his secretary, Miss Mary Hannemeyer. The former Mrs. Bradley died on November 13 last. Mr. Bradley is said to be worth $40,000,000 and is associated with J. J. Hill in many railroad deals in this part of the country.

Judge Halsey went to Mr. Bradley's house and in the presence of a few relatives united the lumberman and his bride. His friends refused to discuss his illness, but it was said he could not recover. He is sixty-six years old.

SENOR SAGASTA IS DEAD

Famous Leader of the Spanish Liberals Suddenly Passes Away.

THE KING PROFOUNDLY GRIEVED

Etiquette Barred the Monarch From Paying a Visit to His Sick Adviser—Senor Sagasta Was Prime Minister During the Spanish-American War—He Had a Stormy Political Career.

Madrid, Spain.—Former Premier Sagasta died after an illness of only a few days, suffering from bronchitis, complicated by a gastric trouble.

Sagasta's intellect was unimpaired until his last hours. He talked to his daughter, the Presidents of the Senate and of Congress and to the Archbishop of Toledo. His family was with him when he died.

Senor Sagasta's death created a painful impression throughout Madrid. King Alfonso displayed profound regret when he heard the news. His Majesty had desired to visit Senor Sagasta during his illness, but was told that to do so would be contrary to etiquette.

Senor Sagasta was seventy-six years old. He was born in Logrono, Spain, and was educated in the College of Engineers. The first notoriety he gained was in 1856, when he fought O'Donnell in the streets of Madrid at the head of a regiment of militia. His

SENOR SAGASTA.

[illegible] were killed and he fled. In his absence he was condemned to death. For the next ten years he lived in [illegible] which ended in driving Isabella from the throne. When Topete [illegible] fleet had been won over [illegible] army had been [illegible] of the insurrection [illegible] was given. Sagasta and [illegible] who was a pure a patriot as [illegible] fired, but too honest and consistent to be a successful Spanish politician, sailed under [illegible] names in the steamship Delta from London to Gibraltar early in September of that year. They were accompanied by another compatriot, Prim, dressed in the livery of a servant. Their subsequent conquests are now history.

General Weyler and Sagasta became bitter enemies early in life. The two men clashed for years, and Sagasta dismissed Weyler and put Blanco in his place as Captain-General of Cuba.

Of all the Prime Ministers Spain has had it is undoubtedly true Sagasta was the most merciless. He was quite as unpopular with Americans as is Weyler, "the butcher."

Sagasta, after Spain had been defeated in Cuba in the war with the United States in 1898, tried his utmost to obtain a delay in the final negotiations for peace in the hope that the European powers would intervene in behalf of Spain at the eleventh hour. Sagasta always had an unfailing belief in "manana"—to-morrow. He believed that time gained was always half way to victory.

More like a parent was Sagasta to the boy King Alfonso XIII.—than his chief adviser. They were inseparable. Nothing could have been more charming than the fondness which existed between them, and it was only a few years ago that the youthful King used to climb on the old statesman's knee to play with his eye-glasses. Several times when Sagasta had differences with the Queen he deliberately resigned, and bade her trust the direction of affairs to Canovas, whom he said Sagasta was a Grand Master of Freemasonry in Spain.

His true character might have been clearly read in this way: An [illegible] by training, a soldier by profession, a journalist by profession, a politician by circumstances and a Premier by [illegible] fortune.

SULTAN'S RUSE SUCCEEDS.

Release of His Brother Brings Out Strict Tribes to His Support.

Tangier, Morocco.—The Sultan's brother, who by his Majesty's order was released from prison a few days ago and had all the honors due to his rank restored to him, has been appointed Governor of the Province of Fez. When this fact became known to the tribes in the Fez district they rallied to the Sultan, swearing to support him against the pretender. This, it is believed, has removed the danger of an attack by the rebels upon Fez.

TEMPTED BY A JEWEL EXHIBIT.

Pathan Thieves Try to Steal the Cut Display at the Delhi Exhibition.

Delhi, India.—A group of Pathan thieves attempted to rob the room at the Arts Exhibition [illegible] gems exceeding in value $1,250,000 are displayed. The attempt was made in daylight, but the police and [illegible] officials frustrated the raid.

The Pathans resisted arrest and a [illegible] ensued. They were finally [illegible] Nobody was seriously hurt.

PRESIDENT ON CARNEGIE

Roosevelt Speaks at Dedication of Washington Public Library.

Donor Says He Has Applications For Over 800 Libraries, Most of Which Will Be Granted.

Washington, D. C.—"I am in the library manufacturing business," said Andrew Carnegie at the dedication of the Washington Public Library.

Mr. Carnegie after the dedication said that he was so well pleased with the new library and the use made of his gift of $350,000 and the provision for the support of the library that he would donate another $350,000 for the erection of branch libraries on the same condition as the original gift, namely, that the city provide the sites and arrange for the support of the libraries.

Mr. Carnegie said that he had given, chiefly within the last two years, 730 library buildings. In the month of July last, 276 applications were received by him from all parts of the English-speaking world. When he arrived in New York last month from Europe he found awaiting him applications for 450 additional buildings. Today he has on hand 385 new applications, making in all under consideration now more than 800, "the great majority of which," he said, "will no doubt be given."

Mr. Carnegie said no success in life came without concentration, and he begged to be permitted to continue to concentrate his mind on the library business. He said it was not a charity, he was merely helping people to help themselves. He paid a tribute to Theodore Roosevelt, who was present, both as President and as an author.

Mr. Roosevelt thanked Mr. Carnegie for his gift. He said it was "equally far from the two prime vices of our civilization—hardness of heart and softness of head." Continuing, the President said:

"Mr. Carnegie, neither you nor any one else can make a man wise or cultivated. All you can do is to give him a chance to add to his own wisdom or to his own cultivation. The only philanthropic work that counts in the long run is the work that helps a man to help himself. The men who will submit or demand to be carried isn't worth anything."

The library building is a beautiful white marble structure occupying the centre of Mount Vernon square, in the very heart of Washington. For its construction Mr. Carnegie gave $350,000, and as an architectural ornament to the capital it is quite equal to the Government buildings. A throng of distinguished persons attended the dedication ceremonies.

COACHMAN KILLS A BABY.

Crime and Suicide [illegible]

[illegible] daughter of Mr. and Mrs. [illegible] residents of the Corcoran [illegible] this city, was murdered [illegible] of her parents by a coachman who had been in the employ of Mr. Finlay. Robert King, the murderer, after he had almost severed the child's head, went into another room and shot himself in the head. The murderer and the child were alive when the neighbors and police entered the house, but died soon afterward. According to testimony at the Coroner's inquest the coachman had been very fond of the child.

King had been forcing his attentions on Lizzie Hannen, who had been employed for several years by Mrs. Finlay as a nurse for Marion, and, therefore, he was discharged about four months ago. Frederick Sutherland taking his place. King continued to visit the nurse, and they had several quarrels. He had proposed marriage to her several times, and she had positively refused him. It is believed that he went into the house to kill the girl, but not finding her took his revenge by killing the baby, whom he found asleep in a room, and then shot himself dead.

Mr. Finlay is one of the managers in a department store in New York City, and he received there the news of the death of his daughter, but the details were not related to him until after he returned here on the 11 o'clock train.

SEVEN KILLED IN COLLISION.

Freight Train Struck by a Passenger Train Near Duquesne, Pa.

Pittsburg, Pa.—As a result of a collision between a passenger train and a freight train on the Monongahela Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad at Cochrane station, just above Duquesne, seven men are dead, one is dying and five others are injured.

The passenger train was the West Elizabeth accommodation, which left Pittsburg at 3.20 p. m. It was on time and, according to the signals displayed, had a clear track. At the siding at Cochrane it ran into the rear car of an extra freight train which had taken the switch, but failed to clear the main line.

The officials of the railroad attribute the disaster to the failure of Patrick Quinn, the rear brakeman of the freight train, to see that his train had fully cleared. Quinn has disappeared.

The caboose of the freight train overlapped the main track sufficiently to catch the tender of the passenger engine which was forced back upon the combination baggage and smoking car. The thirteen passengers were jammed against the rear end of the car.

Fire from the stove in the smoking car communicated to the wreckage, and the imprisoned victims were badly burned. James Stewart and four foreigners were the passengers who were killed. The baggagemaster and a brakeman also died.

Devery's Removal Sustained by Court.

The Court of Appeals at Albany, N. Y., has handed down decisions affirming the constitutionality of the Police Reorganization Law of 1901, which legislated out of office the "Bipartisan" Police Commission of New York City, and W. S. Devery, then Chief of Police. The court affirmed the judgment of the court below in the action of Devery to secure reinstatement as Chief of Police of New York City. The decision of the court sustains the removal of Devery from office.

MEAT PACKERS GUILTY

Commissioner Says the Existence of the Beef Trust is Proved.

The Testimony Introduced by the Missouri Attorney-General in Ouster Proceedings is Sustained.

Jefferson City, Mo.—I. H. Kinley, the Special Commissioner who was appointed by the State Supreme Court to take testimony in the ouster suit of Attorney-General Crow against the meat packers for violation of the anti-trust laws, has filed his report of the facts as developed from the testimony taken.

The Commissioner finds the companies guilty of fixing and maintaining prices, but says the contention of the Attorney-General that impure meat was sold is not sustained. Mr. Crow announced that he would file an exception to the report on that point. The case will be heard on the report on January 26.

The Commissioner states that he finds "that the Armour, Hammond, Swift and Cudahy Packing companies, with Nelson Morris & Co., at St. Joseph, between August 21, 1899, and May 9, 1902, by their managers and agents, who had charge of their coolers, entered into an agreement, confederation, combination and understanding between themselves and with each other to fix, regulate and control the prices of dressed beef and fresh pork."

He also finds that the managers and solicitors of the companies would advise their customers that they had better purchase dressed beef before certain times as the price would be advanced on a certain day, and that the price for such beef and fresh pork would be advanced on that day.

It was proven in many instances, the report states, that the cooler managers and agents of the dressed beef companies to secure trade or induce purchasers would agree to give rebates in money or in pounds of meat. In the latter instance the bills for such meat would be made out to the butcher at the fixed price, and subsequently the rebates were given, as agreed, and the purchaser requested to maintain secrecy in regard to them.

In one or two instances where it was discovered that rebates had been given by one of the companies, the solicitors of the company were proven to have stated in conversation with a customer that it would cause the company which he represented to be fined.

It was also shown, says the report, that when meat had been hanging a certain length of time in the coolers, [illegible] conceded by some person, seemingly to have authority among the packers, that the beef might be sold at less than the fixed or agreed price. All of these facts declares the Commissioner [illegible]

[illegible] beef to the butchers were [illegible] these cooler managers for the companies.

The report, therefore, finds that the Armour Packing Company, Nelson Morris & Co., Swift & Co., the Hammond Packing Company, the Cudahy Packing Company and the Schwartzchild & Sulzberger Company are guilty of entering into an agreement to fix and maintain prices for the sale of dressed beef and pork in Missouri.

The Henry Krug Packing Company, of St. Joseph, was found not to have been in the combination, and consequently the report will release it from legal proceedings.

BANK PRESIDENT A SUICIDE.

Head of Silverton (Col.) Institution Found Dead in the Woods.

Silverton, Col.—James H. Robbin, the missing president of the Bank of Silverton, which was closed on account of his disappearance, was found dead in the woods three miles from town. He had shot himself in the head. It is supposed financial troubles caused him to commit suicide. He was about forty-five years old and leaves a wife and three children in Denver.

Mr. Robbin was principal owner of the Iowa-Tiger mine and chief promoter of the Scamp Bird Extension Company, and was heavily interested in many mining ventures. He was reputed to be worth $5,000,000.

The liabilities of the bank are said to be about $300,000; assets unknown. It is generally believed the bank is in sound condition.

OIL TRUST TO PAY PENSIONS.

Half Salary For One Year and One-Quarter Afterward.

New York City.—The Standard Oil Company has inaugurated a pension system. Under its provisions any employe of the company who has been in the service for twenty-five years, and who has reached the age of sixty-four, may retire on half pay for the first year. After that he will draw one-quarter the amount of his salary at retirement.

The plan applies to every employe of the Oil Trust, from laborer to President. One of the higher officers is said to have notified the company of his intention to take advantage of the plan, and a number of others are expected to do so in the near future.

Punishes a Southern Town.

President Roosevelt has directed that the postoffice at Indianola, Miss., be closed, not to be reopened until the people in that district are ready to accept as postmaster Mrs. Minnie M. Cox, colored. The President has also directed that the Attorney-General proceed against certain residents of that town, who have, it is alleged, made threats against Mrs. Cox.

Dumb Girl Speaks at Death.

Miss Clara Ware, aged ten, died in Madison County, Tenn. Miss Ware was deaf and dumb and was never known to have uttered an intelligible word until a few hours before her death, when she called upon members of the family to come to her.

Nordau in a Prophetic Mood.

M. Max Nordau, in a historical review, deplores the growth of militarism in America, and predicts a great struggle for the Pacific Ocean and Eastern Asia.

GIRL OPENED A JAIL

Love-Stricken Sheriff's Daughter Liberated Prisoners and Eloped.

Young Woman Always Had Borne an Excellent Reputation—Case Similar to That of the Biddle Brothers.

Oneonta, Ala.—Some time during the night Miss Etta Aldbridge, daughter of the Sheriff of Blouty County, unlocked the jail and liberated two prisoners, Louis Gurley, charged with murder, and Mayburn Murphree, held on a sentence involving his promise to marry a girl.

Miss Etta accompanied the prisoners in their flight, or at least one of them. The cause of her act is supposed to be love of Mayburn Murphree, who is an exceedingly handsome man of good address. For some months he had been an inmate of the jail, and it had been noticed that the comely daughter of the Sheriff often lingered at the bars to talk to him.

A few nights ago the Sheriff was away in the country on business. His daughter, Miss Etta, had charge of the keys. She retired as usual to sleep with a younger sister. About 4 o'clock in the morning the little girl awoke and missing Etta gave the alarm. Investigation showed that two of the four prisoners in the jail had escaped.

Miss Etta was not to be found and then the full significance of the conversation through the bars with Mayburn Murphree became apparent.

Notice to apprehend the fugitives has been telegraphed to the various towns and cities of Alabama.

Louis Gurley, charged with murder, who was the beneficiary of the Sheriff's daughter's love for Murphree, is accused of one of the most brutal crimes in the history of Oneonta. About a year ago the dead body of Mrs. Vaughan, an old woman, was found in her residence one morning weltering in her own blood. The head had been scalped and the body bore evidence of brutal mutilation.

Charged with her murder Gurley was arrested and his case is pending trial. Mayburn Murphree, the attractive prisoner, who seems to have bewitched the fair keeper of the jail, had already been convicted and fined $700. His case was appealed to the Supreme Court, where it is now pending.

Miss Etta Aldridge is twenty-two years old and a handsome woman. She has borne an excellent reputation and enjoyed the admiration of a large circle of acquaintances. It was thought that Murphree and the girl were making for some town where they could get married and then go to Texas.

There were four prisoners in the jail at the time of the escape, but Murphree and Gurley departed so quietly that the other two were not aroused. The [illegible] Mrs. Boyer, the wife of the Pennsylvania Sheriff, who liberated the Biddle brothers last spring.

PLAGUE PANIC IN MEXICO.

Scientists Dispel All Doubt as to Character of the Disease.

Mazatlan, Mexico.—There is no longer the slightest doubt that the disease now afflicting this city is genuine Asiatic plague, for microscopic investigation proves that bubonic pest bacilli are in the blood of those afflicted with the disease.

The plague has grown virulent and the people are fleeing from the city at the rate of 300 per day. More than fifty per cent. of the persons attacked are women. The news of the recrudescence of the plague here has reached the interior, and is causing a panic. Sanitary cordons of armed men have been placed around the towns to prevent the entrance of any one from this place.

PLAGUE NOT IN CALIFORNIA.

Surgeon-General Wyman Returns With Reassuring Reports.

Washington, D. C.—Surgeon-General Wyman, of the Marine Hospital Service, has returned from California, where he went to investigate the alleged existence of bubonic plague in San Francisco. The trip of General Wyman was undertaken because of the attitude of several States, which insisted upon a conference of the State Boards of Health being called to decide whether there should be a general quarantine against California, that State taking the ground that there is no bubonic plague in San Francisco.

General Wyman, after investigating the matter for himself, is of the opinion that there is no need for such a conference.

CIGARETTE CAUSED HIS DEATH.

Miner Threw It Carelessly Into a Keg of Powder.

Williamsport, Pa.—Michael Dunn, a miner, threw a cigarette stump into a keg of powder from his bed on the second floor of a boarding house at Winber. The upper part of the house was destroyed and Dunn was burned to death.

The house was occupied by four families and twenty boarders, all the men being miners. There were twenty-six kegs of powder in the house. Several men who were working near by rushed to the house and rescued [illegible] One of the men carried of powder out of the burning

Newfoundland's Revenue Grows.

The revenue of Newfoundland for last year was the largest on record. It reached a total of $1,200,000, being $20,000 in excess of receipts for the corresponding period of 1901.

Cattle Disease Stamped Out.

The Cattle Bureau of the Massachusetts Board of Agriculture expressed its belief that the foot and mouth disease is now fully under control from the fact that no new case had been found or no additional premises had been quarantined for a week.

New Chinese Minister to Marry.

Sir Laing Cheng, the new Chinese Minister to the United States, will before starting for his post marry the daughter of the Chinese Minister at Paris, Yu Keng.

350364

AP SHOTS IN THE FAROE ISLANDS.

By Mrs. L. F. K. von Thiele.

W[illegible]ew people in England [illegible] to have any idea where [illegible]aroe Islands are situated, [illegible]ugh they are, without doub[illegible] of the most interesting islan[illegible]rope. Being only thirty-six h[illegible]rney from England, they are v[illegible]h a visit. The islanders, being [illegible] from the rest of the wo[illegible]ring only among themselv[illegible]toms which must at one [illegible] universal in the Nort[illegible]hich have gradually

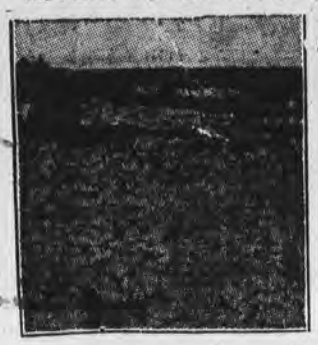
Th[illegible]gnificent—wild [illegible] of feet high[illegible]t while [illegible]dashes furi[illegible]scipitous [illegible]ing the appe[illegible]f terraces r[illegible] the [illegible]overed with gra[illegible]utiful waterfa[illegible] stre[illegible]d-locked fjords, and fish[illegible]es nestling in the hol[illegible]—a[illegible]e in kaleidoscopic variety to charm and arrest the eye by their novelty and beauty.

So narrow are many of the channels through which our steamer passed that we could almost touch the cliffs on either hand. Some of the islands are uninhabited except for the sheep grazing on the short, thick herbage, and these become so wild that they have to be stalked and shot like game. On some of the islets you may see a solitary farmhouse perched aloft on a height like an eagle's eyrie. Many of the farmers with their families live on these wild, inaccessible spots year in, year out, never seeing a human face except for the yearly visit of the priest, who comes to baptize any children born in the preceding twelve months, or in the spring and autumn when a fine day presents itself and the sea calms down sufficiently to allow of a boat being lowered to carry the sheep to the capital in exchange for the necessaries of life.

There was scarcely a ripple on the water, the blue of the sky reflecting itself in the deeper blue of the sea, as we came to anchor in the spacious bay on the southeast of Stromo, with the houses of Thorshavn, the capital of the islands, clustered irregularly on the hills around, looking as if a good push would send them tumbling down into the harbor. Farther on these hills give place to lofty cliffs rising to a height of 1000 feet, and covered with green grass, with here and there gray ridges of stone cropping through. Nowhere can one discover trees of any sort, not even a bush or shrub, but in spite of this there is no monotony in the scenery, for the variety of coloring and form of the islands and the brilliant atmosphere more than compensate for their absence. The whole harbor was alive with the long, narrow boats of the Faroese, their gunwales rising high out of the water and the slender oars flashing in the sunshine as they dipped in and out, the fine, well-knit forms of their occupants silhouetted against the sky as they propelled their craft with vigorous strokes towards our ship, keeping time by chanting a wild saga, whose haunting melody pursued us long after the singers had passed out of sight.

HARBOR.

The Faroese are magnificent fellows,



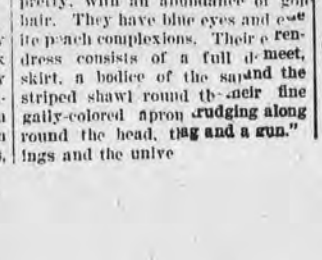
"WE SAW WHAT WE TOOK TO BE IMMENSE QUANTITIES OF LINEN"—AS A MATTER OF FACT IT WAS FISH LYING IN THE SUN TO DRY.

with [illegible]e eyes, corn-ripe yellow hair, [illegible] complexions, and thick beard[illegible]heir dress is particularly becoming. [illegible]eir short trousers, reaching [illegible]e, are made of homespun [illegible] by the Faroese women [illegible] long winter evenings, adorned with several brass buttons, a short woolen coat fastened down in front with buttons, striped cloth square jelly-bag cap, generally red and blue,

A VIEW OF THORSHAVN—THESE LITTLE WATERCOURSES ARE USED FOR A VARIETY OF PURPOSES.

gray stockings as thick as cloth, and shoes of yellow tanned skins resembling moccasins, formed from a single piece of skin wrapped closely round each foot, gathered at the top and heel by stitches which give them a puckered-up appearance, and fastened round the ankles with a bright-colored woolen string, furnishing a costume which is both picturesque and practical. All the men carry a grinda knivur, a knife for killing whales, stuck in a leather girdle round their waist.

As we were being rowed ashore we saw what we took to be immense quantities of linen lying out on the rocks to dry; in fact, the whole town seemed to have chosen the day of our arrival as its washing day. The curi-



THE CURIOUS LITTLE PARLIAMENT HOUSE

ous part of the whole affair was the size of the articles. They looked too large for handkerchiefs and yet too small for sheets. What could they be? When we got closer, however, we discovered that it was not washing, but codfish, drying in the sunshine; and everywhere we went we came across cod in various shapes and forms, either being washed or dried, or piled up in great stacks covered with tarpaulins, waiting to be transported to the South of Europe as stock fish.

The town is most picturesque and quaint. The houses are of all sizes and shapes, planted down higgledy-piggledy wherever a few square yards of comparatively level ground can be found among the rocks; and so mixed up are the houses and rocks that it is often very difficult to discriminate between the two. This resemblance is further heightened by the nature of the houses themselves, for they are mostly hewn out of the rocks or have a foundation of unhewn stone, on which is placed a wooden hut from one to two stories high, thatched with turf, where brilliant emerald-green grass grows in great luxuriance, and is used as a browsing ground for the goats and sheep of the neighborhood. The windows are of glass, neatly hung with lace curtains and adorned with flowering plants.

The Faroese women are remarkably pretty, with an abundance of gold hair. They have blue eyes and delicate peach complexions. Their every-day dress consists of a full dark woolen skirt, a bodice of the same material and the striped shawl round the shoulders, their fine gaily-colored aprons trudging along round the head, the bag and a gun." lings and the unlive

Our first visit was to the church, a wooden building of fairly large dimensions, with plain exterior and narrow windows ranged on either side, the only outside ornament being a wooden spire with a globe on top, the whole structure reminding one irresistibly of a toy Noah's Ark.

Running through the town are several little streams flowing over large blocks of stone lying in irregular masses at the bottom. The water comes down from the hills in great force and strength, and after a heavy rainfall the channels are filled up to the brim and overflow their banks, carrying away all obstacles. They seem to be used for many purposes—for the supply of drinking water and for laundry work, besides being the favorite feeding-place of the ducks. As we passed by we noticed a little girl helping her mother to wash the clothes; they knelt on the ground beside the stream, holding the articles to be cleansed in the water with one hand, while with the other they beat them with a wooden clapper, something like a cricket bat.

We next went to the Parliament House, which, although open, was not in session, so we didn't hear a debate. The Faroese are certainly most economical in the way they house their worthy representatives, for the august chamber consists of one small room with six long benches at one end, taking up the whole width of the room. These were evidently for the Ministers and officials, the rest of the members seemingly having to content themselves with standing in the body of the hall. The only ornamentation is a fine crystal chandelier, a print of the King of Denmark, and a Royal coat of arms. The Faroese are also economical in the payment of their members, who receive two kroner (about fifty-five cents) per day for six weeks, the time the Parliament is in session.

The Faroe Islands were once captured by the English in the commencement of the nineteenth century. I say "captured," although, as a matter of fact, there was very little capturing about it. When England and Denmark were at war a ship was sent to seize the Faroes, and when it arrived—the guns at the tiny little fort evidently not having considered it necessary to take any notice—the captain went on shore and interviewed the Governor, asking him which he preferred, to be annexed or bombarded. The Governor never hesitated for a moment. He said that if the English had taken such a violent fancy to the Faroes they were quite welcome to have them; but of one thing he was quite sure—he didn't want any bombarding. So the islands were duly annexed, and the man-o'-war sailed off. Some time after, when peace was declared between the two [illegible] philosophically, evidently thinking all foreigners were mad and the English the maddest of all.

On our way back to the ship we passed several patches of potatoes and barley and women busy making hay. Under the eaves of the cottages hung disgusting-looking strips of flesh, a few inches in width and several feet in length, the inside purple red and covered with what appeared to be scaly black leather. They turned out to be strips of whale's flesh drying in the sun ready for winter consumption.

The week before there had been a big catch of whales numbering several hundreds, the harbor at Thorshavn being filled with the great fish brought from the place where they had been caught to furnish meat for the community. When fresh the flesh is described as being delicious—a cross between tender beefsteak and liver—but after it has been kept some time [illegible]mes anything but palatable to [illegible]ers, although the Faroese delight in it. The whales average from [illegible] feet to thirty feet in length [illegible]gh over a ton.

Faroese are most generous in [illegible]ealings with those less fortunate [illegible]emselves; for after the whales [illegible] up pieces are distributed not [illegible]mong the population of the district [illegible]here the catch occurred and

THE FAMILY DEVOTIONS THE LONG WINTER NIGHTS TO SPINNING.

those who had all the hard work and danger of driving the whales into the shallow bays where they were slaughtered, but the church and the widows and orphans also receive a share, and as whale's flesh constitutes to a great extent the meat supply of the inhabitants, this generosity is most praiseworthy.

The Faroese eat scarcely any vegetables, their diet being almost entirely composed of fat of every sort and fresh fish, and strangely enough they do not suffer from leprosy or other kindred skin diseases.—The Wide World Magazine.

German Plan to Cure Kicking Horses.

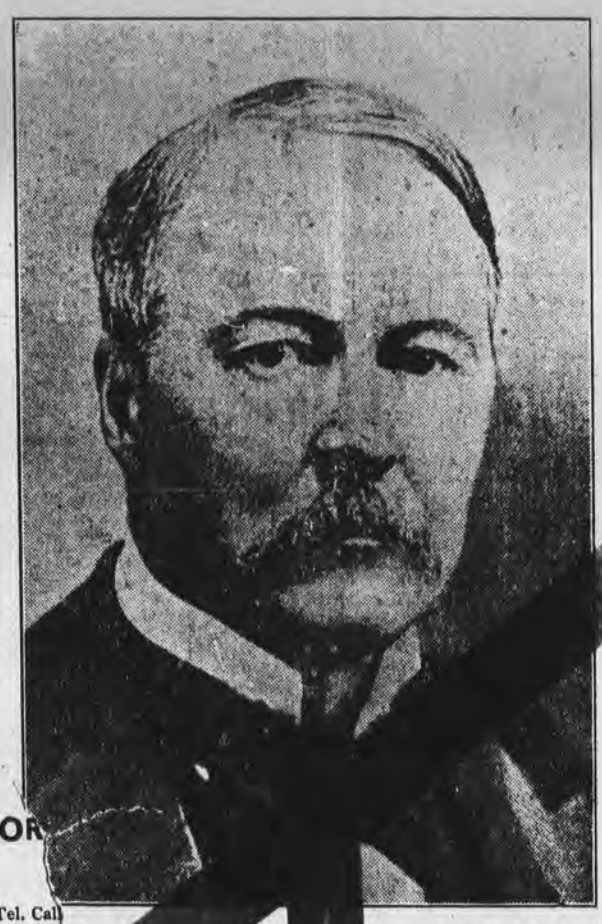
A novel way of curing horses of the kicking habit is practiced in Germany. A bag of sand or gravel is hung from the ceiling of the stable in such a manner that the bag will be a little distance behind where the refractory horse is standing. Whenever he

upon the mind that he will always be rewarded for his unmannerly conduct in this manner, says the New York Herald, but unless he is exceedingly stupid he will quickly learn the lesson, and then the bag may be removed. It is asserted that a horse once cured in this manner will never again think of kicking, but whether this is true or not time alone can tell.

Bulgaria has issued three postage stamps to commemorate the defense of the Shipka Pass in 1877, and the artist has compressed into his drawing incident enough for a stirring story, there being at least a dozen figures of men, pistols and rifles, stones and rocks, etc.

The atmospheric pressure on the body of the average man is 32,400 pounds. The ordinary rise and fall of the barometer increases or decreases this pressure 2500 pounds.

Guiding Genius of the World's Greatest Railway Corporation



COR[illegible]

Tel. Cal[illegible] Cas[illegible]dent [illegible] Pennsylvania Railroad.

A SERMON FOR SUNDAY

AN ELOQUENT DISCOURSE ENTITLED "NO DIFFERENCE."

The Rev. Dr. J. Wilbur Chapman Explains For the Benefit of Our Degenerate Man One of the Most Difficult Statements in All the Bible.

NEW YORK CITY.—The following timely and interesting sermon is one of a series prepared by the famous evangelist, the Rev. Dr. J. Wilbur Chapman. It is entitled "No Difference," and was preached from the text: "For there is no difference." Rom. iii: 22.

This is one of the most difficult statements to receive in all the Bible, and I can well understand how the unregenerate man would resent its application. I can hear him say, "What! no difference between the man who has fallen to the very lowest depths of sin and wretchedness, and the man who, boasting of his morality, has swerved only a little from the path of duty and the law of God?" And the answer to this question is both "yes" and "no."

There is a difference in heinousness and degradation wide as the poles, but "no difference" so far as guilt is concerned, for both have rejected the Son of God, and this is the sin of sins.

If two men were before the court, one charged with a great offense and the other with one of less degree, it would point the latter man but little to say, "But, Your Honor, I am not so great an offender as my companion in misery." The judge might well reply, "You are both guilty; in that there is no difference," and this is the teaching of my text.

God's word declares—"He that offends in one point is guilty of all;" not meaning, of course, that he has of necessity broken every law, but he has broken away from God by his transgression. If I am held a prisoner by a chain it is not necessary that I should break every link in the chain that I might go free, but only one and that the very weakest, and so he that offends in one point is guilty of all and nothing less, while he that offends in all points is guilty of all and nothing more. "All have sinned and come short of the glory of God."

Three important questions grow out of this text as I have considered it. First, I do not ask if you are a sinner, for as we ordinarily use this word, we think of one who is lawless, wild and profane. But I ask:

HAVE YOU OFFENDED IN ONE SINGLE POINT?

If so, "There is no difference." Man would not say it, I know, but God says it, and it is written in the book, and by the book we shall be judged.

Look at the prodigal. He was as truly a prodigal when he had taken the first step over the threshold of his father's house as when afterward you see him sitting in the midst of the swine, and trying to fill his belly with husks which the swine did eat.

He is more degraded in the second picture, but not more guilty.

Look at the leper. He is just as truly dead when the first sign of the dread disease appears, small though it may be, as when afterward you behold him, a loathsome object, sitting outside the city gates, with bandaged mouth, crying, "Unclean! Unclean!" He was a leper, however, from the first, and by the law dead. This is the teaching of the text. If you have rejected the Son of God, whatever your position, "There is no difference"—all are alike lost.

It is not even a question of great sin[illegible] [illegible]nance," and another reads that "All things are naked and open before Him with whom we have to do." In the light of this who can stand?

Not long ago in one of the school buildings of Chicago a picture of an eye was placed upon the blackboard as an illustration, and in a little time by order of the school board it was painted out, for it had been so perfectly painted that whatever position a child might be in in the room that eye was upon it. The effect was disastrous. But there is one eye which never slumbers and can never be painted out. "Thou God seest me." The sin was at midnight. He saw it. It was in New York or London or Paris. He saw it. Thus to the charge of "secret sin" you must plead guilty, and "there is no difference."

SINFUL THOUGHTS.

2. But the charge is even closer. We are responsible for the sinful thought which tarries in the mind by the consent of our will. Who can stand in the light of this?

A distinguished scientist has made the statement, which wise men receive, that if a man stands out in the sunlight and acts, his act, good or bad, flashes away to the sun and a picture which is never lost is made. And if he speaks, the sound bounds away, up and up, far beyond his reach, and makes its record forever. And if he refuses to step into the light, or in the darkness speak a word, this scientist declares that by the very thoughts of his mind certain physical disturbances occur which make a record lasting as time.

I remember sending a telegram in a western city, and shortly after realizing that my message had been wrong I made my way to the office to recall it. "Why," said the operator, with a smile, "it is gone, and is flashing over the wires now, beyond my recall." So with your sinful thoughts. They bound away, and no man can recall them when once they go.

The answer to this charge must be—"guilty."

BEGINNING IN SIN.

3. Some are beginning now. He'd be the fascination of the evil one and lured on by his charms they are rushing on to hell. On one of the busiest streets of the gay city of Paris stands a building famous for its beauty. Over the magnificent doorway you may read these words, "Nothing to pay." The admission is free, the entertainment within is fascinating, and hundreds of young men pass through the portals, the rank and file of them taking their first or last step to hell.

All sin is dearly bought, for it has hell back of it. It blights the life, wrecks the character, and blasts the fondest hopes of the soul. And when that awful day comes and situation is gone and character lost, and the hearts of loved ones broken, and you are cast a stranded wreck on the shores of time, you will cry out in terror, "O wretched man that I am, who shall deliver me"—and there will be no [illegible]ance. You will be more [illegible] not more guilty [illegible] of sin [illegible] God pity you.

[illegible]

Do you know the Bible description of the end of a career of sin from the world [illegible] point? "Weeping, wailing and gnashing of teeth." "Without are dogs, and sorcerers and whoremongers, and murderers, and idolaters, and whosoever loveth and maketh a lie." God save us from such a company. A minister could never lead a man to serious thought until he quoted the text: "The wicked shall be turned into hell, and all the nations that forget God."

Great sin, humanly speaking, is not necessary, but only forget Him and "There is no difference."

If you had read that remarkable book, "Robert Falconer," written by Geo. MacDonald, you will remember the dream of the wife of Andrew Falconer. He was a drunkard and after her death the dream being told him, resulted in his conversion. She said in her letter, which she had written him:

"I thought, Andrew, that the resurrection morn had come, and I was looking every[illegible]re for you. Finally in my wanderings I came to a great abyss. It was not so very wide, but it was very deep and was filled with blue, like the blue of the sky. On the other side I saw you, Andrew, and I gave a shriek which all the universe must have heard. Something made me look around. Then I saw One coming toward me. He had a face—O, such a face! fairer than all the sons of men. He had on a garment which came down to His feet, and as He walked toward me I saw in His feet the print of the nails. Then I knew who He was. I fell at His feet and cried, 'O, Lord, Andrew, Andrew.' 'Daughter, would you go to him?' I said, 'Yes, Lord.' And Andrew, He took me by the hand and led out over the abyss, and we came nearer and nearer, until at last we were united, and then He led us back to be with Him forever." O, my friends, not in the next world, if not in this, but here and now we may be made one in Him, one for time and eternity, but failing here, all hope is gone and there is before us only the blackness of darkness of despair. "For there is no difference."

The second question is of the greatest importance:

DO YOU COME UP TO GOD'S STANDARD?

It is not enough to be simply a member of the church. "Many will say to Me in that day, Lord, Lord, have we not prophesied in Thy name, and in Thy name have cast out devils? and I will profess unto them, I never knew you."

We have such a way of measuring ourselves by ourselves that we may feel well satisfied with the result. But now about God's standard? Upon my return home at one time my wife placed in my hands a piece of paper, written all over but only two words were intelligible. At the top of the page was the word "carriage," plainly written, the next word was the same, only not so well written.

It was my little daughter's first copy-book. The teacher had written the word at the top of the line, and she had done fairly well so long as she had looked at the copy. But she had fallen into the serious error of copying the line just above her work, and the word at the bottom of the page as nearly spelled "man" as "carriage." Thus people measure themselves by those around them, forgetting that He said—"Look unto Me and be ye saved."

You may be better than the members of the church, but what doth it profit? You may be the best man in your community, but that does not save.

How about God's standard?

Her Majesty, the Queen, issues frequently, I am told, an order for soldiers to compose her guard. Every man must be at least six feet tall. I can imagine some young Englishmen measuring themselves by themselves, until at last one man in great delight exclaims, "I will surely get in, for I am the tallest man in town." And so he is, but when he stands before Her Majesty's officer he is rejected, for he is three-quarters of an inch under the mark.

His being taller than his fellows profited nothing; they had all fallen short some more, some less. But "There was no difference."

And so you turn my question upon myself. I suppose that I am quite correct in the high standard of truth and purity in my own life, for from it, not in Christ, for "Christ is the end of the law for righteousness to every one that believeth," and wherein I fail, He makes up.

It is no point as to whether Adam or Eve were the more sinful; they were both guilty, and "there is no difference."

The chiefest of all sins is not drunkenness, although that is horrible; it is not licentiousness, although that is vile; it is the rejection of God's mercy—or the [illegible] of unbelief. "He that believeth not is [illegible] condemned, and "there [illegible] no difference."

The third and last [illegible] question is this:

WHAT IS THE REMEDY?

There is another "no difference" which answers the question. "For there is no difference * * * for the same Lord over all is rich unto all that call upon Him, for whosoever shall call upon the name of the Lord shall be saved." Romans x: 12, 13.

1. It is useless to try by any amount of exertion, or feeling, or even prayer, to bring about faith. I have had my own experience in this. God says in His word, "Faith cometh by hearing and hearing by the word of God."

This is a sure way. A college student was greatly troubled spiritually, and was in conference with one of the professors until midnight. Just as he was leaving the house, going out into the darkness, the professor placed in his hands a lantern saying, "Take it, George, it will light you home a step at a time." And this is what the Bible does.

That lantern did not light up the forests, nor make luminous the landscape; it was not meant that it should, but it made every step bright.

Man was lost by hearing Satan. He can only be saved by hearing God. Plant your feet firmly by faith on one single promise, and God will begin at once to make clear the way if you will only believe Him.

2. To the Philippian jailer's question, "What must I do to be saved?" Paul's answer was, "Believe on the Lord Jesus Christ and thou shalt be saved." And there is no respecting of persons, for "whosoever shall call upon the name of the Lord shall be saved."

A friend of mine told me that when he climbed the Matterhorn he was besieged by men, waiting at the base of the mountain, ready to guide him up the difficult way, but the most of them would have never brought him down in safety, for they were simply men out of employment. He very easily, however, secured a safe guide when he said, "Show me your papers." Then the men who were without them stepped back, while the real guides stepped forward and holding out their papers he read something like this:

"We, the undersigned, have climbed the Matterhorn under the care of such a guide (giving his name), and we commend him to our friends"—and then followed the names of people of great renown at home and abroad, a member of Parliament, a member of Congress, and your personal friend, and my friend at once felt secure because others had made the trip in safety.

It is like that when under condemnation you ask, "What must I do?"

Infidelity attempts an answer; philosophy make a vain effort to reply, and Jesus Christ, the Son of God, comes with the rest. Let me suggest to you the real test. Ask them each, "What have you done?" Demand of each that their papers be shown. Then will He come whose garments are dyed red, whose hands were pierced, and whose heart was broken, who died and rose again that He might become the justifier of all that believe, and on the very palms of His hands you read the names, John Bunyan, John Newton, Jerry McCauley, and brighter than them all—Charles Haddon Spurgeon.

"He hath saved us, and kept us, and in His presence we rejoice with a joy unspeakable and full of glory."

And this is enough—I for one will say, "Blessed Lord, if Thou canst save others, and I know that Thou canst, Thou canst save me; and I will let Thee do it now." Will you join me in this now?

3. To sum it all up, if you would escape condemnation you need simply to

HAVE A WILLING MIND ABOUT SALVATION.

Then by faith accept what He in grace offers you. I have heard Christian workers say to earnest inquirers, "Give your heart to God and you may be saved." But this is unscriptural—at least the order is wrong. Accept first the gift of eternal life, then give yourself, out of gratitude for His goodness.

The first saves you; the second is the first fruit of your salvation.

North Plainfield Weekly Review

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HARRY H. WEBB
AT NORTH PLAINFIELD, N. J.
39 Somerset St. Telephone 217

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Entered at the Plainfield, N. J., Postoffice as second class mail matter.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 10, 1903.

MYSTERIOUS PEAPACK.

Peapack comes to the front this week with a wolf-killing story.

According to the report, the wolf had a collar around its neck to which was attached a chain. Now this circumstance might arouse suspicion in the minds of most people that a mistake had been made in the species of the quadruped, but not so with the Peapack people.

The wolf attempted to assist in a hog-killing match on the farm of George Howell, but was discovered and pursued by Mr. Howell, who mounted upon a horse and armed with a double-barreled shot gun, caught up with the dangerous animal and discharged one barrel of the gun at the beast. The animal turned on his pursuer and through the presence of mind of Mr. Howell in discharging the second barrel of the gun at close range, and thus killing the beast, a desperate conflict, and perhaps death to the pursuer was no doubt avoided.

Peapack, oh, Peapack! Thou land of mystery, with the underground caverns, thy mighty rivers of unknown depths, thy peerless press, agent, ever on the alert to boom thy industries! Peapack, we take off our hat to thee and acknowledge that there is no other like thee in this broad land, and we are glad it is so, for without thee, what startling news would the newspapers find to write about when the copy hooks are empty and the compositors are calling "copy"?

LOCAL OPTION BILL.

A local option bill will be introduced in the next New Jersey Legislature, which provides that, upon application of not less than one-fourth of the legal voters, the judge of the Supreme Court of the circuit shall order an election to decide whether or not a community shall have licensed saloons.

The act provides that when a community votes in the negative on the saloon question, that section shall be geographically defined and called "anti-saloon territory." Any person selling or otherwise disposing of spirituous liquors within the boundaries so defined shall, upon conviction, be fined $200 or given six months in the penitentiary, or both.

The taking of orders for delivery to houses is considered an evasion of the law. Druggists will be allowed to fill physician's prescriptions for spirituous liquors.

Local option seems to work satisfactorily wherever tried. It is in accord with American principles.

One objection to this bill is that it calls for a special election. There are too many elections held in New Jersey, now and an increase in the number shouldbe discouraged. Inthis particular case it would be an easy matter to have the local option settled at the regular municipal election, and thus obviate one of the most serious objections.

CHURCH MEMBERSHIP

The New York *Sun*, of Thursday, contained an article regarding church membership, written by Dr. H. K. Carroll, of this borough, which states that the church membership gain last year was 1.5 per cent., while the population has been increasing at the rate of 2.6 per cent. a year. The total church membership in all religions he puts at 28,698,028, a gain of 403,743 over a year ago.

Dr. Carroll says it is the Roman Catholic showing that pulls the figures down. The regular Roman Catholic growth for 1901 was twice that of last year. There are eight different Catholic bodies and in all of them the increase in communicants was 120,634. The Protestant growth Dr. Carroll says, was 1.7 per cent., or more than twice the regular Roman Catholic growth. Dr. Carroll's estimate of the Roman Catholic communicant list is 1,575,000 less than the figures given by the Catholic directory.

TRAVELING LIBRARIES A FAILURE.

The system of traveling libraries, which was established by the State of New Jersey at the solicitation of the State Federation of Women's Clubs, has in its brief existence proved an almost complete failure. In the report just made by State Librarian Buchanan it is shown that but twenty-three of the sixty-two libraries are now in use, against forty-two a year ago. There is at present no demand whatever for the libraries and it is the expectation that the Legislature, realizing the uselessness of trying to force the books upon an unwilling public, will make no further appropriation to keep them in circulation.

LOCK STEP ABOLISHED.

The lock-step at the State Prison at Trenton has been abolished, and on Monday, for the first time, the prisoners were marched in military order. This change in discipline is made to promote the self-respect of the prisoners and shorten the time in going to their labor. New Jersey was about the last State to do away with this barbarous custom.

THE Thank-offering Fund called for by the Methodist Episcopal Church three years ago, has been wholly raised in money and pledges. The fund is to be used for religious and educational work.

STATE SENATOR Elijah B. Hutchinson, who has been selected to preside over the upper branch of the Legislature at the coming session, is one of the very few Senators who opposed the annexation bills at the last session.

IN NEW YORK, the other day, a man selling newspapers was arrested and fined for crying false news. This is all right as far as it goes, but the editors who write false news, and the publishers who deliver their "6 o'clock editions" at Plainfield about noon should also be brought to law.

DR. H. H. WILEY, chief of the division of chemistry of the United States Department of Agriculture, warns the public against the use of colored butter, as well as the numerous adulterated foods which have been discovered to an alarming extent.

THE State Legislature begins its annual session next Tuesday. At present there appears nothing of importance on the horizon, so it may be expected that the game laws will be amended once more. How would it do to repeal all the game laws in force and begin all over?

IT IS reported that a daily newspaper, to be supplied with telegraphic news by wireless telegraphy, will soon be published on board an Atlantic steamship. Those tired business men who are in the habit of taking ocean voyages to get away from the "maddening whirl" will now have to look elsewhere for a retreat.

THE House of Representatives, in December, passed a pure food bill. The bill prohibits the introduction into any state or territory, from any other state or territory or from any foreign country, or the shipment to any foreign country of any article of food or drug which is adulturated or misbranded. The bill defines form of adulteration, and provides for the confiscation of prohibited articles.

THE COMMISSION appointed by Governor Murphy a year ago to draft a bill for a primary election law to be submitted to the incoming legislature has completed its work. The bill as drawn provides for the conducting of primaries at public expense by the regular election officers on the first registry day. Official ballots are to be used, to be prepared by municipal clerks. Names are to be arranged upon the ballots in alphabetical order. Any person's name may be placed upon such ballots, either as a candidate or for delegate to a convention, on petition of ten persons. Persons deciding to vote in such primary elections shall declare their politics to the election board and may swear their vote in whenever it is challenged.

NO MORE logical statement was ever made than the following from the editorial columns of the New ... Tribune of yesterday: "After ... should be borne in mind that ... question whether or not alcoho... be considered in any sense a... any degree and in any circumst... as useful or beneficial to the h... race, or whether it should w... exception be regarded as a p... will be determined finally by ... erate scientific investigation an... by pulpit oratory. Neverthel... is generally admitted by sensibl... intelligent persons that total ab... ence from alcoholic stimulants from the cradle to the grave is best for the great majority of mankind."

LEGAL NOTICES

North Plainfield Board of Health ORDINANCE.

A supplement to the Code of Ordinances of the Board of Health of the Borough of North Plainfield as revised January 7th, 1901, concerning "Milk Supply," and to be known as Ordinance XVI.

The Board of Health of the borough of North Plainfield do ordain and enact as follows:

ORDINANCE XVI.

SECTION 1. That no person, firm, association, or corporation shall sell or deliver, or have in possession for sale or delivery, in the Borough of North Plainfield, any milk or cream, without first obtaining from the Board of Health of the Borough of North Plainfield a permit for such sale or delivery.

SECTION 2. That no permit as required in the section preceding, shall be issued by the Board of Health until there shall be paid to the said Board of Health for the issuing thereof and for a proper inspection and supervision of the sale of milk, the sum of two dollars.

SECTION 3. That each permit to be granted as set forth in the two sections next preceding shall continue for the term of one year from the date of granting the same; provided, that if any person or persons, firm, association, or corporation to whom a permit has been granted, or any of his, her or their employees, servants, or agents shall violate any ordinance or rule of the Board of Health relating to the sale, distribution, or inspection of milk, such permit ... at the discretion of the ... Board ... be revoked.

SECTION 4. That every person, firm, association, or corporation engaged in the sale of milk, within the Borough of North Plainfield shall notify the Board of Health in writing immediately upon changing the source of supply of the milk so sold by him or them within said Borough, of such change, and said notice shall also state the name or names of the person or persons supplying said milk and the locality from which said milk is procured.

SECTION 5. That every person, firm, association, or corporation selling or delivering milk in the Borough of North Plainfield by means of a wagon or other vehicle shall have the name of such person, firm, association, or corporation and the number of permit plainly lettered on each side of the said wagon or vehicle.

SECTION 6. That every person, firm, association, or corporation violating any of the provisions of this ordinance shall forfeit and pay the sum of thirty dollars and costs of suit for each and every offence.

ANDREW LOVE, President of
N. Plainfield Board of Health.
North Plainfield, N. J.,
January 5th, 1903.
Attest: W. E. HONEYMAN, Secretary.

SHERIFF'S SALE,
IN CHANCERY OF NEW JERSEY.

Between The First National Bank of Plainfield, New Jersey, complainant, and Nelson Runyon, Administrator et al., defendants. Fi. Fa. for sale of mortgaged premises.

By virtue of the above-stated writ of Fi. Fa., to me directed and delivered, I will expose for sale at public vendue, on

MONDAY, THE SECOND (2) DAY OF FEBRUARY NEXT,

between the hours of twelve and five o'clock, in the afternoon of said day, that is to say, at two o'clock p. m., at the Court House in Somerville, to wit:

All those tract s or parcels of lands and premises, situate, lying and being in the borough of North Plainfield, in the county of Somerset and State of New Jersey:

The First Tract—Beginning at a point in the center of Green Brook Road, opposite the center of Maple avenue; thence along the center of said Green Brook Road in a course of south sixty-seven degrees and fifty minutes west two hundred and eighty-four feet to a point in the center of said road and corner of lands of R. W. Cadmus; thence along line of lands of said Cadmus north forty-two degrees and fifty-five minutes west three hundred and twenty-two and three-tenths feet to a point; thence still along line of said Cadmus' lands north forty-two degrees and forty minutes west and eighty and nine one-hundredths (80.09) feet to a stake and point; thence, in a course of north forty-six degrees and thirty minutes east two hundred and sixty and eight one-hundredths (260.08) feet to a point in the center of Maple avenue; thence in a course of south forty-three degrees and thirty minutes east five hundred and five and sixty-eight one-hundredths (505.68) feet along said center of Maple avenue to the place of beginning. Being the same premises conveyed to said Runyon by deed of the executors of Isaac Scribner, deceased, dated Sept., 30, 1895, recorded in Book B No. 8 of Deeds for Somerset county, on pages 248, etc.

The Second Tract—Beginning at a point in the center of Willow aveuue, distance two hundred and fifty-eight and seventy-five hundredths (258.75) feet, in a northeasterly direction along the center of said avenue, from a point in the center of Sycamore avenue, and is a corner of Lot No. Eleven (11); Thence along the rear line of lots No. Eleven (11), Ten (10), and Nine (9), in a course of north sixteen degrees and twenty minutes west one hundred and eighty-five and twenty-five hundredths (185.25) feet to a point and is a corner of Lot No. Six (6); thence along the line of that lot in a course of north eighty-one degrees and forty-seven minutes east eighty-five (85) feet to a corner of Lot No. Thirteen (13); thence along the line of that lot in a course of south sixteen degrees and twenty minutes east one hundred and sixty-seven and fifteen hundredths (167.15) feet to the center of Willow avenue; thence along the center of the same south sixty-eight degrees and forty-four minutes west seventy-seven and seventy-five hundredths (77.75) feet to a point; thence still along the center of the same south sixty-six degrees and twenty-five minutes west six and ninety-five hundredths (6.95) feet to the place of beginning, be the measurement more or less. Being the same premises conveyed to the said Runyon by deed of William J. Roome and wife, dated July first, 1874, recorded in Book F No: 4, of Deeds for said county of Somerset, on pages 298, etc.

The Third Tract—Situate, lying and being in the borough and township of North Plainfield, county of Somerset and State of New Jersey: Beginning at a stone planted for a corner on the center line of Maple avenue as now laid out and opened, said stone being the northeasterly corner of lands belonging to E. P. Gavin; thence running along the center line of said Maple avenue in a magnetic course of north forty-three degrees twenty-eight minutes west, a distance of eleven hundred and ten (1110) feet more or less to a point and corner of lands sold to Robert Rushmore; thence in a southwesterly course along the line of lands of the said Rushmore, and also lands of ———— and binding thereon, a distance of eight hundred and seventy-six and eighteen one-hundredths feet, more or less, to a point in line of lands of ———— Debele; thence south forty-three degrees thirty minutes east along the line of lands of said Debele, and binding thereon, being down the mountain a distance of eleven hundred and eight and forty-seven one-hundredths (1108.47) feet, more or less, to a point in line of lands of the aforesaid E. P. Gavin; thence along the line of lands of the said E. P. Gavin northeasterly a distance of two hundred and eighteen and eleven one-hundredths (218.11) feet to an angle point in said line; thence still along the line of lands of the said E. P. Gavin north fifty-three degrees twenty-nine minutes east a distance of six hundred and sixty-nine and sixteen one-hundredths (669.16) feet to the aforesaid first mentioned stone and place of beginning. Containing twenty-two and six-hundred and sixty-five one-thousandths (22.665) acres of land. Being the same premises conveyed to the said Runyon by deed of John H. VanWinkle, Executor, etc., of Isaac Scribner, deceased, dated June 24, 1896, recorded in Book H No. 8 of Deeds for Somerset county, on pages 160, etc.

And the Fourth Tract—Situate in said borough: Beginning at a point in the center of Duer street said point being distant one hundred and forty-five (145) feet northwesterly along said center of Duer street from its intersection with the center of Emily street; thence in a magnetic course of north forty-six degrees and forty-five minutes east and at right angles with said Duer street, a distance of eighty-six and eighty-seven one-hundredths (86.87) feet to a point; thence north twenty degrees and four minutes west, a distance of forty-one and ninety-two one-hundredths (41.92) feet to a point; thence north forty-six degrees and forty-five [illegible] Duer street, a distance of seventeen and fifty-two-100ths (17.52) feet to a stake in John Thickston's line; thence along said Thickston's line south forty-six (46) degrees and forty-five (45) minutes west, a distance of one hundred and eighteen and three-tenths (118.3) feet, to a point in the center of Duer street aforesaid; thence along said center of Duer street south forty-three (43) degrees and fifteen (15) minutes east, a distance of fifty-six (56) feet, to the point and place of beginning. Being the same premises conveyed to said Runyon by deed of William H. Shotwell and wife, dated December 11, 1894, and recorded in Book W No. 7 of Deeds for Somerset county on pages 20, etc.

CALVIN D. McMURTRY, Sheriff.
WM. M. STILLMAN, Solicitor.
Dated Dec. 27, 1902 [$29.70]

NOTICE OF ORDER TO LIMIT CREDITORS

Somerset County Surrogate's Court.

Estate Of Katharina Kirch, Deceased.

Notice is hereby given, that on the Fifth day of January, A. D. 1903, on the application of the undersigned as Executors of the will of Katharina Kirch, deceased; an order was made by the Surrogate's Court, requiring the creditors of the said Katharina Kirch, deceased, to bring in their debts, demands and claims against the said decedent, under oath or affirmation, and present the same to the subscribers within NINE months from the date of said order; and in default thereof any such creditor should be forever barred of his or her action therefor against the subscribers.

JOHN D. KIRCH, } Executors,
WILLIAM KIRCH, }
March 5. North Plainfield, N. J.

NOTICE OF SETTLEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the accounts of the subscriber, Executor of the will of Ellen Hughes, deceased, will be audited and stated by the Surrogate, and reported for final settlement to the Orphans' Court of the County of Somerset, on Friday, the SIXTEENTH DAY of JANUARY next.

Dated RICHARD A. BOYCE,
December 11, A. D., 1902. Executor.

NOTICE OF SETTLEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the accounts of the subscriber, Sole Surviving Executrix of the will of Sarah S. Line, deceased, will be audited and stated by the Surrogate, and reported for settlement to the Orphans' Court of the County of Somerset, on Friday, the SIXTEENTH DAY of JANUARY, next.

MARGARET F. VAIL,
Dated Sole Surviving Executrix.
December 11, A. D., 1902.

NOTICE.

The creditors of John C. Haberle, deceased, and others interested, are hereby notified that a report of the several claims and demands exhibited against the estate of said decedent, and of the personal and real estate, will be made to the Orphans' Court of the County of Somerset, on Friday the sixteenth day of January next, and that the accounts of the subscriber will be presented at that time for settlement and allowance, and thereupon application will be made for leave to sell real estate decreed insolvent.

FRED R. HABERLE, ...ity.
BENNETT BRITTON, ...ms
Administrators of...
Dated November 18th, A. D., 1902.

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ORDEAL BY FIRE

By Martha M'Culloch-Williams

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Miss Morris sprang from bed and darted to the back door, aroused from sleep by stealthy knocking. A slim, prim, upright, faded gentlewoman, she did not forget to huddle herself in a shawl before flinging open the shutter.

"Marthy! What on earth—is the house afire?" she gasped to the fat black woman who stood upon the steps.

Marthy chuckled, though she tried hard to look properly subdued as she said:

"Not sactly, Miss El'nor, but hit's des Gawd's mussy hit ain't. You know how las' night my ole man Ben took en snook out de little circuit rider's white breeches fer me ter wash"—

"Don't tell me anything's happened to them—don't, for the Lord's sake!" Miss Morris said, almost staggering.

Marthy drew down the corners of her mouth. "I washed en I'oned um all right," she said. "Den I took en hung um 'fore de kitchen fire so dee'll git bone dry by dis mawnin'. Ben he went ter git des now ter git um en snake um back, en, 'fore de Lawd, dee ain't none on um left 'ceptin' hit is de buttons. Sparks must er popped out, en dee would 'a' set us all afire hadn't hit been I had sense ernough ter leave dat cheer dee was on right spang on de h'arth"—

"What shall we do?" Miss Morris moaned. She had drawn Marthy with her into the shelter of her own chamber. The circuit rider in the guestroom at the other end of the house might well be awake conning over his sermon. It was Sunday morning. He was due to preach the 11 o'clock sermon at Horeb church, ten miles away. Horeb congregation was the richest, the most nearly fashionable, of all in the circuit. Moreover, Miss Morris knew that young Brother Brandon was deeply in love with Nelly Riggs. Her father, Horeb's leading steward, looked askance at the young minister's suit. He was ambitious for his daughter and heiress. Naturally, therefore, Brandon would want to show himself at his best.

He had come to stay all night at the Morris house, with no more than a change of linen in his saddlebags, clothed in flannel coat, white duck trousers and leather belt. A summer shower had splashed and stained the trousers very badly, hence the washing, the burning. Now the young man lay in bed trouserless upon a plantation that was a sort of Adamless Eden. Miss Morris and Miss Marina had lived alone since their father died, twenty years back, with black Marthy and Ben for servants.

Miss Marina was stout and rosy, as Miss Morris was thin. She sat up, rubbed her eyes hard and said sleepily: "What you fussing about, El'nor? Here's what you can do—ask Ben to lend Brother Brandon that last pair of pa's trousers we gave him. He hasn't worn them out, has he, Marthy?"

WHEN HE GOT UP TO SPEAK, IT WAS WITH A TONGUE OF FIRE.

"No'm-m," Marthy said, with a throaty giggle. "He been a-savin' dem las' breeches, he is; say he spects he got ter grow three-fo' more years 'fore he can fill um up, dee so odacious big up round de waist parts."

"Well, they'll be long enough if Brother Brandon is so tall," Miss Marina said philosophically, settling back on her pillow. "Go and send Ben in with 'em, Marthy, and tell him to tell Brother Brandon we are sorry and that we'll go with him to preaching, though we didn't mean to. I don't intend," this vigorously to Miss Morris, "that anybody shall ever have it to say we were ashamed to see another man standing in his father's clothes."

* * * * * *

Perhaps young Brother Brandon was ambitious of martyrdom. Certainly no martyr at the stake ever showed a finer courage. He took to march up the aisle ten minutes late, feeling the focus of curious, even hostile eyes and conscious that he looked more like a cross betwixt a circus clown and a scarecrow. The late Squire Morris had been truly a man of girth. His black cloth broad falls, threadbare and shiny along the seams, stood in folds and puckers within the saving circumference of a yellow leather belt. And in the trim gray flannel ridiculously shrunken. The breeches were a bit at the knees and sat very close around the foot. But after one long, agonized whistle over his own appearance Dick Brandon had set himself to make his hostesses forget them, and so successfully that, though they had been on the verge of tears, in five minutes he had them laughing.

The Riggs contingent was another matter. If only Nelly would be mercifully hindered! Brother Riggs was a certainty. Nothing short of an earthquake or sudden death could have kept him away. Brandon caught the brother's measuring eye fixed upon him in disapproving scorn, but he kept his head high. All through the kneeling minutes of silent prayer his petition was for strength and light.

He got up trembling, but read the chapter and gave out the hymns in a clear, hard voice. Through the singing there came to him a breaking silver strain, Nelly's voice, freighted with the sweetness of compassionate love.

Somehow the note melted him, softened, strengthened. He lost the hampering sense of earthly vestures, earthly things. When he got up to speak, it was with a tongue of fire that searched and soothed equally, carrying all before it.

Rapt, transfigured, intent only upon the King's business, he went from height to height, arguing, persuading, until rugged men sobbed aloud or shouted praises. The church was smallish, with bare, brown wooden walls and high, narrow windows. Maybe it was the play of light through the whispering leaves outside, but more than one believed that upon this memorable day there was visible in Horeb church the fluttering of angelic wings.

Brother Riggs sat hard eyed and critical until near the end. The spirit took him when he least thought, and took him hard. He made a leap across bench and altar space and flung himself into the pulpit, crying, "The Lord gave me my daughter; the Lord takes her away to be your wife in spite of me and the devil!" and hugging Brandon as though he meant to break his ribs.

Then somebody raised a hymn, an old camp meeting chant, full of militant faith. Everybody sang and sang until at last the congregation brought itself to the level of Sunday uninspired.

Brother Brandon rode straight to his boarding place, although he was hard pressed to go on and dine with Brother Riggs. But he came next day, clothed in his right mind, to propose properly for Miss Nelly and be accepted in due form.

As she nestled in his arms he said, smiling a tender, whimsical smile, "I cannot feel that I deserve you, darling, not even though I have won you through ordeal by fire."

What a Bad Digestion Does.

A doctor has been comparing the state of mind of a man before dinner and after who suffers from indigestion. Before dinner the patient's thoughts are something of this kind:

"What a jolly thing life is! How grand it is to breathe the pure air, to revel in the glorious sunshine, to laugh and be merry! With friends all around, a prosperous future before one, all one's hopes and plans turn out well. It may safely be said that we live in a good country and that life is the most enjoyable state imaginable."

But after dinner, when the salmon and the cucumber and the lobster salad have begun to do their deadly work, the same man thinks something like this:

"Life is a fraud. Those who say life is worth living are humbugs. We go about the world with a heavy load of care, and from morning till night our time is spent in battling with new annoyances. Bills pour in on every side, failure stares us in the face, every cherished hope is dashed to the ground. Bah! The whole thing is humbug!"—London Tit-Bits.

Origin of College Slang.

"In every university," said a collegian in the Philadelphia Record, "there is a slang word, 'bone,' that means to study. Do you know how this word originated? It came from 'Bohn'—from the 'Bohn' books that are so familiar to students—and in the beginning it was spelled 'Bohn,' and its significance was easily understood, but now that it is spelled 'bone' the significance is lost. The derivation of other pieces of college slang is not so easily traced back. Thus there is the word 'pole,' 'poler,' 'a greasy poler,' which at Lehigh means a hard student. It would be hard to say whence that word comes. There is 'rush,' to 'rush a freshman,' a Cornell phrase, which means to seek to induce a freshman to join fraternity, another hard word. To 'bust' at Cornell means to fail or flunk. 'Cow juice' means milk. A 'pony' means a device for cheating at examinations. A 'dog wagon' means a lunch wagon. Those words have their derivation patent on their face, but where, I wonder, can 'to gray' have come from? 'To gray' at the University of Virginia means to get drunk."

Hunting and Hunting.

A good shot and an entertaining story teller, Tom Nast was welcome during the shooting season at a number of country houses in England. But his first invitation was a bitter lesson to him simply because he failed to observe the sharp differentiation between hunting "as she is known" in England and in this country. On board ship Nast made the acquaintance of a Hertfordshire man, a master of the hounds near St. Albans. Nast received and promptly accepted an invitation to hunt.

"I never felt quite so insignificant in my life," he used to say in telling the story, "as when I arrived at the rendezvous and saw that brilliant meet, the men in their scarlet coats and the jolly looking women on their fine mounts, and there was I trudging along the road with a game bag and a gun."

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"About ten months ago I sprained my back. This ran into sciatic trouble from which I have suffered more or less ever since. This was complicated by chronic indigestion. I had sick headache every day with a dizzy, dull feeling, also quite a little confusion. Was extremely nervous and suffered much from constipation. I was influenced to try Dr. Miles' Remedies and decided to give them a trial. I procured a bottle of the Restorative Nervine and a box of the Nerve and Liver Pills. I used them as per directions and received much relief. I continued the Nervine until I had used several bottles of the same and I am glad to state that it has cured me completely and permanently. I now enjoy good health, relish my meals and can eat any kind of food without fear. I take pleasure in recommending Dr. Miles' Remedies to the public."—REV. A. B. MOWERS, Taneytown, Md.

All druggists sell and guarantee first bottle Dr. Miles' Remedies. Send for free book on Nervous and Heart Diseases. Address Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

Notice! to Correspondents.

Personals, social gatherings, celebrations, anniversaries of various kinds, reception, etc., will be published in the REVIEW free. All copy must be written plainly, preferably in ink; and names must be clearly written and correctly spelled. write only on one side of the paper. Full information in regard to weddings is always desired, and when requested a reporter will call to secure facts for publication. No attention will be paid to items of news forwarded to this office unless the sender gives his or her name and address. These will not be printed but it is necessary to have them properly vouched for.

To CONSUMPTIVES

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Time Table in effect Nov. 16, 1902

For New York—2.17, 3.37, 5.38, 6.02, 6.29, 6.57, 7.05, 7.25, 7.28, 7.48, 7.55, 8.02, 8.11, 8.30, 8.34, 8.46, 9.27, 9.59, 10.26, 11.25 a. m.; 12.09, 12.44, 1.18, 2.31, 2.42, 2.49, 3.44, 4.17, 4.47, 5.43, 5.53 6.23, 6.33, 6.43, 7.08, 7.32, 8.36, 9.40, 10.17, 11.28 p. m. Sundays—2.17, 3.37, 5.05, 7.41, 8.01, 8.52, 9.52, 10.08, 11.10 a. m.; 12.00 m.; 12.58, 1.45, 2.40, 3.17, 3.30, 5.41, 6.45, 6.52, 8.13, 8.32, 10.22 p. m.

For Newark—5.38, 6.29, 6.57, 7.05, 7.25, 7.48, 8.11, 8.34, 8.46, 9.27 9.59, 11.25 a. m.; 1.18, 2.31, 2.49, 3.44, 4.17, 4.47, 5.43, 5.53, 6.23, 6.33, 7.08, 7.47, 8.36, 9.40 p. m. Sundays—7.41, 8.52, 10.08, 11.10 a. m. 12 m.; 12.58, 1.45, 3.30, 5.41, 6.45, 6.52, 7 32, 8.13, 8.32, 10.22 p. m.

For Somerville—5.25, 7.12, 8.21, 9.36, 9.54, 11.00 a. m.; 1.01, 2.02, 2.11, 3.32, 3.44, 4.33, 5.03, 5.29, 5.57 6.04, 6.19, 6.41 7.12, 7.34, 8.08, 8.21, 9.37, 10.23, 11.26 p. m.; 12.59 night. Sundays—5.45, 8.42, 11.14 a. m.; 2.03, 3.40, 5.37, 6.35, 8.30, 10.15, 11.29p. m.

For Phillipsburg and Easton—5.25, 8.21, 9.54, a. m.; 2.11, 5.29, 6.41 p. m Sundays—5.45 a. m.; 2.03, 6.35 p. m.

For Bethlehem, Allentown and Manch Chunk—5.25, 9.54 a. m.; 2.11, 5.29 p. m. Sundays—5.45 a. m.; 2.03, 6.35 p. m

For Wilkesbarre and Scranton—5.25, 9 54 a. m.; 5.48 p. m. Sundays—5.45 a. m. 2.03 p. m.

For Long Branch, Ocean Grove, Point Pleasant and seashore points—8.11, 11.25 a. m.; 3.44, 4.47, 6.23 p. m. Sundays—8.52 a. m.; 3.30 11.28 p. m., Wednesday and Saturday only, except Ocean Grove.

For Lakewood—3.37, 8.11, a. m.; 1.18 3.44, 4.17p. m. Sunday, 9.52 a. m.

For Atlantic City—9.27a. m.; 2.49p. m.

For Trenton—5.17, 5.25, 7.12, 7.44, 8.38, 9.14, 9.44, 10.44, 11.44 a. m.; 12.46, 1.01, 1.39, 2.11, 3.44, 5.29*, 7.34*, 8.21, 9.37* p.m., 1.17 night. Sundays—5.17, 5.45, 9.55, 11.14 a. m.; 1.39, 2.45, 4.55, 5.37,* 6.35,* 9.47 p. m.; 1.17 night.

For Philadelphia—5.17, 7.44, 8.38, 9.14, 9.44, 10.44, 11.14, 11.44 a. m.; 12.46, 1.39, 2.11, 3.44, 5.34*, 7.34,* 8.21, 9.37* p.m.; 1.17 ng't Sundays—5.17, 5.45, 9.55, 11.14 a. m.; 1.39, 2.45, 4.55, 5.37*, 6.35*, 9.47 p. m.; 1.17 night.

For Reading and Harrisburg—5.17, 5.25, 8.38, 9.54, (10.44 to Reading only) 11.44 a. m.; 2.11, 5.48 p. m. 1.17 night. Sundays, 5.17 a. m., 2.03, 5.37, 6.35 p. m.

For Pottsville, Sunbury & Williamsport— 5.17, 5.25, 9.54, a. m., 2.11, (5.29, to Pottsville only) 8.21 p. m.; 1.17 night. Sundays, 5.17 a. m.; 2.03,; 1.17 night.

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Poverty is Neither a Crime Nor a Credit

By Ina Brevoort Roberts.

ABOVE all else, poverty is interesting. There is a certain sameness about wealth, but poverty is never twice alike. One day you go without butter, the next you have butter on your bread but no sugar in your tea, or maybe you have the sugar and no tea to put it in.

Poverty has its drawbacks. The poor man hasn't as much time as the rich one in which to make love to his neighbor's wife, nor do the married couples among the poor find it easy to secure leisure in which to learn that their tempers are incompatible. It may occur to them sometimes that the domestic machinery doesn't run as smoothly as it might, but they are too busy to take it to pieces to see where the trouble lies, so they just pour on a little of the oil of forbearance and let it go at that; consequently their lives are apt to lack the eclat furnished by divorce.

The rich, on the other hand, have plenty of time to "watch the wheels go round," and the minute there's anything wrong with the mechanism of their domestic happiness they straightway set to work to get at the why and the wherefore. But, as everyone who has experimented with clocks knows, it is easier to take a machine apart than it is to get it together again.

After all is said, it remains that povery is neither a crime nor a credit, neither a curse nor an unmitigated blessing, while wealth, on the other hand, is monotonous but convenient, and enervating but pleasant.—Brandur Magazine.

The Men Who Make America

By the Rev. Dr. J. F. Carson.

THERE is a notion, perhaps nowhere formulated into definite statement, but everywhere pervading the thought of the day, that the strength and permanency of national life can be built on the basis of material forces. But if the history of nations proves anything it proves that the strength and permanency and solidarity of the State do not lie in such forces. Alliances with material forces have always and everywhere been covenants with death. Not in physical resources, not in martial prowess, not in diplomatic shrewdness lies the strength of the Nation, but in the character of its people.

We want in America to-day men who are free from self-interest in their thought and plan for the Nation. As the complexity of our life grows the opportunities for manipulating affairs for personal interests multiply. When our personal interests become intertwined with our political relations, we carry a warped mind into the discussion of public affairs and into the discharge of civil duty; we are apt to conclude that the measures which conduce to our own personal interests are the best measures, and so we favor that party and that policy which will be most likely to bring about the result which we desire. We must get back to the spirit of the fathers and put political duty before personal interest.

Materialism grips the Nation. The people have no vision, and where there is no vision the people perish. These are the men whom America needs; dreamers, poets, seers who will bring into life a saving vision. Our poets are not listened to because their song is too much like the common shout. It has about it a metallic ring. Our prose writers are doing little more than painting for us a portrait of our common life. This is not enough. We want a vision. We do not want in poem or in novel, in opera or in drama, simply a graphic representation of life as it is. We want an unveiling of life as it might be. Only thus can our life be saved from the mean and the material. The men who give us these visions are as rivers of water in dry places, springs break forth wherever they go and the air becomes fresh. These are the men who make America, the men who cause the life of the whole people to throb with heaven-filled impulses and heaven inspired movements.

Value of University Training

By Justice Oliver Wendell Holmes.

I HAVE listened with interest to able business men when they argued and testified that a university training made men fitter to succeed in their practical struggles. I am far from denying it. No doubt such a training gives to men a larger mastery of the laws of nature under which they must work, a wider outlook over the world of science and of fact. If I could give to every student a scientific point of view, if education could make men realize that you cannot produce something out of nothing and make them promptly detect the pretense of doing so with which at present the talk of every day is filled, I should think it had more than paid for itself. Still more should I think so if it could send men into the world with a good rudimentary knowledge of the laws of their environment.

But, besides prosperity there is to be considered happiness, which is not the same thing. The chance of a university to enlarge men's power of happiness is at least not less than its chance to enlarge their capacity for gain. I own that with regard to this, as with regard to every other aspiration of man, the most important question seems to me to be what are his in-born qualities? Mr. Ruskin's first rule for learning to draw, you will remember, was, be born with genius. It is the first rule for everything else. If a man is adequate in native force, he will probably be happy in the deepest sense, whatever his fate. But we must not undervalue effort, even if it is the lesser half. And the opinion which a university is sure to offer to all the idealizing tendencies—which, I am not afraid to say, it ought to offer to the romantic side of life—makes it above all other institutions the conservator of the vestal fire.

But, gentlemen, there is one department of your institution to which I must be permitted specially to refer—the department to which I am nearest by profession, and to which I owe the honor of being here. I mean, of course, the Department of Law. It was affirmed, I believe, by the late Chief Justice Cooley, that the law was and ought to be commonplace. No doubt the remark has much truth. It is better that the law should be commonplace than that it should be eccentric. It seems to me that for men as they are the law may keep its everyday character, and yet be an object of understanding, wonder, and a field for the lightning of genius.

Clinging to the Old Farm.

By E. L. Vincent.

I KNOW a man now in his eighty-fourth year, and his wife, somewhat past seventy-five, who are carrying on a farm of a hundred and forty odd acres of land. They keep three or four cows, and not far from twenty-five sheep. The milk from the cows they make up at home, setting the milk in the old fashioned pans and churning with an old fashioned dash churn. The present season the old man has gathered nearly 300 bushels of apples from his orchard, and sold something like half of them in a city ten miles away, taking a few bushels at a time and peddling them out to private customers. This old man is not compelled to follow this strenuous life, being in comfortable circumstances, but he prefers to keep up the habits of life which have brought him so much of happiness and success. He has raised a large family of children, all of whom are now settled on farms of their own, so that he has no one to help him save as he hires now and then a day's work with the plow or in haying.

"I have been told a great many times that I ought to stop work now and settle down in town or somewhere else where I would be able to take life easy the rest of my time; but I tell them that I am going to carry on my business as long as I have any. I am now my own boss. Why should I give up and let all I have done go to the dogs? The farm is my own. I hewed it out of the woods with my own hands. All I have got I have earned by the little. If I should give up the farm what would I do? Nothing? Then I would soon be through with this world. I am happier here running my own farm than I would be anywhere else. I eat well and sleep well; folks call me young for my age and are surprised when I tell them that I am past eighty-four. I can hire done what I can't do myself, and nobody can dictate to me how I shall do it."

There was fire in the old man's eye as he said this that told of a vigor and strength of character far from ordinary. And no one who knows the annoyance of renting a farm to the ordinary tenant and the constant deterioration of property after one once turns his back upon it himself will for a moment argue with him on the point that he is happier than he would be in any other way. In these days when so many farmers are laying down the implements of their whole life's work and going away to end their days speedily in the city, the simple story of this old man who clings to his farm with such pathetic tenacity is commended. It may be said that not every man possesses the strength to do as he has done. That may be true, for he undoubtedly started out with a reserve of physical power somewhat beyond the average; but more than one man has shortened his days by giving up the farm and settling down to the unnatural life of the town or city when he might have lived many years longer by staying on the farm with its everyday exercise and fresh air and sunshine. So I think our friend and his good wife are after all quite sensible. Do not you?—New York Tribune.

New York City.—Evening waists made with deep box-pleated falls are exceedingly smart and generally becoming. This very attractive May Manton model is suited to all the season's soft, pliable fabrics, but, as shown, is of cream Lierre net and lace with bands of black velvet and drop ornaments of pearls. The draped sleeves make a feature and are graceful in the extreme, but can be omitted and the elbow or full length ones, shown in the small sketch, substituted

EVENING WAIST.

when the yoke is added and the waist made high at the neck.

The waist consists of a fitted lining, that closes at the centre front, the front, back and the box-pleated fall. The front proper is simply gathered and with it the pleated falls close at the under-arm seam. The back is laid in box pleats that are graduated in width to give a tapering effect. The short sleeves are gracefully draped and the shirred shoulders give the desired continuous line with the neck. The long sleeves include snug upper portions and deep cuffs that match the yoke, with full drooping puffs between that form elbow sleeves when the lower portions are omitted.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is for waist two yards eighteen inches wide, with three and three-quarter yards of lace for fall and sleeves; or three and one-quarter seven-eighth yards twenty-seven inches wide, or two and three-eighth yards forty-four inches wide.

Circular skirts made with circular flounces that provide flare at the lower portion are much in demand and suit some figures and materials better than any other sort. The smart model illustrated is shown in biscuit-colored canvas and is trimmed with folds of silk stitched on with corticelli silk, but all skirting and suit materials are appropriate and the trimming can be varied in any way that may be preferred.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is seven and a half yards twenty-seven inches wide, five yards forty-four inches wide, or four and a half yards fifty-two inches wide.

Flat Hats Popular.

Just now the tendency is to wear hats more off the face, showing a considerable amount of forehead and coiffure. The desired effect is easily arrived at by means of a high bandeau. Otherwise the hats are flat, and the most chic are those with very little trimming. The best headgear is that which is difficult of achievement, and the hats with little decoration must be perfect in curve, with clear, bold outlines—in fact, exact copies of the old masters. Milliners, as a class, are most artistic, as may be gathered from the fact that Gainsborough and Romney hats always hold their own.

Passing of the Crepe Veil.

Except for widows in their first mourning the crepe veil is being gradually eliminated. It grows shorter and shorter each year, and is confined more and more closely to the immediate back of the hat or bonnet.

Girl's Tam O'Shanter Caps.

Tam O'Shanter caps are exceedingly becoming to little girls and are much worn for school, play and the like. These excellent models show the latest designs and are suited to cloth, camel's hair, zideline, velveteen and all the fabrics used for caps. As shown, however, the plain cap is made of gray camel's hair felt, the full gathered one of fancy woolen plaid.

The plain cap consists of a round crown that is pleated at the edge and joined to the band that fits the head

BLOUSE WAIST AND CIRCULAR SKIRT.

yards twenty-one inches wide, two and one-quarter yards twenty-seven inches wide, or one and a half yards forty-four inches wide, with one and a half yards of all over lace when high neck and long sleeves are used and the full and waist are of one material.

An Attractive Costume.

Simple waists always possess an inherent charm and are essentially smart. The attractive May Manton model illustrated in the large drawing is shown in peau de cynge, in reseda with stitchings of corticelli silk in a darker shade, is trimmed with drop buttons of openwork silver and makes part of an entire gown; but the design suits all gown and waist materials, the odd bodice as well as the costume.

The foundation lining is smoothly and snugly fitted and closes at the centre front. The waist proper consists of a plain back and deeply tucked fronts and closes invisibly beneath the tuck to the left of the centre, in conformity with the accepted style of the season. The back is drawn down at the waist line but the fronts blouse slightly over the belt. Over the shoulder seams are applied pointed straps that fall over the sleeves and give the long-shouldered effect. The sleeves are full and are finished with pointed cuffs. At the neck is a stock that is cut to a point at the centre front.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is four yards twenty one inches wide, three and comfortably, the left side being held by a rosette and two quills.

The full cap is gathered up closely at the centre and held by a large flat round button that forms the crown, then gathered at the outer edge and joined to the band, which is finished with a flat bow of black velvet ribbon.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is for plain cap five-eighths of a yard in any width; for full cap seven-eighths of a yard twen-

TAM O'SHANTER CAPS.

ty-one inches wide, three-quarters of a yard twenty-seven inches wide, or three-eighths of a yard forty-four inches wide.

SCIENTIFIC & INDUSTRIAL

A late British investigation has shown that thirteen per cent. of manganese makes iron practically non-magnetic. Alloys more magnetic than commercial iron may be produced with nickel, silicon and aluminum.

The Journal de L'Electrolyse, Paris, contains an article describing the Keiler system of manufacturing steel directly from ore. Two furnaces are employed; in the first the ore is reduced, the molten cast-iron collecting on the hearth of the furnace. When a sufficient quantity has thus collected, it is run into a second furnace, and here subjected to a heavy current which reduces the cast-iron to steel.

The Board of Naval Engineers appointed to examine into the merits of oils as a fuel instead of coal have arrived at the determination that it cannot compete with coal for naval uses. Fourteen different devices presented by American inventors for tests were tried, but, it is said, that not one of them would burn oil under a naval boiler in competition with coal, even with the oil at a cost of $1 per barrel.

The first large vapor motor applied to navigation is to be placed on the fishing boat of M. Emile Altazin, now being built at Boulogne. The vessel, which is ninety feet long and is designed to carry three hundred tons, will be provided with a 200 horse-power motor, together with sails, and will also have a twenty-five horse-power motor for operating nets. The motors will use either gasoline or alcohol, of which the tanks will contain 8000 gallons.

A flexible metal hose is made at Phorzheim, Germany, by rolling up a metal band like a screw thread, the joints being made tight by a cord of rubber or asbestos. The material is galvanized steel or phosphor bronze. The hose is very flexible. Its tendency to untwist when roughly handled is overcome by making it double, with opposite windings. It is intended for mining purposes, is eight inches in diameter and will stand a pressure of 200 atmospheres.

A series of experiments at the Bethlehem, Pa., Steel Works has resulted in the perfection of a process for the manufacture of steel wheels for freight cars. Heretofore the cost has been too great, and the freight-car wheels now in general use are made of cast iron, with the tread or wearing surface chilled. The car-wheel problem has become more and more important as the capacity of freight cars has been increased. Should the pressed-steel wheel prove successful, it will mean a sweeping but welcome innovation in rolling stock.

Astonishing effects as a tonic and blood-former are claimed by Dr. Naugier, of Paris, for balloon ascensions. He states that an air trip of two hours gives a marked increase in the red corpuscles of the blood, this increase continuing to be noticeable for at least ten days afterward, and that five ascensions within six or seven weeks impart more benefit to an anaemic person than three months in the mountains. The good results begin almost immediately, prolonged stay in the upper air being of no advantage and possibly harmful. He urges that the city should give poor people the benefits of a change of climate by providing a large balloon capable of taking fifty patients daily on an aerial outing.

Gibraltar's Story.

One hundred and ninety-eight years ago the rock of Gibraltar fell into the hands of the British by assault. The Prince of Hesse Darmstadt commanded the troops, and Sir George Rooke the fleet, and in the remarkably short time of four days the stronghold surrendered. Many times the Spaniards attempted to get back the key to the Mediterranean, but without success, though on one occasion they got 500 men within the fort, but failed to reinforce them. In 1726 it was in the mind of ministers to give back the rock to Spain, but so great an agitatation arose against the step that it was abandoned. There followed a siege by Spain and France, which lasted from 1727 to 1783. On September 13, 1782, no fewer than 40,000 men constituted the besieging army, and in the grand attack delivered on that day 200 heavy guns, forty-seven ships of the line and ten battering ships were employed, and upwards of 5000 red hot shots were fired at the fortifications. Since then the possession of Gibraltar has remained undisputed.

Smiles and Their Meaning.

Some one has suggested that words were invented for the purpose of concealing thought, but there are situations when words are unavailing and it is necessary to have recourse to another method for concealing thought. This is where smiles are useful. Now, there is nothing worthy of remark about a smile when the natural result of a pleasant thought, but the climax of art has been reached when one has learned to smile under circumstances when language—if a true expression of thought—would be decidedly objectionable.

Smiles have a peculiar charm. They can accomplish wonders in an argument, especially if the smiler possesses rosy lips and pearly teeth. "Smile for the lady" is familiar nursery parlance, and when baby smiles it is genuine. But, once beyond the years of babyhood, one can never be perfectly certain of the true value of a smile.—New York News.

THE PINKHAM CURES.

ATTRACTING GREAT ATTENTION AMONG THINKING WOMEN.

Mrs. Frances Stafford, of 243 E. 114th St., N.Y. City, adds her testimony to the hundreds of thousands on Mrs. Pinkham's files.

When Lydia E. Pinkham's Remedies were first introduced skeptics all over the country frowned upon their curative claims, but as year after year has rolled by and the little group of women who had been cured by the new discovery has since grown into a vast army of hundreds of thousands, doubts and skepticisms have been swept away as by a mighty flood, until to-day the great good that **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** and her other medicines are doing among the women of America is attracting the attention of many of our leading scientists, physicians and thinking people.

Merit alone could win such fame; wise, therefore, is the woman who for a cure relies upon **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.**

Interesting Experiments.

Interesting to scientific minds are the experiments recently conducted by the Geological Survey to determine the underground flow of rivers and investigate the rate of movement of the underflow. To explain this puzzling question measurements have been made in the river gravels of streams whose surface flows have ceased, and from such measurements more or less trustworthy results have been obtained. One of the most accurate and interesting of these is a series of experiments conducted by Professor Slichter along the valley of the Arkansas River, in Western Kansas. The method is an electrical one. A double row of inch and a quarter driven wells is sunk across the channel of the river whose underflow is to be tested. The up-stream wells are then charged with a strong electrolyte, which dissolves and passes down the stream with the moving water. The passage of the electrolyte toward the lower well is shown by the gradual movement of the needle of an electrical instrument, and the final arrival at the well is shown by a sudden and strong deflection of the needle. It is exceedingly interesting to watch the gradual movement of the water, which can be traced from the beginning of the experiment in this indirect way. By this method the rate of flow ten feet below the bed of the Arkansas River was found to be two and one-half feet a day. Other experiments in the beds of the Hondo and San Gabriel rivers, in Southern California, gave rates of three and one-half, four, five and one-half and seven feet a day.—New York Tribune.

That Old, Familiar Sign.

A Frenchman recently propounded through the columns of the Liverpool Post a problem which may not be without interest for Americans. At any rate it involves a principle of rhetoric which ought not to be disregarded.

"I am in Liverpool since a month," writes the French gentleman, "and I saw many things the which I stupefy, but of these this most amaze me. On your tramcars one writes, 'Passengers are requested not to board or leave the car while in motion.' 'Board' I comprehend not. My friend say it is 'aborder,' to go on ship, therefore one me demanded not to go on car and not go off whilst in motion.

"How can that be? I see thousand passengers since four weeks go on and go off a car, but they all go whilst in motion. Shall one explicate how passengers whilst not in motion have power to go on and off a car?"

Coughing

"I was given up to die with quick consumption. I then began to use Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. I improved at once, and am now in perfect health."—Chas. E. Hartman, Gibbstown, N. Y.

It's too risky playing with your cough. The first thing you know it will be down deep in your lungs and the play will be over. Begin early with Ayer's Cherry Pectoral and stop the cough.

Three sizes: 25c., enough for an ordinary cold; 50c., just right for bronchitis, hoarseness, hard colds, etc.; $1, most economical for chronic cases and to keep on hand.

J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

GOOD ROADS

A Link in the Chain.

REGARDING the route of the proposed State road from Elmira to Horseheads there is some difference of opinion as to the most desirable route. To the Lake street route many farmers object because of the street-cars. On Grand Central avenue there are two crossings of the Lackawanna Railroad, one at Hawley street, in Elmira Heights, the other at the northeast entrance of Eldridge Park. These are but a short distance apart, and the Lackawanna Railroad will oppose the maintaining of so important a thoroughfare, when two such crossings are needed. To obviate the latter difficulty it has been suggested that Grand Central avenue be changed so as to follow the east line of the railroad from Hawley street, south to the park, without crossing the tracks. This proposed route was yesterday inspected by the Highway Committee of the Board of Supervisors—Chairman John J. Crowley, Supervisors Crowley, Chamberlain, Welles, Van Order and Holleran.

The road, when completed, will form a link in the great national thoroughfare from New York to Chicago.

The special reason given against the use of Grand Central avenue is that the road is about sixty feet wide between the gutters, and while the State roads are constructed only sixteen feet wide in the driveway, it would be placed in the middle of the road and with the soft roadway on each side, would be of little use to drivers. The Lake street road is narrower, and it is understood the Elmira Water, Light and Railway Company is willing to set its tracks over on one side of the road the entire distance of the way between Elmira and Horseheads, giving the entire two-thirds of the road to the macadam driveway.

Another point is given in the statement that the State Good Roads law will not allow the construction of one of the State macadam roads inside the limits of a city or village, but only in the open country. In that case the road could not be constructed through Elmira Heights village, but would begin at the northern limits of Elmira Heights on Grand Central avenue, and extend only about two and a half miles to the village limits of Horseheads. If the proposed macadam road is placed on Lake street, it would be extended from the northern limits of the city of Elmira to the Horseheads village limits, a distance of about four miles.

It is understood there is $30,000 balance unused in the State Good Roads Fund, which is available, and that "the powers that be" who are in touch with the State Government, are in favor of the Lake street road.—Elmira (N. Y.) Star.

Good Country Roads.

The Pennsylvania Road Drivers' Association proposes to appeal to the Legislature of Pennsylvania to do something at this session for public road improvement. New Jersey, Massachusetts and New York have ceased to agitate for good roads and are enjoying those already built and industriously building more. We have a good roads law on the statute book several years old whose efficacy has never been tested because its going into operation is made contingent on the Legislature appropriating $1,000,000 for it, and that provision has proved thus far only a good way to put it to sleep.

The Legislature of 1899 provided for the appointment of an expert commission to get data and make a report on the general subject of good roads, and a very competent commission was appointed, of which President A. J. Cassatt, of the Pennsylvania Railroad, was Chairman. The commission did its work and reported at the last session, with no corresponding result in legislation. The State now is prosperous. It will have for its Governor a practical farmer, who understands the economic value of good roads. It has the example of several States before it, which have successfully grappled with the good roads problem, and it will have the Pennsylvania Road Drivers' Association spurring it to action. All this ought to result in some practical good roads legislation.

The Federal Government has built sample roads in Maryland, West Virginia, Ohio and North Carolina. In co-operation with the Southern Railway Company, it has carried on a campaign of education in Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Alabama and Georgia. The railroad company assisted in this because of its conviction that good roads develop the country round about, and it is therefore helpful to the business of a railroad to have good country roads leading to its stations. If that idea should find lodgment in the breasts of the very efficient management of the Pennsylvania Railroad there would be in- ed hope for the early construc- improved roads in this State.—elphia Press.

Better Roads vs. Better Schools.

One of the most beneficial results of road improvement is the facility it gives to consolidate country schools and thus concentrate our children into central buildings, so making graded schools possible in our country districts. In traveling around the State we have noticed that where improved roads exist the children, by means of bicycles, easily go long distances to central schools; thus graded roads possible graded schools, the improads working in harmony with the State education law, giving the children of the rural districts the same advantages as those residing in cities. In one year forty-four Connecticut towns, by means of improved roads, were enabled to give free transportation to a large number of their pupils. Eighty-four small schools were closed and 849 children rode to the central schools. The cost of transportation was about $12,000, but a gross amount of some $20,000 was saved, leaving a net saving of some $8000. This saving was only a small part of the benefit derived, for it resulted in a better attendance and better schools. This close co-ordination between improved roads and education cannot be too strongly impressed upon the public attention.—New York Tribune.

CAPITOL "WHISPERING GALLERY."

What Causes Its Remarkable Peculiarity —Attempts to Remedy It.

The "whispering gallery" of the old Hall of Representatives in the National Capitol, now known as Statuary Hall, has long been an object of interest, and, to the uninitiated, of curiosity. In an apparent erratic manner, but with actual mathematical accuracy, the voice of a speaker, even when uttered in a whisper, echoes with remarkable distinctness from one place to another, and a person standing in the gallery on the extreme east may express a whispered remark, audible only at the opposite side of the chamber 110 feet away. From a scientific standpoint this phenomenon may be easily explained. The chamber is in the form of a quarter of a sphere, the centre of which would come five or six feet below the floor. Sound waves projected against the spherical ceiling rebound as a billiard ball carroms.

While this peculiarity is interesting and curious it always seriously interfered with the use of the chamber for legislative purposes, and numerous expedients were resorted to with the hope of remedying it. At one time a canvas false ceiling was stretched across the room and the objectionable acoustic properties of the hall were destroyed. In recent renovations the old wooden ceiling has been replaced with fireproof construction, but the echoes may still be heard. When the chamber was renovated last summer, in painting the columns to resemble marble the artist worked into the marbleizing excellent likenesses of Presidents McKinley and Roosevelt, but their presence, in form similar to the newspaper picture puzzle, was deemed inappropriate and they were subsequently removed. Although not generally known there are many curious pictures in the real marble columns of Statuary Hall which cannot be removed, for they are in the natural veins of the marble, which is known as pudding stone. An Indian, a deer, a girl's head and some emblems are clearly discernible once they have been pointed out.

There are other echoes in the Capitol, notably in the Supreme Court room and the various committee rooms, and even in the rotunda, but they can be heard only when perfect quiet prevails.—New York Tribune.

WORDS OF WISDOM.

The plainest face blossoms into real beauty when the heart is the home of love.

Whenever we lift at another man's burden, we gain more strength to carry our own.

Do not confine your children to your own learning, for they were born in another time.

As a rule of life, one finds that the truth lies somewhere between first impressions and final decisions.

The moment past is no longer: the future may never be: the present is all of which man is the master.

The source of all passions is sensitiveness—it is the errors of imagination that transform them into vices.

A man should never blush in confessing his errors, for he proves by his avowal that he is wiser to-day than yesterday.

There are three who are especially beloved by God: he who is forbearing, he who is temperate and he who is courteous.

A man who talks constantly has a thousand ways at hand in which to make a fool of himself. A silent man has but one.

We do not grow away from our beginnings, nor from any of our successive stages of growth; we simply keep adding, inch by inch, to our mental and spiritual as well as to our physical stature, but we never grow away from any part of it—we can only "add on."

Worry is the dominance of the mind by a single, vague, restless, unsatisfied, fearing and fearful idea. The mental energy and force that should be concentrated on the successive duties of the day is constantly and surreptitiously abstracted and absorbed by this one fixed idea.

Worry must not be confused with anxiety, though both words agree in the meaning originally, a "choking," or a "strangling," referring, of course, to the throttling effect upon individual activity. Anxiety faces large issues of life seriously, calmly, with dignity. Anxiety always suggests hopeful possibility; it is active in being ready and devising methods to meet the outcome. —New York News.

The Way It's Done in Turkey.

Turkish methods are usually arbitrary, often contradictory. Mr. Morawitz, the author of the Finances of Turkey, has received from the Sultan the Grand Cross of the Order of the Medjidie in recognition of the excellence of his work. At the same time the Turkish censor has prohibited the circulation of the book in Turkey, and has ordered the police to seize any copies which have come under their notice.

The Funny Side of Life.

WOMANLIKE.

She sits beside the window all the day,
But never sees the people who go by;
Her look is very, very far away
And now and then she draws a gentle sigh.

She waits for one to come who never will,
For one who bade her wait for him one day;
And if he came she'd spurn his touch, but still
She waits for him and grieves her life away.

—Chicago Record-Herald.

DISINHERITED.

"Remember, my daughter, that 'the meek shall inherit the earth,'"

"Yes! But some chesty individual will always smash the will."—Puck.

THE REGULAR THING.

Cleverton—"You've been pretty ill, haven't you?"

Dashaway—"Yes, sir! So ill that several doctors had to be called in disagreement."—Puck.

WHY ASK?

"And what does your son intend to write—historical novels or literature?"

"As I said before, he expects to get rich from the work of his pen."—Chicago Record-Herald.

A SURE THING.

Flubdubbe—"Do you suppose that girl Bilkins is to marry is as rich as she is said to be?"

Pinhedde—"No question about it—I know Bilkins."—The Smart Set.

A STUDY OF A RICH MAN.

"I wonders how a rich man feels?"

"Well, I'll tell you. He feel disaway: Now dat he got it he can't keep it; en ef he do keep it somebody else will sho' git it!"—Atlanta Constitution.

HIS BADLY CHOSEN PHRASE.

"Don't you think that young Hunker wants to marry Miss Dollyers for her money?" asked Hojack.

"I think so," replied Tomdik. "I heard him say that he loved her for all she was worth."—Judge.

POSITIVELY RUDE.

Miss Cutting—"I'm surprised to see you here, Mr. Softleigh. I thought you were traveling in Europe."

Softleigh—"Weally, I—aw—did think of going, doncherknow, but—aw—at the last moment I changed me mind."

Miss Cutting—"Indeed. But I am sure you couldn't have lost anything by making the change."—New York World.

RESPONSIBILITIES.

"Remember," said the serious citizen, "that wealth has its responsibilities."

"Yes," answered Mr. Cumrox. "So long as you are humble and obscure you can say 'I seen it' and 'I done it' and eat with your knife all you want to."—Washington Star.

HE KNEW.

Mrs. McCaul—"Isn't this little Johnny Gadaway?"

Johnny—"Yes'm."

Mrs. McCaul—"I was just going to call on your mamma. Is she at home?"

Johnny—"No'm! She's just went down on the next block to look for me."—Philadelphia Press.

JUST THE SIZE.

The silver moon peeped up behind the hills of Lake Roland.

"What is the height of your ambition?" she asked, more to break the monotony than anything else.

"Oh, about five feet two inches!" he replied, gazing into her dark eyes.

The cards are out.—New York Herald.

THE COMMON ENEMY.

Captain Hull was recounting the glorious victory of the Constitution.

"And so," he concluded, "we were plainly one too many for the Guerriere."

"Yes," interrupted his officer; "we were a Hull lot."

Throwing bouquets at each other, they then retired to fight the Secretary of the Navy.—New York Times.

ITS BRIEF CAREER.

In an evil hour the Association of Kitchen Ladies, numbering forty, decided to hold a cookery competition.

Five prizes were to be given.

The affair came off, and the five prizes for excellence in cookery were awarded.

Whereupon the thirty-five kitchen ladies that had failed to win any of them indignantly resigned and broke up the organization.—Chicago Tribune.

Hunting Musk Oxen in the Arctic.

Hunting musk-oxen in Northern Greenland and Grinnell Land, though entailing a great deal of work is not difficult, and seeing the animals is tantamount to securing them. Either from natural stupidity or as the result of their freedom from molestation in their Arctic fastnesses, they are comparatively tame. A large herd, on the approach of men and dogs, leisurely forms in a bunch, rails together, heads radiating, calves, if any, under their mothers, and the big bull leader standing outside of the bunch, head down and pawing the ground, ready for a charge in any direction. Single animals, or two or three together, run only to the nearest rock, ledge, hill-top or other natural feature, which may afford them some protection in the rear, when they turn and face the enemy, falling an easy prey to the rifle.

If there is not much skill required in killing musk-oxen, it frequently requires a quick eye and trigger to save a dog from being crushed or tossed, mangled, into the air.

As will easily be seen this peculiarity means their extermination in any locality within a very few years after man gains a foothold.—Commodore Robert E. Peary, in Leslie's Monthly.

Father of Stories About Doctors.

Dr. W. W. Keen, of Philadelphia, the surgeon who wrote recently to Senator Gallinger a striking open letter in defense of vivisection, has the hobby of collecting anecdotes of physicians. These anecdotes he preserves in scrapbooks and in costly extra-illustrated volumes, and sometimes he reads selections from them at medical festivals.

"The most common medical anecdotes," said Dr. Keen recently, "suggest that the physician is a murderer. All such stories are as old as the hills in their fundamental idea, though your modern writer puts them in new clothes. And they look ghastly in their new clothes: as ghastly as though you should array a corpse in fancy dress.

"A lawyer and a doctor were conversing. The doctor said, 'Your profession doesn't make men angels, sir.' The lawyer answered, 'No, it is yours which does that.'

"This anecdote, which is 2000 years old," said Dr. Keen, "is reputed to be the parent of all the myriad of medical anecdotes that now exist."—New York Tribune.

The Creation of a New Man.

The successful fancier breeds for beauty and utility combined. If he desires to create a new strain he must be an imaginative soul. He must erect in his mind's eye an ideal fowl and then persevere in his endeavor to produce one like it. He jots down a description of his visionary bird from beak to toenail. If he prefers to go by the standard he will find that very exacting; every detail is looked to scrupulously; length and color of comb, arch of neck, length and style of tail, depth of breast, length and color of legs, design and color of plumage, etc. Having decided upon an ideal he mates his birds and starts his strain, picking from each brood the most perfect specimens and gradually working toward this ideal through generation after generation. It is a sort of partnership arrangement with providence; the fancier attends to the matings and sees that they are properly cared for, while providence does the rest. — Leslie's Monthly.

Indigestion, congested liver, impure blood, constipation, these are what afflict thousands of people who do not know what is the matter with them. They drag along a miserable existence; they apply to the local doctors occasionally, and sometimes obtain a little temporary relief, but the old, tired, worn-out, all-gone, distressed feeling always comes back again worse than ever, until in time they become tired of living, wonder why they were ever born, and why they are alive unless to endure constant suffering. To such sufferers there is a haven of refuge in Dr. August Koenig's Hamburg Drops, which was discovered more than 60 years ago, and which is a wonderful medicine. One trial will convince the most sceptical that any or all of these difficulties may be removed, and a perfect cure effected by taking Dr. August Koenig's Hamburg Drops. Get a bottle at once before it is too late.

The fellow who still has the first dollar he ever earned is pretty apt to hold on to the last.

Catarrh Cannot Be Cured

With local applications, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surface. Hall's Catarrh Cure is not a quack medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years, and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing catarrh. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Props., Toledo, O.
Sold by druggists, price, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

The eyes may be the mirrors of the soul, and, furthermore, they can satisfy a woman that her hat is on straight.

Many School Children Are Sickly.

Mother Gray's Sweet Powders for Children, used by Mother Gray, a nurse in Children's Home, New York, break up Colds in 24 hours, cure Feverishness, Headache, Stomach Troubles, Teething Disorders and Destroy Worms. At all druggists', 25c. Sample mailed free. Address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

English has been made a compulsory subject of study in Austrian schools.

FITS permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free Dr. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

The Czar of Russia has established a ten-hour working day.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle

Fossil coral, found in Fiji, is the best building stone in the world.

Piso's Cure is the best medicine we ever used for all affections of throat and lungs.—WM. O. ENDELEY, Vanburen, Ind., Feb. 10, 1900.

Of the 1000 parts of the moon, 700 are visible to us on the earth.

PROMINENT PHYSICIANS USE AND ENDORSE PE-RU-NA.

C. B. Chamberlin, M. D., writes from 14th and P Sts., Washington, D. C.:

"Many cases have come under my observation, where Peruna has benefited and cured. Therefore I cheerfully recommend it for catarrh and a general tonic."—C. B. CHAMBERLIN, M. D.

Medical Examiner U. S. Treasury.

Dr. Llewellyn Jordan, Medical Examiner of U. S. Treasury Department, graduate of Columbia College, and who served three years at West Point, has the following to say of Peruna:

Dr. L. Jordan.

"Allow me to express my gratitude to you for the benefit derived from your wonderful remedy. One short month has brought forth a vast change and now consider myself a well man and I after months of suffering. Fellow-sufferers, Peruna will cure you."—Dr. Llewellyn Jordan.

Geo. C. Havener, M. D., of Anacostia, D. C., writes:

The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, O.:

Gentlemen—"In my practice I have had occasion to frequently prescribe your valuable medicine, and have found its use beneficial, especially in cases of catarrh."—George C. Havener, M. D.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case, and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, O.

Among the 5000 tramway car drivers and conductors in Vienna there are stated to be 400 knights, fifty barons and four counts, beside other noblemen.

The Church of England bishopric of the Mackenzie River covers 600,000 square miles. That is five times the size of the whole United Kingdom.

Some people are fond of looking for a needle in a haystack, while others are too lazy to even look for a haystack.

$3.00 W. L. DOUGLAS SHOES $3.50
UNION MADE

W. L. Douglas makes and sells more men's $3.50 and $3.00 shoes than any other two manufacturers in the world, which proves their superiority; they are worn by more people in all stations of life than any other make.

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He has convinced them that the style, fit, and wear of his $3.50 and $3.00 shoes is just as good. Placed side by side it is impossible to see any difference. A trial will convince.

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ROUND ABOUT JERSEY

Summary of News From the Four Corners of the State.

Volunteer firemen of North Bergen, N. J., have come to the relief of Mrs. Charles Bennett, widow of one of the town's best remembered firefighters, whose home was to be sold to satisfy a mortage of $1,000. The volunteers raised the money to pay off the mortage, and have notified the widow that her home is her own again.

John Kirke, a Philadelphian, and the horse he drove had a narrow escape from death last Monday morning at the Washington-St. crossing, Camden. A Bridgeton train struck the wagon. The wagon was impaled on the pilot of the locomotive and carried a block. Kirke remained in his seat and sustained a single slight cut on the head. The horse was dragged by a trace a hundred feet, but escaped injury.

George Kennedy, president of Butchers' Union No. 209, and an employe of Joseph Igoe, of the National Beef and Grocery Company of Jersey City, while cleaning a goose for a customer last week, found a diamond ring in the bird's gizzard. The ring was put in Mr. Igoe's possession. A local jeweller today appraised its value at $125. The goose was one of a lot purchased from Baltimore, Md. If not claimed within thirty days Mr. Kennedy will claim it as his own.

Rev. David H. King celebrated the sixteenth anniversary of his pastorate over the First Presbyterian Church Vineland, last Sunday. Souvenirs were given to members of the church. Dr. King is known as the "marrying minister," who promotes *matrimony* among his flock. The first year he married four couples, and the past year twenty-eight. During the sixteen years he has married 250 couples, preached 1,757 sermons, made 9,102 pastoral calls and led 765 prayer meetings.

Isaac Smick, a farmer near Belvidere, has been the victim of milk thieves for a long time, and, although he chained a ferocious dog near the cow stables, the thieves were not frightened away. Last week Mr. Smick went to the barn and remained on guard, where he could observe everything in the cow stable. After a few hours he was rewarded by discovering the thieves. The pigs were kept in a sty ajoining the cow stable, and two of the young swine had formed a habit of geting in the stable and doing the work of the milkmaid.

Thomas Thompson, a negro who lives in a little hut near the Snake Hill Penitentiary at Secaucus, N. J., celebrated the 101st anniversary of his birth, Sunday. "Black Tom," as he is known throughout Hudson county, was born in slavery at Moonachie, N. J., in 1802. Tom doesn't know the exact day of his birth, and has been in the habit for many years of celebrating it on the first Sunday in January. When quite young "Black Tom" was sold to an ancestor of the present District Court Judge, Abel I. Smith, but bought his freedom before slavery was abolished in New Jersey in 1830.

About twenty years ago a society of women was organized in the First Presbyterian Church, in Upper Rahway, called the Sharon Missionary Band. One of its objects was to look after the inmates of the almshouse every Sunday afternoon, to read to them from the Bible and hold a prayer service. On Christmas Day the inmates were to be provided with a turkey dinner, and good, solid, substantial repasts of roast beef, chicken or lamb on Thanksgiving and other holidays. The original members of the band have dropped out or died, but the younger ladies of the church have carried on the work regularly ever since, and rain or shine, mud or snow, two of them trudge out to the farm every Sunday afternoon, where they are anxiously looked for and welcomed by the poor unfortunates who are ending their days there. Every appointed day the holiday dinner reaches them, too, all right.

Officers of Major James H. Dandy Post No. 43, Grand Army of the Republic, Perth Amboy, received word Saturday of the death in Brooklin of Fred C. Shumway. Mr. Shumway was a veteran of the Civil War, through which he served as a member of the First Regiment of Connecticut Cavalry. He was a printer and claimed his residence in Perth Amboy for nearly thirty years. For a long time he had been known as "Shum" and he was a frequent visitor to the printing offices of northern New Jersey. In 1894 he fell from the loft of a stable in this city and broke his hip. The next year he obtained a pension and received $500 as the first payment. He quit work until the money was all gone. Mr. Shumway never married and he always claimed that it was because the sweetheart of his youth died of pneumonia after being immersed as a Baptist convert in a Connecticut river in midwinter. Their home was furnished, ready for the wedding, which was to have taken place on the day upon which the young woman was buried. Mr. Shumway gave the house and all it contained to his brother and all his life was a wanderer. Major Dandy Post will bury the old printer.

In his annual address to the City Council Monday night, Mayor C. K. Seaman called attention to the antiquated features of the city charter, which was adopted in 1870, when Perth Amboy was a city of 3,500 people. The population is now over 20,000 and Mayor suggested that it might be well to consider having the charter set aside and taking advantage of the State laws governing cities.

In Loving Memory of our Sister and Friend Annie Newman (wife of Wm. T. Newman) who Died Christmas Day, 1902.

GONE HOME.

A noble life has reached its end,
With Christ Eternity to spend;
The cross so meekly borne, laid down,
From Him received the promised crown.

She suffered much, and suffered long,
Is singing now the great, new song;
With millions of redeemed declare
"A pleasant place fell to her share."

A widow, and a pilgrim here,
She leaned on Christ her heart to cheer:
And through her suffering days and nights,
Would dwell on heavens glorious sights.

We gaze across to heaven's pier,
And get a glimpse of heaven here:
We see our dear departed there,
Where robes of white the ransomed wear.

—SOPHIE STABL.

Transfers of Real Estate.

The following transfers of real estate in Somerset county have been recorded in the County Clerk's office at Somerville since our last issue:

NORTH PLAINFIELD.

Clara L. Bowers to Norm G. Cooper. $1

John J. Kliner et ux to Antonette R. Kliner. $1,000.

George W. Boyd to Ruthetta Drake. $1.

MONTGOMERY.

Township of Montgomery to Henry J. Iden Montgomery. $13.

BERNARDS

Conover English to Eliza W. Hall. $2,500.

Jesse Bryan and husband to Elizabeth Br. Schley. $1.

Annie Bowers and husband to James Bagley. $1.

Wm. Prout et ux to Bridget J. Quinn. $1.

Wm. Guerin et ux to Nathaniel Talmage. $1600.

Mary A. Tunis to Abram L. Cross. $1.

Bernards Land & Sand Co. John B. Dunster et al. $1.

RARITAN.

John Sepesi et ux to Stanley Brampton. $1.

Stanley Brampton et ux to John Sepesi. $1.

Ella V. Convert and husband to Lewis B. Lamoreaux. $1.

FRANKLIN

Stephen G. Williams to Charles A. Morgan. $10.

Chas. A. Morgan et ux to Blair S. Williams. $1.

John H. Burke et ux to Richard Mack. $1.

BRIDGEWATER

Knickerbocker Mortgage Co. to Albert M. Freeman. $1.

Central RR. of New Jersey to John Tozzi. $1,200

If You Want

If you want posters,
If you want bill heads,
If you want envelopes,
If you want statements,
If you want note heads,
If you want show cards,
If you want letter heads,
If you want calling cards,
If you want business cards,
If you want invitation cards,
If you want business circulars,

If you want job printing of any description done in a satisfactory manner, you can have your wants gratified by calling on THE REVIEW, 39 Somerset stree North Plainfield, and leaving your orders, or if preferable, use the telephone and our representative will call on you.

The Legislative Session.

The old-established and favorite journal, the Trenton *State Gazette*, offers new and attractive features to the New Jersey reading public. The *Daily* has recently been enlarged to the extent of ten columns upon its former size, is now supplied with full telegraph news service, and has been improved by the addition of new type. Those of our readers who want to be thoroughly well informed in regard to the approaching Legislative session, which promises to be one of the most exciting and interesting, as well as important, of recent years, cannot do better than take the *Gazette* for the session. It has an established and unrivaled reputation for the accuracy, completeness and impartiality of its reports of Legislative proceedings. The *Daily* for the ensuing session of the Legislature will be furnished for $1.50, postage prepaid; for the *Daily* for the session and the *Weekly* for the balance of the year, $2.25, postage prepaid. This offer applies to both the old subscribers of the *Weekly* and those who may become new subscribers. The *Weekly State Gazette* has also been reduced in price to $1.00 per year, improved by new type, greater care and discrimination in the preparation of its reading matter, the latest news and new market reports, making it altogether the the most interesting and cheapest newspaper in this State. Send for a specimen copy. Address the

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Calendars

this season is the best we have ever made, and our low prices will astonish you.

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Call and look over our large stock.

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TRI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

DEAR SIR:

You were formerly a reader of The New York Weekly Tribune. We now want to introduce to your notice a new edition of THE TRIBUNE.

The Tri-Weekly

and to offer you special inducements for a trial subscription.

THE TRI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE

has taken the place of the former SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE and is an outgrowth of the imperative popular demand for more frequent issues. It is printed before sunrise Monday, Wednesday and Friday, and mailed at the same time as the Daily. In effect,

The Tri Weekly Tribune

is a fine, fresh, every-other-day newspaper, each issue of which is as good as a daily of the same date, and in which, every week, much space is devoted to pictorial, literary and humorous features. It has, furthermore, all the special features of the Weekly

In typographical appearance THE TRI-WEEKLY is the handsomest edition printed in this office, with its fine headings attractive make-up, and great variety of half-tone illustrations. We are often able to publish in this edition THE TRIBUNE'S special War Cables from Europe, sent from London before daybreak of the mornings of issue.

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has one half more issues per week than the old Ssmi-Weekly, and costs half a dollar less a year. It is probably the best substitute yet found for a metropolitan daily, and will meet the wants of every reader, who does not depend upon receiving the paper every day. We think you will be delighted with THE TRI-WEEKLY, and will never regret the experiment of a Trial subscription.

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North Plainfield Weekly Review.

VOL. 3—NO. 51. NORTH PLAINFIELD, N. J., SATURDAY, MARCH 7. 1903. PRICE 3 CENTS

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Brief Bits About Many Matters of Local Interest.

The foundation is laid for A. V. Searing's, Jr.'s new house on Westervelt avenue.

Annual meeting of the North Plainfield Board of Education, Tuesday night, March 17 in High School.

Hope Y. M. A. will give its second minstrel performance on Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday evenings of next week.

The Independent Fife and Drum Corps attended the dance of the Liberty Corps, of Elizabeth in full uniform Tuesday night.

J. W. Cabart, decorator and paperhanger, will remove from his present location to 43 Somerset street, in the Thorn building.

The King's Daughters of Grace M. E. Church will have a cake sale in the church Saturday afternoon and evening March 14.

Wm. R. MacClymont has resigned his position as choirmaster at the Church of the Holy Cross. Resignation will take place May 1st.

The Independent Fife and Drum Corps gave a reception and ball at Steingerbund Hall last evening which was largely attended.

A missionary social was held in Warren Chapel Tuesday evening. The program was composed entirely of musical numbers, and was greatly enjoyed.

Dr. Jesse H. Holmes, of Swarthmore College will be present at the Friends Meeting House, Watchung avenue, tomorrow morning at 11 o'clock.

The Original Florodoras of Plainfield will give their annual masquerade ball in Bound Brook, Friday evening, April 17. Music will be furnished by Suhr's imperial orchestra.

Rev. H. Johnson will hold a Swedish Lutheran service every Sunday afternoon at 3:30 o'clock in the German Luth- [illegible]

[illegible] field Common Council Monday evening it was decided to enlarge the sewer system of the city and install a pumping plant the entire cost to approximate $65,000.

John Schenck, of Manning avenue, who was injured three weeks ago by coming in contact with a live wire which caused him to fall from a ladder, is now able to sit up, and was removed from Muhlenberg Hospital to his home Monday.

At the regular session of the Plainfield Common Council Monday evening the Gamewell police patrol system was unanimously adopted and with the signature of the city officials to the contract the work will be started in a few weeks. The cost of installing the system is given as $6,025.

Dr. Thomas C. Hall, who is supplying the pulpit of the Crescent Avenue Presbyterian Church will speak to men at the Y. M. C. A. Hall on Sunday afternoon at the Y. M. C. A. Hall on Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock. Dr. Hall is an especial favorite with men. Charles L. Lewis, baritone of the famous Lotus Club, will sing.

At the annual meeting of the Watchung Spring Water Company, Tuesday evening, the following officers were elected: President, Dr. P. J. Zeglio; vice president, F. Sandford; secretary, Clarence E. Teel; treasurer, John A. Staats. Directors, Dr. P. J. Zeglio, John A. Staats, Fred Sandford, A. I. Smalley and S. B. Wheeler.

The first of a series of five entertainments to be given by the Y. M. C. A. in their supplemental course was given last Monday evening when the Park Sisters assisted by Miss Pike, an elocutionist, treated the audience to a very enjoyable program. The program was varied in the different kinds of instruments used, which consisted of cornets, mandolins and zither. Miss Pike was also enthusiastically received.

Notice to Voters.

A meeting of the Somerset County Board of Registry will be held at Somerville today, so if any residents of this borough neglected to register here last Tuesday they now have another opportunity.

Lost His Right Hand and Arm.

Fred Childs, of Basking Ridge, a brother of Senator Childs, caught his right hand in a feed chopper Thursday, and before the machine could be stopped his arm had been drawn in up to the elbow.

Police aid summoned by telephone in residence. The New York & New Jersey Telephone Company.

Former Trolley Schedule Resumed.

The old schedule of running the trolley cars was resumed Monday. For months the public, when transferred from one car to another, has been annoyed by having to wait at the station on Watchung avenue for any of the cars going in different directions. Now this has been changed and the change is welcomed, and if now conductors can be allowed to furnish transfers again, the company will still further please the public.

Members of Church Give Liberally to Missions.

At the annual missionary service held in Grace M. E. Church last Sunday, Rev. H. K. Carroll preached at the morning service and Rev. E. L. Earp, pastor of the church preached in the evening. In response to the eloquent appeals made a collection amounting to $200 was taken up.

Board of Health Elect Officers.

The regular monthly meeting of the Board of Health was held Monday evening.

Election of officers resulted in the re election of Andrew Love, president; Rev. W. E. Honeyman, secretary and treasurer, and William N. Pangborn, inspector.

The question of dumping in places other than that prescribed by the Mayor was brought up and Burke, Mrs. John Brown's agent being present, positively denied ever dumping any refuse except in prescribed limits.

Mrs. Sisson Laid Away.

Mrs. T. A. Sisson, of 41 Somerset street, passed away Sunday morning after an illness of several months. The funeral was held from her late home Tuesday evening, Rev. J. O. McKelvey, officiating. Interment was made in Hillside Cemetery Wednesday morning.

Mrs. Sisson leaves a husband, daughter and three sons.

Supplemental Course.

At the Y. M. C. A. Hall Monday night, the second of a series of five entertainments in the Y. M. C. A. supplemental course, will be given by Charles E. Underhill who will present Sheridan's Great Comedy "The Rivals." Mr. Underhill will [illegible] is one of the fixed stars in the Association Course. His appearances on our course have been so numerous that we have lost the count; and we hope to have him many times in the future. He is an accomplished reader of remarkable versatility, a genial man and a general favorite."

Blame Engineer Davis and Railroads.

The Grand Jury of Union County which has been investigating the Westfield railroad disaster in its report to Judge Vail finds Engineer Davis primarily responsible for the wreck in that he ran his train past five danger signals set against him, and that as his engine was enveloped in steam caused by a leaking steam chest or faulty injector, he should have shut off steam or stopped the engine until he found out whether or not the track ahead of him was clear.

They feel that while the engineer was the one person directly to blame the railroad companies employing him should not escape some censure for the laxity that appears to exist in the examination of the running condition of the engines and in the use of passenger cars of such weak construction as to be incapable of resistance in case of collision and which are heated with stoves.

Plainfield Pastor Scores City Council.

Rev. John McMurray, pastor of the Monroe Avenue Church, in his sermon Sunday evening spoke strongly against the action of the Plainfield Council last week in granting a new saloon license for West Third street. He claimed this license was granted in the face of conclusive evidence of illegality in securing the needed number of signers for an application, and against the protest of some of the most respectable business men of that part of the community. He praised Messrs Tyler, Pray, Garrigues and Douil, who voted against the granting of the license and thus "by their votes expressed their conscience in the matter and their freedom from political bossism and saloon domination."

Here is the Ticket in Full.

The following ticket has been selected by the Borough Democrats:

For Mayor, William J. Conroy; for Councilmen, Lambert B. Bodine and Charles W. Haaden; for Commissioner of Appeals, John T. Case; for Justice of the Peace, Leander W. Hammond.

The Somerset County Board of Freeholders will meet at the Court House in regular session Wednesday, March 11.

Keep in touch with your doctor by telephone. The New York & New Jersey Telephone Company.

WILLIAM J. CONROY, Candidate for Mayor.

The subject of this sketch was born in Peapack, Somerset county, in 1857. He received his early education at that place and learned his trade there. He lived at Peapack until twenty years of age, when he went to Chester and engaged in business there. From Chester he went to Newark, and from Newark to Westfield, being engaged in business at those places. He came to North Plainfield in 1890 and opened a general blacksmithing shop in connection with the sale and manufacture of carriages, wagons, etc. From a modest beginning his business has steadily grown until he now employs twelve men most of the time. He owns considerable property in North Plainfield, and is one of the most successful business men in the borough—due to his business ability, strict honesty in all his dealings, perseverance and pluck.

Mr. and Mrs. Conroy have six children, the eldest, a daughter, is a graduate of North Plainfield High School and a member of the 1903 class of the State Normal School at Trenton.

Mr. Conroy is a charter member and a trustee of the Grace M. E. Church of North Plainfield. He is devoted to the church and takes an active interest in the Sunday School.

His personal habits are such as becomes any sincere man occupying the same position in life.

Mr. Conroy is not, nor has he ever been an active politician, although he has always taken an interest in Democratic politics.

Mr. Conroy when interviewed by a representative of the *Review* said that as he is in the race he will strive by all fair and honorable means to become the winner. He promises if elected to do his very best for the people and that he will not be extravagant in conducting the borough affairs.

He stated that he voted against annexation last fall and has no reason for changing his opinion on the question as expressed by him at that time.

On the high license question he believes that as the government recognizes the saloon keepers as legitimate business men, these men should be entitled to some consideration. Personally he has no use for the saloon.

He believes that some day it will become necessary to have a sewer system here, but that no undue haste in the matter is necessary.

MAYOR SMALLEY'S "LOYALTY."

Following is a stenographic report of Mayor Smalley's speech before the Senate Committee at Trenton on Tuesday, February 10, 1903, in which he argued in favor of the annexation movement.

"The election, was carried by misrepresentation and a bundle of money. We know we could carry it the other way if we had another chance. We want to get into the city, and if we have another chance we will win. We are going to leave Somerset County. The men who are in this movement are as determined a band of men as any in the State. We may not get what we want now, but we will some time. No power on earth can stop us. We are up against it in Somerset County. Over on one side of the county, as we are, we can't get our rights, financially or otherwise. All we want is to be left alone in this thing and we will decide the matter very positively."

Why Republicans Should Vote for W. J. Conroy for Mayor and why all Good Citizens, Regardless of Party, Should Support Him.

Because, if elected, he would be Mayor, and not a "Boss."

Because, if elected, he would be content to be Mayor, and not try to run the whole county.

Because, if elected, he would not use the people to [illegible] his own political ambition.

Because, if elected, he would not manoeuvre and intrigue to become Mayor of Greater Plainfield.

Because, if elected, he would not use his position to build up a machine.

Because, if elected, he would not "bull doze" office holders and citizens of the Borough who did not happen always to agree with him: this is a free country. Because, if elected he would be satisfied with one or two terms, and not force himself on his party for a third term, as the people of the Borough, generally, are oppposed to a third term. Because, he is a man of [illegible] interested in the welfare of the Borough, and can always be found t[illegible]

Be[illegible]

"Fair Play" Springs a Good Point.

EDITOR OF REVIEW:

Mayor Smalley went into office with the promise that he would reduce taxes, and that was the great point he made. How has he done it? The tax rate in 1898, the year before he was elected was $2.20 on the $100, and the rate in 1902 was $2.58, an *increase of 38 points*. This is a big reduction, to be sure! Of course some one else is to blame—always is. Old Adam threw the blame on Eve, and Eve threw it on the serpent, and so it always has been, but the fact remains that the promise to reduce was made, and the opposite has occurred. At that rate it will soon be "reduced" to $2.80 or $3.00. Still further, the Borough report just issued shows that they propose to raise for the ensing year $20,800, or $1200 more than was asked for last year, and that too after cutting down the poor fund $500. The *poor must get on with $1,000 instead of* $1500 as before and yet $1200 more is desired for the coming year. Marvelous reductions we are having!

FAIR PLAY.

Taxpayer Wants Disturbing Element Removed.

EDITOR OF REVIEW:

On Tuesday next two voters of this formerly peaceful and quiet community will be called upon to select a Mayor and other officers to serve the public in their respective capacities and for the peace, quiet and welfare of all parties it goes without denial that a change is desirable. The untruthful, slanderous and malicious stories that have been published broadcast about North Plainfield does not help the town nor tend to make the place preferable as a place of residence to the outsider in search of a suburban home. The methods adopted by those who cannot have things all their own way are detrimental to property and society and the borough voter must choose the course that is to [illegible] determine[illegible] he borough in the future next Tuesday.

A vote to continue the present Mayor at the head of the borough government means as nearly everybody knows, but few care to publicly express, a personal endors[illegible] mind [illegible] cials in [illegible] own ac[illegible] the case of Chief of Police Campbell, who for the past two years has been seen exercising the Mayor's horses and acting as his driver or hired man.

A change is needed. A change is demanded and the voter must be blind indeed who will not see the necessity of a prompt return to peaceful ways and an unselfish manner in the transaction of the public business. Smalley as Mayor has run everything and everybody connected with the borough with the sole eye to Smalley.

Two years ago when he was re-elected he immediately made room for the tax collector in his building on Somerset street and also rented one of his houses to the Chief of Police. He has always had an eye on the business end of the office. "Oh, he's smart", is what his cronies say to any one who does not see as they see.

There must be an improvement in North Plainfield if the place is to keep pace with the times and that improvement cannot ever take place with Smalley at the head of affairs.

Voter, do your full duty on Tuesday next. Vote away the disturbing element that is depreciating the property. Vote *into office men* who will attend only to the public business and who will do that, which without discordant strife, reflects not only on the citizens at large, but which casts an unjust discriminative on the borough at large.

TAX PAYER.

Says There are Others.

EDITOR OF REVIEW:

It is boldly asserted that Mayor Smalley has made the best Mayor that North Plainfield has ever had. It is well to look at the records of those who have preceded Mr. Smalley, and see if they have not made as good Mayors as he, and that they are men who have served the Borough as faithfully and as well.

The first Mayor was John H. Van Winkle. He was chosen as a non-partisan, and had a hand in formulating the first ordinances, as at that time the demands came to the Borough, and were authorized by Statute. No body ever served the Borough better than he.

The second Mayor was Dr. J. H. Cooley, a thoroughly conscientious man, and during his administration, the affairs of the Borough were thoroughly cared for. It was during his administration the Borough began its growth in a remarkable manner. He served three terms of one year each, and would have been continued, had he consented to run again.

The third Mayor was Mr. Charles Place. During his administration, after much opposition on the part of the Electric Light Company then just started in the city, an Electric Light plant was

[*Continued on Last Page.*]

CONCERNING CAMPAIGN

Mr. Conroy Comments on the Political Situation.

EDITOR OF REVIEW:

Dear Sir—I have read in a Plainfield newspaper an interview with Mayor Smalley concerning campaign matters. Will you allow me a little space for a few final words at this the close of the campaign.

I said in the beginning that I knew I had a hard man to beat, but that I would undertake the task; and I would now say that I still have my eye fixed on the prize. I will use the plural and say that I have both eyes fixed on the prize, and am pressing forward with all patience, and hope to continue onward until the polls are closed on election day.

Having inside information on the subject I can say to my friends in the borough that there have been no appointments made. If I am elected Mayor of the borough I expect to share such appointments with my associates in the Council.

Finally, I am glad that Mayor Smalley can boast of the support of a few very excellent Democrats and that he is able to use their names for advertising purposes. It would have been a pleasure to me to have had their support, but I may say that I am not lacking in the support of a large number of very excellent Republicans, but think it rather delicate to publish their names, although I am proud of their support; and in the event of my election I will endeavor to conduct my part of the responsibility of the affairs of the borough in a manner that will prove my supporters did not make a mistake.

Yours very truly,

WILLIAM J. CONROY.

This Correspondent Says "Too much Smalley."

EDITOR OF THE REVIEW:

With faith in procuring an honest hearing from borough taxpayers I present a [illegible] of the [illegible] [illegible] Men of criticis[illegible] honest voter to cast his [illegible] The proposition that confronts the voter of North Plainfield today is easy to discern, provided one will sufficiently interest himself to dissect the subject in an honest manner. The first and most important question to discuss is whether we shall continue at the head of our local government a man who poses before the public as a selfish officer-seeker in such a manner that he becomes the subject of public comment. That is the first and foremost question that the voter must answer. The issue is Smalley—"*too much* Smalley." That must be the understanding at the beginning if the voter is to be enlightened on Borough affairs; or whether the Borough is to be governed by strict business officials who command respect in their deportment. The issue must be fairly met and openly discussed. If the voters of the Borough desire to further the selfish aims of this politician they should come right out in the open and not attempt to escape responsibility for their assistance in the transaction. The Borough voter should meet this issue squarely from an unbiased standpoint. The failure of the present administration to fulfill its ante-election pledges to keep the tax rate down is sufficient in that instance alone to warn the voter. The high tax rate in the Borough of North Plainfield is far beyond that of any other place of its population in the state of New Jersey. This Borough started off with a tax rate of 171. The rate today is 258. Mayor Smalley was elected four years ago on the sole issue of guaranteeing a reduction in the taxes. Unless abler minds guide the course of the Borough's financial policy that tax rate will continue to mount skyward. We appeal to all fair minded citizens to set aside any partisan views he may entertain and take a cool business view of the condition of Borough affairs. This election means a great deal more to taxpayers than appears on the surface.

BOROUGHITE.

Woodmen Resume Meetings.

Robin Hood Camp, No. 7 W. O. W. after several months' suspension, resumed its meetings again Wednesday evening. The officers elected and installed were: Past Commander, A. Foss; Council Commander, H. J. Martin; advisor lieutenant, A. C. Hoagland; clerk, Charles Holstein; banker, A. R. Vail; escort, M. Kolb; watchman, C. Beerman; sentry, W. E. Cranston; manager, three years, W. B. Heideloff; manager, two years, A. Stiglitz, manager, one year, H. DeMott; camp physician, Dr. Dundon.

The next meeting will be held March 18, when a delegation from Elizabeth will be present.

THE CONGRESS ADJOURNED

Usual Closing Scenes Attended the Last Daily Session.

AN OVATION FOR HENDERSON

But the Unanimous Thanks of the House Were Refused the Retiring Speaker—President Congratulated Congress on the Work Accomplished—Some of the Measures Which Were Passed.

Washington, D. C.—The Fifty-seventh Congress has come to an end. The deadlock in each wing of the Capitol died only with the Congress. The Fifty-seventh Congress accomplished a good deal in the way of legislation. In his room at the Senate end of the Capitol the President, with his Cabinet, expressed his satisfaction in the work that had been done. He had hoped for more, but with what had been done he was satisfied. The President was at his post in the Capitol at 10 o'clock, prepared to give consideration to any act which might in the last minutes of the session be laid before him. The existence for a week past of a deadlock in both houses had, however, lightened his duties, and he had an easy escape from the usual peril of hasty examination of legislative acts.

In the number of special acts that have been passed the session just closed was marked by diligence. In the neighborhood of 1200 private (mostly pensions) and 150 general acts were passed and approved by the President since December last.

Among the latter, exclusive of general appropriations, are a number of measures of more than ordinary importance. Included in the public acts are:

Act establishing a Department of Commerce and Labor.

Acts to regulate trusts and combinations in restraint of trade.

Act creating a staff corps for the army; reorganization of the militia.

Act providing a Philippine currency; revision of the Bankruptcy act.

Act requiring automatic couplers on railway trains.

Act regulating immigration.

Act authorizing the erection of a large number of public buildings in various sections of the country.

Act providing for a considerable increase in the Navy.

Taking the outcome of the two sessions of the Fifty-seventh Congress it is doubtful if any previous Congress for a number of years made a better record in respect to work that was required by the public interests. The President was sincere in presenting his congratulations to Congress upon having accomplished so much good work.

[redacted]

closing scenes of every Congress are pretty much the same, but there has not been in many year such a demonstration in the House as occurred on the retirement of Speaker Henderson, not only as presiding officer, but as a member. The Democrats prevented the Speaker from receiving the unanimous approval of the House when the usual resolution of thanks was offered. More than this, the resolution had to come from the Republican side, whereas the custom is for it to be introduced by the opposition party. The usual resolution of thanks to President Pro Tempore Frye was unanimously adopted in the Senate.

When Speaker Henderson entered the House it was the signal for an enthusiastic demonstration. The Republicans applauded and Democrats joined. As the applause continued the Republicans arose and cheered vociferously, Democrats contenting themselves with handclapping.

Mr. Cannon, standing on the clerk's dais, read the resolution expressing the thanks of the House for Speaker Henderson's service.

Speaker Henderson then addressed the House.

"An age spent under this dome must give opportunity for forming many and strong ties," he said.

"Constituted as I have been from childhood, friendship is an essential element of my life's food, and whether on the floor or in the chair I have found a bountiful supply in this hall. I have seen beautiful and instructive things on this floor, sharp, able, feeling debate, and debate, gentlemen, is the foundation and sustaining power of American liberty.

"But I have seen another beautiful thing. When the flag was raised in war I have seen both sides of this chamber, as one man, put $50,000,000 into the hands of the Chief Magistrate and say 'Lead on!' without a dissenting voice. I say from that hour I have believed that there was no future moment when the disintegration could come to this republic. And when I saw the young men from every State in the Union touching elbow to elbow and rushing into the ranks of war, there was absolute confirmation of that belief."

Money Spent by Congress.

Washington, D. C.—Senator Allison made the usual statement in regard to the total of appropriations made at the session of Congress just closed, the total at the first session, and the aggregate of the appropriations made by the Fifty-seventh Congress. The total at the session just closed is placed at $753,484,018, against $800,624,496 at the first session, making an aggregate for the Congress of $1,554,108,514. These figures include the permanent annual appropriations, which amount to upward of $132,000,000.

Last of Venezuelan Warships Returned.

The British cruiser Pallas arrived at La Guayra, Venezuela, towing the gunboat Bolivar, the last Venezuelan warship in the possession of the allied powers. The Pallas saluted the fort, which replied.

Body of Strangler's Victim Found.

The body of Hannah Knapp, the last victim of the strangler, was found in the Ohio River at New Albany, Ind., it having been carried 180 miles from where it was thrown into the Miami River.

HITS MONROE DOCTRINE

A German Professor Says Some Hard Things.

He Terms It "An Empty Pretension Behind Which is Neither Energetic Will Nor Actual Power."

Berlin, Germany.—"The Monroe Doctrine is an empty pretension, behind which is neither energetic will nor actual power." Thus Professor Adolph Wagner, the celebrated political economist of Berlin University, begins his reply to two questions submitted by a correspondent whether the Monroe Doctrine was in a moral sense as binding as international law, and what action seems dictated, first, in the interest of the German people and then in the interest of the European nations.

"Scarcely could such a doctrine be forced upon a conquered people after extraordinary victories," continues the professor. "But not even the United States' predominant interests are behind this unheard-of assumption. South America is neither geographically nor historically so allied with North America and the United States as to justify such a pretension, even from a North American viewpoint."

Answering the second question, Professor Wagner says:

"From the viewpoint, too, of the wider Germanic races a simple recognition of the Monroe Doctrine would be a false step, even if it were settling the world question whether the Germanic or Romanic elements should dominate the world. As a member of the Germanic race I do not want to see the Romanic element pressed to the wall, because it is indispensable to the world's civilization and is a necessary complement to Germanic culture.

"We really have no interest in furthering the preponderance of the United States or England or both. The world's civilization would hardly be advanced thereby. Aside from some technical and business spheres, what has the United States yet done of importance for the real civilization of the world? What has it done that has deserved to be named in the same breath with the achievements of Italy and France?"

Baron von Zedlitz und Neukirch, a member of the Prussian Diet and editor of the Berlin Post, wrote:

"The Monroe Doctrine is, from a viewpoint of international law, a non-binding monologue, whose enforcement is purely a question of force."

Professor Hans von Delbrueck, of Berlin University, discussing Venezuela in the Treussische Jahrbuecher, refers to the "perfidious nature" of the American policy, and advocates an alliance between Great Britain and Germany.

LORENZ SAYS NICE THINGS OF US.

Success Tells Vienna People of His Experiences.

[redacted]

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Washington, D. C.—Senator Allison made the usual statement in regard to the total of appropriations made at the session of Congress just closed, the total at the first session, and the aggregate of the appropriations made by the Fifty-seventh Congress. The total at the session just closed is placed at $753,484,018, against $800,624,496 at the first session, making an aggregate for the Congress of $1,554,108,514. These figures include the permanent annual appropriations, which amount to upward of $132,000,000.

Last of Venezuelan Warships Returned.

The British cruiser Pallas arrived at La Guayra, Venezuela, towing the gunboat Bolivar, the last Venezuelan warship in the possession of the allied powers. The Pallas saluted the fort, which replied.

Body of Strangler's Victim Found.

The body of Hannah Knapp, the last victim of the strangler, was found in the Ohio River at New Albany, Ind., it having been carried 180 miles from where it was thrown into the Miami River.

POPE LEO'S ANNIVERSARY

Twenty-fifth Year of the Pontiff's Reign Brilliantly Celebrated.

SAYS HE NOW CAN DIE HAPPY

A Vast Crowd at St. Peter's Cry "Long Live the Pope"—"This Will Be Pleasant to Dream Over," He Says, While Viewing Rome Illuminated in Honor of His Jubilee—A Magnificent Scene.

Rome.—The papal mass in observance of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the coronation of Pope Leo XIII. was celebrated amid the greatest enthusiasm. His Holiness was carried to St Peter's in the Sedia Gestatoria in the midst of a group of forty-four Cardinals.

Many ecclesiastics from all parts of the world had assembled at the entrance of the church. The approach of the Pontiff was heralded by the blowing of silver trumpets. There was a faint sound of singing, which gradually swelled until His Holiness came into view, held high above the crowd. He was followed by the famous choir of adult male trebles.

The crowd at the Basilica of St. Peter's was estimated at 30,000. This enormous crowd greeted the Pontiff with cries of "Long live the Pope!"

Immediately after the ceremony the Pope returned to the Vatican. The pageant was marred somewhat by a downpour of rain.

Forty-four Cardinals and 315 Bishops were present at the ceremony. A notable feature was the English delegation, headed by the Duke of Norfolk and several other Catholic peers. All the bells of the 493 churches in Rome were rung for half an hour.

The Pope appeared to be in good health, although he was pale and his voice was hoarse. He showed no sign of weakness otherwise. Before leaving his apartment he said, with evident emotion, "After to-day I can die happy."

All Rome was illumined at night. The Pope, from his windows in the Vatican, beheld seven miles of brilliant lights. He turned to a Cardinal and said with emotion:

"This, indeed, will be a pleasant thing to dream over."

It is interesting to note that the flabelli, the immense feather fans carried immediately behind the Pope, were the gift of an American, Mrs. Drexel, who obtained the old ones for a museum in Philadelphia. The flabelli have been carried in papal processions for at least 1000 years. Their primitive use was to dust the altar.

Congratulations to Pope by Wireless.

New York City.—A wireless message of congratulation to Pope Leo XIII. from Cardinal Gibbons, of Baltimore, was flashed across the Atlantic from the Marconi station at Glace Bay, Cape Breton, 2400 miles from Poldhu. The message read:

"Baltimore.

"Pope Leo XIII., Rome, Italy:

"American hierarchy, clergy and laity send congratulations on your jubilee. JAMES, Cardinal Gibbons."

PREFERS BRIDE TO MOTHER.

Boston Society Man Refuses to Give Up Chorus Girl He Married.

Boston, Mass.—Charles Edward Maltby, whose hasty marriage to Miss Helen Tudor Danziger, a chorus girl, created a sensation in Back Bay society circles a week ago, when called on to choose between his mother and his wife, chose the latter. Mrs. Edward B. Maltby, his mother, refuses to recognize her daughter-in-law, or to admit her to her magnificent Beacon street residence.

Every effort has been made to induce the young man to relinquish his bride, but without avail. Friends believe that the mother will insist on relinquishment of the bride before a reconciliation is possible.

HARDWARE STOCK IN STOMACH.

Sufferer From Indigestion Had Swallowed Tacks, Knifeblades and Other Things.

Buffalo, N. Y. — Physicians at the Erie County Hospital report that as a result of an operation 453 carpet tacks, forty-one small knifeblades, 142 screw nails, forty pin points resembling the points on a shoemaker's awl, six and a half ounces of ground glass and a wire chain about three inches in length were taken from the stomach of the patient Claude Trimble, twenty-four years old, who says he is a cook.

He went to the hospital complaining of indigestion and dull pains in the stomach. The physicians report that the patient is in a fair way to recovery.

SECURE $1,000,000 VERDICT.

Heirs of an Indian Recover Valuable Lands From Packers.

Kansas City, Mo.—A jury in the case of Annie B. Wood and other heirs of Silas Armstrong, an Indian, to recover Missouri River bottom land in Kansas City, Kan., valued at $1,000,000 and occupied by Armour & Fowler, the packers, and others, has returned a verdict in favor of the plaintiffs.

The attorneys for the defense have filed notices of appeal. If the decision of the lower court shall be sustained the Armour packing companies will probably be the heaviest losers. The portion of the tract claimed by Armour is valued at nearly $100,000.

Maddened by Loss of Savings.

Maddened by the loss of his savings, Joseph A. Fritz, of San Francisco, Cal., seriously injured Miss J. Yardell and then killed himself.

Confesses Counterfeiting.

Jed Kisendin, of Bracken County, Ky., arrested by a United States Marshal on the charge of counterfeiting has confessed, and is said to have implicated a big band of confederates operating in Bracken and adjacent counties.

Britain at St. Louis Fair.

Prime Minister Balfour announced at London that the British Government had accepted the invitation of the United States Government to participate in the St. Louis Exposition.

CROWNINSHIELD RETIRES

Rear-Admiral Objected to a Cruiser as Flagship.

Deprived of the Illinois, He Now Surrenders Command of the European Station.

Washington, D. C.—Rear-Admiral Arent S. Crowninshield, who was Chief of the Bureau of Navigation in the Navy Department during the war with Spain, has asked for immediate retirement from the Navy. Admiral Crowninshield is now in command of the European Station. It is known that he was dissatisfied because he was deprived of the battleship Illinois and given the cruiser Chicago for his flagship.

Lieutenant Henry M. Ward, Naval Secretary to Admiral Crowninshield, following the example of his chief, has resigned his commission in the Navy.

The communications from the two officers were received at the Navy Department. Secretary Moody later cabled an acceptance of the Admiral's application for retirement, and expressed his regret at the loss the Navy would sustain. Rear-Admiral Cotton, Commandant at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, was immediately assigned to command the European Station, and will start as soon as possible to relieve Mr. Crowninshield.

The battleship Illinois was taken away from the European Squadron by the General Naval Board, of which Admiral Dewey is head. This board decided upon the creation of a strong squadron of ironclads of the first type to constitute the Home Squadron, guarding the Atlantic and Gulf Coasts, as the British Channel Squadron forms a first line of defense for that country.

It was necessary in the judgment of the board to include the Illinois. Moreover, such battleships are neither effective nor economical as cruisers, and the Illinois was doing that sort of duty in Europe. So the department assigned Admiral Crowninshield to command the Chicago. This cruiser is a fine vessel of ten years ago, but not so imposing as the Illinois.

Admiral Crowninshield did not care to go back to the Mediterranean and the ports of Northern Europe, where his flag had floated over the battleship, in an inferior craft, so he protested. That protest was made during the maneuvres, and it was given due consideration, but the original plan held.

Admiral Crowninshield retires under that section of the Personnel act which permits him to do so at an advanced grade in consideration of at least forty years' creditable service. He will have a place in the first grade of Rear-Admirals, with an allowance of $5625 per annum.

AMERICAN MUST QUIT SAXONY.

Dentist Expelled Because of His Association With the ex-Crown Princess.

Dresden, Saxony.—L. A. O'Brien, an American dentist, has been ordered to leave the kingdom on account of his supposed relations with former Crown Princess Louise.

He will leave Dresden and sail with his wife and four children for America. The police at first ordered him to leave Saxony within twenty-four hours, but the court extended the time so as to permit Mr. O'Brien to settle up his affairs.

The Saxon Government has notified the other Governments of Mr. O'Brien's expulsion, making it, under royal courtesy, impossible for him to reside in Germany or Austria.

Providence, R. I.—Lewis A. O'Brien is a Providence man. He married the daughter of Leander Belcher, a business man here, and lived for a time in this city.

$5500 FOR A LYNCHING.

An Ohio County Settles With Family of Man Killed by Mob.

Cleveland, Ohio.—The famous case brought against the County of Champaign by the family of "Click" Mitchell, who was lynched at Urbana several years ago, will be settled on payment of $5500.

Action was begun under the anti-lynching law, which gives the family of a person subjected to mob violence right to recover damages from the county in which the violence occurs.

In the trial court a verdict for $5000 was given. The case was carried through all the courts in the State, and the county was beaten each time. Now the county has agreed to pay the judgment with $500 interest, as well as the costs in the case, and it agrees furthermore not to prosecute the case on error proceedings in the Supreme Court of the United States.

MOVES TO ANNEX CANADA.

Resolution Introduced in Congress by Representative De Armond.

Washington, D. C. — Representative De Armond, of Missouri, introduced a concurrent resolution providing as follows:

"That the President be and is hereby requested to learn and advise the Congress upon what terms, if any, honorable to both nations and satisfactory to the inhabitants of the territory primarily affected, Great Britain would consent to cede to the United States all or any part of the territory lying north of and adjoining the United States, to be formed in due time into one or more States and admitted into the Union upon an equality with the other States, the inhabitants thereof in the meantime to enjoy all the privileges and immunities guaranteed by the Federal Constitution."

Elected President of Uruguay.

Jose Batele Ordonez has been elected President of Uruguay.

Warships Not Bought by Britain.

In answer to a question in the British House of Commons Premier Balfour said that Great Britain had refused to purchase the Chilean and Argentine warships, under construction in Europe. The Admiralty had carefully considered the matter, and had concluded that these vessels were not suitable for the British Navy.

Russian-Turkish War Feared.

Fears are expressed in St. Petersburg of a war between Russia and Turkey in the spring.

DELAWARE'S TWO SENATORS

Allee, Addicks Man, and Ball, Regular Republican, Elected.

THE LONG DEADLOCK BROKEN

The Result Regarded as an Addicks Victory—He Says He is Pleased and Will Try Again in 1904—His Man Gets the Long Term and Congressman Ball the Short Term—History of Long Fight.

Dover, Del.—The Union and Regular factions of the Republican party reached an agreement which resulted in the election of two United States Senators by the State Legislature, and for the first time in four years the State of Delaware has secured full representation in Congress. The successful candidates are State Senator J. Frank Allee (Union Republican), elected to the Senatorship which expires in 1907, and Congressman L. Heisler Ball (Regular Republican), elected to fill the term expiring in 1905. The election is regarded here as an Addicks victory.

Congressman Dick, Secretary of the Republican National Committee, was largely instrumental in persuading the warring factions to accept the compromise which ended the long fight over the Senatorships.

The deadlock of months in the Legislature was broken when the thirty-sixth and final ballot for United States Senators was taken, with the following result:

Long Term—Allee, 30; Saulsbury, 17; J. H. Hughes (Dem.), 1; Woodburn Martin (Dem.), 1; A. E. Sauborn, 1; E. W. Tunnell (Dem.), 1.

Short Term—Ball, 31; Kenney (Dem.), 19; B. A. Hazell (Dem.), 1; E. R. Cochran, Jr., (Dem.), 1.

Necessary to a choice, 26.

There was much shouting and general rejoicing when the result was announced. Mr. Addicks was the first to congratulate Senator Allee, and he was followed by a long procession of legislators and spectators, all of whom were anxious to shake the hand of the successful candidate.

"I am very happy," said Mr. Addicks, subsequently. "It gratifies me to make one of my best friends, J. Frank Allee, United States Senator. He deserves the place from a party view-point and greatly strengthens the Union Republicans and myself in making the fight to carry the State in 1904 for the President. I propose to help elect a majority of the Legislature of 1904 favorable to my candidacy for the United States Senate."

"I have only to say," said Senator Allee, "that I sincerely regret that I have to fill the place that belongs to Mr. Addicks."

John Edward Addicks began his long struggle for a seat in the Senate in 1889, when [redacted] was elected [redacted] he obtained some backing, but when the Republican Legislature met in January, 1889, the caucus nomination went to Anthony Higgins. In 1892 Mr. Addicks again entered the Senatorial field, but the Democrats carried the State, and George Gray was elected to the Senate.

In 1894, when Mr. Higgins's term was about to expire, Addicks made his third essay for the Senatorship. Six votes were cast for him. A protracted deadlock ensued, lasting from January 14 until May 9. Colonel Henry A. Du Pont was formally declared elected by Speaker McMullin, of the House, but he actually lacked one vote of a majority. Speaker Watson (Dem.), of the Senate, and Acting Governor of the State, declared the joint convention adjourned sine die without an election—a position in which he was sustained by the Senate at Washington.

From that time dates the split of the party into the two factions styled Union and Regular Republicans. Each faction put a State ticket in the field in 1896, which threw the election to the Democrats and sent Richard R. Kenney to the Senate. Addicks returned to the fight in 1898, when there was another deadlock, lasting until the adjournment of the Legislature, in March, 1899.

Then came the great campaign of 1900, in which two Senators were to be elected—one for the term which began in 1899 and another for the term beginning in 1901. Addicks was nominated by his followers for both the long and short terms. On February 19 four of the Regulars went over to Addicks for the short term, and on March 1 two others followed them, increasing the Addicks vote to twenty-two, but leaving him still five short. The vote for the long term remained unchanged, and the session came to a close March 7 with the two seats still unfilled.

Last year the two Republican factions united on a State ticket, which was elected. When the balloting began, on January 20 of this year, Addicks again turned up as a candidate for both terms, receiving twenty-one votes for the long term and nineteen for the short term. The lines remained practically unbroken until the two Senators were elected.

PHENOMENON IN SALVADOR.

Presidency Transferred Peacefully For First Time in Fifty Years.

Panama.—A dispatch from San Salvator says that General Regalado handed over the Presidency to General Pedro Jose Escalon, who was declared elected on February 19.

This was the first peaceful transfer of the Presidency in fifty years, and has caused great rejoicing throughout Salvador.

Mr. Holt Appointed Judge.

President Roosevelt sent to the United States Senate the appointment of George C. Holt as United States Judge in the district recently created in Southern New York. Mr. Holt was indorsed generally by the bar of New York City.

Justice Day Takes Oath of Office.

William R. Day, the new Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court, at Washington, has taken the oath of office. He sits at the extreme left of the Chief Justice.

CONVICT "SALTED" $50,000

Just Finished a Sentence For Robbing an Express Company

Only $70 of the Loot Has Been Recovered, While the Thief Has Maintained a Complete Silence.

Houston, Texas.—Charles A. Beeler, who robbed the Wells-Fargo Express Company of $52,000 at San Antonio four years ago, has been released from the State Penitentiary, after having served out his sentence of five years, with time allowed for good conduct deducted.

Beeler ought to have about $50,000 of the stolen money on hand, or should know where it is concealed.

Only $70 of the large sum stolen was found on his person at the time he was arrested, but this was the sum total of all that was recovered. The money is supposed to be safely hidden, or resting in the hands of some unknown accomplice, who is expected to turn a large portion of it over to Beeler when he regains his liberty.

It is known that the defrauded express company has engaged detectives to watch every movement of Beeler, from the time he leaves the prison doors, with a view to locating the stolen money, or at least some portion of it. After Beeler was convicted the company sued him and obtained judgment for $50,000.

Charles A. Beeler had been with the Wells-Fargo Express Company for many years, working up from an insignificant post.

The funds referred to, amounting to $52,000, consisted of a shipment of cash from Houston to San Antonio, and was to be used in paying off the employes of the Southern Pacific Railroad west of that city. It was consigned to the paymaster there.

Beeler took the money package from the office safe, duly receipted for it, and drove away, ostensibly to deliver it to the paymaster, whose car was to go west later in the day.

It was early in the morning when Beeler left with the $52,000 in his custody. That was the last seen of him. At first it was supposed that the delivery had been made. Toward the middle of the afternoon the paymaster called up the express office and asked that the money be sent over immediately, as his car was ready to proceed on the westward trip.

At dusk the wagon and team of the defaulting and trusted employe were brought to headquarters by an old negro who had found the horses still attached to the vehicle, quietly grazing in a chaparral thicket west of the city.

After a long search on the part of the officers Beeler was located and arrested in Mexico, duly extradited and landed in jail in San Antonio. Excepting the $70 mentioned above no trace of the enormous sum of money that disappeared with Beeler was ever found.

When the trial came up Beeler took [redacted]

After donning the stripes Beeler continued to keep his own counsel, discharged the arduous duties put upon him without a murmur and secured all the commutation time possible on the contingency of good behavior. The demands of the criminal law have been met, and the prison doors gave exit to a rich man.

Beeler has steadfastly refused to even discuss the theft of the money with officials of either the express company or the law, and has returned threats and entreaties alike with smiles of derision and with an indifference that has been tantalizing.

SIX KILLED; A SCORE HURT.

Explosion Wrecks the Edison Cement Plant in New Jersey.

Stewartsville, N. J.—An explosion in the Edison Portland cement plant, at New Village, two miles east of here, killed six persons and injured a score of others. Property valued at $100,000 was destroyed.

The explosion occurred at 5.40 o'clock, just as the shifts were changing from day to night forces. The plant employs about 350 men on each force. The cause of the disaster is unknown. The explosion was in the coal blower house, where the coal is ground to dust to be fed to the burners which transform the chalk into cement clinker ready for grinding into cement. It may have been caused by spontaneous combustion. The flying timbers and machinery injured many persons after the explosion had ended.

As soon as the news spread the workmen's families rushed to the plant, women and children screaming, and calling for their husbands and fathers, who were supposed to be in the wreckage. Messages were sent to this place and Washington for physicians, and the Fire Department of the latter place was called out. It was carried to the scene on a special train. A special train was run from Easton to take the injured from the wreck to the Easton Hospital. Coroner L. N. Shrope, of Warren County, engaged an undertaker to care for the dead.

The scene about the wreck was horrifying. Men whose faces were burned to a crisp were crying piteously for help, and the bodies of the dead could be seen where the flames were gradually creeping toward them. The following are the names of some of the dead:

Al. Bryant, of Washington, employed as mixer; Robert Broadhead, colored, of Washington, laborer in the coal blower house; James Myers, of Stewartsville, night foreman of the coal plant; Daniel Smith, of New Village, and Nathan Tompkins, night foreman of the clink fine grinder.

Six Drowned in the Mississippi.

Two women and four men, in attempting to cross the Mississippi River near Hickman, Ky., were drowned. Their boat was carried under a pile of driftwood and capsized. A third woman escaped by jumping on the drift.

Alfonso Receives American Minister.

United States Minister Arthur S. Hardy, accompanied by the staff of the Legation, presented his credentials to King Alfonso, at Madrid, Spain. The King received and conversed with him in a gracious manner.

Prettiest of Human Birds-Nests.

The prettiest human birds-nest of all is in Marin County, California, built on the erect stem of a redwood much as a spool might be thrust on a pencil. Its walls and roof were of redwood thatch, the necessary woodwork of saplings with their bark left on, so that the sense of fitness was not shocked. The house was at least thirty feet from the base of the tree, but the steep side-hill on which it stood made a drawbridge to solid earth practicable as well as enchanting. This was let down in the morning when the inmates went ashore to cook their breakfast, and remained hospitably stretched across the chasm all day; but at night it was drawn up, and those in the redwood bunks within could feel the soft stir and quiver of tree through the still nights, knowing that they were as out of reach as though in a balloon. When the wind blew the cradle would rock—but always with the steadfast dignity of a redwood. There could be no fear with that staunch trunk passing up through the center of the little cabin.

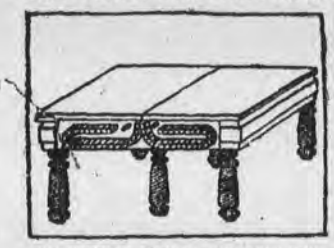
On the outer side of the house was a balcony, looking through tree tops down a wonderful valley and on to blue hills beyond. If there was other habitation, it was mercifully hidden; one found only a wilderness of trees, silence and odor. For one long summer it was the home of a bridal couple, a runaway couple at that, very young and innocent and courageous, with an offended father in the background—everything the romantic heart could wish. Perhaps they had cares and worried about the father; it may even be that she longed for a proper cooking stove in place of a green bank, and sighed at the lack of neighbors; perhaps it is true that romance is always "all on the other ship." But to the casual observer, it was the perfect idyl, all the shimmering dreams of youth come true.—Outing.

HOUSE IN A CALIFORNIA REDWOOD.

LEAFLESS DINING TABLE

Flexible Arrangement of Slats Takes Their Place.

When company comes to dine it is customary to insert an extra leaf in the table to provide the additional room necessary for the convenience of the guest but at other times the box of leaves are somewhat of a nuisance around the house, and must be stored away wherever there is room, which generally means in the garret or basement. A much better plan is shown in the illustration below, the idea of Samuel Dusenbery. Instead of having a set of large leaves to be held in storage, with their well-known propensity to warp and refuse to fit smoothly when needed, the inventor provides a series of narrow slats, secured together by webbing, much after the manner of the roll-top to a desk. One of these slat curtains is attached to each of the inner edges of the separable top sections of the table, and when the top is closed the curtains slide underneath into slotted guides, as shown in the picture. To increase the size of the table to any desired length it is only necessary to separate the two top sections, when the slats will rise from the bed and arrange themselves level with the top. As the arrangement works automatically, there is nothing to be done but draw the ends as far apart as desired, or close them up altogether, the curtains arranging themselves accordingly.



SLATS FOLD INSIDE THE TABLE TOP.

Temperature of Furnaces.

The temperature of a furnace may be determined by means of a small carbon filament incandescent lamp, fitted inside a telescope mounted on a tripod some distance from the furnace, and pointing at an aperture, says Electricity. When no current is passing through the filament it appears as a black line against the background of white-hot firebrick. As more current is sent through the filament becomes brighter, until when it attains the same color as the glowing furnace it is invisible. By a further increase in current it becomes visible again. The value of the current is read on an instrument, and a comparison with a table gives the corresponding furnace temperature.

Can Collapses.

Novel in form [illegible] vessel which can be used either as a bucket or watering pot. It differs from an ordinary vessel in the fact that when not in use it can be taken to pieces a great advantage, since the parts of which it is composed occupy very little room.

A bucket is an unwieldy and cumbersome vessel, and so is a large watering pot; consequently much is gained by combining the two in one vessel.

In Germany, they say, it is especially likely to become popular among those who are in the habit of taking watering pots to cemeteries for the purpose of watering the flowers on the graves of their relatives.—New York Herald.

Polar Difficulties.

The reason why the North Pole has not been discovered and why the accounts of expeditions in search thereof are so meagre and misleading is that the intense cold dims the intelligence of all who venture among the Arctic ice packs. I do not at this moment recall a single Arctic explorer who was not "nutty" after the first or second trip.—Victor Smith, in the New [illegible] Press.

The number of leaves on a sixty-foot-high oak tree has been counted and found to exceed 6,00[illegible]

PRESENT HEAD OF THE HOUSE OF ROTHSCHILD.

ROTHSCHILD is a name with which to conjure riches. It has been the talisman of wealth for nearly a century. It has exercised an influence in the world's financial centres far greater than that of political kings and potentates.

If the Rothschilds wished, they could cause the wreckage of most of the financial institutions in the world. Their influence over wealth must be figured not by millions, but by billions of dollars.

The present head of the Rothschild family is Lord Rothschild, who succeeded his father, Baron Rothschild, in 1879.

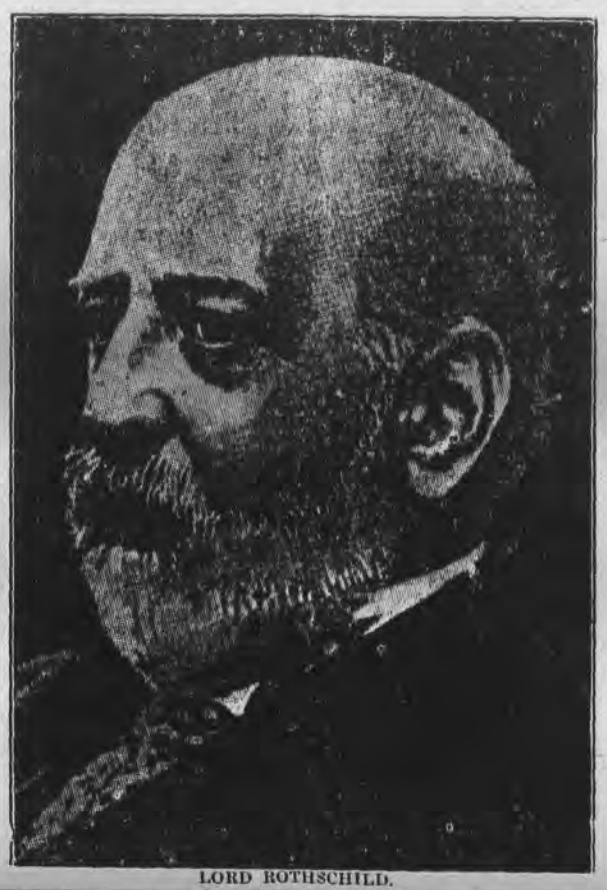
The home of the Rothschilds is in England, though they are represented in all European capitals.

Lord Rothschild, the present head of the house, personally supervises all its business affairs, while the eldest son, the Hon. Lionel Walter Rothschild, is his chief aide. Lord Rothschild's two brothers, Alfred and Leopold, take an active interest in all the affairs of the great concern.

The Rothschilds have intermarried among some of the most influential families in Europe. They are connected with the Roseberrys, Flowers and others.

The Rothschilds have taken up their home in the County of Bucks, controlling practically all the land in the district. The beautiful residence of Lord Rothschild—one of the most magnificent in Europe—is at Tring Park. At Manor Farm, Cublington, Leopold Rothschild has splendid estates, where there are some of the most famous horses and packs of hounds in Europe. Hon. Lionel Rothschild's principal delight is driving a team of zebras, which he has trained in a marvelous manner.

The personal habits of the Rothschilds are those of simple, wealthy English gentlemen. Their pastimes are driving, golfing and outdoor sports. None of the Rothschilds have ever greatly cared for yachting.



LORD ROTHSCHILD.

Improved Horseshoe Pad.

A new rubber horseshoe pad is described in the Rubber World. A special point about it is that the horse can be shod with a toe calk and still have the foot stand level. This gives the animal a footing on icy pavement or on asphalt. The cushion lessens the concussion of the hoof with the ground, so injurious to the joints and muscles.

Very few people's noses are set properly on their faces. Ninety-nine out of every 100 turn to the right.

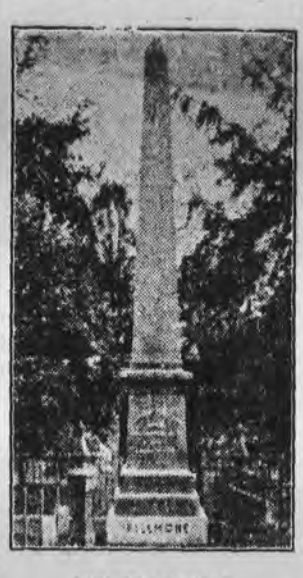
FILLMORE FAMILY EXTINCT

None of the President's Relatives Now Survive in Buffalo.

The Fillmore family of Buffalo has passed out of existence, but the memory of some of its members is among the most cherished possessions of the oldest citizens of the Queen City.

Buffalo abounds in relics and other reminders of Millard Fillmore and his family. Two houses in the city are pointed out to the youth as the mansions of the former President, while on the walls of the Historical Society's Art Gallery are several paintings of the President and members of his family. In the office of the society is an old mahogany desk he once used. In another corner is the iron cradle-like basket in which the usually cautious Fillmore, accompanying a daring young woman of Batavia, was swung across Niagara's gorge on a cable.

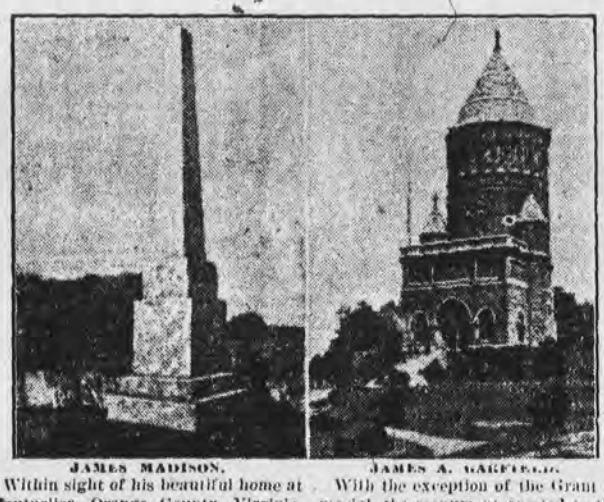
Among the most valued articles in the collection of the Buffalo Historical Society is a manuscript autobiography of the late President. It was not unsealed until after his death.



TOMB OF FILLMORE.

President Fillmore's son, Millard Powers Fillmore, or Powers Fillmore, as he was more generally known, was a familiar figure on the streets of Buffalo up to the time of his death on November 15, 1889. He was the last of the Buffalo Fillmores.—Buffalo Courier.

Tombs of Madison and Garfield.



JAMES MADISON.

Within sight of his beautiful home at Montpelier, Orange County, Virginia, where he died in 1836, James Madison was buried with his beloved Dolly, whose sunny ways made her so great a favorite during his administration of national affairs.

JAMES A. GARFIELD.

With the exception of the Grant memorial, the monument erected to General James A. Garfield, in Lakeview Cemetery, Cleveland, Ohio, is the finest of all the President's tombs. It was erected with the proceeds of a national subscription.

A SERMON FOR SUNDAY

AN ELOQUENT DISCOURSE ENTITLED "POVERTY AND PIETY."

The Rev. James Alexander Jenkins Says That the Preaching of the Gospel to the Poor Is an Evidence of Far-Reaching Mercy of God.

NEW YORK CITY.—"Poverty and Piety" was the subject of this sermon delivered by the Rev. James Alexander Jenkins, pastor of Immanuel Congregational Church. His text was chosen from Matthew xi: 5: "The poor have the gospel preached to them."

The words of our text constitute part of the reply of Jesus to John when He sent two of His disciples with the anxious question, "Art Thou He that should come or do we look for another?" In this reply the Master assumes that John is familiar with the character of the work of the expected One, so He sets before the messengers His own work as meeting the requirements. "The blind see, the lame walk, the lepers are cleansed, the deaf hear, the dead are raised up, "the poor have the gospel preached to them."

The preaching of the gospel to the poor may be regarded as only an evidence of the far reaching mercy of the great God, but it may also be regarded as testifying to the preparation of the poor for receiving and spreading the good news from God. If we believe in the fitting of means to ends in the world of nature, if we are upholders of the great law of design, may we not with reason insist that the Father through the course of the ages prepared certain of the sons of men for the reception of the truth. If we concede this we behold in the preaching of the gospel to the poor an arrangement of providence, a far reaching plan of God.

The pages of the gospels reveal Jesus as the preacher to the poor. The rich He regarded as being for some reason less fitted to be chosen as pioneers in the work of establishing His kingdom. Of the rich men of the New Testament, not Dives, not the rich fool, but the young man who came to Jesus with eager inquiry, may be regarded as typical in the mind of Jesus of the hosts of the rich and powerful. Thinking of him Jesus said: "It is easier for a camel to go through the eye of a needle than for a rich man to enter into the kingdom of God." From this statement we naturally infer that the absence of wealth or poverty is most favorable to the reception of saving truth, to the entering of the kingdom.

Jesus Himself, coming as the founder of the kingdom of God, chose the material upon which that kingdom shall be built. He did not preach to the poor because others would not hear Him. The influential He could have commanded, strength of arms He could have enlisted, wealth would have served Him. But He chose, desired, determined, to preach the gospel to the poor. Says Dr Bushnell, speaking of the character of the ministry of Jesus: "He adheres to the poor and makes them the object of His ministry. And what is more peculiar, He visibly has a kind of interest in their society, which is wanting in that of the higher classes, perceiving, apparently, that they have a certain aptitude for receiving right impressions which the others have not. They are not the wise and prudent, filled with the conceit of learning and station, but they are the ingenuous babes of poverty, open to conviction, prepared by their humble lot to receive thoughts and doctrines in advance of their age." With equal acumen does this great writer recognize the fundamental and distinguishing nature of the choice of Jesus, as contrasted with the teachings of the statesmen and philosophers who had gone before Him. They began at the top, He began at the bottom. They addressed themselves to the classes, the rich and the poor. Civilization has crept onward, changing many things, but it has not removed the distinction between wealth and poverty. The distinction may be less brutal, less crude, but it still exists, and the very refinement of the classification of men is often the cause of added bitterness. So to-day the student of men and events, whether he be sociologist, economist or preacher, is confronted by the difficulty of adjusting one part of society to another. We are constantly asking certain questions and clamoring for a reply. Can the poor man secure a just share of the good things of earth? Is it possible for him to get an education? Will society receive him? And now, it seems, another question presses upon us. What is the relation between poverty and piety?

It would seem that the world, in answering this question, has lost sight of the teaching and practice of Jesus, for the conclusion usually arrived at is that the poor man is at a disadvantage in his struggle for the soul culture which every human being should desire. Many, listening to the reasoning of the world, have, because of their poverty, surrendered their religion, deserted the church and rejected the Christ. To them the Christian worker has come to seem the advocate of impossibilities, but this attitude of mind is not confined to the simple and unthinking, for we are reminded that even thoughtful writers seem to assume the existence of a natural hostility between poverty and piety.

Let us keep in mind the attitude of the Lord Jesus toward the poor as He delivered His message, and let us, remembering that, ask ourselves what that piety is, the relation of which to poverty we are to determine. Let us ask whether there is in piety any element to the producing of which poverty is hostile, and let us find, on the other hand, whether it may not be possible that poverty assists the soul in its endeavor to become the possessor of true piety.

Piety is not, primarily, something in the atmosphere; it is the rather something in the heart of man. Among the elements which enter into it, a few of the principal ones may be mentioned: Sensitiveness of things true, beautiful, good; receptivity, or the ability to appropriate the good that appeals to the soul; power to apply the principles of truth; recognition of love as the great animating, sustaining, God-knowing principle. Let us see whether poverty may not be an aid to the soul in its development along the lines indicated.

We may, I think, claim with justice that poverty renders the soul supremely sensitive to the best things. Poverty is too frequently regarded as synonymous with pauperism, and pauperism is the embodiment of grim, unfeeling heedlessness. Pauperism is cold, indifferent, dead, but poverty is warm, alert, alive. Poverty needs its every faculty, its every power. It must fight battles and anticipate the onslaught of unseen foes. It must read the signs of the morrow in the evening sky and adapt itself to sun and shower and storm. "The man with the hoe" is not the poor man, for poverty neither deadens nor brutalizes. Were I to choose my illustration of honest poverty I should find it in the humble toilers of "The Angelus." Clad in the rough garb of workers in the fields, holding in their hands the cumbrous instruments of their daily toil, they are, nevertheless, keenly alive to the beauty, the poetry, the suggestiveness of the sounds wafted upon the gently stirring summer breezes. Truly typical are they, as with bowed heads they stand, of the succeeding generations of God's poor, as, amid toil and tribulation, they seek to find the good, to know God.

The sensitiveness of honest poverty! I see it in the little children of the rabble as they followed Jesus through the streets of Jerusalem, and I see it in the children who to-day clutch the flowers carried into the homes of the poor by sweet charity. I see it in the zeal, the devotion of the slaves who first heard the Gospel message, and I see it in the enthusiasm of the multitudes who caught the inspiration of the Renaissance. I see it in the faces of the "common people" who "heard Him gladly," and I see it in the faces of the lowly as they listen to a Chrysostum or a Moody.

Disguise it as we may, deny it if we will, the soul of poverty has been the one attuned to catch the messages sent from heaven out of the heart of God. Wealth can do no more than furnish the material for an Angelo; it can only create the opportunity for a Savonarola; it can but provide Jesus with the stage for His sublime activity.

Again, is it not apparent that poverty tends to the development of the power of receptivity? Rightly understood poverty is a wonderful aid to clear vision, enabling man to distinguish between the essential and the unnecessary. It enables its possessor (not its victim) to develop self rather than to collect "things." It enables him to see the difference between "having" and "being." Wealth shouts: "I have;" but poverty whispers, "I am." Poverty comes to know that only spiritual appropriation gives real ownership. This is one of the messages of the old Eden story of Genesis, for God placed Adam in the garden as a poor worker. He was to till and to keep the place and only to enjoy so much of it as he made his own. The supreme joy of his position was that through toil he was able to look upon God and the good and make them his own. In his sin he filled his heart with substitutes for God, and thus shut Him out of his soul. The return to Eden is the return to simplicity and receptivity. It is the becoming sensitive once more to the good and the taking in of truth, beauty, holiness.

It is a false theory which assumes that the activity of poverty is due to recklessness, that the poor may choose any course of action, disregard any existing order, because they have "nothing to lose." Even for the poor it is true that "life is more than meat and the body than raiment." The true cause for the activity of poverty is found in the rugged strength developed by adversity, in the constant need for adaptation to the demands of the passing days, and, finally, in the undying belief cherished that there is "a good time coming" in the golden future.

It is the tendency of wealth to be satisfied with things as they are, industrially, socially, morally. Truth's cartoon, "An English Board Meeting," is startlingly suggestive when applied to morals, as well as when applied to money. "Why," the aged and wealthy directors of the great railway are made to ask, "why must the public interfere with our business? Why must inventors suggest new devices? What's the good of these innovations?"

The great labor saving ideas of the age have come into the minds of the poor; they have been developed amid suffering and stress, and they have been forced upon a reluctant world by men who cared more for progress than for ease. So it is with the men and women who, hungering and thirsting after righteousness, have become possessed of great moral ideas. The grasp of these ideas upon their own souls renders them unrestingly eager to see them enthroned in the heart of the race. They are willing to fight seemingly hopeless battles, to champion despised principles, to advocate unwelcome truths. They know what they have believed, and their knowledge gives them willingness to utilize their hard earned strength for the education and advancement of mankind, and these champions of the principles of piety have been from the days of Jesus and from the apostolic times the sons of poverty. When in the days of primitive Christianity the gospel spread from Jerusalem, it was carried by the poor; when it laid siege to hostile lands, poverty fought for it; when it grew corrupt through the machinations of a wicked priesthood, poor men purified it, when in these last days it has become ready for world conquest, humble servants of the King have been called to carry it.

But we have said that piety has as one of its important elements the recognition [illegible] livered sermons to multitudes of the needy; we have the implied declaration of a condition of understanding of sympathy, between His soul and theirs. Men who were dominated by selfish principles did not understand Him, for they were incapable of recognizing love as the supreme motive of a soul. Action, for them, was always dictated by policy, and they suspected a hidden motive behind the activity of Jesus.

The Master declared that for a rich man to enter the kingdom is difficult. What did He mean? He doubtless considered the increasing danger of basing action upon false motive. He knew that it is the tendency of wealth to render action mechanical, careless, and, too frequently, heartless, that the rich man may give his gold to "charity," while his heart is as flint; that he may support the gospel with his money while his heart feels no joy in its message. But he knew that poverty rightly conceived tends to keep the life normal and true to the true springs of action. He knew that the poor who heard Him when they gave their mites gave them because of love, for no other power could cause that to be sacrificed which represented bread, shelter, life. He knew that they were familiar with the ministry of poverty to poverty, and that they were able to grasp the significance of a ministry based upon simple, unselfish love. So He preached to them, unfolding His conception of the approaching Kingdom of God, the kingdom of love. Calmly He revealed to them a life which needed for its realization neither might nor money. Sweetly He discoursed to them of the inward nature of the kingdom, of the hunger, the thirst, the meekness, the poverty necessary in order that men might possess it, and they understood.

Serenity of Character.

Who does not love a tranquil heart, a sweet-tempered, balanced life? It does not matter whether it rains or shines, or what misfortunes come to those possessing these blessings, for they are always sweet, serene and calm. That exquisite poise of character which we call serenity is the last lesson of culture; it is the flowering of life, the fruitage of the soul. It is precious as wisdom, more to be desired than gold—yea, than even fine gold. How contemptible mere money-wealth looks in comparison with a serene life—a life which dwells in the ocean of truth, beneath the waves, beyond the reach of tempests, in the eternal calm! How many people we know who sour their lives, who ruin all that is sweet and beautiful by explosive tempers, who destroy their poise of character by bad blood! In fact, it is a question whether the great majority of people do not ruin their lives and mar their happiness by lack of self-control. How few people we meet in life who are well balanced, who have that exquisite poise which is characteristic of the finished character!

Righteousness Creates Happiness.

A life of unselfish devotion to God and to righteousness is the unfailing secret of happiness. He who lives for himself alone will dwindle into miserable and petty insignificance. He who lives to glorify God and to make the world better and happier is sure to be happy. No one can prevent it. Usefulness is true greatness and true gladness. If we wish this to be a happy year we must love God and work His holy will.

Think Before We Speak.

Let us think before we speak, since the words we must speak must enter into the life of the world and make it worse or better, and it we err on either side, err in gentleness and tenderness and love.—The Rev. Dr. Savage.

Happiness Lasts.

Misery will not last—happiness will, it only in remembrance. No pure joy, however fleeting, contains any real bitterness, even when it is gone by.—D. M. Craik.

North Plainfield Weekly Review

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SATURDAY, MARCH 7, 1903.

UNTRUE TO HIS PARTY.

When such men as Charles Arthur Reed, Newton B. Smalley, Peter A. Emmons and others belonging to that coterie, endeavor to pose in North Plainfield as Republicans, they are attempting to carry too heavy a load.

These are the men who conducted the primary at Sangerbund Hall last Friday evening and nominated Newton B. Smalley for Mayor.

Of Mr. Reed, we will have but little to say. He is dead politically; not only here at home, but throughout the State. Two years ago he had within his grasp almost any office in the State. To-day he could not be elected to the smallest office in the smallest township in Somerset county, but is repudiated by every true Republican in Somerset county—a man who was publicly accused of selling out and betraying his county [illegible] and made no denial of it. He is the man directly responsible for N. B. Smalley's renomination.

Referring to N. B. Smalley we have a man who has openly bolted regularly nominated Republicans six times in the past few years.

These facts are so well known in North Plainfield that it is almost unnecessary to restate them here. Honest Republicans—men who have learned that the minority governs in primaries where these men are in control—have become so disgusted that it is almost impossible to get them out to the primaries. And last week, knowing that the Reed-Smalley coterie would nominate N. B. Smalley and that they held the whole political machinery in their hands, and realizing further that no matter how many might turn out that it would avail them nothing—they did the best thing possible, and kept away from the primary.

There was still another reason why they did not turn out that evening, namely: It was understood and agreed among them that they would remain away, and thus be free to vote next Tuesday for whom they pleased. These gentlemen argued that if they went to the primary they would be obliged, as honorable republicans, to support the nominees, and knowing that N. B. Smalley would be nominated with or without their presence, they chose the only honorable course and stayed away. They will be on hand all right next Tuesday, however, with their votes.

Last fall when the Republicans nominated their regular county ticket, consisting of a State Senator, member of Assembly and Surrogate—*three of the most important offices* in the county—Mayor Smalley openly bolted the ticket and worked with all his might against these candidates, knowing that their defeat would, more or less, affect the chances of the election of a Republican United States Senator and turn the county almost completely over to the Democrats. His work and that of his followers, be it said to their lasting disgrace, succeeded; and Somerset county, a Republican county, is now almost entirely under the control of Democrats, for which N. B. Smalley is responsible.

Nor is this all: at Trenton this "boss" went so far that he threatened to repeat this result if the Legislature passed certain Bills which do not suit him. See the following paragraph from the Newark *Evening News* of February 11, 1903:

> During the afternoon Mayor Smalley threatened to repeat the result of last fall's election if the Legislature passes the repealers. 'Do you mean that as a threat?' asked Senator Hutchinson. 'Take it as you like,' sharply retorted the Mayor.

For these reasons, and because Mr. Smalley has not been loyal to the borough and to Somerset county, and because he is not a Republican in fact, all Republicans are advised to vote for William J. Conroy for Mayor—a man who will do all in his power to advance the interests of North Plainfield—a good, honest, christian man, and one who deserves and will receive the support of all the loyal, fair-minded people in the Borough irrespective of party.

Republicans are under no obligations to support Mr. Smalley, because he has never been true to the ticket except when the nomination was made by him or met with his full approval.

SOME OF HIS "BOLTS"

Lest there might be some question about Mr. Smalley's record as a political bolter, we have looked up his record and find that the first time his friend, Charles Arthur Reed, ran for Senator in 1890, Mr. Smalley worked against him, with the result that Keys, democrat, received a majority of 30 in the borough, and Reed was defeated in the county by 394—about the usual Republican majority of the borough.

In 1895, Reed ran for Assembly and received 607 votes in the borough, while Hoagland, democrat, received 255. The hand of Mr. Smalley does not appear to have worked very strenuously against him this time. Possibly the Reed-Smalley combine was formed then. And in 1896, the combine was in full working order, when Mr. Reed again ran for Senator and received a majority of 395.

We now turn to the several occasions when Mr. Smalley bolted good and true Republicans, namely: when E. L. Bonny ran against W. L. Saunders, for Mayor; when Dr. Cooley ran against E. M. French for Assessor; when he defeated George D. Hallock for Councilman; when Mr. Smalley led the bolt against Charles Place for Mayor; and last fall when he worked against the entire county ticket.

These are some of the occasions when he came out openly and worked against the Republicans.

REASONS FOR A CHANGE.

When a published statement was made, and not denied, to the effect that in case the present Mayor fails to secure a regular nomination at the primary from the party with which he is allied, he will stand as an independent candidate on a Citizen's ticket, and thus force himself upon the people, is it not time to call a halt? Are our citizens willing to have a perpetual candidate? Must we acknowledge there is only one man in the Borough who is qualified for the office? Is it not time for the thinking and independent citizens of our Borough to give this their careful consideration, and decide whether it is for the best interest of the Borough to continue a man in office, when he has developed such objectionable manners and methods? It is not a question of annexation or consolidation, as we have abundant evidence written and otherwise, that many who favored and voted for annexation are opposed to the present administration.

The prominent Antis of the borough resolutely declined to have the annexation question brought into this fight. On the contrary, they are opposed to the nominee of the Republican party because of his objectionable methods as a party leader, and in common with many other independent citizens, believe the time and opportunity have come to break up the clique that has been running the Borough for some time—failing to represent the people, and caring more for their own selfish interests and power.

The citizens who are back of the movement for a change of administration have no axes to grind, no political ambitions to serve, but are simply striving to elect a Mayor who will not continually care more for perpetuating his own power and enhancing his future political prospects than for the welfare of the Borough.

Mr. Conroy is a successful business man and the Borough would be safe in placing its affairs in his hands.

BETTER PRIMARY LAWS.

We are pleased to give below a most excellent article from the Elizabeth *Journal* on the need of better primary election laws, which we heartily endorse in every particular.

It is not necessary to go away from home to see the need of new primary laws. It is demonstrated right here in the borough every time an election is held.

> The primary election bill, prepared by the committee appointed last year by Governor Murphy, may or may not provide exactly the reform that is needed in our methods of conducting primary elections. That it is a carefully prepared measure cannot be questioned, and it appears to be the results of the first thorough study given to this subject by any competent men in this state. A few papers have commented upon it generally, and a few others have criticised and condemned some of its features. In the legislature, where it should be given the fullest and fairest consideration, it seems to be pigeonholed, with little or no prospect of ever being brought out.
>
> And yet, if there is any subject, in the state of New Jersey, of more importance than good, equitable, just and effective primary election law, the people generally are not cognizant of it.
>
> What are the primaries as they are held today? Very rarely are they representative meetings, and very rarely do their acts conform to the judgment and the desires of the people.
>
> Who wants to go to a primary in these days? Not the reputable citizen—or at least very few of them—but rather the ward heeler and the men who have some personal purpose or motive in going.
>
> Who would want to attend, for example, the primary held in Camden last year, where Joe Goddard, the ex-pugilist, was shot and fatally wounded? Or who wants to attend a meeting purposely packed, in a stifling room with men, whose only interest in the primary is in the amount of money they get for voting certain tickets?
>
> Last year the primaries in Union county were thronged because there was a hot factional fight in progress. But this was an exceptional time. Nothing like it can be recalled for twenty-five or thirty years past.
>
> The customary ward primary is easily pictured. A small room, a smaller attendance. Scarcely enough voters present to fill the offices. A chairman and secretary appointed; nominations perfunctorily, and, unless the law compels the session to last an hour, all is over in ten minutes, the place closed up, and the voters gone home.
>
> And yet the primary is the very foundation stone of our government. It is the most important feature of our election system, for it determines, almost irrevocably, the character of the local, county and state government, for from one to three years to come.
>
> And unless an adequate primary reform law is enacted the condition of affairs described will continue, and the voters will not go to the primaries. A new primary law cannot be made to meet every possible objection; but a beginning should be made, and it cannot be made too soon.

PART OF THE INCREASE.

A number of boroughites have called attention to the fact that there has been no reduction in the borough tax rate, that it has increased instead. It will be well if they look up the facts connected with that increase and see that it is due to the increased cost of the borough schools, not to any part of the borough administration that is in the control of Mayor Smalley and the Borough Council. As a matter of fact, the actual borough tax has been reduced. It is but fair that this explanation should be made so that Mayor Smalley and the members of the Borough Council should not be held responsible for that for which they are not to blame.—Daily Press.

In 1901 at the annual school meeting held in North Plainfield, the PEOPLE voted an appropriation of $2,000 for school purposes. Through neglect of the Assessor this amount was not assessed, and consequently was not available, so in 1902 it was necessary to double the appropriation, which was done. This made an increase of 19 points on account of school taxes.

We are not disposed to look on this neglect of the assessor as wilful; but as he owes his election to Mayor Smalley, and the *Press* disclaims any responsibility by the Mayor for this increase of the tax rate, it is only fair that the PEOPLE should understand who is responsible in part for this increase whether same was the result of oversight, carelessness or whatever it may be.

It is also proper that the PEOPLE should know that the appropriation which will be asked for this year for school purposes is $1550 less than was asked for last year.

Mayor Smalley says "All we want is to be left alone." That is all the Southern people wanted in regard to the slavery question. It is all that Tammany asks for. That is all the St. Louis politicians want; but the people think otherwise, especially when the minority try to run the majority.

The repealer of the annexation law was reported to the senate Monday and passed on second reading. The impression in Trenton and elsewhere seems to be that the bill will be passed. The consolidation bill is still in the hands of the committee of revision of laws.

In 1902 the Mayor and Council of North Plainfield in their annual report, called for $19,600 for expenses of the Borough for ensuing year. This year they ask for $20,800—an increase of $1200.00.

The Legislature will adjourn sine die March 20. The Senate will endeavor to follow the action of the house.

LEGAL NOTICES

U. S. MARSHALL'S SALE

U. S. Circuit Court, District of New Jersey } ss

Between

Execution { WILLIAM H. COONROD, Complainant, and MARSHALL C. KELLY, et als., Defendants

By virtue of the above-stated writ of Fieri Facias to me directed, I shall expose for sale at Public Vendue, on Wednesday April 8, 1903 Between the hours of twelve and five o'clock in the afternoon of said day, to wit at 2 o'clock, at the Court House in Somerville, Somerset County, New Jersey, All that tract or parcel of lands and premises situate, lying and being in the borough of North Plainfield, in the County of Somerset and State of New Jersey; and being known and designated as lots numbered 15, 16, 17, and a part of lot numbered 20, in Block B, as the same are laid down on a certain map entitled, "Map of Villa Sites in Washington Park, North Plainfield, N. J., J. R. Dunham, Surveyor", dated May 1, 1872, and which map was filed in the Clerk's office of Somerset County.

Lot No. 15 is thus described: BEGINNING at a point in the centre of Rockview Avenue, distant three hundred and twenty-five feet in a southwesterly direction along the centre of said Avenue from a point in the centre of said Avenue opposite the centre of Sycamore Avenue, and is the corner of lot No Sixteen as laid down on said map; thence along the division line between lots number fifteen and sixteen in a course of south forty-one degrees and twenty-one minutes East two hundred feet and fifteen hundredths of a foot to a point in the line of lot number twenty thence along the line of lot No. twenty in a course of South forty-three degrees and fifty minutes West twenty-six and ninety two one hundredths feet to a point and is a corner of lot number fourteen thence along the line of lot number fourteen in a course of North fifty four degrees and fifty minutes West two hundred and one and four one hundredths feet to a point in the centre of the aforesaid Rockview Avenue; thence along the centre of said Rockview Avenue in a course of North thirty-seven degrees and fifty-seven minutes East fifty feet; thence still along the centre of the same in course of North fifty-four degrees and twenty-two minutes East twenty-four and five tenths feet to the point or place of Beginning. Be the said measurements more or less.

Said lots numbered Sixteen seventeen and a part of lot numbered twenty taken together are bound and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the centre of Rockview Avenue distant one hundred and seventy-five feet in a Southwesterly direction along the centre of said Rockview Avenue from a point in the centre of said Avenue opposite the centre of line of Sycamore Avenue and is a corner of lot Number Eighteen, thence along the line of that lot in a course of South eighteen degrees and fifty-two minutes East and extending across lot number Twenty two hundred and sixty-two and fifty-eight one hundredths feet more or less to a point in line of lot number twenty-one; thence along line of that lot South seventy-five degrees and thirty minutes West Ninty-nine and five tenths feet more or less to a corner of lot number Twenty-one; thence North twenty degrees and five minutes West along line of lot number fourteen thirty-five feet to a corner of lot number fifteen thence North forty-three degrees and fifty minutes East along line of lot number fifteen twenty-six and ninety-two one hundredths feet to a corner thereof, and also a corner of lot number sixteen; thence North forty-one degrees and twenty-one minutes West along line of lot number fifteen two hundred and fifteen one hundredths feet to a point in the centre of Rockview Avenue; thence along the centre thereof North fifty-four degrees and twenty-two minutes East seventy five feet, thence still along the centre thereof North sixty-nine degrees fifty-eight minutes East seventy-five feet to the place of BEGINNING.

Being the same premises conveyed to the said Ella Booth by Benjamin M. Day and wife by deed dated December 9th 1898, and recorded in the Clerk's office of Somerset County, New Jersey, in Book X-8 of Deeds on pages 390 &c.

Seized as the property Marshall C. Kelly, et als. defendants, taken in execution at the suit of William H. Coonrod, Complainant, and to be sold by

THOMAS J. ALCOTT,
COULT, HOWELL & TENEYCK United States Marshall, District of Solicitors, New Jersey.

NOTICE OF ORDER TO LIMIT CREDITORS

Somerset County Surrogate's Court.

Estate Of Katharina Kirch, Deceased.

Notice is hereby given, that on the Fifth day of January, A. D. 1903, on the application of the undersigned as Executors of the will of Katharina Kirch, deceased; an order was made by the Surrogate's Court, requiring the creditors of the said Katharina Kirch, deceased, to bring in their debts, demands and claims against the said decedent, under oath or affirmation, and present the same to the subscribers within NINE months from the date of said order; and in default thereof any such creditor should be forever barred of his or her action therefor against the subscribers.

JOHN D. KIRCH, WILLIAM KIRCH, } Executors,
North Plainfield, N. J.

43-62

NOTICE OF ORDER TO LIMIT CREDITORS

Somerset County Surrogate's Court.

ESTATE OF C. A. Girard Lewis, deceased.

Notice is hereby given, that on the FIFTH DAY OF FEBRUARY, A. D. 1903, on the application of the undersigned, as Executors of the will of C. A. Girard Lewis, deceased; an order was made by the Surrogate's Court, requiring the creditors of the said C. A. Girard Lewis, deceased, to bring in their debts, demands and claims against the said decedent, under oath or affirmation, and present the same to the subscriber within NINE months from the date of said order; and in default thereof any such creditor should be forever barred of his or her action therefor against the subscriber.

WILLIAM P. WILLIAMS, CHARLES AUGUSTUS LEWIS } Executors.
Care of JOHN A. MILLER,
716 Prudential Building. Newark, N. J.

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Circulation of the NEWS Over 50,000 a Day.

POLLY

By Nancy V. McClelland

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"Wait just a minute, please," begged Polly. "I'll have these two ready to *mail*."

She sat down at her tiny desk and began dropping a little more ink on a half written page while she talked to me over her shoulder. No wonder Polly's letters are hard to read!

"It's a very hot day," I observed.

"M-m-m-*melting*!" she agreed. (She looked as cool as a flower.)

"And two letters as heavy as yours," I added, "mean a great deal of extra weight to carry back into town."

Polly nibbled the end of her pen—that's the reason I gave her a silver one last Christmas—and looked at me a moment reflectively.

She saw clean through me, I know. Polly's mind has a sweet way of its own; nobody but Polly knows what guides it, but it goes racing straight to the point like a little wild pony. When I have *come puffing across a big* thought and get to the gate that's going to lead me out, I usually find Polly there ahead of me waiting; she's over the bars and off again before I've had time to draw breath.

"Well," she said finally, turning away with a demure little curl to the corner of her mouth "don't stop for them then. I can send them later when

SHE BLEW ME A KISS FROM THE DOORWAY AS SHE DISAPPEARED.

James goes to the station. I'd—I'd hate to burden you, especially on such a hot day."

"Oh!" I hastened to explain, "it's not that I mind being burdened—by you—but I feel that I ought to get something for it."

Polly scribbled furiously. I couldn't see her face.

"How would a 'ricky' do before you start?" she asked temptingly. "I'll call"—

"You'll do nothing of the sort," I said with dignity; "I've sworn off."

"A cigar, then," she suggested and went toward the smoking table. Her father's cigars are good.

But I stopped her again. "No," said I; "I've got to be paid in the coin of the realm."

"Dollars or dimes?" asked Polly briskly, hunting out her little purse.

"Neither," said I, waving my hand magnificently. "I'm living in a bigger, sweeter, better country than the United States."

"Oh!" said Polly, smiling innocently, but blushing a little. "Why didn't you say so before?"

She tossed the letters at me. "One for each," she laughed.

I looked at the addresses.

"This," said I, "is to Harold Brown. And you know perfectly well that I shall ask at least ten for it."

"Two," she bargained.

"Ten," I repeated firmly.

She shook her head. "It's positively"—when Polly says "positively" that way there's an end of it—"it's positively not worth more than five."

"Very well," said I hastily, "we'll call it off at five. I suppose it's all right for you to be writing to Harold Brown like this"—

"Silly!" she cried. "Of course it is. I'm *thanking him for some flowers.*"

I felt unhappy, and I'm sure I looked it, for Polly laughed.

"Now, you," she said thoughtfully, "haven't sent me any flowers for at least a week."

I took up the other letter.

"Polly!" said I. "He was the man, wasn't he?"

"Yes," she nodded—"before you came."

"Really," I protested.

"He is sailing for Europe tomorrow," said Polly, "and—this is goodby."

She was looking out of the window with a farawayness in her eyes. Polly's eyes were like deep, deep lakes, fringed round with wonderful things. When you were saying something and she looked up at you unexpectedly, you promptly forgot what it was all about and fell in. Then you tried to clamber out, holding on to the fringe on the edge, and the more you tried the more hopeless it grew. But somehow you didn't at all mind drowning this way.

"Twenty-five for this one," I demanded suddenly.

She laughed. We came to terms on ten. Then I held out my arms to her.

Polly's eyes instantly began to bubble with mischief. She slipped out of the room and only blew me a kiss from the doorway as she disappeared.

"I didn't say when," she cried. "I didn't say when I'd pay."

I confess I was in a temper—it may have been the day. Deliberately I took the two letters out of my pocket, laid them back on Polly's desk, went out under the trees where my horse was standing and drove off in the little red wheeled runabout—not so much as a glance behind me at the crisp white curtains where I knew Polly must be peeping.

Thick hedges of wild roses and honeysuckle, brimming with sweetness, ran on both sides of the lane. The warm air was noisy with humming bees.

I drove quietly along the dusty road, flicking the trees with my whip and wondering— Suddenly my horse stopped short.

"Good morning," said Polly's voice calmly. "It is a hot day, isn't it?"

She was leaning over the honeysuckle hedge, hatless, her hair shining in the sun. Her face was a little flushed—I think maybe she had been running. Goodness knows how she got there even then. But it is the angels' secret how they use their wings.

I looked at her sternly without speaking.

"Do you know," she went on, "you drove away and forgot my letters?" She broke off and looked at me critically, with her head on one side. "Why, I do believe," she cried to the bees, "I do believe the man's angry with me! He didn't forget my letters at all. He left them on purpose!"

"Did you forget anything?" said I severely.

"No," she answered cheerfully; "that is the reason I'm here. It was fifteen."

I smiled, but I don't think she saw it.

"You'll have to come through the hedge," I said discouragingly.

"There's a gate," she answered. And she was in the road.

"And climb into the runabout," I cried.

"There's a step," she laughed.

"Somebody may see us," I objected.

"And what if they do?" said Polly as she put her arms around my neck, and her big blue eyes were close to mine. I saw tears trembling in them.

"Polly," said I, when I had forgiven her, "I *shall* have to drive you home."

"Yes," said Polly comfortably, "and stay to luncheon."

"And then take the letters into town," I added.

"Bother the letters!" said Polly.

How to Judge Cheese.

Most housekeepers quail before that part of the family marketing which relates to the purchase of cheese and wish the man of the house, who is usually the chief consumer as well as the connoisseur, would always buy it. Such may find the words of an authority of value:

"A cheese with an indication of goodness will stand square on the shelf and will have an even colored not mottled rind. The moment you press your finger tips on the rind you can begin to judge of the inferior makeup of a cheese. If it yields readily to the pressure of the fingers and the rind breaks or does not spring back readily when the pressure is withdrawn, you have struck a soft article, caused by the slack cooling of the curd, a want of acid or both. At best it will have an insipid flavor and will 'go off' as it ages. Cheese which feels so hard that you cannot press it on the rind is either sour, salted too heavily, cooked too much, skimmed or suffering from a touch of all these complaints.

"A good cheese will be mellow to the touch, yet firm. Its rind will be of an even tint, elastic and free from puffs, and the sample will reveal firm, close grained, buttery cheese of a nutty flavor."

Geographical Knowledge In 1492.

But very little was known in regard to the extent of the world in Aristotle's day, in the foruth century before Christ, and but very little more was known about it 1,800 years later, in the time of Columbus. In 2,000 years the world had in reality retrograded rather than advanced.

It was the popular belief in the time of Columbus that the world was flat, though many contemporary scholars thought differently. The great civilizations of the world at that time were grouped around the Mediterranean sea, although England was a considerable power and the Scandinavians were a great maritime people. But Europeans at that time knew but little of Asia and but little of Africa, and America of course was undreamed of.

Even after Columbus had discovered the latter continent he was perfectly *oblivious of the fact*. He thought Haiti was Cipango or Japan, and for a long time regarded Cuba as a part of the mainland of Asia.

The Other Wouldn't Care.

Maurice Barrymore, the actor, once journeyed from a hunting camp where he was a guest to a small Maine town for the purpose of seeing "Hamlet" acted by a company of barnstormers. The performance was so bad as to be fascinating, and Barrymore and his friends remained until the very end. As they made their way to the village hotel one of the party asked the actor how companies of the kind managed to exist.

"Don't know," said Barrymore, "but *they serve an educational purpose.*"

"They do? How?"

"Well, if I had the time and money, I am sure I could decide the Shakespeare-Bacon controversy after seeing tonight's performance."

"Why, Barry, what was there tonight to make you think so?"

"My dear fellow, if the bodies of Shakespeare and Bacon were disinterred, you'd find that the real author of 'Hamlet' had turned in his grave."—Philadelphia Times.

Nails

Had Turned Blue—Limbs Bloated.

Lay in a Stupor From Heart Disease.

Dr. Miles' Heart Cure Cured Me.

The nails turning blue is a sign of defective circulation as is the bloating of the arms and legs. Other common symptoms of heart disease are shortness of breath from slight exertion, pain in or near heart, smothering spells, palpitation or fluttering, weak, tired and hungry spells, dreaming and nightmare, sudden starting in sleep. In severe cases the brain, stomach, lungs, etc., may become so disordered as to mislead the physicians as to the nature of the disease. If you suffer from any or all of these symptoms your heart is diseased and treatment should not be postponed a single day. Dr. Miles' Heart Cure is guaranteed to help you as it has helped thousands of others.

"I owe my life to Dr. Miles' Heart Cure. After four doctors met in consultation on my case, their verdict was that I had suffered from heart disease so long that they could do nothing for me and I would surely die. My brother said, 'While there is life there is hope, we will try Dr. Miles' New Heart Cure.' When I began taking it my nails had turned blue and my arms and legs were bloated to twice their natural size, and I lay in a stupor most of the time. After the first few doses the dizziness went away and after three bottles I was able to go around the house and do my work. Both my family and my nurse think I would have been in my grave had it not been for Dr. Miles' Heart Cure."—MRS. ROBERT MORRIS, Sackets Harbor, N. Y.

All druggists sell and guarantee first bottle Dr. Miles' Remedies. Send for free book on Nervous and Heart Diseases. Address Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

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Time Table in effect Nov. 16, 1902

For New York—2.17, 3.37, 5.38, 6.02, 6.29, 6.57, 7.25, 7.25, 7.28, 7.48, 7.55, 8.02, 8.11, 8.30, 8.38, 8.46, 9.37, 9.59, 10.26, 11.25 a. m.; 12.09, 12.44, 1.18, 2.34, 2.42, 2.49, 3.44, 4.17, 4.47, 5.43, 5.53, 6.23, 6.33, 6.43, 7.08, 7.32, 8.36, 9.49, 10.17, 11.28 p. m. Sundays—2.17, 3.37, 5.05, 7.41, 8.01, 8.52, 9.52, 10.08, 11.10 a. m.; 12.00 m.; 12.58, 1.45, 2.40, 3.17, 3.30, 5.41, 6.45, 6.52, 8.13, 8.32, 10.22 p. m.

For Newark—5.38, 6.29, 6.57, 7.05, 7.25, 7.48, 8.11, 8.34, 8.46, 9.27, 9.59, 11.25 a. m.; 1.18, 2.31, 2.49, 3.44, 4.17, 4.47, 5.43, 5.53, 6.23, 6.33, 7.08, 7.42, 8.36, 9.49 p. m. Sundays—7.41, 8.52, 10.08, 11.10 a. m. 12 m.; 12.58, 1.45, 3.30, 5.41, 6.45, 6.52, 7.32, 8.13, 8.32, 10.22 p. m.

For Somerville—5.25, 7.12, 8.21, 9.36, 9.54, 11.00 a. m.; 1.01, 2.02, 2.11, 3.32, 3.43, 4.33, 5.03, 5.29, 5.57 6.04, 6.19, 6.41 7.12, 7.34, 8.08, 8.21, 9.37, 10.25, 11.20 p. m.; 12.59 night. Sundays—5.45, 8.42, 11.14 a. m.; 2.03, 3.40, 5.37, 6.35, 8.30, 10.15, 11.29p. m.

For Phillipsburg and Easton—5.25, 8.21, 9.54, a. m.; 2.11, 5.29, 6.41 p. m Sundays—5.45 a. m.; 2.03, 6.35 p. m.

For Bethlehem, Allentown and Mauch Chunk—5.25, 9.54 a. m.; 2.11, 5.29 p. m. Sundays—5.45 a. m.; 2.03, 6.35 p. m.

For Wilkesbarre and Scranton—5.25, 9.54 a. m.; 5.48 p. m. Sunday 5.45 a. m. 2.03 p. m.

For Long Branch, Ocean Grove, Point Pleasant and seashore points—8.11, 11.25 a. m.; 3.44, 4.47, 6.23 p. m. Sundays—8.52 a. m.; 3.30 11.28 p. m., Wednesday and Saturday only, except Ocean Grove.

For Lakewood—3.37, 8.11, a. m.; 1.18, 3.44, 4.17p. m. Sunday, 9.52 a. m.

For Atlantic City—9.27a. m.; 2.49p. m.

For Trenton—5.17, 5.25, 7.12, 7.44, 8.38, 9.14, 9.44, 10.44, 11.44 a. m.; 12.46, 1.01, 1.39, 2.11, 3.44, 5.29*, 7.34*, 8.21, 9.37* p.m., 1.17 night. Sundays—5.17, 5.45, 9.55, 11.14 a. m.; 1.39, 2.45, 4.55, 5.37*, 6.35,* 9.47 p. m.; 1.17 night.

For Philadelphia—5.17, 7.44, 8.38, 9.14, 9.44, 10.44, 11.14, 11.44 a. m.; 12.46,* 1.39, 2.11, 3.44, 5.34,* 7.34,* 8.21, 9.37 *p.m.; 1.17 ng't Sundays—5.17, 5.45, 9.55, 11.14 a. m.; 1.39, 2.45, 4.55, 5.37*, 6.35*, 9.47 p. m.; 1.17 night.

For Reading and Harrisburg—5.17, 5.25, 8.38, 9.54, (to 44 to Reading only) 11.44 a. m.; 2.11, 5.48 p. m. 1.17 night. 1.17 night.

Sundays, 5.17 a.m., 2.03, 5.37, 6.35 p. m.;

For Pottsville, Sunbury & Williamsport— 5.17, 5.25, 9.54, a. m.; 2.11, (5.29, to Pottsville only) 8.21 p. m.; 1.17 night. Sundays, 5.17 a. m.; 2.03,; 1.17 night.

ROYAL BLUE LINE
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For Baltimore and Washington—9.14, 11.14 a. m.; 1.39, 3.44, 4.18, 5.34,* 7.34* p. m; 1.17 night. Sundays—11.14 a. m.; 2.45, 5.37, 6.35* p. m., 1.17 night.

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HAPPY AND HEALTHY.

A Beautiful Canadian Girl Saved From Catarrh of the Lungs by Pe-ru-na.

MISS FLORENCE KENAH.

Miss Florence E. Kenah, 434 Maria street, Ottawa, Ont., writes:

"A few months ago I caught a severe cold, which settled on my lungs and remained there so persistently that I became alarmed. I took medicine without benefit, until my digestive organs became upset, and my head and back began to ache severely and frequently.

"I was advised to try Peruna, and although I had little faith, I felt so sick that I was ready to try anything. It brought me blessed relief at once, and I felt that I had the right medicine at last. Within three weeks I was completely restored and have enjoyed perfect health since.

"I now have the greatest faith in Peruna." F. E. KENAH.

WOMEN should beware of contracting catarrh. The cold wind and rain, slush and mud of winter are especially conducive to catarrhal derangements. Few women escape.

Upon the first symptoms of catching cold Peruna should be taken. It fortifies the system against colds and catarrh.

The following letter gives one young woman's experience with Peruna:

Miss Rose Gerbing is a popular society woman of Crown Point, Ind., and she writes the following:

"Recently I took a long drive in the country, and being too thinly clad I caught a bad cold which settled on my lungs, and which I could not seem to shake off. I had heard a great deal of Peruna for colds and catarrh and I bought a bottle to try. I am pleased that I did, for it brought speedy relief. It only took about two bottles, and I *considered this money well spent.*

"You have a firm friend in me, and I not only advise its use to my friends, but have purchased several bottles to give to those without the means to buy, and have noticed without exception that it has brought about a speedy cure wherever it has been used."—Miss Rose Gerbing.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, O.

Some Buddhistic Laws.

Professor Maxwell Sommerville was discussing the other day the Buddhist faith, for which he has a profound respect. Some of the striking tenets of Buddhism that he quoted were:

Use not perfume about thy person.

To cough or sneeze in order to win the notice of a group of girls is a sin.

Eat no animal food.

Drink no intoxicating beverage.

Care for the aged and infirm.

It is sinful to think one way and speak another.

It is a sin to pass judgment on the acts of other men.

Give no flowers to women, and sing no gay songs.

Keep neither silver nor gold.

When you eat make not a noise like a dog.

It is a sin to eat of the flesh of man, elephant, horse, crocodile, dog, cat, tiger or serpent.

A priest may not wash himself in the twilight or dark, unless he should unknowingly kill some insect or other living thing.

Lend nothing on interest.—Philadelphia Record.

Sugar-coated compliments are often bitter inside. N. Y. 10.

Miss Alice Bailey, of Atlanta, Ga., tells how she was permanently cured of inflammation of the ovaries, escaped surgeon's knife, by taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"I had suffered for three years with terrible pains at the time of menstruation, and did not know what the trouble was until the doctor pronounced it **inflammation of the ovaries,** and proposed an operation.

"I felt so weak and sick that I felt sure that I could not survive the ordeal. The following week I read an advertisement in the paper of **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** in such an emergency, and so I decided to try it. Great was my joy to find that I actually improved after taking two bottles, and in the end I was cured by it. I had gained eighteen pounds and was in excellent health." —Miss Alice Bailey, 50 North Boulevard, Atlanta, Ga.—*$5000 forfeit if original of above letter proving genuineness cannot be produced.*

The symptoms of inflammation and disease of the ovaries are a dull throbbing pain, accompanied by a sense of tenderness and heat low down in the side, with occasional shooting pains. The region of pain sometimes shows some swelling.

The Black Hole.

A little paragraph published recently relates to the unveiling of a monument at Calcutta by the Viceroy to the memory of Mr. Holwell, who, with 145 other persons, were confined in the Black Hole in June, 1756. The hole was a room about eighteen feet square and lighted by one small window only. The [illegible] people left to struggle and [illegible] air in this space is truly horrifying, comments the *London Chronicle.* When the doors were opened 123 were found to be dead or dying, and of the twenty-three survivors several were subsequently cut off through the disease induced by the experiences of that terrible night. The statue is erected on the site of the Black Hole. The case reminds one of recent experiments in ventilation. It has usually been estimated that air containing more than six or eight volumes of carbonic acid gas in 10,000 is unfit for breathing. But nowadays we are told that this amount of carbonic acid gas—one of our waste products—may be increased without injury to health. That which affects us in bad air is therefore the combination of this gas with other waste products, and most notably, the organic matter given off from lungs and skin. This last consists of the worn-out cells of our frame and is putrescent. It is amid air loaded with this material that the germ of typhus fever (the old "jail fever" of John Howard's days) breeds and multiplies. The prevention of typhus fever is a matter of ventilation, and doubtless the deaths in the Black Hole were due to a rapid form of blood poisoning induced by the breathing of air contaminated by the debris of the unfortunate bodies imprisoned therein.

Deer Hunt Through London.

A deer hunt in the streets of London is so unusual that the spectacle of a fine buck dashing through the crowded thoroughfares of Hampstead Kilburn and Kensal Rise on Wednesday fairly upset those suburbs. The animal was first seen near Golgers Green. It made for Jack Straw's Castle, with a crowd of men in pursuit. Policemen, milkmen, cabmen and crossing sweepers *joined in the hue and cry, but the deer,* though greatly distressed, rushed through or leaped over all obstacles, got clean away from the panting crowds and overturned a milk cart.

An adventurous policeman tried to stop the runaway, but the animal showed his contempt for the majesty of the law by promptly rolling its representative in the dust. The deer was finally captured after a chase of several miles. The animal belonged to one of the stag hunts which meet some distance from London.—London Correspondence New York Herald.

A Bunch of Hard Luck.

O. S. Taylor, a farmer living four miles west of Arcola, has good reasons for believing that there is a hoodoo connected with the number thirteen. On the thirteenth thirteen stray geese made their appearance at his farm. He had a notice inserted in the local paper that the owner might have the geese by calling for them. Strange to say there were just thirteen lines in this notice. Since these thirteen geese have invaded his premises the family cow has gone dry, the hens have quit laying, the canned fruit has soured, the youngest daughter has been taken sick with the measles, and the hired girl has left.—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

The Sanatorium Treatment of Tuberculosis

By Dr. Herbert M. King.

THE climate must be neither very cold nor very warm for the treatment of the consumptive. It must be dry, but not dry enough to hold dust suspended in the air. The air must be stimulating and the elevation should be more than 1000 feet above the sea level.

Two things are needed in the successful treatment of the consumptive—hyperaeration and increased nutrition. There should be systematized feeding to the limit. Exercise in the open and rest in a reclining position are needed. The weight is increased by rest and "stuffing," but if the weight is increased above the normal it is at the expense of the well-being of the patient. Take as an analogous example stall-fed animals, which are prone to tuberculosis.

The laboratory of a consumptive sanatorium should be equipped for medical research; there is little research at these institutions except at the one at Saranac Lake.

The minimum time for an incipient and uncomplicated case in a sanatorium is three months; for a more advanced case, six months or more. If they have clean homes and wholesome occupations, they may then go home.

In acute cases liquid food should predominate. As pulse and temperature fall, more proteids should be given. Baths, according to the ability of the patients to stand them, should be indulged in, and light outdoor exercise is beneficial. Games, such as croquet, outdoor bowling, archery and modified golf may be pursued, but not until the patient is tired.

Clean and Unclean Money.

By the Rev. Dr. P. S. Grant.

IS the man who has done some wrong to be denied the right to do some good? All these big gifts to institutions proceed either from motives of contrition or else the man is not so bad as we think him. I think it is pretty generally understood that all those gifts are in a sort of way an expiation, a sop to relieve the conscience. The more public the gift the more fully it is understood that the man is sorry.

Some man to-day consolidates a few railroads and demands and gets a few millions of dollars for his pains. Are we going to refuse the gift of the man who has made his money in this way, saying that it is tainted money? We must not be too squeamish about these gifts under the present industrial situation. We see the college professor who is giving his best so inadequately paid that he well-nigh starves. Out of all this giving we may arrive at a state of society when we will not try to wring the last cent *out of our neighbor but rather enjoy the blessed pleasure of giving.*

Great gifts from tainted fortunes are acts of restitution. Judas's money was not put in the treasury of the temple but devoted to the use of the community as it was "blood money." That is the only use for these vast fortunes. There is no fear that gifts to educational institutions from such sources will result in the elimination of free thought in those colleges and the substitution for them of views peculiar to the donor. Let us take all the money we can from such sources. They cannot restrict education or act in any way harmful to the public weal.

The Law and the Penalty.

By George Harvey.

TO such of the students of evil as wish to understand its nature rather than to practice it, there has been nothing more dismaying than the apparent uncertainty and even inability of the law in the case of many offenders against it. Not only the law which is supposed to be administered in what are drolly called the courts of justice is of this faltering and erring effect, but the law by which a man of bad conscience judges and punishes himself, when there is no statute made and provided for his misdemeanor, is equally inoperative. It has been noted by those who have much to do with criminals that remorse is apparently more the effect of temperament than of responsibility, and that those feel it most who need feel it least. The guilty man is said to be more concerned in getting off than in lamenting his misdeed; and this fact, if it is a fact, has been turned to account by the agnostic science of a period which seems now closed, in disestablishing the notion of a moral government of the universe. That science discarded the old idea of Comeuppings in the affairs of men, and left the strongest to survive, without regret, by whatever means he would. It concerned itself with the physical and intellectual evolution of the race, and allowed the individual to wander in darkness as to what would happen to him if he did wrong, even what would happen to him from himself, or from the god within him. But there are signs that this sort of science has had its day, and there is an obvious return to some of the former ideals, especially among the psychological inquirers. These find it their business not only to ascertain new facts, but to revise the conclusions of science in regard to the old ones. The soul is once more having a chance and conscience is coming back to its own, at least in the interest of the spectator. Whether it will come back a chastened and instructed conscience, or the sick and crazy thing it too often was, a Bourbon that has learned nothing and forgotten nothing, remains to be seen. What is certain is that it is meeting the recognition as a moral force which has been largely denied it for a generation past, and that it is being studied with an intelligence freed from theological preoccupations to fresh activity.—Harper's Weekly.

Success---Its Cause and Effect

Merit and Work, Not Luck, Are the Watchwords.

By Emily Elsnor.

SUCCESS! Is there a brighter word in our entire dictionary? Does it not scintillate with all the good things of life? Is it not Success, or even an approach to it, that entices the weary traveler into dark and unknown paths, buoyed up by the hope that this beacon light may cast its rays o'er the end of his journey?

When you hear of a successful man, you instantly conjure up visions of a pompous, self-satisfied gentleman, leaning back in his office chair and toying with his watch chain, while, complacently, he looks from the high pedestal of success down on the toiling mob at his feet. He entertains royally, his dinners are the talk of the town, his wife's gowns and jewels are the *envy of the women of her set, and the finest tutors of the gentle arts and* graces are engaged to teach his children the very latest foibles in culture. Take it all in all, the petals of roses are cast in thick, soft profusion in his path, while the thorns are thrown into the road that the unlucky ones may tread thereon.

"Luck—that's the thing," you grumble, enviously. Jealousy rankles in your breast, and you shuffle along, cursing the fates that deal thus fortunately with one man and harshly and ungenerously with another. "What's the good of starving?" you say. Luck is against you and you might as well give up. "Down with the rich!" you cry, striking the universal chord of the unfortunate. Instead of studying the science of accumulating money, you study the evils of accumulated wealth.

Thus you go through life, bemoaning your own fate, and in your heart envying and hating the successful man. You like to tell the story of so and so, the successful man, who in your boyhood days was proud to be seen playing marbles with you; and you like to wind up dramatically: "See him to-day. He is rich—I am poor; we are farther apart than the poles. He scorns me. His money separates us. The fates will it so!"

As a matter of fact—the fates had nothing to do with it. The man of sound mind and body, the man of will, energy, perseverance—the man of good heart and spirit is master not only of his destiny, but of destinies! The qualities I have enumerated are the heritage, the birthright of every man! He who allows any of these, his natural faculties, to wither for want of exercise, is not and cannot hope to be the successful man!

With the perversity of human nature you study only the effect of success. Why not study its cause? Therein, and therein only, lies your chance. Remember, while you are talking and moaning the other man is doing! Don't blame things to luck! It is work, work, work—faithful, persistent, unceasing work that wins success.

Could you but see the successful man produce his success a little admiration and wonder might join and possibly precede your ire and envy. Day after day and far into the night, he toils with body and brain, often putting in three times as much work as the meanest and most ill-paid of his employes—and does his work cease when success crowns his efforts? No! While it means hard work to gain success, it is none the less hard work to keep it!

I could cite thousands of living examples of this living truth—success means work, and work means success!

New York City.—Tasteful negligees are essential to comfort and become economies at the same time, inasmuch as they are apt to save the wearing of

TASTEFUL HOUSE COAT.

gowns suited to more formal use. The very pretty May Manton one illustrated is a modification of the Japanese model which has grown so familiar and is so much liked. In common with all Eastern garments it is loose and flowing, but the half-fitted back renders it somewhat more shapely than the original model. As shown it is made of white China silk, showing a design of pink flowers, with banks of pink with white, but various combinations might be suggested. Simple cotton crepes are charming with bands of contrasting color in the same material or of silk. Albatross makes up most satisfactorily with silk bands, and numberless cotton fabrics are available.

The house coat is made with loose fronts, that are gathered at the upper edge and joined to yoke portions, backs and side backs. The neck and front edges are finished with double bands that are shaped to give the correct outlines. The sleeves are in bell shape with applied bands at their lower edges.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is four and one-half yards twenty-one inches wide, three and three-eighth yards twenty-seven inches wide, two and three-fourth yards thirty-two inches wide, or two yards forty-four inches wide, with one and one-fourth yards of silk for bands.

Effective and Smart.

Shirt waists made with slot seam effects are exceedingly effective and eminently smart. The stylish May Manton example in the large drawing is shown in cream white brilliantine with stitchings of black corticelli silk and large pearl buttons, but the design suits all the season's wool and silk waist materials as well as the heavy and fleece lined cottons that are so much liked.

The lining, that can be used or omitted as preference and material may decide, is snugly fitted and closes at the centre front. The waist proper consists of back and fronts only, that are laid in slot seams from the shoulders and a central box pleat. The sleeves are in the new bishop style and fall in soft puffs over the pointed cuffs. The collar also is novel and is pointed at the front to match the cuffs.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is four and one-eighth yards twenty-one inches wide, three and seven-eighth yards twenty-seven inches wide, two and one-half yards thirty-two inches wide, or two and one eighth yards forty-four inches wide.

"Slot seams" make the feature of the latest skirts, and promise to gain in favor both this season and next. Many of the advance models show them both in skirts and jackets, and all indications point to an extended vogue. The stylish skirt illustrated is of checked tweed in light weight showing lines of varying shades of gray, and is trimmed with bands of plain gray held by cut steel buttons and stitched with corticelli silk, but all suiting and skirt materials are appropriate.

The skirt is cut in seven gores and is laid in inverted pleats at each seam and in the centre of each front and side gore that are stitched to flounce depth at tuck width from their edges and so form the "slot seams" which conceal all seams and whose fulness provides the graceful flare at the lower portion. The back is stitched flat in habit style, the pleats providing graceful fulness where they fall free.

To cut this skirt in the medium size ten and one-half yards of material twenty-one inches wide, nine and one-fourth yards twenty-seven inches wide, or five and one-half yards forty-four inches wide will be required.

White Mohair to Reign.

White mohair, with a silky surface, is to have an unprecedented reign this spring. Entire gowns, separate waists, and short and long coats are made of this material, and are trimmed with embroidery, lace and fancy braid; for the plainer models machine stitching braid and many pearl buttons are used. The dust-resisting, non-creasing qualities of mohair render it an admirable material for traveling and general utility gowns. These gowns are smart in the brown shades, dark blues, grays and black, and are bound to be leading favorites.

Beautiful Evening Wraps.

Beautiful evening wraps seem always to introduce somewhere a glow of pink, which serves well to brighten the complexion. Lining or trimming furnishes the color, and sometimes the whole garment is built of the softest pink satin. One of these is combined with chiffon of a blush rose tint merging into mauve, and a cobwebby lace of white, with fairy outlines of black. There is a wide collar of ermine, and the ermine tails used as fringes are combined with festoons of pink roses.

Beautiful Chiffons.

Beautiful chiffons in the painted effects are being heralded, and over the interlining of plain white or black

"SLOT SEAM" SHIRT WAIST AND "SLOT SEAM" SKIRT.

chiffon grounds they show floral designs of exquisite softness and delicacy of coloring. Blossoms and foliage appear as usual in many of the patterns, but there are also the conventionalized designs and nondescript effects, some of them kaleidoscopic. The loveliest of all is probably the moire chiffon, which is seen in dainty pinks, greens and blues, as well as cream.

Misses' Shirt Waist.

Plain shirt waists are always smart and always in vogue for young girls as well as for grown-ups, however much the fancy ones may vary from year to year. This very excellent model is shown in blue mercerized cheviot with large pearl buttons, but is adapted to silk and wool waistings as well as to cotton and linen fabrics. The lining is optional but is to be commended for all waists of the non-washable sort.

The waist consists of the fitted lining, the full fronts and plain back. The fronts are gathered at the neck edge and again at the waist line and *blouse slightly over the belt, but the* back is arranged in gathers at the waist only and is drawn down snugly. The sleeves are in shirt style, with straight, narrow cuffs, but are full at the lower portions, in conformity with the latest style. At the neck is a pointed stock.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is three and one-half yards twenty-one inches wide,

MISSES' SHIRT WAIST.

three and one-fourth yards twenty-seven inches wide, two and three-fourth yards thirty-two inches wide, or two yards forty-four inches wide.

National Aid.

COLONEL BROWNLOW, of Tennessee, is just now one of the busiest men in Congress. In addition to looking after affairs immediately affecting his district he has to attend to an immense correspondence resulting from the widespread interest in his road bill. In response to a request for an interview he said:

"Well, I am pretty busy, but I never get too busy to say something on the good question. Still, it doesn't appear to be necessary for me to say much regarding my bill, as the people and press of the country all seem to be talking for it. Before introducing the measure I never dreamed that it would meet with such universal favor. It is supported not merely by the rural and agricultural press, but by the great daily papers, whose circulation and support is found almost entirely in the cities. Look at this, for instance, from an editorial in the Atlanta Constitution, the leading Democratic daily of the South and one whose conservatism is well known:

"'While national improvement of public highways may seem something of a departure, it is, nevertheless, but a return to one of the early policies of the Federal Government. Before the railroad was thought of the infant republic laid out and improved roads between important commercial centres, Congress voting appropriations and regulating the plan of work. After the railroad came there was no further aid of the kind for wagon roads, but Uncle Sam did not hesitate to help build a transcontinental railroad. It will not be forgotten, in this connection, that the Government expended a million or more in building the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal.

"'It is a lamentable fact that road building as conducted by the average local supervisor is about as effective and lasting as water poured in a sieve. The first prolonged rain puts the wayfarer back into the same old slough of despond, hub deep, and in the spring the taxpayer proceeds as before. Macadam and other permanent roads are enormously expensive, though it is true that the average country township, where road working is respectably prosecuted in the course of years pays more for its treacherous dirt roads than it would have paid for a serviceable pike. However, the same argument will apply to the luckless individual who has to pay for a necessity on the installment plan. The rub is in getting together the funds to have done with the whole business at once.

"'The Federal Department of Agriculture has already done good work along the line of road improvement, though mainly in an instructive way. It has constructed sample pieces of good roads for the edification of backward communities, and the "good roads train" sent into the South last year was a valuable start of the educational propaganda. Representative Brownlow now proposes to extend the idea and clothe the department with some real authority in the premises. The Government is not only to instruct, but to foot half of the bills, the State, county or individuals to pay the other half. For purposes of construction the bill carries with it an appropriation of $20,000,000, of which no State shall receive in aid of construction a greater proportion than its population bears to the total population of the United States. The public interests seem to be properly safeguarded and every provision of the measure carefully thought out.

"'The Brownlow bill has much to commend it, and it stands for a sound, worthy principle of Government, designed to benefit not a class, but the whole people. The good roads agitation is beginning to show results.'

"Of course," resumed Colonel Brownlow, "the South is especially interested in my bill because of its retarded development along the line of highway improvement. Nevertheless, the idea of national aid seems to be equally popular in other sections. Here is an editorial from a leading Republican organ of the Buckeye State, the Cleveland Leader. In Ohio, it should be remembered, great progress has been made in the building of improved roads. The Leader says:

"'It is nothing new to have efforts made in Congress to interest the Federal Government in the improvement and construction of roads in various parts of the country. That is naturally an old story, in a land deficient as the United States is in well made highways. But it is worthy of note that the pressure in the direction of national aid in road building is becoming stronger from year to year.

"'This change will grow more important with the filling up of the country, especially with the increase in the number of city people who maintain rural or suburban homes. The necessity of calling upon greater resources than those of the strictly agricultural population for the development of an adequate system of good highways is certain to be more clearly perceived as the statistical side of road building receives more careful attention.

"'To make good roads such as can fairly be counted on to resist the action of frost, intense heat and all the changes of the American climate, requires greater expenditures than rural taxpayers can properly be asked to make. The cities send an increasing army of pleasure seekers into the country every year, and such roads as are needed for their automobiles, horse vehicles and bicycles cannot be constructed without some use of the wealth accumulated in great centres of trade industry.

"'It is difficult, of course, to arrange a satisfactory division of authority and financial responsibility between the nation, the States, and local governmental bodies in the building and maintainence of roads, but it is easier to solve that problem than it is to discover any way of making the United States what the leading countries of Europe are in the matter of public highways without help from the national treasury.'"

A FOOL PROOF CONTROLLER.

To Prevent Damage to the Trolley Car Equipment.

The tendency in modern design is to make all apparatus and methods of operation as nearly "fool proof" as possible. So much has either been damaged or destroyed, owing to the incompetency of operators, that it has been found expedient to surround apparatus, especially electrical appliances, with all possible safeguards.

Almost everything about an electric car is now fool proof, excepting, perhaps, the controller movement; but there has been recently introduced a device which renders this immune from injury by preventing motormen from abusing and reducing the efficiency of the equipment of an electric railway. This device, which is known as the automotoneer, is mechanical in its action, and is placed in each controller for limitnig to a predetermined time-limit the rate at which the controller can be advanced from one point to another. In principle, the automotoneer, says the American Electrician, is very simple. The movement of the control handle to consecutive points on the controller raises a piston which drives air out of an air dash-pot. The raised position of the dash-pot locks the controller handle against further advance, until sufficient time has elapsed for the piston to resume its normal position by the flow of air into the dash-pot. The rate at which this air flows can, of course, by the adjustment of the size of the inlet, and this adjustment determines the time that must be taken between points on the controller.

WORDS OF WISDOM.

He that can have patience, can have what he will.—Franklin.

Contentment gives a crown where fortune hath denied it.—Ford.

All cruelty springs from hard heartedness and weakness.—Seneca.

The great man is he who does not lose his child's heart.—Mencius.

Good manners and good morals are sworn friends and fast allies.—Bartol.

Sin has many tools, but a lie is the handle that fits them all.—Oliver W. Holmes.

We carry happiness into our condition, but cannot hope to find it there.—Holmes.

Prosperity is no just scale; adversity is the only balance to weigh friends.—Plutarch.

The more one speaks of himself the less he likes to hear another talked of.—Lavater.

He who will not take advice gets knowledge when trouble overtakes them.—Kaffir.

There is no tyrant like custom, and no freedom where its edicts are not resisted.—Bovee.

Ennui is one of our greatest enemies; remunerative labor our most lasting friend.—Moser.

The chief constituents of what we call manhood are moral rather intellectual.—J. S. Kieffer.

The more we do, the more we can do; the more busy we are, the more leisure we have.—Hazlitt.

A Chocolate Drop Famine.

"Several weeks ago I had a letter from a lively young girl who is abroad," said a business man of great social talents, "and she bemoaned the fact she could not find chocolate drops on the other side. You can imagine how such an unhappy state of affairs, on the part of that American young woman, would appeal to the heart of any chivalrous man; so I made immediate preparations to relieve the chocolate famine across the water.

"Of course I could send her boxes of all kinds of chocolate creams, but I wanted to make the arrival of these longed-for confections a somewhat insidious surprise; so I took a brand new, great big trashy novel, well bound, which a designing clerk had foisted on me at the bookstore—'Frazzled Edges' was the name of it, I believe—and I had all the reading matter cut neatly out, leaving a broad, firm margin, which formed a nice box. This I packed full of fine chocolate drops, closed the covers of the book over them, and tied it with silver ribbons. I wish I could see that girl's face when she opens the express package. In a few days I am going to send her a larger consignment—to follow up the pleasant impression made by those packed in the book. When an American girl abroad wants American chocolate drops she ought to have them."—Detroit Free Press.

Old-Time Journalism.

Herbert Asquith paid a pretty compliment to the press at the London Newspaper Society's dinner in regard to its rapid collection of news. Nowadays the editorial task is winnowing rather than gathering. It was otherwise in the eighteenth century, when the Leicester Journal, for instance, had to send all its copy by coach to London for printing, so that its news was at least a week late when it appeared. It was sometimes later. For in one dry season the editor was reduced to printing the Bible as a serial and had reached the tenth chapter of Exodus before any news more recent than the Pentateuch had reached the office.

According to a German patent the toughness and durability of aluminum can be much increased by the addition of phosphorus. The addition of seven to fifteen per cent. makes the metal extremely hard and tough, and well adapted for forgings. Three per cent. produces a good horseshoe metal, and with a two per cent. addition it can be easily rolled.

A smoke stack which is said to be both sparkless and smokeless has been invented by a Virginian. This feature is secured by the introduction into the interior of the stack of a number of tiny water-jets which are said to thoroughly purify the smoke by throwing down all particles. The streams of water are said to give no interference to the draft whatever.

Two coats of hot oil, carefully applied after thorough cleaning of the metal, are recommended by a Canadian artisan as an improvement over any process now in use for preventing rust of structural iron and steel. The oil would fill crevices, cracks and holes where paint cannot enter. It would cover rough places often imperfectly coated in ordinary painting, and it would be a fine preparation for subsequent painting or covering with cement coating.

While much has been said and written about the sprinkling of oil on roads, principally as a means of preventing dust, the use of the oil in the same way on river levees in some parts of the United States is said to have been found to be an excellent protection against the burrowings of gophers and ground squirrels, which threaten the security of the barrier raised against the encroachment of the flood waters. Crude oil is so distasteful to these that they shun the ground covered with it.

It is reported from Germany that an experimenter there has found aluminum an excellent substitute for a whetstone in giving a fine, keen edge to blades. When examined with a microscope, the edge of a knife that was sharpened on the metal appeared much straighter and smoother than one sharpened on a stone. One peculiar effect of the honing is that the surface of the aluminium becomes coated with a greasy substance with a great power of adhesion to steel, and to this is attributed the fine edge produced.

The great increase in the utilization of water power is one of the notable signs of the times. Waterfalls are now running factories, driving tramcars, lighting cities, irrigating farms and doing various other kinds of service, in many cases at a distance of miles from the fall itself. Italy is conspicuous for the progress it has made in this way, the Alps and the Apennines abounding in waterfalls. Now it is proposed to make use of the Doogh Sagar River, in India, to produce fifty thousand horse-power.

A very striking instance of the deterioration of leather, produced under conditions demanding quicker tanning by the use of various chemicals, thus decreasing the durability of the material, is afforded by the fact that the British Museum expends $20,000 a year in rebinding books in leather. Modern leather is widely different from the material produced by what is now regarded as an effete process, its life being limited to fifteen years. In the search for cheaper and quicker processes of making leather, large quantities of sulphuric acid are used, and this chemical, in combination with others, causes the material to decompose rapidly in the course of a few years.

A Feat of Memory.

Some light is thrown on the possibilities of memory culture by an interesting recital contained in the autobiography of Robert Houdin, the famous conjurer. He taught his son to glance at, say a shop window, and to memorize accurately, as in a brain picture, the window's contents. Then he would ask him to describe the contents, checking and correcting him as he went on. On one occasion Houdin was commanded to the Tuileries to give a performance before the French court. As he passed through an anteroom to the salon he bade his son note the arrangement of the rooms and the contents of the bookcases. Then at the close of the entertainment Houdin astonished his audience by giving what he called a "second sight" test. Declaring his unfamiliarity with the Tuileries, Houdin, blindfolding his son, asked him to send his gaze through the wall of the room to the chamber beyond, to describe the arrangement of the chamber and to read the titles of the volumes on the shelves of the bookcases. This feat the young lad accomplished to the astonishment of the court.—Chicago News.

Foiated Paragraphs.

No man is so wise that he can't learn from a fool.

Love is blind, especially the brand known as self-love.

But few men exhibit their bravery until after the danger is past.

Man is born with a character, but he has to make his own reputation.

Buy what you don't need and later you will sell what you do need.

A lazy man is always anxious to get busy when there is nothing to do.

The truth would seem less brutal if people were acquainted with it.

It may be hard for some people to be poor, but for others it is the easiest thing in the world.—Chicago News.

On the Verge of Bright's Disease.—A Quick Cure That Lasted.

CASE NO. 30,611.—C. E. Boles, dealer in grain and feed, 505 South Water street, Akron, O., made the following statement in 1896; he said: "Ever since the Civil War I have had attacks of kidney and bladder trouble, decidedly worse during the last two or three years. Although I consulted physicians, some of whom told me I was verging on Bright's disease, and I was continually using standard remedies, the excruciating aching just across the kidneys, which radiated to the shoulder blades, still existed. As might be expected when my kidneys were in a disturbed condition, there was a distressing and inconvenient difficulty with the action of the kidney secretions. A box of Doan's Kidney Pills, procured at Lamparter & Co.'s drug store, brought such a decided change within a week that I continued the treatment. The last attack, and it was particularly aggravated, disappeared."

Three Years After.

Mr. Boles says in 1899: "In the spring of 1896 I made a public statement of my experience with Doan's Kidney Pills. This remedy cured me of a terrible aching in the kidneys, in the small of my back, in the muscles of the shoulder blades, and in the limbs. During the years that have gone by I can conscientiously say there have been no recurrences of my old trouble. My confidence in Doan's Kidney Pills is stronger than ever, not only from my personal experience, but from the experience of many others in Akron which have come to my notice."

A FREE TRIAL of this great kidney medicine which cured Mr. Boles will be mailed on application to any part of the United States. Address Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y. For sale by all druggists, price 50 cents per box.

"Catatypy."

Herr Oswald, a German professor, has evolved a new process of photography, which has worked its way into publicity under the designation "photography without light." Such a description is, however, only half of the truth, for the negative is produced in the camera in the usual way. The process is named "catatypy," which signifies a process for reproducing without light photographs and other pictures whose picture substance consists of those bodies which chemists call "catalyzers," that is, bodies which decompose others without themselves being decomposed. "Catatypy" may be termed Germany's New Year's present to the photographic industry.—London Globe.

Semaphores are to be used at Woolwich, England, arsenal to signal to the employes when it is time to leave off work.

This Will Interest Mothers.

Mother Gray's Sweet Powders for Children, used by Mother Gray, a nurse in Children's Home, New York, cure Constipation, Feverishness, Teething Disorders, Stomach Troubles and Destroy Worms; 30,000 testimonials of cures. All druggists, 25c. Sample FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

It's easy enough to be good-natured when you always have your own way.

$100 Reward. $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

We are too apt to throw bouquets at the dead and mud at the living.

FITS permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and a treatise free Dr. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch st., Phila., Pa.

The man who gives up his seat in a crowded car isn't always so polite at home.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle

The oftener Cupid hits the mark the more Mrs. he makes.

I am sure Piso's Cure for Consumption saved my life three years ago.—MRS. THOMAS ROBINS, Maple St., Norwich, N. Y., Feb. 17, 1900.

All men may be born equal, but they don't stay that way long.

Economy is the road to wealth. PUTNAM FADELESS DYES is the road to economy.

An intellectual feast depends largely upon the mental digestion.

Coughs

"My wife had a deep-seated cough for three years. I purchased two bottles of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, large size, and it cured her completely."

J. H. Burge, Macon, Col.

Probably you know of cough medicines that relieve little coughs, *all coughs, except deep ones!*

The medicine that has been curing the worst of deep coughs for sixty years is Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

Three sizes: 25c., 50c., $1.00. All druggists.

Consult your doctor. If he says take it, then do as he tells you now take it, then [illegible] it. He knows. Leave it with him [illegible] willing.

J. C. [illegible], Lowell, Mass.

MRS. RATH'S BABY

Tired Mother's Touching Story of Anxiety and Suffering.

Cuticura Brings Blessed Cure to Skin Tortured Baby and Peace and Rest to Its Worn Out Mother.

It is no wonder that Mrs. Helena Rath was taken sick. Single-handed, she did all the housework and washed, cooked and mended for her husband, Hans, and their six children. After a plucky fight to keep on her feet, Mrs. Rath had to yield, and early in 1902 she took to her bed. What followed she told to a visitor, who called at her tidy home, No. 821 Tenth Ave., New York City.

"I hired a girl to mind the children and to do whatever else she could. I couldn't stay in bed long. Sick as I was, it was easier for me to crawl around than to lie and worry about my little ones. So I got up after a few days, and let the girl go. I had noticed that she had sores on her face, hands and arms, but I paid no attention to that until Charlie, my youngest, began to pick and scratch himself. He was then ten months old, and the girl had paid more attention to him than to any of the others. Charlie was fretful and cross, but as he was cutting teeth, I didn't think much of that. Even when a rash broke out on his face I wasn't frightened, because everybody knows that that is quite common with teething babies. Several of my others had it when little, and I thought nothing about it.

"But the rash on Charlie's poor little face spread to his neck, chest, and back. I had never seen anything quite like it before. The skin rose in little lumps, and matter came out. My baby's skin was hot, and how he did suffer! He wouldn't eat, and night after night I walked the floor with him, weak as I was. Often I had to stop because I felt faint and my back throbbed with pain. But the worst pain of all was to see my poor little boy burning with those nasty sores.

"I believed he had caught some disease from the girl, but some of the neighbors said he had eczema, and that is not catching they told me. Yes, I gave him medicine, and put salves and things on him. I don't think they were all useless. Once in a while the itching seemed to let up a bit, but there was not much change for the better until a lady across the street asked me why I didn't try the Cuticura Remedies. I told her I had no faith in those things you read about in the papers. She said she didn't want me to go on faith nor even to spend any money at first. She gave me some Cuticura Ointment—I think the box was about half full—and a piece of Cuticura Soap. I followed the directions, bathing Charlie and putting that nice Ointment on the sores.

"I wouldn't have believed that my baby would have been cured by a little thing like that. Not all of a sudden, mind you. Little by little, but so surely. Charlie and I both got more peace by day, and more sleep by night. The sores sort of dried up and went away. I shall never forget one blessed night when I went to bed with Charlie beside me, as soon as I got the supper dishes out of the way and the older children undressed; when I woke up the sun was streaming in. For the first time in six months I had slept through the night without a break.

"Yes, that fat little boy by the window is Charlie, and his skin is as white as a snow flake, thanks to the Cuticura Remedies. I think everybody should know about the Soap and also the Ointment, and if it is going to help other mothers with sick babies, go ahead and publish what I have told you."

MRS. HELENA RATH.

The agonizing, itching, and burning of the skin as in eczema; the frightful scaling, as in psoriasis; the loss of hair, and crusting of the scalp, as in scalled head; the facial disfigurements, as in pimples and ringworm; the awful suffering of infants, and anxiety of worn-out parents, as in milk crust, tetter and salt rheum,—all demand a remedy of almost superhuman virtues to successfully cope with them. That Cuticura Soap, Ointment, and Resolvent are such stands proven beyond all doubt. No statement is made regarding them that is not justified by the strongest evidence. The purity and sweetness, the power to afford immediate relief, the certainty of speedy and permanent cure, the absolute safety and great economy have made them the standard skin cures, blood purifiers and humour remedies of the civilized world.

CUTICURA REMEDIES are sold throughout the civilized world. PRICES: Cuticura Resolvent, 50c. per bottle (in the form of Chocolate Coated Pills, 25c. per vial of 60); Cuticura Ointment, 50c. per box, and Cuticura Soap, 25c. per tablet. Send for the great work, "Humours of the Blood, Skin, and Scalp, and How to Cure Them," 64 pages 300 Diseases, with Illustrations, Testimonials and Directions in all languages, including Japanese and Chinese. British Depot, 27-28 Charterhouse Sq., London, E. C. French Depot, 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris. Australian Depot, R. Towns & Co., Sydney. POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION, Sole Proprietors, Boston, U. S. A.

Leather sun bonnets are affected by London motorists of the feminine persuasion.

A fish lays more eggs than a hen, and doesn't cackle about it at that.

Cascarets 10c 25c. 50c. CANDY CATHARTIC BEST FOR THE BOWELS All Druggists

Genuine stamped C C C. Never sold in bulk. Beware of the dealer who tries to sell "something just as good."

TREES And small Fruits. We Pay Freight. Write better. None cheaper. Catalog free. Sheerin's Wholesale Nurseries, Dansville, N. Y.

Capsicum Vaseline

PUT UP IN COLLAPSIBLE TUBES.

A Substitute for and Superior to Mustard or any other plaster, and will not blister the most delicate skin. The pain allaying and curative qualities of this article are wonderful. It will stop the toothache at once and relieve headache and sciatica. We recommend it as the best and safest external counter-irritant known, also as an external remedy for pains in the chest and stomach and all rheumatic, neuralgic and gouty complaints. A trial will prove what we claim for it, and it will be found to be invaluable in the household. Many people say "It is the best of all your preparations."

Price, 15 cents, at all druggists, or other dealers, or by sending this amount to us in postage stamps we will send you a tube by mail.

No article should be accepted by the public unless the same carries our label, as otherwise it is not genuine.

Chesebrough Manufacturing Co.

17 State Street, New York City.

POTATOES $2.50 a Bbl. Largest growers of Seed Potatoes in America. The "Rural New Yorker" gives Salzer's Early Wisconsin a yield of 742 bu. per a. Prices dirt cheap. Mammoth seed book and sample of Teosinte, Spelts, Macaroni Wheat, 68 bu. per a., Giant Clovers, etc., upon receipt of 10c postage. JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO. La Crosse, Wis.

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY; gives quick relief and cures worst cases. Book of testimonials and 10 days' treatment Free. Dr. H. H. GREEN'S SONS, Box B, Atlanta, Ga.

25 CTS PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS

$3.00 W. L. DOUGLAS SHOES $3.50 UNION MADE

W. L. Douglas makes and sells more men's Goodyear Welt (Hand-Sewed Process) shoes than any other manufacturer in the world.

$25,000 REWARD will be paid to anyone who can disprove this statement.

Because W. L. Douglas is the largest manufacturer he can buy cheaper and produce his shoes at a lower cost than other concerns, which enables him to sell shoes for $3.50 and $3.00 equal in every way to those sold elsewhere for $4 and $5.00.

The Douglas secret process of tanning the bottom soles produces absolutely pure leather; more flexible and will wear longer than any other tannage in the world.

The sales have more than doubled the past four years, which proves its superiority. Why not give W. L. Douglas shoes a trial and save money.

Notice Increase in Sales: 1897, 883,203; 1898, 1,251,068; 1899, 1,694,482; 1900, 2,403,478; 1901, 3,346,091; 1902, 4,064,640. A gain of 3,180,437 in Four Years.

W. L. DOUGLAS $4.00 GILT EDGE LINE, Worth $6.00 Compared with Other Makes.

The best imported and American leathers, Heyl's Patent Calf, Enamel, Box Calf, Calf, Vici Kid, Corona Colt, and National Kangaroo. Fast Color Eyelets.

Caution: The genuine have W. L. DOUGLAS name and price stamped on bottom.

Shoes by mail, 25c. extra. Illus. Catalog free.

W. L. DOUGLAS, BROCKTON, MASS.

GREEN RAPE costs 25 cents per TON!

Greatest, Cheapest Food on Earth for Sheep, Swine, Cattle, etc.

Will be worth $100 to you to read what Salzer's catalog says about rape.

Billion Dollar Grass will positively make you rich. 12 tons of hay and lots of pasture per acre, or also Bromus, Peasel, Spelts, Macaroni wheat for arid, hot soils, 65 bus. per acre. 20th Century Oats, 250 bus. per acre and Teosinte. Yields 100 tons Green Fodder per acre.

For this Notice and 10c. we mail 14c catalog and 10 Farm Seed Novelties, fully worth $10 to get a start.

JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO., LA CROSSE, WIS.

GREGORY'S SEEDS Sold under three warrants. New catalogue free. J. J. H. GREGORY & SON, Marblehead, Mass.

Happy Hits CURES MALARIA CHILLS & FEVERS 35c Johnson's

Says There are Others.

(Continued from first Page.)

built, and the Borough was supplied with Electric Lights. Also during the administration of Mr. Place, the water for the use of the fire department was placed in the Borough, and very soon the citizens began to put the water in, because Mr. Place and the Council had made it possible for them to do so.

Also through the efforts of this Mayor and Council, Watchung avenue was put in its initiative condition, and was eventually put through.

Following Mr. Place was Mayor Saunders, who did his share of keeping up the improvements of the Borough, and during his administration, the Street Railroad was put on Somerset street, as well as other improvements which he inaugurated in the Borough.

Then came Mr. Needham, who was efficient in his administration of the affairs of the Borough, and following him came Mr. Hegeman, who also did much to enhance the Borough's interests.

After Mr. Hegeman came John F. Wilson. During his administration there *was laid the foundation for putting Duer* street through to Front street in the city. Mr. Wilson changed very wisely the manner of keeping the books of the Borough and did very many things in which his friends boasted he had made the best Mayor the Borough ever had.

Then came Mr. Smalley. His friends are now taking great pride to assert that he has made *the only great or good Mayor* the Borough has ever had. True, he finished the work began by Mr. Wilson *of putting Duer street through*, but it was a work which he could not very well have hindered if he had felt so disposed. Then came the widening of Somerset street. That he originated and after much opposition it was widened. That was a good thing to do, but it must be remembered that Mr. Smalley had a stone crushing plant on the Watchung Hills, and he wanted better facilities for getting his cracked stone to market, and by widening that street, while the Borough was benefitted, Mr. Smalley was also benefitted by it.

Now in justice to Mr. Smalley, let us give him full credit for what he has done, but to contend that he has made *the best Mayor* the Borough ever had is absurd on its face. He has only done his duty as did his predecessors.

REPUBLICAN.

Then and Now.

EDITOR OF REVIEW:

In thinking over the situation which confronts the voter in North Plainfield in its Municipal Election, my attention is particularly directed to the spectacle of unmitigated nerve which is presented by the present Mayor in permitting himself to be a candidate for re-election. One is not obliged to impose upon his memory to any great extent to see Mayor Smalley on September 19th, last, working with untiring energy to disrupt our borough, and thus contemptuously to throw away the office of Mayor with which the people had seen fit to honor him. And now behold, we see him again, as candidate for Mayor of the same borough and the presumption is he will work just as hard to obtain it. Now does he want to be Mayor of the Borough or not, or does he merely desire to be at the head, so that he can control political affairs and have greater prestige? I think that it is quite clear from all his actions, that the latter is the correct view.

And this is not all, during the annexation campaign the Mayor was perfectly silent, notwithstanding all of the charges made as to the depreciated value of borough property and of the unpropitious condition of the municipality, standing and taking these speeches derogatory to his efficiency like a man, for a purpose, but in his speech before the caucus Friday evening he is reported in the Daily Press, a paper devoted to his interests, as having said "that never before has the town been in a better financial condition." "*Strange* such a difference *there* should be."

VOTER.

Assemblyman Swackhammer Defeats the Newcorn Bill.

A bill introduced in the Legislature by Newcorn, of Plainfield, whereby the city of Plainfield would escape from threatened suits for damages due to its sewage disposal beds, was defeated through the influence of Swackhammer, of North Plainfield so that the measure only received one vote to 42 against, Newcorn himself not voting. Mr. Newcorn in his bill endeavored to have an amendment stricken out, which, as it now stands, gives property owners the right to bring damage shits. Mr. Swackhammer earnestly protested against the measure and emphasized the fact that the Legislature was not there for the purpose of legislating for municipalities alone, but also to protect property rights. Mr. Hale of Union County, was the only one who voted for the bill.

New Publication.

"*The Suburbanite*" is the name of a new monthly magazine which will shortly make its appearance, published by the Central Railroad of New Jersey. It will epitomize "the suburban idea" and contain much matter for those who are, as well as those who ought to be, interested in suburban homes. The first issue will contain articles on "Jersey, the Automobilists' Paradise" by Winthrop E. Scarritt, President of the Automobile Club, of New Jersey, "A Suburban Home Garden" by Joel Benton, "Picturesque Cranford" by Jas. Rodgers. Advertising Manager of Harper's Publications, "Building a Suburban Stable" by John Irving Romer, editor of "*Equipage*," "City versus Suburban Life," "Social Life in the Suburbs," "A Suburbanite to Some Purpose—a True Story," "Atlantic City at Easter," "Advantages to the Children of a Suburban Home," etc. The new magazine will be handsomely illustrated with engravings from photographs of suburban scenes taken specially for it, and will contain useful data concerning distances of various suburban points from the city and cost of commutation. A feature will also be a department of light gossip, entitled "In The Smoker" by The Commuter. Sample copies may be had as soon as issued by application to C. M. Burt, General Passenger Agent, Central R. R., of New Jersey, New York.

NEWS FROM WATCHUNG.

The stork has just visited our prospective Freeholder, Wm. Demler, and left a ray of sunshine to gladden the hearts of his household. It's a girl.

The Ladies Aid Society of St. Peter's Lutheran Church met at Mrs. J. H. Koch's residence last Wednesday. The meeting was largely attended.

Dr. Richard Moldenke delivered a lecture before the Philadelphia Foundrymen's Association at that city Wednesday. The doctor is in great demand as a lecturer, and in Boston, recently, after giving a lecture to the New England Foundrymen's Association he was kept on the platform four hours answering and explaining knotty questions relative to the steel and iron interests.

S. Beeching is confined to his bed with a severe attack of the grippe.

H. Gunnard is cleaning up his farm and will soon enclose it with a substantial wire fence.

Members of the German Lutheran Church of Grove street are requested to meet at the church next Wednesday evening, at 8 o'clock, to adopt a new constition.

We are pleased to learn that G. Demler, who has been sick in bed for the last five months is improving.

Pursuant to a call made by the chairman of the last citizens' ticket, a primary was held Thursday evening and nominated the following ticket:

For Freeholder,
WILLIAM M. DEMLER,
for three years.

For Town Clerk,
JOHN CLARK,
for unexpired term of two years.

For Town Committee,
ALBERT BROKAW,
for three years.

For Collector,
EPHRAIM S. ACKOR,
for three years.

For Overseer of the Poor,
MICHAEL J. DUFFY,
for three years.

For Constable,
(three years each.)
FRANCIS BARTEL,
EMILE CLEMENTZ,

For Commissioners of Appeal,
(one year each.)
DANIEL ACKOR,
J. W. CODINGTON,
WILLIAM TITUS.

For Surveyors of Highways,
(one year each.)
HIPPOLYTE TEXIER,
GOLDSON SMALLEY,

For Pound Keepers,
(one year each.)
CARL RUPPENSTEIN,
CHARLES WILLIS.

Appropriation for Roads	$1500 00
Poor Fund	600 00
Salary Town Committee (each)	50 00

Concerning Proctor's Attractions.

One of the most important moves recently announced in New York theatricals is the change of policy at Proctor's Fifty-eighth Street Theatre, which is to occur on Monday, March 16, when that handsome and spacious New York playhouse will become a first class combination theatre. For many years the East Side from 14th Street to 125th has felt the need of a theatre devoted to those which have so successfully played at the Grand Opera House, on the lower West Side. To fill this "long felt want" Mr. Proctor has decided to change the policy of his Fifty-eighth Street house laying aside the Stock Scheme, which has been very successful and which will be resumed during the Summer months only. The inaugural attractions under the new plan will be announced in a few days. The prices will range from $1.00 to 25 cents for reserved seats, and the entire house at the Matinees Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays will be 25 cents.

The one-act play written by Roland B. Molineux while in his grewsome death-cell at Sing Sing contains six characters, and is said by all who have read the Manuscript to be an uncommonly clever effort for a novice. The story is a love tale, told with simplicity and directness, and the character of the heroine is especially lovable and winsome. The play will be acted for the first time March 9 at Proctor's Twenty-third Street.

Shake off the Wintry Blasts.

The months of January and February are the most disagreeable to the Northerner and delightful are they for the Florida tourist. The trip to Jacksonville is through a section as historic as it is picturesque, and the service to that point via the Royal Blue Line is the best. The New Jersey Central is going to run an excursion to Jacksonville on Tuesday, March 10th. Train leaves New York, Liberty Street, at 8:30 a. m., arrive Washington at 2.10 p. m. same day; leave Washington at 3.16 p. m. March 11th, and arrive Jacksonville at 12.45 noon March 12th. The round trip rate from New York and vicinity is $50.00, and includes also sleeping car berths, meals en route, transfer and hotel accommodations in Washington. The arrangements are such that the care and worry of the journey are in the hands of the railroad company, and the tourist has the entire time for enjoyment. The New Jersey Central has issued "A Little Yellow Book" on this Florida trip; if you want it send a postal to C. M. Burt, General Passenger Agent, New York. Its free for the asking.

Transfers of Real Estate.

The following transfers of real estate in Somerset county have been recorded in the County Clerk's office at Somerville since our last issue:

NORTH PLAINFIELD

Harry L. Horton to John W. Coddington, $200.

Daniel W. Teller et ux to Emma Spencer $1400.

Freeman J. Shotwell et ux to James R. Blair, $3000.

John Valiant et ux to Herbert L. Bown, $1.

Lion Coffee
PURE SURE
Because it's all coffee—Just the pure coffee-bean. Because the sealed package insures uniform strength and flavor.

H. DEMOTT,
UNDERTAKER AND EMBALMER
Telephone 248-B. 59 Somerset Street,
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
CALLS PROMPTLY ATTENDED DAY AND NIGHT
WHITE AND BLACK HEARSES
All Hearses provided with Rubber Tires.

Should be in Every House!

SHAW'S HARD WATER TOILET SOAP

is no longer an experiment but is already very extensively used Makes a fine lather in the City water. Cleanses quickly, leaving the skin soft and smooth.

10c. cake, 3 for 25c.

Shaw's Pharmacy,
207 W. Front St.,
Plainfield, - New Jersey.

REPORT to the BANKING and Insurance Dep't
[CONDENSED]
of the condition of the

PLAINFIELD TRUST COMPANY

at the close of business, Feb. 6, 1903.

ASSETS.			LIABILITIES.	
Loans upon Collateral	$312,800 00		Capital Stock	$100,000 00
Bonds and Investments	190,564 19		Undevided Profits	6,901 42
Overdrafts		None	Deposits—	
Due from Banks	$92,040 67		Time	$ 68,069 37
Cash on Hand	13,698 89		Demand	372,409 74
		105,739 56		440,479 11
Other Assets		250 00	Due to Banks	61,973 22
		$609,353 75		$609,353 75

Inviting your attention to the foregoing statement we solicit your account, and offer **three [3] per cent.** interest on active checking accounts of $200 or more.

Gayle Hardware Company.

Oil Heaters,
Air Tight Stoves for Coal and Wood,
Stove Pipes,
Collars, Dampers, etc.,
Stove Repairs;
and a General Line of Hardware,
Tinware,
Stoves, etc.

COR. FRONT AND PARK AVE

Tel. Call 682.

GETTING OVER IT!

Colds are easy to take but hard to cure.

A cold taken now may annoy you all winter unless properly treated.

A bottle of White Pine Balsam or Nagle's Tar and Wild Cherry taken now will relieve your cold at once and cure in a day or so.

Better keep a bottle of this remedy at hand always.

NAGLE'S PRESCRIPTION PHARMACY,
W. Front and Grove Sts.,
Tel. 771. Plainfield, N.J.

JOHN C. COOPER
Auctioneer
Warrenville, N. J.
ALL CALLS PROMPTLY ATTENDED

COLEMAN Business COLLEGE. Newark, N. J.
THE LARGEST AND BEST EQUIPped Business School in The State.
DAY AND EVENNG SESSONS
All Business Studies, Shorthand and Typewriting, Telegraphy and a Complete Academic Course.
INDIVIDUAL INSTRUCTION. BEST RESULTS. SHORTEST TIME.
Call or write for Catalogue.
Calls for help daily. No graduates out of positions.
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One short block rear of Postoffice. NEWARK, N. J.
Tel. 3712. H. COLEMAN, Pres

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A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, $3 a year; four months, $1. Sold by all newsdealers.
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WEBSTER'S INTERNATIONAL DICTIONARY
A Dictionary of ENGLISH, Biography, Geography, Fiction, etc.
New Plates Throughout
25,000 New Words
Phrases and Definitions
Prepared under the direct supervision of W. T. HARRIS, Ph.D., LL.D., United States Commissioner of Education, assisted by a large corps of competent specialists and editors.
Rich Bindings 2364 Quarto Pages 5000 Illustrations
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1100 Pages. 1400 Illustrations. Size 7x10x2 3-4 Inches.
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Specimen pages, etc. of both books sent on application.
G. & C. MERRIAM CO.
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Springfield, Mass.

To CONSUMPTIVES
The undersigned having been restored to health by simple means, after suffering several years with a severe lung affection, and dispair, wishes to make known to his fellow sufferers (those who desire it, he will (free of charge) a copy of the prescription which they will find a sure cure for ASTHMA, CATARRH, BRONCHITIS and all lung MALADIES. Those desiring his remedy, as it is given in the prescription, will find it effective and may prove a blessing. Address Rev. EDWARD A. [illegible], Jamaica, L.I., N.Y.

A LIBERAL OFFER

As an Inducement to secure New Subscribers, and for Old Subscribers to pay up, we will, until MAY 10th, 1903, give each subscriber to the REVIEW, absolutely Free, a year's subscription to the Tribune Farmer; or the REVIEW and the Tri-Weekly Tribune for the single price of that paper.

Read Our Combination Offers Below.

Most Liberal Offer Of The Year

The New York Tribune Farmer

is a national illustrated agricultural weekly for farmers and their families and stands at the head of the agricultural press. It is a practical paper for practical farmers, helping them to secure the largest possible profit from the farm through practical methods.

It is entertaining, instructive and practically useful to the farmer's wife, sons and daughters, whose interests it covers in an attractive manner.

The regular price is $1.00 per year, but for a limited time we will receive your subscription for THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE FARMER and also for the REVIEW, Plainfield, N. J.,

Both Papers One Year for only $1.00

Send your order and money to the REVIEW.

Your name and address on a postal card to THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE FARMER, New York City, will bring you free sample copy.

Almost As Good as a Daily News-Paper

THE NEW YORK Tri-weekly Tribune

is a metropolitan newspaper for busy people, almost as good as a daily.

It is published on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, and contains all the most important news of The Daily Tribune, which is a guarantee of its value.

If you live in the borough or on a farm and have not time for a daily newspaper you may be kept in close touch with all important news of the world at a very low cost.

The regular price of THE NEW YORK TRI WEEKLY TRIBUNE is only $1.50 per year, but you can secure it with the REVIEW, Plainfield, N. J.,

Both Papers One Year for $1.50.

Send your order and money to the REVIEW.

Your name and address on a postal card to THE NEW YORK TRI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE, New York City, will bring you a free sample copy.

Remember, this offer holds good only until May 10, 1903, after that date the price will be raised.

North Plainfield Weekly Review.

VOL. 4—NO. 3. NORTH PLAINFIELD, N. J., SATURDAY, APRIL 4. 1903. PRICE 3 CENTS

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Brief Bits About Many Matters of Local Interest.

Arbor Day, April 17.

Good Friday, April 10.

Easter Sunday, April 12.

April 17 has been named as Arbor Day Governor Murphy.

There will be a special meeting of the Board of Education Monday evening.

C. O. Smith, the milk dealer, is driving a new, handsomely painted rubber tired delivery wagon.

Rev. Dr. C. R. Barnes, who has resigned as pastor of the Centenary M. E. Church in Plainfield.

Calvin H. Rugg, J. W. Jackson and Henry A. McGee have been re-elected trustees of the First M. E. Church.

C. O. Smith opened his milk, cream and butter store on Watchung avenue and Fourth street, last Wednesday.

The Plainfield Yale Club will hold its annual dinner at the Yale Club in New York Tuesday evening, April 14

A few shad have already been caught in New York Bay, and the indications are that this will be a big shad season.

Emerson Brothers who have been in the tobacco business for thirty-five years have sold out to Miller Brothers of Newark.

The eels are out of the mud and preparing to ascend the streams. Some good catches were made last week in Newark Bay.

Rev. Dr. Robert L. Paddock, formerly curate of the Pro Cathedral, New York, preached at the Lenten service in Grace Church.

John McMurtry of Manning avenue was painfully injured Wednesday night by a wheelman running into him on Somerset Street.

Eva Carter, Maria Matthews and Walter Britton were brought before the Recorder Tuesday evening for being disorderly and fined $20.

Rev. Theodore Duensing will preach at St. Peter's German Lutheran church on Grove street, Sunday 10.30 a. m. Sunday School at 9.30.

The consistory of Trinity Reformed Church has elected H. E. Gale and Robert Clark, Jr., as delegates to the classis which meet at Newark April 15.

Theodore J. Shirley and J. S. Johnson have formed a partnership and will open the store corner of Front and Madison formerly occupied by Woodhull and Martin.

Continental Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, has changed the date of its proposed celebration of the Battle of Lexington to Friday, April 17. The affair will be held at the home of Mrs. P. V. R. Van Wyck.

The funeral of Miss Nellie Udelle Smith took place from the home of her sister, Mrs. Charles Lewis, of Belvidere avenue, Wednesday morning. Rev. J. W. Richardson, of Stamford officiated. Interment was made in Hillside Cemetery.

Masons Entertain.

Anchor Lodge, No. 149, F. and A. M., entertained about two hundred masons from New York, Brooklyn and Plainfield Tuesday evening.

James E. Turrill, the retiring treasurer was presented with a silver loving cup.

A special program was rendered after which followed a collation.

Annual Election and Dinner of Doctors.

At a dinner of the Plainfield Medical Society, Wednesday night, at Hotel Grenoble, a paper was read by Dr. Norman Probasco. This was followed by the usual discussion and dinner.

As this meeting was the annual one the following officers were elected:

President, Dr. Lufburrow; vice president, Dr. P. B. Cregar; secretary and treas. Dr. N. W. Probasco.

Spring Time in Washington.

Washington is a typical Spring resort and its bustle is purely social and political. There are gathered in the Capital epresentatives of every nation and country, and their comings and goings are of no little interest. Then the doings of the Senate and House are features which every tourist delights in following, and these features together with the visits to the numerous public buildings keep one busy all the while one is in Washington. The Royal Blue Line of which the New Jersey Central is the initial road is going to operate an excursion to Washington on April 9th, and cost of tickets for the 3 days' excursion including al expenses is $2.00. Train leaves NewYork at 1 p. m., and arrives Washington at 6.10 p. m. If you want to know about the trip drop a postal to C. M. Burt, General Passenger Agent, New York City, for our book. Free for the asking.

PEAPACK IN SORE DISTRESS

The Famous 34-Foot Hole has Mysteriously Disappeared.

Lost, strayed or stolen.—A thirty-four foot hole or underground river. The mysterious deep hole or underground river has disappeared as mysteriously as it appeared. This monstrous hole, containing water to the depth of thirty-four feet, which caused considerable excitement and interest, seems lost forever. The finder will please crate it and send it to us at our own expense. He may have the water, but return the hole. We have our suspicions aroused that it has been secretly stolen by some curio seeker, or out of town reporter, although the usual run of reporters do no such things. It might be well to search brother Webb, of the North Plainfield REVIEW as he has been wishing that North Plainfield could own some of the mysteries of Peapack. Anyway we shall keep an eye on the cave. —*Weekly* (Peapack) *Exponent.*

In our many trips in search of geological and mineralogical specimens, and for quaint and curious items for the REVIEW, we have had many epithets hurled at our head, but this is the first time we have ever been accused of stealing—and to make matters worse (if such thing could be) of stealing a hole! But we are glad of one thing, we are not suspected of stealing the water that was in this thirty-four foot hole. It is bad enough to steal a hole, but thirty-four feet of water is something awful!

This proposition is preposterous on its very face! What in the wide world do we want of a hole here in North Plainfield? If the legislature had failed to pass the repealer bill, such a hole as that could have been utilized to bury all the assemblymen and Senators in, but they did pass it with a vengeance, so that chance has perished!.

No, no; editor Shampanore—we have no use for your mammoth cave, your underground river, your thirty-four foot hole, nor your ghost; because North Plainfield has had all the advertising it desires through this annexation matter, but if in our rambles over old Somerset, we should happen to run across your lost hole, we shall arrest it immediately and telephone for Peapack's press agent to come and take it home again.

Borough Board of Education Holds Open Meeting.

At a meeting of the Board of Education Monday evening, the president of the Board, James R. Joy, named the following committees:

Finance, Messrs. Valiant, Townsend and Fountain.

Teachers and text books, Messrs. Joy, Valiant and Honeyman

Supplies, Messrs. Woodruff, Cooley and Fountain.

Grievances and truancy, Messrs. Townsend, Overton and Burtis.

Auditing, Messrs. Valiant and Woodruff.

Building and grounds, Messrs. Cooley, Overton and Burtis.

The report of school physician Dr. J. Hervey Buchanan was read and in the report Dr. Buchanan stated that during the past year he had examined 628 cases, and found as a result of the examination, eight pupils with enlarged tonsils, 22 with imperfect sight and three with defective hearing. In closing his report he said that contagious diseases had been prevented in the school, because of the watchfulness of the teachers in detecting the first indications of such trouble.

The janitor was assigned an assistant at a salary not to exceed $20 per month.

NEWS FROM WATCHUNG.

Work has begun in Bartle's quarry.

Henry Kelm recently lost a valuable horse from pneumonia.

The Junior Christian Endeavorers will elect officers at the next meeting, Friday afternoon.

Stephen Beeching who has been very ill for six weeks with the grip is able to be out again.

Chas. Ralph has left the employ of Dr. Richard Moldenke and gone into business with his brother-in-law Arrow Reed.

Edward Cantwell is erecting a large pigeon house. D. E. Ackor is doing the work. The house will accommodate 300 pairs.

The Board of Education held a meeting last week and made a permanent organization by re-electing J. M. Duffy, president, and Geo. A. Schmidt, clerk.

Mrs. John L. Shank has gone to the Muhlenburg Hospital to be treated for a severe attack of muscular rheumatism. She underwent an operation last Saturday. Her many friends hope for a speedy recovery.

Miss Salina Bender, Miss Carrie Schick, Richard V. Colton and Arnold Challett of New York and Staten Island, have been visiting at Mr. Geo. A. Schmidt's.

NO ANNEXATION TO UNION COUNTY

Bill Repealing Annexation Law Applying to North Plainfield Passes the House by vote of 34 to 15

Charles Arthur Reed, our former Senator, set up a political monument last year which killed him off effectually in Somerset county, and that monument was razed on Wednesday afternoon, when the House of Assembly, after a lively debate, passed the Hutchinson bill repealing the North Plainfield annexation law last year. The Hutchinson bill wipes off the statute books the measure allowing North Plainfield to continue to vote indefinitely on the proposition to join itself to Union county. The Senate previously passed the bill by a vote of 15 to 4.

In the House the bill was referred to the Committee on Municipal Corporations, of which Assemblyman Leavitt, of Trenton, was chairman. That committee was unanimous for reporting it, but the Annexationists, headed by ex-Mayor Saunders, appealed for another hearing (in order to secure delay) and Mr. Leavitt gave it on short notice. The hearing was attended by Mr. Saunders, Mayor Smalley, Samuel Townsend and Capt. Wm. C. Smith, for the Annexationists; and by Wm. W. Howland, A. V. D. Honeyman, ex-Mayor Cooley, and Rev. W. R. Honeyman, for the Antis, from this borough; also by Judge Schenck and ex-Assemblyman Hoagland from the county. Before and after the hearing the Saunders' delegation tried to capture Assemblyman Swackhammer by both praises and threats, but the Assemblyman was not game for them. He said he was sorry to disappoint them, as he realized that they aided to elect him, as did the whole local Annexation party, but that his duty was clear to stand on the platform of his party, which had denounced "the crime of 1902." "Duty" said he, "first, and politics and self-interest afterward."

At the hearing ex-Mayor Saunders first spoke and said that the repealer should not be passed, because the people ought to be allowed to say what they want and this cut them off from further opportunity; that while one election had been held there was a change in sentiment, for since then Mayor Smalley had been elected and three of the best members of the local Board of Education had been bounced, and both things were accomplished by Annexationists. He also said the repealer had not been advertised, and therefore might be unconstitutional, and he wanted the committee to get the Attorney General's opinion before repealing the bill.

Mayor Smalley said this repealer was bad because of a change in sentiment and because annexation would come anyhow. "We are going to have it," he said, "whatever you gentlemen do, we shall agitate and agitate until we get it." He called on Wm. C. Smith, whom he said was a rabid Anti-annexationist and a convert. Captain Smith said he was as hard as anybody against going to Union county, but he had seen the error of his ways. He said it might at some time be advantageous to go, and he wanted the bill to stand. He had some 76 names of people on a petition to let it stand. He did not produce the list to the committee.

A. V. D. Honeyman responded to the argument advanced. He said that there were four good reasons why the bills should pass and pass quickly, and they were unanswerable: 1. The Legislature had called for a popular vote, intending it to be one vote, and that was obtained. The people said "No!" That vote must be respected. The purpose of the law was fulfilled, and now should be repealed and thus prevent costly litigation. Mayor Smalley wanted to continue agitation indefinitely by holding elections under the act, but this would create turmoil and lawsuits and now was the time to end both. 2. The example set for carving up a county for political and private ends was so bad a one that the quicker the Legislature undid the bad work of 1902 the better. 3. The present act was a menace to all improvements by the Somerset County authorities. 4. The repealer did not need any advertisement, and it was not unconstitutional.

He elaborated on these points and also said there was no change in sentiment, except by Capt. Smith, the reasons for which were probably well understood.

William W. Howland followed, denying that there was any change of sentiment in going to Union county. He said the people now demanded peace on a question which had been settled. He spoke with great force and evidently with effect.

The committee arose and agreed to report the bill at three o'clock, which was done.

When the repealer came up on second reading, Assemblyman Newcorn, of Plainfield, raised the question of constitutionality, because notice of intention of the introduction of the bill had not been advertised. "The bill has not been advertised and there is no necessity for it being advertised," declared Mr. Leavitt. "No repealer has ever been advertised. This repealer is intended to remedy an injustice done last year to the county of Somerset, by the passage of an unjust bill, passed in a peculiar way, taking from it some of its best territory."

Mr. Newcorn renewed his objection and wanted an opinion on the constitutionality of the measure secured from the attorney-general.

Mr. Leavitt replied that Mr. Newcorn did not represent Somerset county, but did represent Union, which was to be the beneficiary of a thieving scheme to rob Somerset of domain.

The Union man was challenged by Mr. Swackhammer to produce a single precedent in which any repealer had ever been advertised, but the challenge was not accepted.

"I never saw weaker effort to delay action on a bill," declared Mr. Scovel. "It is too weak to deserve consideration. At this late date we don't want to put a nickel in the slot and get a ham sandwich in the form of an opinion from the attorney-general."

The bill passed second reading by an almost unanimous vote. Then Mr. Newcorn tried to have the measure tabled and failed, after also failing in an attempt to have the measure amended by striking out the repealer section.

On third reading Mr Leavitt advocated the passage of the repealer and Mr. Newcorn made a lengthy plea to have the bill left as it was. The latter said there had been a change of sentiment since the special election, that most of the boroughites now favored annexation, and to repeal the Reed bill would be to make again on annexation," suggested Mr. Leavitt, "let them come here next year, introduce another bill and pass it honestly. But don't leave this blot on the Legislature's record. The Senate has voted to wipe it out. Let us do the same. Why, last year orators ran up and down in Somerset county denouncing the law as the crime of 1902. Don't let orators next fall talk of the crime of 1093.

The Mercer man told of the plan as a scheme for dismembering Somerset county. If it was allowed to stand, he asserted, it might be the beginning of an epidemic for changing county lines.

Mr. Swackhammer replied at length to Mr. Newcorn's argument. "I want to refute," said he, "the statement of the gentlemen from Union in regard to the election of the Mayor of North Plainfield and to say that Mayor Smalley was elected on his merits as a man, as an official of executive ability, and not on the question of annexation. The people of the borough, by a majority of 161 in a vote of more than 1000, declared against this annexation proposition. And the gentleman from Union comes to this House and asks permission to take from the county of Somerset our crown jewel and place it in Union's crown. The platforms of both parties at the election last fall declared against annexation. We owe it to the people who sent us here to wipe this act of last year from the books. If there is honor in politics, if any politician can be trusted in a henroost—and I put in the interrogation point right there—we should pass this repealer. The Senate has already asked and received an opinion from the Attorney-General as to whether the act of last year is still operative. And that astute gentleman, one of the brightest in the State, the legal oracle of the State, said that he did not know. If the Attorney-General doesn't know—and he says he doesn't—then it is for this Legislature to wipe it off the books and remove the doubt."

Mr. Newcorn referred to Mr. Swackhammer in some uncomplimentary way, and then the latter got off the anecdotes (reported in another column) which brought laughter from everybody and squelched the Union man so that he was not heard from again.

The repealer was then put to vote, and passed by a vote of 34 to 15.

Church Quartettes Second Musicale.

A large audience greeted the quartette choir of the First Presbyterian Church Tuesday night when it gave its second musicale. Miss Etta Raybert, Mrs. Stephen H. Tugwell, Elmer D. Cutting and S. R. Titsworth compose the quartette. They were assisted that evening by Miss Elsie R. Giles. Miss Jessie Haynes, Maxwell Honeyman; R. W. Derby. Miss Annie Louise Emmons recited.

The program was pleasing and the audience appreciative.

The silver offering which was taken will be used for the music fund.

S. S. SWACKHAMMER'S WIT.

Two of His Anecdotes Which Brought Down the House.

FROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

TRENTON, APRIL 2, 1903.—Your borough Assemblyman, Mr. Swackhammer, has taken, within the past month, a prominent position in the legislative halls at Trenton. He awaited his time, so as to be sure of his ground, and began his speeches against bad bills about two weeks ago. With a fund of anecdotes and a strong voice, great earnestness of manner and a clear, concise style, he succeeded at once in securing attention, and before he knew it his speeches were looked for with zest by Republicans as well as Democrats, and always "brought down the house." The newspapers have been printing a number of his anecdotes.

On Wednesday afternoon Assemblyman Newcorn tackled the tall member from Somerset on the bill to repeal the act annexing North Plainfield to Union county. He soon spread his full length on the ground, amid the laughter of the House, which lasted many minutes. Newcorn intimated that Swackhamer was not standing by the Annexation crowd that elected him and might not get returned another year. In his reply the Somerset Assemblyman said: "The intimation may be correct. I may not be here a year hence. Nor my friend from Union. He may be in the fix of Deacon Jones of Buffalo. When President McKinley died the newspapers were greatly excited over it. Each day the heading was 'McKinley Better,' 'Worse,' 'Failing,' 'Recovering,' 'Better,' 'Dead,' etc. When it was over, it wouldn't do not to keep up the excitement, so one newspaper began: "Deacon Jones in a Bad Way," 'Jones Better,' 'Jones Relapses,' and finally 'Jones Dead.' The next day the heading was: 'Great Excitement in Heaven! Deacon Jones Not [illegible] Newcorn Not Arrived!'

When the laughter that followed this anecdote had subsided, Newcorn did not have the good sense to be silent, but retorted that "he knew the Somerset man meant, when he referred to the 'crown jewel of Somerset county,' not North Plainfield but himself." Mr. Swackhamer straightened up and said: "Mr. Speaker, I know I'm handsome; was always told this and now believe it. But my friend's claim to being handsome is not founded on what I saw a few minutes ago on the street. A newsboy was drawing a picture of this Assembly Chamber He had mapped out the desks accurately and there was one very noticeable one, but it had no man behind it. I asked the little fellow whose desk that was with no man behind it. 'Newcorn's,' he replied. 'But where is the occupant himself? You haven't drawn him.' 'Ah!' he said, 'I've tried, but I've been unable to scrape up enough dirt around this desk to make a man!"

It was a long while before the House recovered its equilibrium and the Union Assemblyman relapsed into a state of innocuous desuetude.

Company K's Second Anniversary.

The second annual dinner of Company K held at the Hotel Rosel Monday evening was a great success. Captain Martin was the toast-master of the evening.

Among the speakers of the evening were Mayor O. L. Jenkins, Col. Collins, of Elizabeth, William A. Westphal, J. F. Buckle and R. L. Lee.

Markmen's decorations were presented to the following who won them at Sea Girt last summer:

Experts—Captain W. B. Martin; Captain W. K. Browning; Sergeant, A. I. Littell; Corporals, A. R. Phillips and Eugene Searing.

Sharpshooters—Sergeants, Charles A. Peterson and Edgar K. Pearsall; Corporals, G. Harold Whitney, Nathaniel Hort, Elias Giles, (deceased); Privates, J. Kenneth Anderson, A. E. Galloway, C. B. Pope, Walter Sampson and Howard Terhune.

Marksmen—Lieutenants, John M. Lewis and Harry Kitchell; Sergeants, P. B. Cregar, Asa Randolph, A. M. Seiders; Corporals, Oliver Pearson, George Apgar, Clarence Bilyeu; Privates, Conklin, Harry Bogert, Charles Bowden, Clayton Coon, Stanley Emmons, Robert Goldsack, Charles Glaentzer, W. B. Harsel, J. S. Johnston, Richard LaTourette, F. M. Letson, Harry Manning, W. B. Messler, W. B. Mosher, Edward Mosher, A. G. Niles, J. L. Niles, Charles Overbaugh, Nelson Peterson, Stephen Stover, Nathaniel R. Titsworth, John Turner, Percy Vail, Elmer Walker, Vernon Waters, Frank Wikoff, Harry Wyckoff, W. E. Stewart. The last named is in the honorary class.

Those who received 100 per cent. for attendance at drills and who were presented with medals were Sergeants A. I. Littell, Corporals G. Harold Whitney, A. R. Phillips, Clarence Bilyeu, Trenchard, First Sergeant C. A. Peterson, First Lieutenant J. M. Lewis and Private J. L. Niles.

ROUND ABOUT JERSEY

Summary of News From the Four Corners of the State.

Charles Hills, aged fifty, of Dunellen, boss painter of the Jersey Central, was killed by an express train while at work on the Clinton avenue railroad bridge, Monday morning.

As a result of a conference last week between Elizabeth and Jersey Central Railroad officials, the latter's engineers will submit plans for the elevation of its tracks throughout Elizabeth and the abolishing of a score of dangerous grade crossings. The project contemplated the expenditure of about $1,250,000, and the railroad wants the city to bear part of the expense.

James Meagher, the sixteen years old boy, of Bayonne, was hit by a drill engine Friday night on the Central Railroad. The locomotive crushed his hip and ran over his left foot. The boy wrapped his handkerchief around his foot tying it tight to prevent bleeding to death. He then crawled to the 22nd street station and was removed to the hospital. He will recover.

The indications are that there will be an abundant crop of peaches in Hunterdon, Warren, Somerset and Sussex counties this year. In anticipation of a big crop the different peach basket manufacturing plants throughout that section have begun operations much earlier this year. One manufacturer alone has orders booked for 90,000 baskets to be delivered before the first day of June.

School superintendents in and about the Oranges are hustling for new teachers to fill vacancies. Superintendent Vernon L. Davey, of East Orange, has gone to Connecticut in search of new material, Bloomfield.

A colored man, who confesses to having committed fifty burglaries in the city, who he is James Jones, was held without bail at Camden last Monday. Many robberies have been committed in that city in the last three weeks. He acknowledged, the police say, that he had committed a dozen robberies in this city, and declared he had that day entered fifty places where windows had been carelessly left unfastened over night.

As the direct result of being hit in the abdomen with a snowball last winter, Wm. Jones, a Spanish-American War veteran, is lying in a precarious condition with appendicitis in St. Francis's Hospital. The snowball was of the "socker" variety—that is one having a stone inside. When it hit him, Jones said that he preferred being among Spanish bullets to being exposed to the unerring aim of the American youth armed with that kind of snowballs.

The management of the large Singer plant here has begun a crusade against peripatetic bookmakers who have secured employment in the factory from time to time and found a pretty good thing among its 6,000 employees. Last week one man was summarily discharged, proof having been secured that he made books instead of sewing machines. It is said the Singer management has been induced take the present step by the Chief of Police.

The new steamboat, Asbury Park, to run for the Central Railroad of New Jersey between Rector street and Atlantic Highlands was launched Saturday at the yards of William Cramp & Sons, Philadelphia. She is larger than the Monmouth and the Sandy Hook and is faster than the Monmouth, which covers the 19 5-7 statute miles from the Hook to Rector street, N. R. in about 1 hour and 8 minutes. She is a 20-knot boat and can carry 3,000 persons.

Ground was broken last week on a tract of land at Russell Place, East Summit and is said to be first step in the work on the New Orange railway that has been proposed to connect Summit and Elizabeth by direct route. The men engaged in the work claim that the road is to be pushed rapidly now to completion but this statement is viewed with incredulity in Elizabeth. The route for the road has been outlined for the entire distance to Elizabeth and rights of way secured for pretty nearly the entire line.

The prank of two practical jokers, who last Sunday drove through Hasbrouck Heights in a buggy yelling "Fire," may cost the life of Robert Elias, 9 years old, who was on the rope of the hosecart on its way to the supposed fire. "The house of Elmer E. Williams is on fire," said the

[*Continued on Last Page.*]

PRESIDENT IN ENGINE CAB

Views the Pennsylvania Horseshoe Curve With Grimy Trainmen.

FIRST SPEECH AT HARRISBURG

Roosevelt Praises the Report of the Coal Strike Commission—The Good-Byes at Washington — German Envoy Among Those Who Saw Him Start on His Two-Months' Trip—His Engine Ride.

Pittsburg, Pa. — President Roosevelt viewed the scenery around the famous Horseshoe Curve from a seat in the cab of a locomotive attached to his special train, and after a ride of about fifty miles expressed himself as delighted with his experience. When his special reached Altoona the President alighted from his car and walked rapidly to the front of the train. Two engines were coupled to it, ready to pull the heavy cars over the Alleghany Mountains, and the President shook hands with the crews of each. He then climbed into the cab of the rear engine, No. 2408. In the cab with him were Secretary Loeb, Trainmaster A. Keiser, Special Engineer Robert McLaren, the regular engineer, H. T. McCormick and Fireman H. W. Hunter. As he took his seat the President remarked that, being a member of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, he thought he ought to take his turn at feeding the furnace, but he did not do so.

When Gallitzen, at the crest of the mountains, was reached, the front locomotive was detached from the train and the run to Seward was made with one engine. Here the President climbed down from his lofty seat, and after shaking hands with the engineers and firemen, went back to his car, rather dusty and grimy, but enthusiastic over his novel ride.

Outside of his ride on the engine the President passed an uneventful day, devoting a large portion of it to reading.

Brief stops were made at Baltimore, Harrisburg and Altoona; but only at Harrisburg did the President make a speech. A large crowd met his train at Harrisburg, and although no speech was scheduled for this place, Mr. Roosevelt appeared on the rear platform of his car and delivered a short address, which was received with many cheers.

He was greeted by a great crowd, including the members of the Pennsylvania Legislature and city officials. Senator Focht, of Union, on behalf of the Senate, presented greetings to the

[illegible] was nominated for the Presidency.

The President showed evidence of surprise at the reception. He spoke for [illegible] minutes, saying:

"I am very greatly touched and pleased by this greeting—a wholly unexpected one. I had not supposed that my speechmaking would begin before to-morrow. There is not much for me to say to you. I feel rather when I come here like sitting at the feet of Gamaliel and learning.

"The prosperity in which you of this State, you of this city, have so abundantly shared must come primarily from two sources—the individual skill and efficiency of the individual man, capitalist, or wageworker, working for himself as a foundation, but with upon it the superstructure of the men who, working not merely for themselves, but for one another.

"The President of the Senate was kind enough to speak of what has been done for the wageworker, and therefore the citizens as a whole, in this State. I go away from Washington with a light heart, very largely because of the admirable work done by the gentlemen on the Anthracite Strike Commission. And surely no publication by any association designed purely to teach a moral lesson to our people can be better worth scanning and learning than the document containing the conclusions of those men, and if as a people we will take to heart the lessons taught therein it will be the better for all of us.

"Fundamentally our interests are the same. Fundamentally you hurt or help some of our people and inevitably you hurt or help others. Fundamentally the most important lesson to be learned in our National life is the lesson of our solidarity of interests, and that every man of us, if he is fit to be a citizen of this Republic, must pull his own weight and must also do his best to help his brother at the same time."

Departure From Washington.

Washington, D. C.—With an enthusiastic farewell to the German Envoy and a facetious warning to Secretary Cortelyou to beware of the trusts, the President set off in high spirits for his two months' swinging around the circle. The special train left at 9.05, but the President was there and waiting for it ten minutes ahead of time. He found Secretaries Wilson, Hitchcock and Cortelyou there. Baron Speck von Sternburg also came to say good-bye to him. The train pulled out, followed by the cheers of a small crowd of people, who waved their handkerchiefs at the President and the other members of the party. There were several city detectives in the crowd, and on the train were four Secret Service men.

Prominent Merchant a Suicide.

Despondent because of ill-health, Francis T. Luqueer, Jr., of New York City, killed himself.

Can't Bar Unvaccinated Children.

Judge Stimson, of the Superior Court at Terre Haute, Ind., decided that the Boards of Health have no power to exclude unvaccinated children from public schools. This is the first decision on the constitutionality of the law passed two years ago at the request of the anti-vaccinationists. The case will be appealed.

Bookwalter Renominated For Mayor.

Republicans of Indianapolis, Ind., have renominated Charles Bookwalter for Mayor.

AN ALBANIAN OUTBREAK

Many Christians Murdered and Russian Consul Shot in the Back.

Severe Fighting at Mitrovitza, in Which the Rebels Were Repulsed—The Sultan Greatly Alarmed.

Vienna.—The rebellion in Macedonia is considered to have begun already and the situation is expected to become worse. The Albanian movement is regarded as specially dangerous, because the Sultan will hardly dare to suppress it, he being surrounded by Albanian guards at the Yildiz Kiosk. It is therefore thought that the reform plan will remain a dead letter in Old Servia.

The report is confirmed that M. Stcherbina, the Russian Consul in Mitrovitza, was shot in the back by Albanian soldiers. It is estimated there are 20,000 Albanians under arms, and a general rising would be extremely serious.

Salonica, European Turkey.—Special trains with troops on board proceeded from Monastir and other places to Vucsteen, where severe fighting recently occurred. It is reported here that there were 200 casualties. Sixteen battalions of Anatolian Redifs have been ordered to Salonica.

Constantinople.—Details of the disturbances in North Albania show that the revolt which has broken out there against the reform scheme of the Powers is serious. Several thousand armed Albanians surrounded the town of Vucsteen, on the Mitrovitza-Uskub Railroad, and demanded the surrender of eleven Servian gendarmes who had been enlisted in agreement with the reform plans. The Governor surrendered the Servians, who were bound and taken to Pristina, after having been maltreated. A large number of the Servian inhabitants and bands of Albanians later surrounded Mitrovitza and serious fighting ensued with the Turkish garrison, consisting of 3000 troops. The fighting continued for two days, when the Albanians finally were repulsed with great loss.

The Albanian rising has caused a panic among the Christians of Old Servia. In Prilep, in consequence of the growing fanaticism of the Albanians, the Christians have closed their shops and schools and are preparing to seek refuge at Monastir. Many Christians have been murdered in the Prilep district in the last few days.

The outbreak made a great impression at the Palace. The Sultan was intensely exercised, and measures were immediately taken to watch the two Albanian battalions belonging to the Imperial Guard, on duty at the Yildiz [illegible] to prevent disorder in

sian Consul-General in Mitrovitza. The Palace and the Foreign Office also conveyed their regrets to the Ambassador. The Sultan's Albanian body guard is jubilant at the attack on Mitrovitza.

RAILWAY MEN MAY STRIKE.

Judge Adams Dissolves the Injunction Granted to the Wabash Road.

St. Louis, Mo.—Judge Elmer B. Adams, of the United States District Court, dissolved the temporary injunction which he issued on March 3 at the instance of the Wabash Railway Company restraining the Brotherhoods of Railway Trainmen and Firemen from ordering a strike on that system. Thus the Wabash employes have won a big victory.

The keynote for an amicable settlement was sounded by Judge Adams himself in handing down his decision. He said:

"I cannot conclude this opinion without expressing the sincere wish of the Court that if the parties are unable to adjust their differences by such mutual concessions as are necessary to that end the offer made in open court by defendants' counsel to submit the question in dispute to the Board of Arbitration, provided for by the Act of Congress of 1898, will be speedily accepted and another instance of a rational and intelligent adjustment of a business difficulty be exhibited to an expectant public."

Judge Adams' decision, which contained more than 7000 words, occupied forty minutes in its delivery.

Judge Adams announced that his court would be in session and retain jurisdiction of the case, if desired, so that in the event of any interference with interstate commerce or the mail service all its lawful powers might be invoked.

MASSACRE BY TURKS.

Macedonian Committees Report a Whole Village Wiped Out.

Sofia.—The Macedonian committees report a fight, which they represent as a massacre near Istib. They say that Turkish troops attacked a band of thirty revolutionists in the village of Abalitche. They surrounded the village, razed every house with artillery and massacred all the inhabitants without distinction.

Nevertheless, according to the report, they themselves lost more than the insurgents.

Honduras Battles Won by Treachery.

Fuller details of the capture of Puerto Cortez and San Pedro in Honduras by the Revolutionists give some interesting stories of the revolution there. Puerto Cortez and San Pedro both fell through treachery, the troops mutinying and killing their superior officers. The Revolutionists had been working among the garrison at Puerto Cortez and had won over most of the men when General Mulla, representing the Bonilla forces, appeared.

King to Meet French President.

A statement was obtained from an authoritative quarter at Paris, France, to the effect that official negotiations now in progress make it practically certain that King Edward will visit President Loubet, about the only question remaining open being whether the meeting will occur before or after the President's voyage to Algeria.

Bulgarian Cabinet Resigns.

The Bulgarian Cabinet has resigned. Prince Ferdinand accepted the resignation.

VERDICT IN BURDICK CASE

Judge Murphy Virtually Accuses Arthur R. Pennell.

HE HAD MOTIVE FOR MURDER

The Verdict Softened Somewhat by Saying Pennell, If Alive, Should Be Presumed Innocent Until Proved Guilty—Mrs. Hull and Mrs. Burdick Blamed by Judge—All Others Exonerated.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Police Judge Thomas Murphy handed down his decision in the Burdick murder inquest. While stating that the inquest had failed to prove the identity of the murderer the decision in referring to Arthur R. Pennell declared:

"Altogether the facts would in my opinion constitute just ground for suspicion on which a warran could be issued were he alive."

The evidence against Pennell was summed up by Judge Murphy as follows:

"Where is the motive for this awful crime?

"Mrs. Burdick loved Pennell and he apparently became infatuated with her. A few years ago Burdick learned the truth. A separation ensued. Because of love for his children, however, he took back his wife at that time and forgave the author of his wrong upon his promise to leave Buffalo. This promise and the promise which Mrs. Burdick made to her husband were shamelessly broken. Mr. Burdick finally told her that she must leave his house.

"This was in the early days of last December, and immediately thereafter he applied for a divorce. She was constrained to defend the suit by Pennell and issue would be joined in a very short time. Burdick had, which fact was known to Pennell, a batch of letters written by Pennell to Mrs. Burdick of such a gushing, lovesick, importuning nature that their publication meant complete humiliation and social ruin to their author. His, of all others, was the motive strong enough to incite a desperate mind already steeped in wrongdoing to so foul and cruel a murder.

"Did he do it? He returned from the dead man's wife the day before the murder. He was here that night. He was very much excited the next morning, and purchased a revolver. In one of his letters to Mrs. Burdick there is an express threat that he would kill her husband. The cashier and the bartender of a New York hotel have testified that he said he would kill a certain man. His wife had written Burdick

"That would not mean, however, that he was guilty. He can never be placed on trial here, nor can his case ever be judicially determined. Let us be fair, then, to the dead as the law presumes us to be to the living. He must be presumed innocent until proved guilty."

Regarding Burdick the decision had this to say:

"The theory that Burdick had a woman guest in his 'den' that night has not been sustained by the evidence. It has not disclosed a single immoral act on his part. It portrays him as a loving father and a more than magnanimous and forgiving husband."

Mrs. Paine and Miss Marion Hutchinson, whose names have figured in the investigation, are exonerated in the opinion.

Regarding Mrs. Hull and Mrs. Burdick, Judge Murphy wrote:

"The actions of Mrs. Hull on that morning are inconsistent with a perfect want of knowledge of what had actually occurred. So little apparent feeling for the dead man, such an evident desire to cover up the crime and no disposition whatever to aid the authorities may be explainable, but has not been explained. The opening of the window from the inside would indicate a desire on the part of some one to give this crime the appearance of a burglar's work. It is our duty to censure Mrs. Burdick, but great as her wrong has been, great is her punishment."

While friends of Pennell criticise Judge Murphy's findings, the verdict has met with the warmest approval of disinterested citizens generally. The police say that they will continue to search for further evidence. District Attorney Coatsworth said:

"Judge Murphy's findings are well borne out by the testimony. I will not present the evidence to the Grand Jury."

DR. CRUM TAKES OFFICE.

Colored Man Assumes Charge of the Charleston Custom House.

Charleston, S. C.—W. D. Crum has taken charge of the Custom House as Collector of the Port. The Chief Inspector of Customs immediately resigned. There has been some talk here of possible application to the courts for a restraining order against Crum's exercise of the duties of his office.

It is said the feasibility of such action has been brough tto the notice of the Mayor, and it is said he has referred it to the Corporation Counsel for consideration and will report, but it is not thought anything will be done about it.

Arkansas Negro Lynched.

Frank Robertson, a negro, has been lynched at Bradley, Ark. Robertson was in jail. He confessed to the crime of arson. A party of twenty-five men rode into Bradley, overpowered the jailor, took possession of the negro and rode away with him.

Mayor and Chief of Police Indicted.

The Grand Jury of Seattle, Wash., has returned all the indictments which it had voted during the last two weeks, including those against the Mayor for malfeasance in office, the Chief of Police, Justices and other prominent men in the community. In all, nineteen indictments were returned.

Salary Wanted to Die.

A discouraged French dramatist, Gustave Salary, attempted suicide by shooting in the foyer of the Theatre Francais, Paris.

SHAMROCK III. IS SPEEDY

The New Cup Challenger Shows Superiority Over Shamrock I.

Beats Sir Thomas Lipton's First Yacht at All Points—Light Breezes Prevail in Five-Hour Sail.

Gourock, Scotland.—The Shamrock III. and the Shamrock I. went for a trial spin. Sunshine and a light, steady breeze had succeeded wild weather, and no time was lost in getting the two Shamrocks off.

Though the breeze was light it was decided not to risk anything, and the cup challenger's working topsail was accordingly set. The Shamrock I. followed suit.

The challenger was the first to leave her moorings, and looked the picture of a racer as she headed off shore.

Out in Gourock Bay the wind was so light that the motion was more drifting than sailing. The Shamrock III. slipped through the water without leaving a ripple and carrying her head well up.

The first time the challenger broke tack it was apparent that by shortening her fin Designer Fife had produced a boat which was fast on her heel, even compared with cup racers.

She carried her way right through turning and was off on her new course while the older boats would have been still looking at it, thus showing herself free of the greatest weakness of Shamrock II.

There was no attempt at a set race. The Shamrock III. went off over a mile ahead, and then the sheets were trimmed on both boats and a course was laid down channel.

Both yachts were close hauled while crossing the mouths of Holy Loch and Loch Long, as the wind was squally and uncertain. Both sailed faster as they got a better breeze, and the challenger showed herself to be a little tender in squalls. But she sailed with her lee rail just clear of the water.

She traveled fast and closed steadily upon the Shamrock I. Under the mountainous Cowal Peninsula the land breeze came true and fairly fresh, and the yachts went fetching down the channel on what looked like real racing tests, in which the Shamrock III.'s greater speed was demonstrated.

Sailing in the same water and no better served by the wind, the challenger pulled up on her rival like hauling in a rope as the boats fetched down channel, until off Wemyss Bay the Shamrock III. lay better to the wind and sailed faster.

During this eight miles she had closed on the Shamrock I. by fully a mile, and at the same time had edged quite a quarter of a mile further to windward.

Experts consider this performance alone sufficient to stamp the Shamrock III. as being, under the conditions prevailing during the spin, by far the fastest racer built on this side of the Atlantic to compete for the America's Cup.

London.—The Times' report of Shamrock III.'s trial says it was all light weather sailing at a pace scarcely sufficient to cover the America's Cup course within the specified time; but under these conditions Shamrock III. is undoubtedly much faster than Shamrock I. on almost every point of sailing. The other papers make similar comments.

SIX KILLED IN A FURNACE.

White-Hot Dust Drops Upon Workmen at Braddock, Pa.

Pittsburg, Pa.—An accident at Furnace I. of the Edgar Thomson plant of the Carnegie Steel Company, at Braddock, is expected to prove one of the worst in the history of the plant. Twenty men are injured, six of whom are dead, and ten are not expected to recover. The other injured went to their homes and are suffering from painful burns.

The accident was caused by a "hang" in the furnace dropping and forcing large quantities of white-hot dust down a large pipe into a pit where the men were at work. The victims were caught like rats in a trap without means of escape.

Their cries of agony as they writhed in the lava-like stuff, from which they were vainly trying to excavate themselves, could be heard for nearly a block away. Hundreds of workmen from other portions of the plant rushed to the rescue of their fellows, and as quickly as possible pulled them from the pit and carired them to the Emergency Hospital.

GIRL CLOSES THIRTEEN SALOONS.

Her Revenge For the Loss of Her Situation in a Clothing Store.

Kokomo, Ind.—Miss Carrie Styer is waging war, single-handed, against the thirty-four saloons in Kokomo. In the last three weeks she has put thirteen of them out of business, and is now after the others.

The fight began a month ago when Miss Styer, who headed a slumming party among the saloons, lost her place as cashier of a clothing store at the demand of the saloonkeepers. Since then she has been making a house-to-house canvass, securing the signatures of voters to a remonstrance under the Nicholson law.

At the current sitting of the Commissioners' Court Miss Styer put the thirteen applicants in the Third Ward out of business.

English Queen in Denmark.

Queen Alexandra arrived at Copenhagen, Denmark, from London, and was received at the station by King Christian, the Dowager Empress of Russia and all the members of the Danish royal family.

Six Men Killed by Mine Explosion.

The lives of six men were snuffed out by an explosion of gas in the coal mine at Sandoval, Ill. Five men are suffering from terrible burns received at the same time. The dead are: Lafayette Lamay, Frank Deyro, Joe Threbescoe, John Giancino, Frank Bianco and William Newhouse.

Urging Diaz to Run Again.

Largely attended meetings are being held in various States of Mexico urging President Diaz to accept the candidacy again.

MORGAN ON PROSPERITY

Financier Believes the Good Times Will Last a Long While.

HE IS AN ENTHUSIASTIC BULL

He Thinks Many New Securities Still Undigested Are Essentially Sound and Any Difficulty Because of Them Will Disappear—Cites the Steel Industry as a Barometer of the Country's Stability.

New York City.—J. Pierpont Morgan, in an interview with a representative of the New York Times unequivocally declared himself to be a bull on the country and its future.

Nearly two years ago Mr. Morgan declared—then also in the columns of the Times—not only that he believed in the country's prosperity, but that he looked for even better times. That he has not abated one whit his enthusiastic belief is disclosed by his statement following—the first utterance of such a kind in many months.

Mr. Morgan said:

"It seems to me that the general pessimistic talk indulged in not alone in foreign but in local circles is in no sense justified by the facts. It may be true, as some of the captious critics declare, that at the present moment there are in the market many undigested securities, but ought not the character of these securities to be taken into consideration in a broad or comprehensive view of the situation? Are these securities sound or are they unsound; do they represent value or do they not; for what purposes have they been issued—those are the questions.

"To my mind and in my judgment these new securities are essentially sound and stable, and those who have them are in no wise alarmed because of their holdings. Beyond all this, they are issued not to build competing lines but largely for the purchase of rolling stock and motive power and for the extension of other facilities necessitated by the necessary movement of the products of the country.

"You will find that in due time this phase of the difficulty—growing out of these new securities—will disappear.

"As for the general situation you may state emphatically and unequivocally that it is most promising, with the country unqualifiedly prosperous. In the iron and steel trade, for example—the barometer of the country's growth, stability and business activity—there never was so great or so profitable business. Orders on hand run far ahead and the outlook is decidedly encouraging.

"In short, summing the situation up, not only is there prosperity everywhere, but the promises are of a continuation of that prosperity for a long time to come."

UNION SYMPATHIZERS ARRESTED.

Waterbury Police Hope to Clear Up Mystery of Policeman's Murder.

Waterbury, Conn. — Eighteen men placed under arrest on the charge of assault with intent to kill was the record of activity on the part of the police a few days ago in their efforts to discover the authors of some of the outbreaks of violence which have occurred since the beginning of the strike of motormen and conductors of the Connecticut Railway and Lighting Company eleven weeks ago.

The men arrested are charged in the warrants with assault on William T. Merner and George Morrisette on the night of February 26. These two men were the non-union employes of the trolley company who had charge of a car which was attacked at a lonely spot on the Waterville Line. Both men were assaulted, and one was beaten into insensibility and left lying on the rails in the path of the cars.

This disturbance occurred a little more than a week before an attack of a similar nature on a car at Forest Park, when Policeman Paul Mendelssohn was killed by a bullet from a mob of masked men. Since the murder was committed, detectives, attracted by the large rewards offered, have been quietly at work. While the arrests are nominally for the assault of February 26, the officials do not deny that they hope from this action to learn something that will clear up the mystery of Mendelssohn's death.

LIEUTENANT FAULKNER ARRESTED.

Son of Former Senator Accused of Financial Irregularities.

Seattle, Wash.—A dispatch from Skaguay, Alaska, says under orders of Major Pitcher, commanding the Eighth Infantry, Lieutenant Charles Faulkner, Company M, has been placed in close confinement on charges of financial irregularities.

Lieutenant Faulkner is a son of former United States Senator Faulkner, of West Virginia, and has a brilliant military record. He was the first officer to enter the city of Pekin with his command when that city was attacked. A court-martial will be held.

FUNNY MAN IN THE BOAT.

Season Begins Early — He Succeeds in Drowning Himself and Three Others.

Ogdensburg, N. Y.—Particulars of a drowning accident at Bass Lake by which four young men lost their lives reached here. William Nichols, James McLellan, Hugh McCallum, Harry Bolton and a man named Smith, who had been working during the winter in a bush camp near Bass Lake, were crossing it in a small boat to attend a wood bee at Thomas Lumblin's. Smith, the only survivor, says that Nichols rocked the boat, which filled and sank. Smith was the only one who could swim. He reached the shore exhausted.

Indemnity For Lynching of Two Italians.

Signor Mayor des Planches, the Italian Ambassador, has received from Secretary Hay, at Washington, a treasury draft for $5000 as indemnity for the lynching of Giovanni and Vincenzo Srio, the Italian subjects, at Erwin, Miss., July 11, 1901, and for the infliction of injuries at the same time upon Salvatore Liberto, also an Italian subject. Congress appropriated the money. The heirs of each of the men lynched will receive $2000, and Liberto will receive $1000.

LIONESSES IN THE STREET

Lively Hunt For the Escaped Animals at Pittsfield, Mass.

One Killed a Horse Before Keeper Shot Her—The Other Retaken, Wounded —Caused Wild Excitement.

Pittsfield, Mass.—Two savage lionesses, loose in the streets of Pittsfield, caused wild excitement. They were being lowered from the third story of the Academy of Music, where a trained animal show had been giving exhibitions. The cable parted when some feet from the ground, letting the cage fall. It broke and set the animals free.

The largest of the lionesses immediately sprang at the throat of a horse, and clung to it until dispatched with shots from the revolvers of the keeper and a number of members of the local militia company. She killed the horse, terribly mangling it. The other wild beast attacked the mate to this horse, but the frightened animal tore itself away, with the loss of large pieces of flesh from its neck and flank.

The lioness then ran furiously up North street, pursued by the keepers and a crowd of men with revolvers. Finding the doors of the Central Automobile Station open she ran in. When the doors were closed, and after she had been shot at through the windows, the lioness finally became subdued, and the keeper drove her into a cage. It is thought the second lioness will die from her wounds.

The two animals were valued at from $2500 to $3000. It is considered remarkable that no persons were attacked by the infuriated beasts, the horses probably first attracting their attention. The lioness which was killed had been troublesome all the week, and it was with difficulty that the woman trainer was able to go through all her tricks.

BANDITS FIGHT TO THE DEATH.

Robber Killed and Comrade Captured in Running Fight.

Cleveland, Ohio.—A desperate battle was fought between three robbers on one side and officers and citizens on the other, at Bedford, a suburb, resulting in the death of one of the robbers and the wounding and capture of another.

Late at night three masked men entered the town of Garrettsville, twenty-five miles east of Cleveland, seized the night policeman, bound and gagged him and attempted to blow open the postoffice safe. Then they entered the store of F. E. George, where they secured a small sum of money.

Meantime the authorities had sent telegrams to Bedford. The three burglars jumped from the train as it drew up to the station and a running fight began. One of the pursued men dropped to the ground dead. A second was so badly wounded that he threw up his hands in surrender. The third man escaped. The captured man gave his name as James Bradley, twenty-five years old, of St. Louis, Mo.

MADE TO KISS THE FLAG.

Abusive Tar, Who Had Called It a Rag, Disciplined in an Odd Way.

Boston.—An unusual scene was enacted on the United States revenue cutter Seminole, lying in this harbor. One of the seaman, a veteran tar, broke out in the forecastle one day in violent abuse of pretty nearly everything. He proceeded in his vituperation without being molested until he called the United States flag a dirty rag and indulged in other unpatriotic sentiments.

A quartermaster standing near reported this language to Captain Rogers, commanding the Seminole, and the latter took prompt action. All hands were called to general muster, and when they were lined up the Captain addressed them on the enormity of the offense committed by one of their number. Then he compelled the culprit to kiss the flag six times and to repeat after him an obligation never to speak disrespectfully of it or to allow any one else to do so in his presence. The name of the offender is not made known.

"WOMAN" THIEF WAS A MAN.

Masquerader Had Been a Terror to the Town For Years.

Westfield, Mass.—In the arrest of Joseph Wheel in women's clothes the police think they have a man who for several years has been causing terror in the town.

When Robert Grant returned home he found the knob fastened on the inside. Entering by another way he was confronted by an intruder in woman's clothes. The two grappled and a rough and tumble fight followed. Neighbors came to Grant's aid and subdued the stranger. At the police station the disguised man was found to be Wheel, a mechanic, who has lived in Westfield twenty years and has a family. As part of his disguise he wore a wig, with the hair done up in the latest style worn by women.

SAW CHILDREN DIE OF OLD AGE.

Mrs. Buisineau, 105 Years Old, Has Lost Eight of Her Offspring in This Way.

Lancaster, Mass.—Mrs. Jennie Buisineau, aged 105 years, has left the home of her youngest daughter, Mrs. Joseph Bachant, where she has been living twenty-two years, to go to Norwood, R. I., for a visit. Then she will go to other relatives in the Province of Ontario to pass the remainder of her days. Mrs. Buisineau can see without spectacles, has knitted stockings and has baked bread during the winter. Her mind is clear and she is quite active.

Eight of her fourteen children have died of old age. The youngest daughter is fifty-five. She has more than 100 descendants, including two great-great-great-great-grandchildren.

Yale Student Kills Himself.

Because he thought he was incurably afflicted with consumption Herman Bowman Esher, twenty-five years old, of Chicago, a student at Yale University, committed suicide by shooting himself through the head in a hotel at New York City.

Republican Outbreak in Spain.

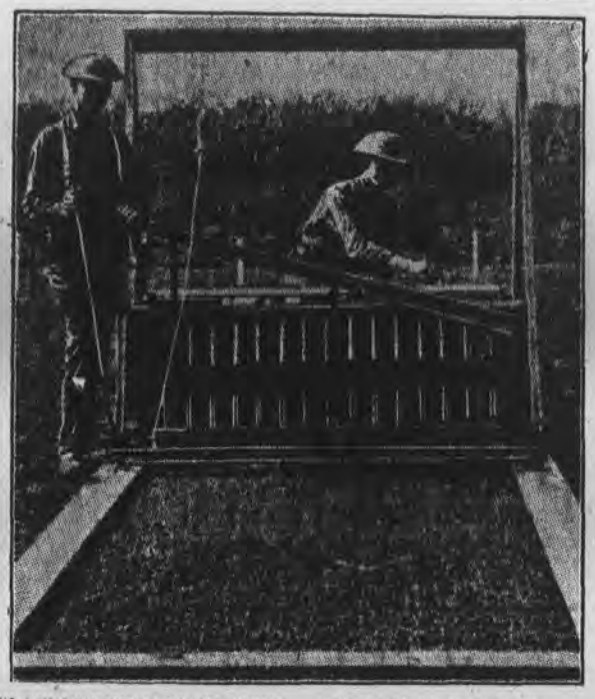
It is reported that serious Republican outbreaks have occurred at Valencia, Spain. The troops are confined to barracks and street meetings in Valencia are forbidden.

IMPROVING WHEAT.

Testing Many Varieties to Select the Most Profitable---Experiments in Cross Fertilization.

By O. H. Barshill.

THE improvement of wheat is a very important matter, and it is only natural that the work should be undertaken by the experiment station of the leading wheat State of the Union, Minnesota. The station is located at St. Anthony Park, which is between the cities of St. Paul and Minneapolis. The proximity of the great flouring mills of the latter city gave excellent facilities for testing the milling qualities of the various wheats with which experiments were made. All the variety tests were not made at St. Anthony Park, however. A large number of experiments were made at the March & Spalding farm, in the northwestern part of the State, near Warren, in the famous Red River Valley; at Glyndon, in the southeastern part of the Red River Valley; at the Northwest Experiment Farm, near Crookston, Minn., and at the Northeast Experiment Farm, near Grand Rapids, Minn. Extensive tests made at the North Dakota Station were also taken into consideration in drawing conclusions. The average results of tests made at all these widely separately points cannot help but be comprehensive and conclusive.



PLANTING TEST PLOTS WITH A PLANTING MACHINE.

SELECTED TREES TIED UP TO PROTECT FROM BIRDS.

The variety tests were begun in 1888. The method of making the field tests is interesting. The land at the university farm is divided into plots eight rods long and one rod wide. A shoe drill a half rod wide is used, so that one round will plant a plot. After one variety is planted the seeder is cleaned by hand, and then every remaining seed blown out with a bellows and rubber tube. An alley two feet wide is left between the plots of grain. As wheat is nearly always self fertilized, there is little cross breeding of varieties. After the grain heads out, the plots of newly secured varieties are gone over, and all plants not of that variety are removed.

The different varieties are planted in the order of their ripening season, beginning at one side of the field. The earliest variety can thus be cut first, and each succeeding plot as it ripens. The binder is carefully cleaned after each plot, and the varieties are marked by placing a stake beside each shock. The separator used in thrashing is constructed so that it will clean itself thoroughly when run a few minutes after the feed is stopped.

To further guard against the admixture of varieties, the first half bushel of a variety is placed in a large sack, and then a half bushel is caught and placed in a small sack and saved for seed. The remainder is placed in a large sack. The vitality of the seed is tested in a germinating chamber, in which the temperature is as low as that of the soil at sowing time. Where necessary the seed is treated for smut.

Many of the Russian wheats were found to be badly mixed, although they were samples of the best varieties grown in that great wheat country. Some contain from two to four distinct kinds.

In 1897 the 200 original varieties had been so closely culled out that only eight of the best were still retained for further testing. In order to still further decide among these, small amounts of each kind were made into flour and were subjected to careful tests, known among milling experts as the "color test," "gluten test" and the "baker's sponge test."

The gluten test is made by mixing water withm one ounce of flour and then kneading it into dough, which is held under a stream of water and pulled and worked until the starch has all been washed out. The wet gluten is weighed and then dried and weighed again, in order to ascertain its moisture holding power. It is stretched into long threads and the ductility is noted. Lastly it is moulded into a round ball and laid upon a card. The better the flour the better the gluten ball will retain its shape. The poorer the gluten the more it will flatten out and spread over the card.

In the baker's sponge test the volume and time of rising of the dough are noted. Gluten from Bolten's Blue Stem produced sixty times its volume of loaf, while Rio Grande only produced fifty times its bulk of bread, though it contains one per cent. more gluten than the Blue Stem.

In 1890 the work of improving wheat by selecting the best individual plants was begun. In 1892 400 kernels of each of eight varieties were planted singly in hills twelve by eighteen inches, and the best plants were selected from each variety. In 1898 1200 of the largest hard kernels of Bolton's Blue Stem were selected and planted by hand, four inches apart each way. As the grain approached maturity the poorest stalks were removed. Successive cullings reduced the number of stalks to seventy-five. These were carefully saved and used for succeeding trials. Other varieties were tested in a similar manner.

Another method of improving is that of hybridizing or cross pollenating. The grain is planted with a machine which places each two kernels four inches apart. One hundred seeds are planted in a plot, which is called a "centgener."

Cross fertilizing, or pollenating by hand, is an interesting and delicate operation. The best stalks are selected, and when the flowering period approaches the upper and lower spikelets are removed, leaving six or eight on each head. The anthers are withdrawn with sharp-pointed tweezers to prevent self-fertilization. Pollen grains from another plant are placed upon the stigma and the head wrapped in tissue paper to exclude pollen from other plants.

The hybrids produced in this way generally show a great variation in type. A cross between Blue Stem and Fife produced over a dozen different varieties. In this way many new varieties have been originated, though few are equal in value to the parent plants. Comparatively few true crosses are obtained, and only four to twenty-five per cent. of the experiments in artificial fertilization are successful.—New York Tribune.

CROSS FERTILIZING BY HAND.

and have been patiently continued until the present time. Nearly 200 varieties or samples were secured in the beginning from Minnesota and various other States, as well as from Russia, Hungary and other European countries and from Canada.

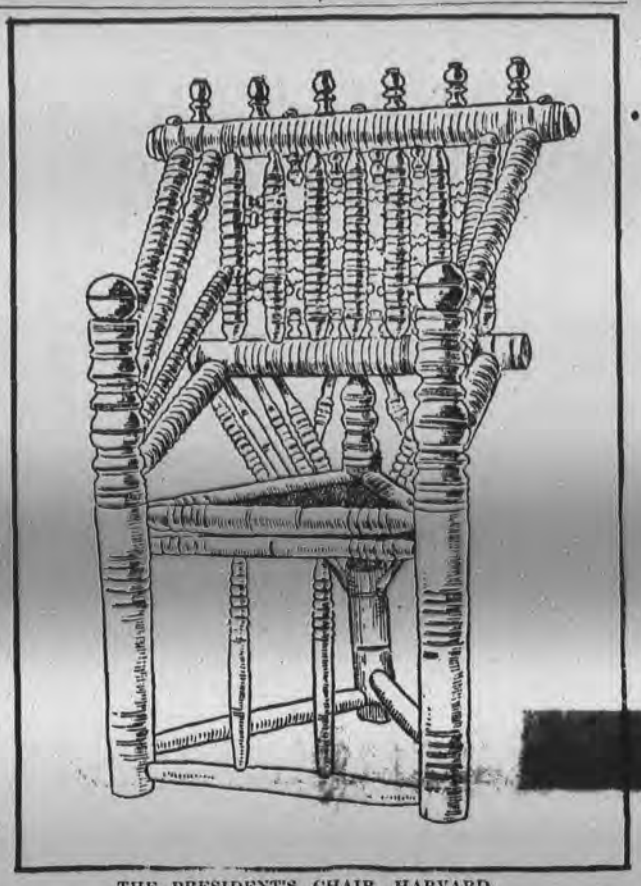
AN ODD OLD CHAIR.

Used by the Presidents of Harvard For Many Generations.

ONE of the most interesting pieces of ancient Colonial furniture in this country, says the Boston Herald, is the chair used by the President of Harvard University during the annual commencement exercises in June. Aside from the fact that it is very old, the chair has the distinction of being almost the only one of its kind in America, so far as collectors have been able to discover.

The President's chair, as it is always called, has been used by thirteen Presidents of the college and university. It is stoutly constructed of oak, in the style known as "thrown," or turned, and dates back to the sixteenth century, so that it was already something of an "antique" when it was brought over to this country by some early Puritan or Pilgrim. Oliver Wendell Holmes has described it thus:

"Funny old choir with a seat like a wedge,
Sharp behind and broad front edge—
One of the oldest of human things—
Turned all over with knobs and rings—
But heavy and wide, and deep and grand—
Fit for the worthies of the land."



THE PRESIDENT'S CHAIR, HARVARD.

For Shooting Poisoned Arrows.

Indians who use poisoned arrows do not trust alone to the venom with which they anoint their darts. In addition, they often apply poison to the bow itself and utter certain spells over it, with the idea that it would launch death with the arrows it shot. The head of one of these Indian bows for shooting poisoned arrows is shown above. It will be observed that rattlesnake rattles form an important part of its decorations.

China Fiddles.

The latest invention in the domain of ceramics is the manufacture of violins and mandolins from porcelain. A well-known manufacturer of the Meissen ocarinas and porcelain organs has invented a process for the manufacture of violins and mandolins from clay. Some violins have already been completed, and the inventor has applied for letters patent for the same in different countries.

Under this process the violins are cast, and every violin is guaranteed a success and to be unexcelled for producing music. The latter quality constitutes precisely the chief value of this invention. The porcelain body, it is claimed, is better able to produce sound than a wooden one, since it co-operates in the production of sound, making the notes soft and full.

CARRYING THE BABY.

Head and Spine Troubles Caused Where Incorrect Ways Are Used.

The accompanying suggestions and illustrations, for which we are indebted to Leonard's Illustrated Medical Journal, are worthy of attention:

HOW TO CARRY BABY.

"The child should always be lifted with both hands, held lightly, but firmly, the entire length of the back and the head being carefully supported. One of the most common and dangerous errors is leaving the back of the head unsupported. When this is done, the movements of the body of the mother or nurse in walking, or, indeed, the sudden lurching of the baby itself, may seriously affect the head and spine."

HOW NOT TO CARRY BABY.

The mortgage is always looking for somebody to give it a lift.

A SERMON FOR SUNDAY

AN ELOQUENT DISCOURSE ENTITLED "CIRCUMSTANCES OF LIFE."

The Rev. Dr. Frank Oliver Hall Says We Must Learn How to Face the Prosperity as Well as the Hard Conditions of This World.

NEW YORK CITY.—The Rev. Dr. Frank Oliver Hall, pastor of the Church of the Divine Paternity, preached Sunday morning on "Facing the Circumstances of Life." He took his text from Philippians iv: 12: "I know how to be abased, and I also know how to abound. I have learned the secret." Dr. Hall said:

In other words, Paul said, "I have learned the secret of how to be independent of circumstances. I know how to face humble circumstances, and I know how to face prosperity."

That is a great lesson, and one which few men ever do learn. But it is a lesson which we all need to learn in order to preserve happiness, the integrity of character and to make the most of life.

First—Let us look first for the secret of how to face humble circumstances. Every one stands in danger of being reduced to poverty. No matter how much you may possess to-day, on the morrow it may be all swept away. If you put your money in a bank the cashier may abscond with it and leave you with nothing but a book with certain hieroglyphics scribbled therein to indicate that you were once affluent. If you put your money in mining stocks, the ore may give out, or bad management may ruin the enterprise. If you invest in a railroad, a rival line may get all the traffic, or some unscrupulous speculator may wreck the business for his own enrichment. If you buy real estate, it may depreciate upon your hands, or a fire may sweep away your holdings in a night. If you conclude to wrap your treasures in a napkin and hide it in a hole, some thief may discover and steal it. So no matter how rich you may be, to-morrow you may be as poor as any. Proverbially, riches take to themselves wings and fly away. It is, therefore, extremely important that one learn the secret of how to face humble circumstances. What is the first step to be taken in this direction?

(1) My first word of advice is this: Train yourself to work. Learn to be useful in some specific way. Learn to perform some service of importance so that you might be dropped down in any portion of the civilized globe absolutely without resources, and yet be able at once to command at least the necessities of life from the community in which you find yourself, in return for the service which you are able to render.

I take it that this was one of the great reasons for the contentment of the man who wrote the words of our text. He was independent because he was a skilled workman, and knew how, by the use of his hands, to command in any community the necessities of life. The Jewish people were extremely wise in many directions, and their wisdom was nowhere more manifest than in the rule which they made as to the education of youth. Every Jewish boy, no matter what the circumstances of his life, must be taught a trade. The boy Saul, although probably from an early age predestined by his parents to become a scholar, a teacher, a religious leader, was nevertheless taught to make tents. That is, he knew how to weave camel's hair and other material into the fabric of which tents were made. Thus, after his conversion to Christianity, when his worldly prospects were ruined, and he had cast in his lot with the poorest and humblest people in the community he at once sought work, and found it because he was skilled in making something which that community needed. He earned his bread by the work of his hands, and spoke his message because he loved it. And when the people to whom he spoke came to him out of gratitude and wanted to contribute toward his support, he accepted their humble gifts on the principle that the laborer is worthy of his hire, and thanked them, but repeatedly declared that such gifts were not necessary to his life. "For I am not in want," he said. "I can earn the necessities of life."

In what an enviable position such a man stands. How much better it would be if every religious teacher of our time had been taught some useful occupation by which he could command the necessities of life. He might never be called upon to use his ability in that direction, but the possession of it would mean liberty. He would no longer be haunted by the fear that if he did not conform his opinions to those of the church authorities the bread would be taken from the mouths of his children. The knowledge that he had power to command bread for his family by the toil of his hands would give to him entire freedom in search for truth and in uttering it.

And if this is true of religious teachers it is just as true of people in other departments of life. Liberty is but a dream for any man who must conform his political opinions to those of his employer unless he would see his supply of food cut off. Many a man in the business world works for and votes for measures in which he does not believe, or becomes a party to trickery and dishonesty, because these are for the interest of the employer, and unless he works for the interest of his employer his family will lack food. Many a girl marries a man she distrusts, or even despises, because she must marry or become a pauper.

Therefore let those who would find the secret of independence in the face of humble circumstances first learn to work, learn to command some useful occupation by which they may win from the world the necessities of life in return for honest and worthy service.

2. But this is not the whole of Paul's secret. For one who has known prosperity to be obliged to face humble circumstances, to maintain courage and cheerfulness, is extremely difficult. How shall he be able to do this?

Let him meditate upon the relation of values. Paul had been a man of great promise, and was on the high road to wealth and exalted position, but he lost it all and came to associate with slaves and people held in social contempt; he went back to tent-making, and from being a religious leader became a common laborer. But his courage, instead of being diminished, was increased. No braver man ever lived. His cheerfulness was constant. When they had scourged him and placed him in the torturing stocks he sang. No pessimistic word ever escaped him, no gloomy reflection can be found in his letters. How did he escape gloom and despair under such circumstances? He had learned the relation of values. "All things which once stood to my credit I have now, for Christ's sake, come to reckon as loss. More than that, I reckon everything else as loss, on account of the exceeding value of knowing Jesus Christ my Lord. And for His sake I have lost everything, and reckon it all as the merest refuse if I can but gain Christ, and be found in union with Him." Here was a man who counted wealth, position, country, home, everything as so much refuse if only he could feel that he possessed a true, honest Christ-like character.

3. But that is not the whole of the secret. Listen: "I have learned the secret both to be filled and to be hungry, both to abound and to be in want." How? Because I have discovered that "I can do all things in Him that strengtheneth me." To the person who really believes in God, that God watches over him and loves him, there can be really no such thing as adversity. If some man of immense wealth and proved generosity, some man in whose honor you implicitly believe, were to seek you out and say, "Come, serve me. I need you. Go to work in my shop, or my vine yard; take up your residence in my house; what is mine shall be yours, and it shall be my care that you and yours do not suffer want." If you really believed in that man and trusted him, there could be no further anxiety on your part. Only as far as you disbelieved in him, only as far as you distrusted his honor or his generosity could you be anxious. Now the richest being in the universe, God who owns it all, has laid Himself under obligation to us by bringing us into the world. God has duties, as every moral being must have. If a father or a mother has duties toward an offspring God must have duties toward us. He has invited us to come and live in His house, yea, has brought us here whether we would or not, and He has said in effect that if we will do as well as we can He will care for us. It is only as far as we distrust the providence of God, or disbelieve in His providence, that anxiety can find a place in our lives. "Why are ye anxious?" asked Jesus. "If God clothes the grass of the field and cares for the birds of the air, shall He not much more care for you, O ye of little faith?"

But this is only one-half of Paul's secret. He had learned how to be abased, but he had also learned how to abound. He had learned to face adverse circumstances, and he had also learned to face prosperity. We must all have known people who came unscathed through adversity, and were afterward ruined by prosperity. Under the influence of good fortune they become conceited, arrogant and selfish. More people have been spoiled by wealth than by poverty. I have come to feel that no greater evil can befall a young man or woman than to be rich through the effort of father or grandfather, and so be freed from the blessed necessity of winning one's own way. Those who struggle from poverty to affluence by learning first how to be abased afterward learn how to abound. But those who begin in abundance are frequently spoiled by possessing without effort what we are apt to call the blessings of life. Wealth may be a blessing, but poverty is oftener so. Jesus said: "Blessed are the poor." Now a poor man is not blessed because he is poor. If that were so how easy for any one of us to secure blessedness. But poverty urges to effort and effort opens the door to large attainment.

How, then, may one cultivate and preserve such admirable qualities of character, the true riches of the soul, while facing prosperity?

(1) Let him in the first place take a lesson in humility. We are apt to say of a wealthy man, "He is independent." It is a false saying. No man who lives in a civilized community is independent. The only really independent being is the savage man who lives by himself in the wilderness, dressing in the skins of wild beasts and eating roots. The moment he exchanges his bear skin for a blanket he places himself under obligation to the man who raises the sheep, the man who cuts the wool, the man who spins the yarn, the man who weaves the blanket. The moment he exchanges his diet of roots for one of bread he places himself under obligation to the farmer who raises the wheat, the reaper who cuts it, the miller who grinds it, and to thousands of others whose busy brains and hands have constructed the instruments which make these processes possible.

This truth is extremely far reaching. Not only for material wealth are we under obligations to our fellows, but also for our intellectual wealth. Others have labored and we have entered into their labors. It is creditable for a man to study and possess the wisdom of the ages. But let him temper his pride in the abundance of his intellectual possession with the thought that every great truth he learns has been discovered by another. Our abundance of in-

[redacted]

mighty courage of men who have long since gone to their reward? The environment of our lives which conduces to purity of heart, how much did it cost in the struggle of our ancestors out of a beastly state into decency of living? Let us not be wise in our own conceit, but in the midst of our abundance let us think humbly, soberly, according as God has given unto us, through the ministry of our fellow men, the measure of all things which we possess.

(2) Then as we face abundance, even as when we face want, let us endeavor to appreciate the relation of values. Is the man who possesses wealth better than the man who possesses nothing? Perhaps. But not because he possesses wealth. Is the university graduate, the man who possesses intellectual riches, better than the man who has never been to school? May be. But not because he is a university graduate. The man who possesses much and is stingy is worse than the man who possesses little and is stingy, because there may be an excuse for the stinginess of the man who has only a crust and faces starvation, but there is no excuse for the man who goes on adding barn to barn or thousands of dollars to other thousands, while his neighbors hunger. There may be excuse for the ignorant man for not trying to advance the intellectual standards of the community in which he lives. He has nothing to give, no capital to work with. But there is no excuse to be made by the man who has had all the advantages that the colleges afford, for doing nothing for the world. He has power and should use it.

The only riches worth while are in the character. Use your abundant possessions to help build the kingdom of God, as the workman uses his tools to construct a wall or to build a house. So shall your dollars be transformed into character, and your intellectual achievements minister to ethical attainments.

(3) Finally learn to face prosperity by continually acknowledging that what you seem to possess you do not really possess at all. You are only a trustee of a portion of the estate which belongs to God. I possess so many golden dollars. How beautiful they are, how substantial, how enduring. See me clutch them. They are mine. I will hold them. Nothing shall rob me of them. Nothing? Wait. Shortly this hand of mine which clutches so firmly shall be palsied in death and later crumble to dust. The grasp upon the gold shall be loosened. Mine? It was never mine. Out of God's earth it came. In God's earth no human power can prevent its ultimately returning. "Naked came I into the world, and naked shall I depart thither." To-night, may be, that journey shall commence. How absurd, then, to talk of my possessing wealth.

But there is one possession which we shall keep, and which shall endure as long as we endure. Character shall endure, because my character is myself. If one has learned love, that shall abide. Purity of heart, honesty of purpose, kindness of life shall endure, for these belong to the immortal soul of man. Said Jesus, "The man who in the spirit of love ministers to the sick, clothes the naked, feeds the hungry, visits the prisoners, he and he alone shall hear the voice of Him who sitteth upon the throne, saying, 'Come ye blessed, inherit the kingdom prepared for you from the foundation of the world.'"

From Everlasting to Everlasting.

From whatever angle the love of Christ is regarded, it is unspeakable. It is unspeakable in its length. It had no beginning; it knows no break; it has no end. The mercy of the Lord is from everlasting to everlasting. It is unspeakable in its breadth. It includes each and all. It is like a benediction upon every soul. It is unspeakable in its depth. It saves to the uttermost. And it is unspeakable in its height. It makes us joint heirs with Christ, kings and priests with God forever.—A. J. F. Behrends.

The very personification of envy is that which the henpecked husband and the bachelor who has been disappointed in love feel for each other.

North Plainfield Weekly Review

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SATURDAY, APRIL 4, 1903.

ANNEXATION WIPED OUT.

Now that the legislature has repealed the annexation law it behooves all good citizens to accept the situation, and bow to the will of the people.

In our news columns we give particulars of the last act of the drama as witnessed at Trenton this week, and from the facts brought out surely no one will be proud of the record of the passage of the original bills.

The history of the annexation law is well-known to most of our readers, but for the benefit of those who are not thoroughly conversant with the facts, we give below a brief description of it.

On the evening of February 14, 1902, there was sent to the REVIEW office for publication notices signed by W. L. Saunders and Philip V. R. Van Wyck, which set forth that the [redacted] borough and city.

At that time Charles A. Reed was the State Senator from Somerset county, and he was immediately notified by telephone of this notice. He laughed at the idea and was not disposed to treat the matter seriously, saying that it would be utterly impossible to get such bills through a Republican legislature.

The people of Somerset county had great faith and confidence in the Senator they had elected to represent them in the legislature, and knowing these bills to be bad, and that their Senator had said on several occasions that he was opposed to such an act, they never doubted for a moment but that he would look out for their interest and work against such bills. Even after Mr. Reed had gone on record as favoring the bills the people were loth to believe their Senator could so betray their trust, but when it was impossible to longer doubt that he was working to divide the county, our people woke up, and under the leadership of A. V. D. Honeyman, Charles W. McCutchen, W. W. Howe, Dr. J. H. Cooley, Charles Place, Dr. H. K. Carroll, George D. Hallock, Dr. J. H. Buchanan, W. J. Buttfield, John H. Van Winkle and many more prominent citizens of the Borough, a meeting was called and the Citizens' Association of North Plainfield was organized for the purpose of defeating a bill which they had never asked for and which if it became a law would mean misfortune to Somerset county.

Representative citizens were sent to Trenton and everything possible done to side-track the bills, but it was too late—the bills passed with a majority of 16 to 1.

Knowing the impossibility of such bills ever getting through the lower House on its merits, Mr. Reed represented to the Assemblyman from Somerset county that as a personal favor he wanted the bills to go through that body so that he (Reed) might have the honor of killing them in the Senate. Mr. Reed did this before he came out publicly in favor of the bills.

Assemblyman Hoagland believed Mr. Reed to be sincere in his statements, and voted and worked for the bills, as did other assemblymen upon his recommendation. It was not until the bills had passed the House that the Assemblymen and the people of Somerset county learned that their Senator had betrayed their trust, and it was then that our people began their fight.

And then they did fight, too! With odds against them that would have discouraged most men, our representatives contested every inch of the way; and after the bills had gone through the House, and before coming to a vote in the Senate they secured a hearing before the committee where the whole matter was argued. After the gentlemen who opposed annexation had left the room, Senator Reed asked if a referendum were attached to the bill if that would be satisfactory. No reply being vouchsafed by any authorized party, there being no one present to represent the Antis, it was taken for granted that a referendum would be satisfactory and it was so reported.

Governor Murphy exacted a promise from Mr. Reed that in view of his signing the bill after a referendum was attached, that a prompt election on both laws would be held, but in spite of a petition by leading citizens to the Mayor and Council of North Plainfield, no election was called until September 16, 1902, at which time an election was called on *annexation only*, and the scheme was defeated by 161 votes at one of the largest and most spirited local elections ever held in this borough.

It was supposed, of course, that this decided victory would settle the question, but not so; for before the air was clear of the smoke of the battle, threats were made that it would yet go through, although it was the general opinion among the legal fraternity that no other election could be called under that law.

In order however that the matter might be settled once for all, it was decided to have the law repealed, and a repealer was introduced into the legislature for that purpose, and it is this annexation bill repealer which has just been passed. There yet remains the consolidation law which after a vote by both the borough and city to that effect a consolidation of the two municipalities may be made without changing the county lines. But on this point the former annexationists cannot agree, so it is not likely [redacted]

"Antis," and to the people who have made this victory possible a debt of gratitude is due, and as the years roll by and the matter is understood in its true light, those men who have been so active in behalf of annexation under the proposed law will be glad that their wishes did not come to pass.

THE Plainfield annexation imbroglio is not the only one of its kind in this state. The inhabitants of a portion of Gloucester are making a vigorous fight against annexation to Camden county. More than 10,000 citizens have signed protests against the contemplated change. Three years ago there was the same kind of fight in the same place. As a rule people are opposed to violent changes of political lines. A few years ago an effort was made to take a slice off Middlesex county and annex it to Union, for the purpose of acquiring and improving a county road. Not fifty people, all told, occupied the little territory, yet a big fight ensued and the project was defeated. The North Plainfield fight is of the same kind, generally speaking, but none of these has been so prolonged and so bitter as the interminable fight for and against the taking of Kearny from Hudson county and annexing it to Essex. As a rule the people do not want county lines changed.—*Elizabeth Daily Journal.*

True for you, editor McBride; the people do not want county lines changed, especially when the change contemplates taking from a small and adding to a larger or wealthier county, as is the scheme of a few politicians in annexing North Plainfield to Plainfield.

If ever the Monroe doctrine was applicable, it should apply here, and the wonder is that so many honest people should have been misled into this unfair scheme of taking the chief source of revenue from Somerset and adding it to Union county, when the whole argument (if annexation is demanded) is on the side of adding to Somerset.

We are pleased to note that many who once favored this scheme are beginning now to understand the true inwardness of the question and as they become better acquainted with the situation they are arrayed on the side of justice, and are now convinced that the whole thing was nothing more nor less than a political scheme.

THE REPEAL—WHO ACCOMPLISHED IT

The repeal of the vicious act to carry this borough bodily over to Union county, which the election last September decided must not be done, was brought about by the North Plainfield Citizens' Association, of which Mr. Charles W. McCutchen is President. That body appointed early in the winter a committee of Mr. Howland, Mr. Honeyman and Dr. Cooley to effect a repeal, since the election had been held and it was just not to have the act longer as a menace. This committee attended the legislature, as did other members of the Association, and defended the repealer before both Senate and House against the attacks of our political bosses.

The REVIEW extends its congratulations to these gentlemen on the successful completion of their work. They did nobly and at much personal sacrifice of time and business convenience. It also congratulates Senator Childs and Assemblyman Swackhamer on the bold, frank, honest stand they took in voting for the repealers as their party platform required. It must have been a severe blow to the pride of the local bosses to have elected these two Democrats and then fail to control them; but these gentlemen have gained the good will of the whole of Somerset county by their manly conduct.

It pays even a politician to do right, as Senator Reed has found out to his cost; and as others will discover when the day of reckoning comes. We hope ex-Mayor Saunders can now see what a mistake he made in linking the fortunes of his consolidation measure with the political fortunes of the Reed-Smalley combine. He might better have gone it alone.

"When you want to do a public thing with any hope of public approval, do it in a fair, open way," said a statesman once. He was right.

FOR HONEST PRIMARIES.

It is too much to hope or expect that the new primary election law will be perfect in all its working details, and it would be strange if the law is not found wanting; but it is a great step forward and it will be a small matter to perfect the law by legislative action after experience shows its defects.

We may not see clean, honest primaries in this generation, but in view [redacted] the very foundation [redacted] government rests upon the primaries, any movement which tends to awaken interest in them is to be commended.

The details of the new plans are not yet sufficiently understood to be made a subject of comment, and experience will enable the people to judge the merits or demerits of the law.

THE voting machine bill which was passed in the Senate and then in the House provides for the purchase by the State Voting Machine Commission of eighty-one machines, for which $40,000 is to be appropriated by the State, to be distributed to the various counties by the Secretary of State, for use in general elections, in the ratio of a machine for each member of the Legislature in the county. The Secretary of State is to designate the election districts in which the machines are to be used.

How many times do the Plainfield city newspapers want the borough ex-annexationists to vote on a question before giving up? Were they not beaten fairly and squarely last September with plenty of votes to spare? Usually one ballot on such questions is final. There would be just as much sense in having a Borough or any other election repeated on the ground that some who voted at the first election had changed their minds!

THE new automobile law places the speed limit in the country at twenty miles an hour, and not more than six or eight miles in cities; provides for the easy identification of machines, and the persons controlling moto vehicles must have a certificate showing competency.

Notice to Correspondents.

Personals, social gatherings, celebrations, anniversaries of various kinds, reception, etc., will be published in the REVIEW free. All copy must be written plainly, preferably in ink; and names must be clearly written and correctly spelled. write only on one side of the paper. Full information in regard to weddings is always desired, and when requested a reporter will call to secure facts for publication. No attention will be paid to items of news forwarded to this office unless the sender gives his or her name and address. These will not be printed, but it is necessary to have them properly vouched for.

LEGAL NOTICES

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE

U. S. Circuit Court, District of New Jersey } ss

Between

Execution — WILLIAM H. CONROD, Complainant, and MARSHALL C. KELLY, et als, Defendants.

By virtue of the above-stated writ of Fieri Facias to me directed, I shall expose for sale at Public Vendue, on Wednesday April 8, 1903 Between the hours of twelve and five o'clock in the afternoon of said day, to wit at 2 o'clock, at the Court House in Somerville, Somerset County, New Jersey, All that tract or parcel of lands and premises situate, lying and being in the borough of North Plainfield, in the County of Somerset and State of New Jersey; and being known and designated as lots numbered 15, 16, 17, and a part of lot numbered 20, in Block B, as the same are laid down on a certain map entitled, "Map of Villa Sites in Washington Park, North Plainfield, N. J., J. R. Dunham, Surveyor", dated May 1, 1872, and which map was filed in the Clerk's office of Somerset County.

Lot No. 15 is thus described: BEGINNING at a point in the centre of Rockview Avenue, distant three hundred and twenty-five feet in a southwesterly direction along the centre of said Avenue from a point in the centre of said Avenue opposite the centre of Sycamore Avenue, and is the corner of lot No Sixteen as laid down on said map; thence along the division line between lots number fifteen and sixteen in a course of south forty-one degrees and twenty-one minutes East two hundred feet and fifteen hundredths of a foot to a point in the line of lot number twenty thence along the line of lot No. twenty in a course of South forty-three degrees and fifty minutes West twenty-six and ninety two one hundredths feet to a point and is a corner of lot number fourteen; thence along the line of lot number fourteen in a course of North fifty-four degrees and fifty minutes West two hundred and one and four one hundredths feet to a point in the centre of the aforesaid Rockview Avenue; thence along the centre of said Rockview Avenue in a course of North thirty-seven degrees and fifty-seven minutes East fifty feet; thence still along the centre of the same in course of North fifty-four degrees and twenty-two minutes East twenty-four and five tenths feet to the point or place of Beginning. Be the said measurements more or less.

Said lots numbered Sixteen seventeen and a part of lot numbered twenty taken together are bound and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the centre of Rockview Avenue distant one hundred and seventy-five feet in a Southwesterly direction along the centre of said Rockview Avenue from a point in the centre of said Avenue opposite the centre of line of Sycamore Avenue and is a corner of lot Number Eighteen, thence along the line of that lot in a course of South eighteen degrees and fifty-two minutes East and extending across lot number Twenty two hundred and sixty-two and fifty-eight one hundredths feet more or less to a point in line of lot number twenty-one; thence along line of that lot South seventy-five degrees and thirty minutes West Ninty-nine and five tenths feet more or less to a corner of lot number Twenty-one; thence North twenty degrees and five minutes West along line of lot number fourteen thirty-five feet to a corner of lot number fifteen thence North forty-three degrees and fifty minutes East along line of lot number fifteen twenty-six and ninety-two one hundredths feet to a corner thereof, and also a corner of lot number sixteen; thence North forty-one degrees and twenty-one minutes West along line of lot number fifteen two hundred and fifteen one hundredths feet to a point in the centre of Rockview Avenue; thence along the centre thereof North fifty-four degrees and twenty-two minutes East seventy five feet, thence still along the centre thereof North sixty-nine degrees fifty-eight minutes East seventy-five feet to the place of BEGINNING;

Being the same premises conveyed to the said Ella Booth by Benjamin M. Day and wife by deed dated December 9th 1898, and recorded in the Clerk's office of Somerset County, New Jersey, in Book X-8 of Deeds on pages 380 &c.

Seized as the property Marshall C. Kelly, et als, defendants, taken in execution at the suit of William H. Conrod, Complainant, and to be sold by

THOMAS J. ALCOTT, United States Marshall, District of New Jersey.

COULT, HOWELL & TENEYCK, Solicitors.

NOTICE OF ORDER TO LIMIT CREDITORS

Somerset County Surrogate's Court.

Estate Of Katharina Kirch, Deceased.

Notice is hereby given, that on the Fifth day of January, A. D. 1903, on the application of the undersigned as Executors of the will of Katharina Kirch, deceased; an order was made by the Surrogate's Court, requiring the creditors of the said Katharina Kirch, deceased, to bring in their debts, demands and claims against the said decedent, under oath or affirmation, and present the same to the subscribers within NINE months from the date of said order; and in default thereof any such creditor should be forever barred of his or her action therefor against the subscribers.

JOHN D. KIRCH, WILLIAM KIRCH, } Executors,
43-52 North Plainfield, N. J.

NOTICE OF ORDER TO LIMIT CREDITORS

Somerset County Surrogate's Court.

ESTATE OF C. A. Girard Lewis, deceased.

Notice is hereby given, that on the FIFTH DAY OF FEBRUARY, A. D. 1903, on the application of the undersigned, as Executors of the will of C. A. Girard Lewis, deceased; an order was made by the Surrogate's Court, requiring the creditors of the said C. A. Girard Lewis, deceased, to bring in their debts, demands and claims against the said decedent, under oath or affirmation, and present the same to the subscriber within NINE months from the date of said order; and in default thereof any such creditor should be forever barred of his or her action therefor against the subscriber.

WILLIAM P. WILLIAMS, CHARLES AUGUSTUS LEWIS } Executors.
Care of JOHN A. MILLER,
716 Prudential Building, Newark, N. J.

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3 lbs for - -	25c	Bottom Round Pot Roast	12 and 14c
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Shoulder Pork, -	12c	Fresh Country Eggs -	28c
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ALL who wish to keep in touch with the news of New Jersey will find in the NEWARK EVENING and SUNDAY NEWS the best medium for attaining their desire. The NEWS is not only a paper for Jerseymen, made by Jerseymen, but it is a newspaper in the widest sense of the term. It contains each day more news of the world in general than any afternoon paper printed in New York or Philadelphia, in addition to making a specialty of all matters of importance in the State.

BETTER THAN EVER IN 1903. The facilities of the NEWS for the production of a great newspaper have been largely increased in the past year and many improvements have been made. But in the coming year greater progress than ever before is promised. New features are being added constantly, which make the NEWS more and more attractive as a newspaper for the home.

INDEPENDENT IN POLITICS. The NEWS is absolutely independent in politics, and is always the champion of every measure which has for its object the greatest good to the greatest number.

Its reports of the Legislature are full, but discriminating. Uninteresting details of the routine work are eliminated, and attention is devoted to the important bills presented, and the bearing of all these measures as related to the welfare of the people is made public. A special study of the political situation is made and unbiased reports are given. The enviable reputation that the NEWS has held in the past in this regard will be maintained in the future.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:
The EVENING NEWS, by mail, $5 a year, or 50c. a month.
The SUNDAY NEWS, by mail, $1.50 a year.
The EVENING NEWS and SUNDAY NEWS, by mail, $6.50 a year, or 60c. a month.

The **News** is delivered by newsdealers and carriers in all towns in Northern New Jersey and all along the Jersey coast, at 10 cents a week for the evening paper and 3 cents a copy for the Sunday edition.

Circulation of the NEWS Over 50,000 a Day.

AN ILLUSTRATED PASSION

By CLINTON DANGERFIELD

Copyright, 1902, by McClure's Newspaper Syndicate

"And so," concluded Thomas Fontelle, "I would marry Yvette and be son to you."

"Son!" hissed old Matthieu. It was an unfortunate word. "Yes, yes! You think—you—to take my son's place—but you never shall! Take thyself off. Thou shalt never marry Yvette. No man shall be a son to me now that my Jean is dead!"

Expostulations proved unavailing, and in the little known village of St. Leger, between Vevey and Blonay, there were at least two sad hearts—Yvette's and her blue eyed lover Thomas'. That evening they stood together gazing sadly at the house pictures around them, for once taking neither pride nor interest in the remarkable drawings with which M. Alfred Beguin is good enough to decorate his neighbors' dwellings, for St. Leger is probably the one illustrated village in the world, and tourists, those few who know of it, study the village as one might the pages of a magazine.

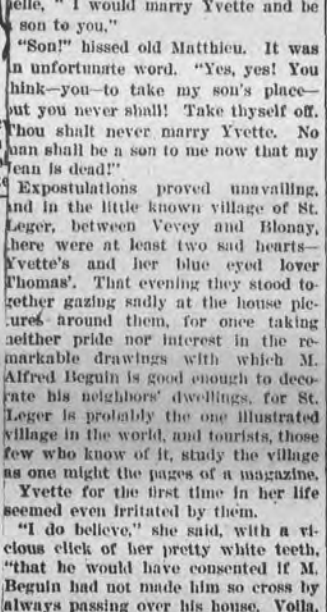
Yvette for the first time in her life seemed even irritated by them.

"I do believe," she said, with a vicious click of her pretty white teeth, "that he would have consented if M. Beguin had not made him so cross by always passing over his house. Voila, we are not at all illustrated! Oh, Thomas, if thou couldst only paint!"

"'Tis woman's work," said Thomas shortly. "A man belongs in the field. Foi d'un homme, Yvette—I think I will enlist."

"No, no, no!" pleaded the girl, with the ready credulity of her sex in masculine threats of wandering afar. "Wait! We will find a way. Look, Thomas, there is a new tourist! See! He gazes at the pictures! He is coming this way. What a kindly face!"

It must be confessed that even the gloomy Thomas was moved to some return of cheer by the gracious presence of the stranger who now came up to them and began asking about the spirited design on the wall near them. Finally he inquired where they dwelt, and some remark of his concerning the



THE WHOLE VILLAGE TURNED OUT TO SEE HIM PAINT.

absence of decorations there, coupled with his sympathetic tones, made Yvette suddenly inform him how sore her father felt concerning the omission, yet how he was too proud to make any advances.

"And he could not now if he would," she added, sighing, "for M. Beguin is away at present."

"And is that why you look so sad, pretty maid?" returned their new friend. "There were tears on your lashes when I came up."

A second's hesitation and the unhappy love tale came out.

"If he was only illustrated," sobbed Yvette, "he would regain good humor to Thomas."

"And do you think nothing but that would move him?" inquired the stranger.

"Alas, no! But, oh, if I could only move M. Beguin to do it, do you know what he should paint on our cottage? He should paint Jean," said Yvette breathlessly, "my dead brother Jean, and he should paint Thomas standing beside him, and they would be hand in hand, and then father would be obliged, yes, obliged, to see it was like a command for our marriage."

"No such luck," observed Thomas [illegible], adding like a Greek chorus [illegible] "I shall enlist."

[illegible] say that again," implored [illegible] "Ah, me, if monsieur could [illegible]nt—monsieur, who has been so [illegible]hetic!"

[illegible]d smile crossed the stranger's [illegible]have been told," he said kind[illegible]many even[illegible] [illegible]saw something of paint[illegible]taurant fea[illegible]e and I will do my [illegible] to be seen, and even bouga[illegible] ready made. White broadcloth is so far the smartest thing, though velvet, lace and more or less spangled fabrics have played a conspicuous part. From this on canvas, etamine, voile, barege, nun's veiling, grenadine and lace will be more in evidence. And lace and handwork will be most favored as trimmings. Tiny tucks, ajour stitchings and any amount of embroidery, all these go to make the success of these lovely dresses. Add to these lace, any amount of it, and there you are. Such dresses are high at the neck, with or without a stock, though the sleeves and yoke are often transparent.

Fringe has neither become a craze

wore a blouse belonging to Thomas. The whole village turned out to see him paint, some prophesying that the audacity of one who dared work in opposition to M. Beguin would meet merited failure.

The stranger painted rapidly. Sometimes he gazed in comical dismay at the increasing crowd; sometimes he looked at a quaint little tintype in his left hand which bore the features of one Jean, son of Matthieu, long drowned at sea.

Suddenly a man in the crowd shouted: "But see—it is too strange! It is Jean—the dead Jean whom he makes there!"

Next day the whole village turned out to see what the second figure would be, and, lo, it was Thomas—Thomas, whose rejection by Matthieu was too well known already. The villagers gazed open mouthed. But the surprise was completed when Yvette herself appeared on the wall also, and the tableau showed the lovers' hands being placed in each other by the benign Jean, who wore a smile beautiful to see.

The artist shook himself and descended, and his descent had barely been made before old Matthieu was upon them.

"Out of my way there!" he shouted. "Why do you congregate around an honest man's house?"

He made a plunge toward the crowd. They surged back willingly, and, lo, he was face to face with his cottage wall, and there—had the sea given up her dead?—there smiled the bold youpg sailor, his cap atilt, his frank eyes shining down on old Matthieu just as they used to shine when they came home together.

A sob of mingled pain and rapture leaped to the old man's throat. Then as he discovered the other figures Yvette, leading Thomas, crept timidly to his side.

"Who hath done this?" demanded the old peasant so sternly that Yvette's heart sank fearfully. The tourist stepped forward as though to shield her, saying:

"It was my work."

"Thine—a stranger's? And who art thou?"

"At home," said the other simply, "men call me Millais."

"I know not of thee," answered Matthieu, "but a greater than thou hath worked through thee." Then, turning to Yvette, he placed her hand within Thomas', saying solemnly:

"Wed when thou wilt, and whom the dead hath joined may no man put asunder!"

How Long Man May Live.

It was Professor Hufeland's opinion that the limit of possible human life might be set at 200 years; this on the general principle that the life of nearly all living creatures is eight times the years, months or weeks of its period of growth. That which quickly comes to maturity quickly perishes, and the earlier complete development is reached the sooner bodily decay ensues. More women reach old age than men, but more men attain remarkable longevity than women. Horned animals are shorter lived than those without horns, fierce longer than timid and amphibious creatures longer than those which inhabit the air. The pike will continue to live for 150 or 175 years, and the common turtle is good for at least a century. Passing up the scale of life to man and skipping the patriarchs, we find many recorded instances of extraordinary longevity.

The ancient Egyptians lived three times as long as the modern "lotus eaters." Instances of surprising and authentic longevity among the classic Greeks and Romans are not at all rare. Pliny notes the fact that in the reign of the Emperor Vespasian (76 A. D.) there were 124 men living in a limited area on the river Po who were 100 years old and upward. Three of these were 140 and seven others over 130. Cicero's wife lived to be 103, and the Roman actress Luceja played in public after she had celebrated her one hundred and twelfth birthday.

Curious Habits of Spiders.

The water spider carries air down with it when it dives. Dr. McCook saw one remain forty-five minutes under the water. One water spider builds a nest under the water attached to the stem of some plant and in the shape of a diving bell, with the opening downward. It fills this bell with air by taking down a bubble at a time. Coming to the surface, it incloses an air bubble under its body and instantly descends. Getting under the nest, the bubble is allowed to escape into it, and this process continues until the nest is full of air. The spider then lays its eggs there, inclosed in a cocoon, and leaves them to grow in this under water palace, safe from all flying foes. When these water spiders are seen under water, they look like little balls of shining silver. Little bubbles of air seem to cling among the hairs of their bodies. As spiders, like insects, breathe the air at little holes along the whole length of the body, they can easil. make use of these bubbles of air for breathing.—London Opinion.

Saving a Fib.

A certain young woman had been devoting her evenings to entertaining a bashful admirer. He seemed to be deeply in love, but he evidently didn't

[illegible] was calling an [illegible] the bell. [illegible]d

PLEATED SHIRT WAIST.

ered into a band of lace or embroidery at the wrist, and large enough to allow of a little fulness at the top of the sleeve.—Harper's Bazar.

Sciatic

Trouble From Sprain of Back.

Dizzy, Dull, Nervous, Constipated.

Dr. Miles' Nervine Completely Cured Me.

A frequent complication of rheumatism and sciatica is constipation. The use of Dr. Miles' Nerve and Liver Pills in conjunction with Restorative Nervine makes an ideal treatment for such cases. The Nerve and Liver Pills, by their tonic influence upon the nerves of the stomach, liver and bowels, cause them to act naturally. Thus the system is readily cleansed of the impurities which cause the trouble and the nourishing and soothing effect of Nervine is allowed to do its wonderful work of restoration without hindrance from the complication.

"About ten months ago I sprained my back. This ran into sciatic trouble from which I have suffered more or less ever since. This was complicated by chronic indigestion. I had sick headache every day with a dizzy, dull feeling, also quite a little confusion. Was extremely nervous and suffered much from constipation. I was influenced to try Dr. Miles' Remedies and decided to give them a trial. I procured a bottle of the Restorative Nervine and a box of the Nerve and Liver Pills. I used them as per directions and received much relief. I continued the Nervine until I had used several bottles of the same and I am glad to state that it has cured me completely and permanently. I now enjoy good health, relish my meals and can eat any kind of food without fear. I take pleasure in recommending Dr. Miles' Remedies to the public."—REV. A. B. MOWERS, Taneytown, Md.

All druggists sell and guarantee first bottle Dr. Miles' Remedies. Send for free book on Nervous and Heart Diseases. Address Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

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[illegible]ER TIRES.

[illegible] ease.
[illegible] five for
[illegible] of the Ohio.
"Please se[illegible]
gate who voted
I wish to wire him."
The answer soon came
by McKinley himself: "[illegible]d, N. J
"The Ohio delegate who
General Harrison was William
[illegible]ey, Jr."—Washington Post.

READING SYSTEM.

NEW JERSEY CENTRAL

Stations in New York foot of Liberty street and South Ferry, Whitehall station.

Time Table in effect Nov. 16, 1902

For New York—2.17, 3.37, 5.38, 6.02, 6.29, 6.57, 7.05, 7.25, 7.28, 7.48, 7.55, 8.02, 8.11, 8.30, 8.34, 8.46, 9.27, 9.59, 10.26, 11.25 a. m.; 12.09, 12.44, 1.18, 2.31, 2.42, 2.49, 3.44, 4.17, 4.47, 5.43, 5.53 6.23, 6.33, 6.43, 7.08, 7.32, 8.36, 9.40, 10.17, 11.28 p. m. Sundays—2.17, 3.37, 5.05, 7.41, 8.01, 8.52, 9.52, 10.08, 11.10 a. m.; 12.00 m.; 12.58, 1.45, 2.40, 3.17, 3.30, 5.41, 6.45, 6.52, 8.13, 8.32, 10.22 p. m.

For Newark—5.38, 6.29, 6.57, 7.05, 7.25, 7.48, 8.11, 8.34, 8.46, 9.27, 9.59, 11 25 a. m.; 1.18, 2.31, 2.49, 3.44, 4.17, 4.47, 5.43, 5.53, 6.23, 6.33, 7.08, 7.42, 8.36, 9.40 p. m. Sundays—7.41, 8.52, 10.08, 11.10 a. m, 12 m.; 12.58, 1.45, 3.30, 5.41, 6.45, 6.52, 7 32, 8.13, 8.32, 10.22 p. m.

For Somerville—5.25, 7.12, 8.21, 9.36, 9.54, 11.00 a. m.; 1.01, 2.02, 2.11, 3.32, 3.44, 4 33, 5.03, 5.29, 5.57 6.04, 6.19, 6.41 7.12, 7.34, 8.08, 8.21, 9.37, 10.23, 11.26 p. m.; 12.59 night. Sundays—5.45, 8.42, 11.14 a. m.; 2.03, 3.40, 5.37, 6.35, 8.30, 10.15, 11.29p. m.

For Phillipsburg and Easton—5.25, 8.21, 9.54, a. m.; 2.11, 5.29, 6.41 p. m. Sundays—5.45 a. m.; 2.03, 6.35 p. m.

For Bethlehem, Allentown and Mauch Chunk—5.25, 9.54 a. m.; 2.11, 5.29 p. m. Sundays—5.45 a. m.; 2.03, 6.35 p. m.

For Wilkesbarre and Scranton—5.25, 9.54 a. m.; 5.48 p. m. Sundays—5.45 a. m. 2.03 p. m.

For Long Branch, Ocean Grove, Point Pleasant and seashore points—8.11, 11.25 a. m.; 3.44, 4.47, 6.23 p. m. Sundays—8.52 a. m.; 3.30 11.28 p. m., Wednesday and Saturday only, except Ocean Grove.

For Lakewood—3.37, 8.11, a. m.; 1.18 3.44, 4.17p. m. Sunday, 9.52 a. m.

For Atlantic City—9.27a. m.; 2.49p. m.

For Trenton—5.17, 5.25, 7.12, 7.44, 8.38, 9.14, 9 44, 10.44, 11.44 a. m.; 12.46, 1.01, 1.39, 2.11, 3.44, 5.29*, 7.34*, 8.21, 9.37* p.m., 1.17 night. Sundays—5.17, 5.45, 9.55, 11.14 a. m.; 1.39, 2.45, 4.55, 5.37,* 6,35,* 9.47 p. m.; 1.17 night.

For Philadelphia—5.17, 7.44, 8.38, 9.14, 9 44, 10.44, 11.14, 11.44 a. m.; 12.46, 1.39, 2.11, 3.44, 5.34*, 7.34,* 8.21, 9.37* p.m.; 1.17 ng't Sundays—5.17, 5.45, 9.55, 11.14 a. m.; 1.39, 2.45, 4.55, 5.37*, 6.35*, 9.47 p. m.; 1.17 night.

For Reading and Harrisburg—5.17, 5.25, 8.38, 9.54, (10.44 to Readind only) 11.44 a. m.; 2.11, 5.48 p. m. 1.17 night. 1.17 night.
Sundays, 5.17 a.m., 2.03, 5.37, 6.35 p. m.;

For Pottsville, Sunbury & Williamsport— 5.17, 5.25, 9.54, a. m.; 2.11, (5.29, to Pottsville only) 8.21 p. m.; 1.17 night. Sundays, 5.17 a. m.; 2.03,; 1.17 night.

ROYAL BLUE LINE
(N.J. Cent'l, P & R., B. & O. R'ys.)

For Baltimore and Washington—9.14, 11.14 a. m.; 1.39, 3.44, 4.18, 5.34,* 7.34* p. m; 1.17 night. Sundays—11.14 a. m.; 2.45, 5.37, 6.35* p. m., 1.17 night.

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Thr[illegible]
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Our Grocery Department is always kept up-to-date in everything appertaining to first-class groceries and provisions Our line of Fruits and Vegetables are always the best and freshest that can be found on the market. Our Meat Market is always supplied with the very choicest cuts in fresh and salt meats. We solicit your patronage, knowing that we can please you. Our prices are as low as the markets will afford.

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For first class Fish, Oysters, Clams, and other [illegible]

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Tired Out

"I was very poorly and could hardly get about the house. I was tired out all the time. Then I tried Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and it only took two bottles to make me feel perfectly well."—Mrs. N. S. Swinney, Princeton, Mo.

Tired when you go to bed, tired when you get up, tired all the time. Why? Your blood is impure, that's the reason. You are living on the border line of nerve exhaustion. Take Ayer's Sarsaparilla and be quickly cured. $1.00 a bottle. All druggists.

Ask your doctor what he thinks of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. He knows all about this grand old family medicine. Follow his advice and we will be satisfied.

J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

An Advertising Druggist.

Druggists usually limit their advertisements to window and country displays, as they have the benefit of some of the manufacturers' announcements. A Boston druggist, however, has made a new departure by buying newspaper space, which he uses from day to day according to weather conditions, exploiting medicines which are timely. Besides the sales of such remedies he has gained public attention as a wide-awake druggist, and he says his increased trade has paid for his advertisement and more.

Stopped by a Fly.

An instance is reported of a motor car being stopped by a fly in the Department of the Marne. The motor worked very well in the first part of the journey, but began to fail toward the end, and at last stopped altogether. After a number of fruitless attempts to ascertain the cause, the driver discovered a dead fly in the tube connecting the reservoir with the carburettor. The insect had completely choked the tube, and stopped the supply of oil to the motor.—Paris Autovelo.

Butte's Great Wealth.

More wealth is produced in the small area of Butte City every year than in some whole States. The revenue from the mines—some $55,000,000—is equal to the income of the Government of Holland. The recent great progress in every department of electrical development has been made possible in large degree by the energy of these men of Butte. For the city and its environs now produce a quarter of the world's entire product of copper, about two-fifths that of the United States. A single group of mines in the heart of the city—the Anaconda—yields more than twice as much copper yearly as all Germany. Nor is the treasure confined to copper. Butte is the greatest silver-producing centre in the United States, its annual output—some $13,000,000—being nearly equal to that of the entire State of Colorado, which, next to Montana, has the largest production of all the States. And of gold Butte still yields considerably over $1,000,000 yearly.—Ray Stannard Baker, in the Century.

First Census Ways.

The original schedules of the first census are now contained in twenty-six bound volumes, preserved in the Interior Department. For the most part the headings of the schedules were written in by hand. Indeed, up to and including 1820 the assistant marshals generally use such paper as they happened to have, ruling it, writing in the headings and binding the sheets together themselves. In some cases merchants' account paper was used, and now and then the schedules were bound inside of a newspaper.—The Century.

They're Running Yet.

A lawyer was cross-questioning an Irish woman, the point under inquiry being the relative positions of the doors, windows, etc., in a house in which a certain transaction had occurred. "And now, my good woman," the lawyer said, "will you be good enough to tell the court how the stairs run in your house?" "How do the stairs run?" the witness replied. "Shure, whin I am upstairs they run down, and whin I am downstairs they run up."—Ram's Horn.

Smallpox costs France nearly $2,000,000 a year. N.Y.—14

Miss Gannon, Sec'y Detroit Amateur Art Association, tells young women what to do to avoid pain and suffering caused by female troubles.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I can conscientiously recommend **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** to those of my sisters suffering with female weakness and the troubles which so often befall women. I suffered for months with general weakness, and felt so weary that I had hard work to keep up. I had shooting pains, and was utterly miserable. In my distress I was advised to use **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound,** and it was a red letter day to me when I took the first dose, for at that time my restoration began. In six weeks I was a changed woman, perfectly well in every respect. I felt so elated and happy that I want all women who suffer to get well as I did."—MISS GUILA GANNON, 359 Jones St., Detroit, Mich., Secretary Amateur Art Association.

It is clearly shown in this young lady's letter that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will certainly cure the sufferings of women; and when one considers that Miss Gannon's letter is only one of the countless hundreds which we are continually publishing in the newspapers of this country, the great virtue of Mrs. Pinkham's medicine must be admitted by all; and for the absolute cure of all kinds of female ills no substitute can possibly take its place. Women should bear this important fact in mind when they go into a drug store, and be sure not to accept anything that is claimed to be "just as good" as **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound,** for no other medicine for female ills has made so many actual cures.

How Another Young Sufferer Was Cured.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I must write and tell you what your Vegetable Compound has done for me. I suffered terribly every month at time of menstruation, and was not able to work. Your medicine has cured me of my trouble. I felt relieved after taking one bottle. I know of no medicine as good as yours for female troubles."—MISS EDITH CROSS, 169 Water Street, Haverhill, Mass

Remember, Mrs. Pinkham's advice is free, and all sick women are foolish if they do not ask for it. No other person has such vast experience, and has helped so many women. Write to-day.

$5000 FORFEIT if we cannot forthwith produce the original letters and signatures of above testimonials, which will prove their absolute genuineness.
Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass.

Woman's Usefulness.

By Eben E. Rexford.

If you organize a village improvement society be sure to include the women in it, and give them an opportunity to carry out some of their ideas. A woman has a keen eye for the beautiful, and her knowledge of color-combinations will be of great benefit in the arrangement of flowering plants. But her usefulness will not be confined to the aesthetic features of the undertaking. Women can be as practical as men are. In Green Bay, Wisconsin, certain lines of street work have been put into the hands of a committee of prominent women with most satisfactory results. They not only plan, and plan wisely, but they execute, and execute thoroughly.

It is a most excellent plan to interest the children in this work also. They will bring a great deal of enthusiasm to the performance of their share of it, and take pride in living up to the responsibility placed upon them. It will be good training for them. Bear in mind this fact—that the greatest measure of success is almost always the result of the widest, heartiest co-operation. Get everybody interested, if possible, and keep them interested by giving them something to do. Make active members of everyone in the organization.—Lippincott's Magazine.

The Penalties of Prominence

By Sara Yorke Stevenson.

There is a growing, if unexpressed, belief pervading every sphere of our social structure that as the State is entitled to levy a tax in exchange for the comforts secured by them while living under its protection, so is the community entitled to tax every citizen who has achieved intellectual distinction, in exchange for such benefits as he may derive therefrom. This view is no doubt correct, but taxation is recognized as legitimate only in so far as it is kept within just limits, and to-day an individual's talents are as grudgingly admitted to be his own as is his wealth. No sooner does a man display a capacity above that of the average than he becomes a target for the steady and diversified demands of his fellow-citizens. Here a dignified and deeply learned Shakesperean scholar is dragged out of his retreat to read for the benefit of a school of art needle-work—and he may deem himself fortunate if a preface extolling the school's achievement is not also exacted of his good nature—there a former Ambassador is torn from his distant Western haunts and gently but firmly brought to an Eastern church hall to talk about the Spanish War to an audience of messenger boys. Nor does it make much difference if he knows but little of Spain and if his career has led him exclusively through paths of peace. He is a personage. The Spanish War is the topic of the day. The people wish to see and hear him; it becomes a public duty. It must pay the tax levied upon his prominence. Indeed, little discrimination is made by the new tyrant as to his victim's qualification for the task imposed upon him. Whether he is a savant, a litterateur, a statesman, an actor, a journalist, or a diplomat, every man of note, unless he consistently surrounds himself with a frigid atmosphere of chilling selfishness, will sooner or later find himself a slave.—Lippincott's.

Modern Science Proves the Bible True

Perhaps the most remarkable event in the history of modern Christianity is the unexpected confirmation of Bible truths from the hands of what seemed to be its arch-enemy, Modern Science.

The pick and spade of modern scientific investigations have come to the rescue. Parts of the old Biblical world have been opened up, and we now find ourselves face to face with the veritable contemporaries of Daniel, Moses, Joseph, Abraham.

Within the last two decades the excavator has been actively engaged uncovering a few cities in the land of Eden, the home of Abraham. The University of Pennsylvania is excavating Nippur, the Biblical name of which is Calneh (Genesis x., 10); the French are excavating Tello, a city which flour- [illegible] the Germans are at work upon the tem- [illegible] city of Babylon.

[illegible] Babylonian legends which so closely re- [illegible] Creation, Eden, and the Deluge belongs to this country. The Deluge story, for instance, as recorded by the Babylonians is strikingly similar to the Old Testament, even in minor details. Atrachasis, the Babylonian Noah, is commanded by the gods, after they had decreed a flood, to build a ship or ark; to pour pitch over the outside and the inside, and to take the seed of life of every kind into the ship. When it was ready, Atrachasis embarked with his family, servants, possessions, cattle and beasts of the field, and closed the door. The heavens rained destruction for six days and nights. The winds raged, the floods and storm devastated, until the whole of mankind was turned into clay. The ship grounded on a mountain of Nizir. After seven days a dove is sent forth; but it returned, as a resting place it did not find. He then sent forth a swallow; but it also returned. Lastly a raven is let go, which did not turn back. Everything is then sent forth to the four points of the compass. An altar is erected and sacrifices offered. The gods smelt the sweet savor, and gathered like flies about the sacrificer, after which it is decided that, instead of a deluge, wild beasts and famines shall diminish mankind because of its sins.

A number of the tablets containing these legends were written about the time of Abraham.—Woman's Home Companion.

Conventionality Limits the Individual

By Margaret Stowe.

It is noticeably evident that common sense and broader thought are gradually doing away with the social conventionalities in life.

We have come to realize that to conform to rules and regulations that have no sensible reason for existing means limiting ourselves to a very small circle of thought and action which in so doing make us lose our individuality—we become colorless.

We will not mention the conventionalities of dress so much as the absurdness of some of the conventionalities of action, such as the newest fashion in walking, handshaking, bowing and other nonsensical rules to be conformed to at home and at social functions.

Let us all try to be original and not monotonous. Is there anything more monotonous and absurd than the actions of a roomful of men and women standing in a fashion-prescribed posture shaking hands either high in the air or low down, according to the latest whim of this erratic rule of Dame Fashion?

The minds of these same people are so taken up with the fear of forgetting themselves or these little rules that their conversation, for lack of real exercise, deteriorates into foolish, senseless chatter.

Is it the lack of courage that stands in the way of individuality—courage to break away from such inane existence and act one's true self? Then mothers should cultivate courage and strength of conviction in their children.

Bring Mary Smith up to be Mary Smith and not to resemble, so closely that you cannot tell one from the other, a following of marionettes worshipping at the feet of Fashion.

The question is asked, "Why don't girls marry?" The distinguishable ones do marry—those who are beautiful or magnetic in some way, whose characters have some definite coloring and who can make themselves in any way conspicuous, not in any undesirable sense, but prominent in character or individuality.

Men are going to choose the girls they can see; those who are completely negative, unnoticeable, colorless, formless, invisible are left behind.

Make the youth of to-day realize that a disposition to imitate a fashion or conform to senseless rules set by others is always a sign of inferior intellect and rudimentary taste.

The time is coming when you will not consider it anything of a compliment to have it said that you follow a flock of fashionable imitators.

Your life, your actions, your manners, should be unique. What you do and the way you do it should concern you, and not what others think.

Get rid of artificiality and allow people to detect the precise man you are. Don't be afraid of being criticised because you dare to stand forth individual. Be one, and be natural in your actions. Emerson says, in [illegible] wood- conformity and the criticism that usually follows the lack of it [illegible] on high and what you have already done singly will justify you [illegible] barn, granary, everybody in society reminds us of something else, or of [illegible] well, fruit trees. Character, reality, reminds you of nothing else; it [illegible] Half hour's ride from creation."

P. O. Box 642,
Plainfield, N. J.

The Funny Side of Life.

ON THE LONG ROUGH ROAD.

Some men are born to follow
And some are born to lead;
A few are born to order,
And many are born to heed.

Fate puts us in the harness
To worry and to strive,
And each of us is longing
To crack the whip and drive.
—Chicago Record-Herald.

WHILE WAITING FOR PATIENTS.

Old Doctor—"Are you pursuing any special line of study aside from your practice?"

Young Doctor—"Oh, yes! I am experimenting to find out how little food is necessary to support human life."—Puck.

NO SUBSTITUTE.

Little Elizabeth was impatiently demanding a piece of bread and butter. Her mother was busy and said:

"Have patience, Elizabeth!" To which Elizabeth replied:

"I don't want patience. I want bread and butter."—Little Chronicle.

COMPULSORY.

"Are you doing anything for your cold?"

"I sneeze whenever it wants me to."—New York Journal.

DO YOU BLAME HIM?

Towne—"There seems to be nothing he enjoys so much as the sound of his own voice."

Browne—"That's so, and there's nothing annoys him so much as the thought that he can't hear himself when he talks in his sleep."—Philadelphia Press.

EASILY EXPLAINED.

"Jennie," said the fond mother, "why do you throw your clothes on the floor that way?"

"Do you really want to know?" asked the precocious youngster.

"Of course."

"Well, it's because it's easier than hanging them up."—Chicago Post.

THE JUDGE WAS LITERAL.

"This young man," said the lawyer, as he pleaded for mercy for his client, "comes from a good family."

"Yes," said the police judge, "that appears to be the chief trouble. He should not have come from a good family. He should have stayed with it. Just $11.40, with costs, please."—New York Commercial Advertiser.

A MODERN ANANIAS.

Mrs. Mateland—"Henry, I wonder if you love me as much as you used to love me before we were married. You never say the pretty things to me that you did in those days."

Mr. Mateland—"That's because I love you more than I did then, dear. I love you too much now to lie to you, you know."—Boston Transcript.

HIGH PROTECTION.

"Say! Ain't it lucky that wireless telegraphy hasn't reached these parts yet!"—New York Journal.

Census Comparisons.

The differences between the cost of securing the returns from the six simple questions asked in 1790 and that of the extended inquiry made a century later, is illustrated by the per capita cost, which in 1790 was 1.13 cents, and in 1900 15.5 cents. In 1790 Virginia was the most populous State in the Union, having 747,610 inhabitants. The records of the Treasury Department show that at the first census the cost of making the enumeration in that State was $7553.90. Moreover at that enumeration the underpaid assistant marshals supplied their own blanks, an item which was of considerable importance in the days when all paper was made laboriously by hand. In 1900 the population of Maine—about 700,000—most nearly approximated that of Virginia in 1790. At the twelfth census cost of actual enumeration in Maine, including the pay of supervisors, was $34,560.90, or more than three-fourths of the amount expended for the enumeration of the entire United States in 1790, though the pay of an enumerator in 1900 did not exceed the wages of an intelligent day laborer.—W. R. Merriam, in the Century.

Slap-Dash Insurance.

There is a great increase in England of life insurance without medical examination, a system highly praised by some experts.

Broadly stated, the position of the companies which seek the business is that the benefit of selection in keeping down the death rate exhausts itself in the first few years, and thereafter the mortality is about average.

If policies were issued to the first 10,000 apparently healthy men met in the street by agents of the company, the mortality of the group would be much the same as that of 10,000 insured lives of similar ages who had passed a strict examination five years previously.

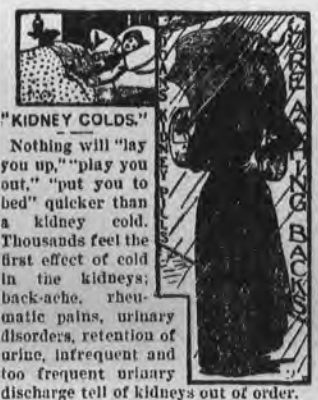
Accordingly in risks taken without examination an extra charge of $4 per $500 is made for the first year and $2 extra for the next two years, the rate after that being normal, or a proviso is made that in case of death within five years only a part of the premium is to be paid. With these precautions the business is considered conservative.—New York World.

Spain's Migatory Sheep.

There are about 10,000,000 migratory sheep in Spain which each year travel as much as 250 miles from the plains to the mountains. They are known as trans-humantes, and their march, resting places and behavior are governed by special regulations, dating from the fourteenth century. At certain times no one may travel the same routes as the sheep, which have the right to graze on all open and common land on the way. For this purpose a road ninety yards wide must be left on all enclosed and private property. The shepherds lead their flocks, which follow after and around. The flocks are accompanied by provision mules, and by large dogs to guard against wolves. The merino sheep travel forty miles to the mountains, and the total time spent on the migration there and back is fourteen weeks.

Sad State of Poetry.

For songs the use of poetry has for some time been abandoned, and words, any sort of words, have been employed instead. With patriotic songs any suggestion of poetry is held to be fatal to success. It is probable that in another ten years some member of Parliament will introduce a short bill making the production of any other sort of poem a criminal offense; and it is not impossible that the member of Parliament will be a publisher.—Macmillan's Magazine.



"KIDNEY COLDS."

Nothing will "lay you up," "play you out," "put you to bed" quicker than a kidney cold. Thousands feel the first effect of cold in the kidneys; back-ache, rheumatic pains, urinary disorders, retention of urine, infrequent and too frequent urinary discharge tell of kidneys out of order.

Doan's Kidney Pills cure all kidney ills from common back-ache to dangerous diabetes.

A. T. Ritenour, owner of the wood yard at 125 East Cork street, Winchester, Va., says: "Ever since I had la grippe I have been a sufferer from kidney troubles, which made themselves apparent in racking pains through the region of the kidneys and across the small of my back. The pains were always severe, and sometimes so sharp and biting that they compelled me to take to my bed. The kidney secre- furnished further evidence of diso- They were off color, irregular and [illegible] ful of passage. Added to this t- was an annoying weakness. The n- paper advertisements of Doan's ney Pills attracted my attention procured a box of that- Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y. Foster-Milburn & Sons' [illegible] month.

Doan's Kidney Pills

THE EVENING NEWS and SUNDAY NEWS, by mail, $6.50 a year, or 60c. a month.

The NEWS is delivered by newsdealers and carriers in all towns in Northern New Jersey and all along the Jersey coast, at 10 cents a week for the evening paper and 3 cents a copy for the Sunday edition.

Circulation of the NEWS Over 50,000 a Day.

New York City.—Shirt waists made with wide box pleats at the centre and with tucks running from the shoulders make notable features of the latest styles, and are exceedingly becoming. The very attractive May Manton model shown is made of pongee stitched with corticelli silk in self color, and worn with stock and cuffs of ecru lace bound with brown velvet, but the design suits all the season's silks, wools, linen and cotton fabrics equally well. Plain collar and cuffs can be substituted for the lace when the material requires such treatment and the lining can be used or omitted at will. The arrangement of tucks is peculiarly satisfactory, as the shorter groups provide fulness and soft folds over the bust. The plain back is seen in the greater number of new models and always is becoming.

WOMAN'S SHIRT WAIST.

The fitted lining extends to the waist line only and is closed at the centre front, but separately from the outside. The waist itself consists of the back and fronts, both of which are arranged in gathers at the waist line. The back is drawn down smoothly, but the fronts blouse slightly over the belt. At the centre is the regulation box pleat through which the closing is made. The sleeves are in bishop style with straight cuffs. The stock is novel and attractive.

The quantity of material required for medium size is three and three-quarter yards twenty-one inches wide, three and three-quarter yards thirty-two inches wide or two yards forty-four inches wide, with one-eighth yard of all-over for stock and

FASHIONABLE BLOUSE WAIST AND THREE-PIECE SKIRT

cuffs.

New Finery For the Fair.

There never was a time when so many evening dresses suitable for restaurant feasting and resort wear were to be seen, and even bought ready made. White broadcloth is so far the smartest thing, though velvet, lace and more or less spangled fabrics have played a conspicuous part. From this on canvas, etamine, voile, barege, nun's veiling, grenadine and lace will be more in evidence. And lace and handwork will be most favored as trimmings. Tiny tucks, ajour stitchings and any amount of embroidery, all these go to make the success of these lovely dresses. Add to these lace, any amount of it, and there you are. Such dresses are high at the neck, with or without a stock, though the sleeves and yoke are often transparent.

Fringe has neither become a craze nor dropped out of sight, as is usually the case. Fine deep chenille fringe outlining a very shallow shaped yoke is becoming to very good figures.

Simple looking, but far from cheap or easy to make, is a gown copied from one Lady Sybil Primrose wore at the coming-of-age ball Lord Rosebery recently gave his son. It is of cream-white accordioned chiffon, the skirt in sun-ray effect, bordered with ruche-like frillings and falling from a perfectly fitting yoke of the loveliest duchesse lace. Over the finely-pleated blouse is a bolero of the lace, which comes down to the skirt yoke at the centre front. It covers the front of the low, square-cut bodice entirely. The snug elbow sleeves are also of the lace, ending in a small flare at the elbow. A large chou of white silk ribbon is at the back of a gracefully draped girdle.

French Waists.

White cloth gowns are very smart, and for the moment what is known as champagne-colored cloth, somewhat darker than ivory white, is the favorite color, trimmed with lace and embroidery of the same color or with a touch of pale blue to make it more becoming.

There is also a return to the fad for black, and there are dozens of smart black gowns with a round or pointed lace yoke and high stock collar all in one, and with elbow sleeves of the black finished with big puffed undersleeves of lace.

The separate waist, that most useful and practical garment which is so often prophesied to be going out of fashion, and which each succeeding season takes a new lease of life, appears in an endless variety of designs. It is once again the most noticeable of all the new styles. Quite apparent is the shirt waist influence upon the waists. These, while quite too elaborate to be rightly called shirt waists, are like them in being made without lining or bones, and with a certain simplicity of pattern. All white materials are fashionable again, and especially the wash materials that even now are to be had in such fascinating patterns with open-work and embroidery, lines of lace insertion, or lace medallions all woven with the fabric. These are more expensive, and consequently thought smarter, with the lace or embroidery of the finest hand work. As a rule, the new waists are made to fasten in the back, all the more elaborate ones being finished in that style. The lace is in bands across the chests or in long lines. The sleeves are charming, with the fulness well below the elbow, but gathered into a band of lace or embroidery at the wrist, and large enough to allow of a little fulness at the top of the sleeve.—Harper's Bazar.

PLEATED SHIRT WAIST.

SCIENCE & MECHANICS

The United States commercial agent at Vladivostock states in a recent report that a German engineer has found new naptha ground on the eastern part of Sakhalin Island, and also a large lake filled with dry naphtha. This, he says, would be excellent material for preparing asphalt. This engineer thinks the prospects for naphtha promise to be richer than those of Baku.

The "navipendulum" is the name given to a recently invented instrument, the object of which is to enable naval architects to study the rolling of a ship on the waves. The instrument consists of two parts—a plate to which is imparted a motion corresponding to that of the surface of a wave, and a pendulum of peculiar shape, which rolls on the plate in the same manner that a ship rolls on water. An ingenious arrangement permits the pendulum to represent vessels of different size and shape.

From Canton, China, comes the announcement of United States Consul McWade that an American physician, Dr. Adolf Razlag, has discovered and demonstrated by experiment a cure for the hitherto incurable disease of leprosy. This cure receives the endorsement of Consul McWade, who declares that he has personally followed the treatment as administered to four patients, and has seen three return to their business perfectly cured. The foundation of the discovery is in baths. Sun baths, sand baths, warm and cold fresh water baths and salt water baths, together with medicated baths, are the main features of the remedy. The medicated baths include a wide range of drugs and chemicals used in various stages.

Both in France and Germany wagons and omnibuses run by electric trolley wire are now in use in at least two places, at Konigstein, Germany, and between Fontainebleau and Samois, France. The plan differs from that of ordinary trolley cars mainly in the absence of rails carrying the wheels of the vehicles. The wagons can be run over a street pavement or a country road, and can turn out to a lateral distance of about ten feet in order to pass other vehicles. In the French system the wagons are towed along by a self-propelled motor trolley running upon the wires alongside the road. In the German system trains composed of several cars or wagons can be used, the steering being effected with the front wheels of the leading car.

The whorls of hair on the coats of horses and other animals, says Dr. Walter Kidd, of the Zoological Society of London, may be called animal pedometers, because they register the locomotive activities of the animals on whose bodies they are found. The best example and the greatest number of these hairy whorls and crests are found on the domestic horse. A notable instance is the graceful feathering that extends along the hollow of the flank, dividing the trunk of the animal from the hind quarters. There are also crests and whorls on the horse's chest and other parts of its body. A study of the action of the underlying muscles explains the origin of these peculiarities in the lay of the hair, and furnishes the justification for calling them pedometers, although the analogy is, of course, merely superficial.

A Scheme to Defraud Farmers.

A lawyer whose office is not far from the City Hall is the leading spirit in a scheme which, doubtless, defrauds many farmers out of sums varying from $2 to $5. He works with a publication which circulates among the farmers. If an up-State man once subscribes, the paper continues to come even after notice has been sent to have it discontinued. Then the paper sends a bill for a year's subscription, and naturally the farmer refuses to pay.

Then the lawyer comes in. His letter-head bears the announcement that a collection agency is the sender and notifies the farmer that unless the subscription is paid a suit will be started and an example made of the debtor. Instead of beginning his notification, which is printed in imitation of typewriting, with the ordinary "Dear Sir," the lawyer writes at the top "The Blank Weekly vs. John Jones," and the tone of the circular is such that an ignorant man might be frightened into payment. Reputable publishers say that they know of the man, and that he never sues. It's just an attempt at blackmail, they declare. — New York Sun.

Historic Telegram.

T[illegible] Charles Foster, former Secretary [illegible] Treasury and former Gover[illegible]io, was a visitor at the capital, [illegible] a heretofore unpublished story [illegible] Minneapolis convention of 1[illegible] renominated Benjamin Harris[illegible] the Presidency, and of the late [illegible] McKinley's part in that conv[illegible].

Mr. Foster, [illegible] other members of General Harri[illegible]net, was at the White House [illegible] returns from the convention. [illegible]ally was anxious that Ohio s[illegible] her votes in the convention [illegible]arrison, and was much concer[illegible] when a telegram came announ[illegible] that "Ohio casts one vote for Ha[illegible] and forty-five for McKinley, who [illegible] chairman of the Ohio delegation:

"Please send me name [illegible] delegate who voted for Gene[illegible]arrison. I wish to wire him congra[illegible]"

The answer soon came b[illegible]ed by McKinley himself:

"The Ohio delegate who [illegible] General Harrison was William [illegible]ley, Jr."—Washington Post.

DAN GROS REST — Loco.

"Pe-ru-na is an Excellent Remedy---I am as Well

HON. DAN. A. GROSVENOR, OF THE FAMOUS OHIO FAMILY.

Hon. Dan. A. Grosvenor, Deputy Auditor for the War Department, in a letter written from Washington, D. C., says:

"Allow me to express my gratitude to you for the benefit derived from one bottle of Peruna. One week has brought wonderful changes and I am now as well as ever. Besides being one of the very best spring tonics it is an excellent catarrh remedy."—DAN. A. GROSVENOR.

In a recent letter he says:

"I consider Peruna really more meritorious than I did when I wrote you last. I receive numerous letters from acquaintances all over the country asking me if my certificate is genuine. I invariably answer yes."—Dan. A. Grosvenor.

A County Commissioner's Letter.

Hon. John Williams, County Commissioner, of 517 West Second street, Duluth, Minn., says the following in regard to Peruna:

"As a remedy for catarrh I can cheerfully recommend Peruna. I know what it is to suffer from that terrible disease and I feel that it is my duty to speak a good word for the tonic that brought me immediate relief. Peruna cured me of a bad case of catarrh, and I know it will cure any other sufferer from that disease."—John Williams.

A Congressman's Letter.

Hon. H. W. Ogden, Congressman from Louisiana, in a letter written at Washington, D. C., says the following of Peruna, the national catarrh remedy:

"I can cheerfully recommend your valuable remedy, Peruna, to anyone who is suffering with catarrh, and who is in need of a permanent and effective cure."—H. Bowen.

Mr. Fred. D. Scott, Larue, Ohio, Right Guard of Hiram Football Team, writes:

"As a specific for lung trouble I place Peruna at the head. I have used it myself for colds and catarrh of the bowels, and it is a splendid remedy. It restores vitality, increases bodily strength and makes a sick person well in a short time. I give Peruna my hearty indorsement."—Fred. D. Scott.

Gen. Ira C. Abbott, 606 M street, N. W., Washington, D. C., writes:

"I am fully convinced that your remedy is an excellent tonic. Many of my friends have used it with the most beneficial results for coughs, colds and catarrhal trouble."—Ira C. Abbott.

Mrs. Elmer Fleming, orator of Reservoir Council No. 168, Northwestern Legion of Honor, of Minneapolis, Minn., writes from 2535 Polk street, N. E.:

"I have been troubled all my life with catarrh in my head. I took Peruna for about three months, and now think I am permanently cured. I believe that for catarrh in all its forms Peruna is the medicine of the age. It cures when all other remedies fail. I can heartily recommend Peruna as a catarrh remedy."—Mrs. Elmer Fleming.

Mrs. Elmer Fleming, Minneapolis, Minn.

Treat Catarrh in Spring.

The spring is the time to treat catarrh. Cold, wet winter weather often retards a cure of catarrh. If a course of Peruna is taken during the early spring months the cure will be prompt and permanent. There can be no failures if Peruna is taken intelligently during the favorable weather of spring.

As a systemic catarrh remedy Peruna eradicates catarrh from the system wherever it may be located. It cures catarrh of the stomach or bowels with the same certainty as catarrh of the head.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case, and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio.

GOOD ROADS

"Deliver.

The Funny Side of Life.

A Paradoxical Affair.

When I am riding on the train,
In ecstasy I roar,
To think that I am going where
I've never been before:
But when I reach my station just
An hour late, I find
I've never been before
For years.—Washington Star.

A Congressman's Letter.

Congressman H. Bowen, Ruskin, Tazewell County, Va., writes:

"I can cheerfully recommend your valuable remedy, Peruna, to anyone who is suffering with catarrh, and who is in need of a permanent and effective cure."—H. Bowen.

LIVER TONIC
Cascarets
CANDY CATHARTIC
BEST FOR THE BOWELS
10c. 25c. 50c.
ALL DRUGGISTS
NEVER SOLD IN BULK

CURE all bowel troubles, appendicitis, biliousness, bad breath, bad blood, wind on the stomach, bloated bowels, foul mouth, headache, indigestion, pimples, pains after eating, liver trouble, sallow complexion and dizziness. When your bowels don't move regularly you are getting sick. Constipation kills more people than all other diseases together. It is a starter for the chronic ailments and long years of suffering that come afterwards. No matter what ails you, start taking CASCARETS to-day, for you will never get well and be well all the time until you put your bowels right. Take our advice; start with CASCARETS to-day, under an absolute guarantee to cure or money refunded. 488

GUARANTEED TO CURE: Five years ago the first box of CASCARETS was sold. Now it is over six million boxes a year, greater than any similar medicine in the world. This is absolute proof of great merit, and our best testimonial. We have faith and sell CASCARETS absolutely guaranteed to cure or money refunded. Go buy to-day, two 50c boxes, give them a fair, honest trial, as per simple directions, and if you are not satisfied, after using one 50c box, return the unused 50c box and the empty box to us by mail, or the druggist from whom you purchased it, and get your money back for both boxes. Take our advice—no matter what ails you—start to-day. Health will quickly follow and you will bless the day you first started the use of CASCARETS. Book free by mail. Address:

STERLING REMEDY CO., NEW YORK or CHICAGO

Spoiled His Case.

The motorman was buried in thought. He had forgotten which turn to take at the end of the street. An old gentleman tried to cross in front of the car.

The motorman suddenly emerged from thought. He helped to lift up the car so that the old gentleman could be extricated from his little difficulty.

Willing hands placed him in the ambulance. Various parts of his anatomy were then tenderly laid beside him. The car sped on.

In due course of time the case came to trial. The old gentleman wanted damages. The result seemed to be a foregone conclusion. The injured man already had arranged how he should spend the money he was going to receive, when he did a very foolish thing. He mentioned that he no longer had the pesky rheumatism in his right arm, for the simple reason that he had no right arm since the accident.

What followed? You can easily guess. The motorist put in a counter claim for services rendered. A rheumatic jury was empanelled. The defendant proved his case out of the claimant's own mouth. He received a judgment in his favor and left the court without a stain upon his character.—New York News.

Talks to Thousands.

An advertiser explains in this way his confidence in newspaper advertising: "If I could stand 10,000 men in a row and talk to each in turn, I could make sales to a large proportion. When I advertise in a newspaper of large circulation I address many more than 10,000 by simply telling my story once. I get better results than if I should talk in turn to each of the 10,000."

I do not believe Piso's Cure for Consumption has an equal for coughs and colds.—JOHN F. BOYER, Trinity Springs, Ind., Feb. 15, 1900.

Some people run into debt and then complain that they were pushed in.

PUTNAM FADELESS DYES color more goods, per package, than others.

The man who is everybody's friend is generally his worst enemy.

Suspicious.

When you begin to talk about the moon an experienced woman always gets suspicious of your intentions.—New York Press.

But one-fifth the population and one-eleventh of the area of Turkey is in Europe.

Catarrh Cannot Be Cured

With local applications, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh Cure is not a quack medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years, and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing catarrh. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Props., Toledo, O.
Sold by druggists, price, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

The worst thing about being good-natured is that you are apt to be imposed upon.

This Will Interest Mothers.

Mother Gray's Sweet Powders for Children, used by Mother Gray, a nurse in Children's Home, New York, cure Constipation, Feverishness, Teething Disorders, Stomach Troubles and Destroy Worms; 30,000 testimonials of cures. All druggists, 25c. Sample FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

Bad luck generally follows in the wake of bad habits.

FITS permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free Dr. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

A married man always resents advice from a bachelor.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, soften the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle

Some people are so polite that it seems as though they want to borrow money.

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY; gives quick relief and cures worst cases. Book of testimonials and 10 days' treatment Free. Dr. H. H. GREEN'S SONS, Box B, Atlanta, Ga.

25 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

$3.00 W. L. DOUGLAS SHOES $3.50
UNION MADE
W. L. Douglas makes and sells more men's Goodyear Welt (Hand-Sewed Process) shoes than any other manufacturer in the world.
$25,000 REWARD
will be paid to anyone who can disprove this statement.

Because W. L. Douglas is the largest manufacturer he can buy cheaper and produce his shoes at a lower cost than other concerns, which enables him to sell shoes for $3.50 and $3.00 equal in every way to those sold elsewhere for $4 and $5.00.
The Douglas secret process of tanning the bottom soles produces absolutely pure leather; more flexible and will wear longer than any other tan sole in the world.
The sales have more than doubled the past four years, which proves its superiority. Why not give W. L. Douglas shoes a trial and save money.
Notice Increase in Business: 1899 Sales: $2,263,893.21; 1902 Sales: $3,024,240.00
A gain of $8,820,450.79 in Four Years.
W. L. DOUGLAS $4.00 GILT EDGE LINE, Worth $6.00 Compared with Other Makes.
The best imported and American leathers, Heyl's Patent Calf, Enamel, Box Calf, Calf, Vici Kid, Corona Colt, and National Kangaroo. Fast Color Eyelets.
Caution: The genuine have W. L. DOUGLAS name and price stamped on bottom.
Shoes by mail, 25c. extra. Illus. Catalog free.
W. L. DOUGLAS, BROCKTON, MASS.

210 Kinds for 16c.
It is a fact that Salzer's seeds are found in more gardens and on more farms than any other in America. There is a reason for this. We own and operate over 5000 acres for the production of our choice seeds. In order to induce you to try them we make the following unprecedented offer:

For 16 Cents Postpaid
25 sorts wonderful onions,
25 sorts elegant cabbages,
12 sorts magnificent carrots,
25 peerless lettuce varieties,
25 rare luscious radish,
20 splendid beet sorts,
75 gloriously beautiful flower seeds,
In all 210 kinds positively furnishing bushels of charming flowers and lots and lots of choice vegetables, together with our great catalogue telling all about Macaroni Wheat, Billion Dollar Grass, Teosinte, Bromus, Spelta, etc., all for only 16c. in stamps and this notice.
Onion seed at but 60c. a pound.
JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO., La Crosse, Wis.

Happy Pills
CURES MALARIA, CHILLS & FEVERS
35c Johnson's

Tired Out

"I was very poorly and could hardly get about the house. I was tired out all the time. Then I tried Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and it only took two bottles to make me feel perfectly well."—Mrs. N. S. Swinney, Princeton, Mo.

Tired when you go to bed, tired when you get up, tired all the time—then who Why? Your blood

The executive committee of the State Home has been chosen as a special committee by the board of trustees of the State Home for Girls to inquire into the causes of the latest troubles there and the charges of ill-treatment and mismanagement brought against Mrs. Myrtle B Eyler, the superintendent. Five girls who escaped from the institution recently told of severe methods of punishment alleged to be practised.

The storage of coal at the Lehigh Valley plant at South Plainfield, the largest plant in the country, with a capacity of 32,000 tons, was begun Monday. Work at these yards has been practically at a standstill ever since the coal strike began, the yards at Perth Amboy, which have a capacity of nearly 15,000 tons less, being first stocked. The cost of handling has been reduced by machinery from nearly $1 a ton to less than ten cents a ton.

The breaking in two of a flat bottomed ferryboat on the Delaware River at Raubsville, a few miles below Phillipsburg Tuesday, caused the drowning of one man and three horses. Two other men and a horse had narrow escapes. The boat is a flat one of the old style. Nathaniel Bougher and Elmer Krietz, each had a double team. Bougher and three horses were drowned. Krietz and the ferryman, William Lanz, were carried a mile down the stream, but were finally rescued. The fourth horse broke loose and swam ashore.

Rhey Thompson, the ten-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Thompson, of West Sixth street, Bayonne, who ran away several weeks ago, is safe at home. The boy was found on Park Row, New York, Saturday afternoon, by his father. The boy ran away with idea of making a fortune in New York. He had but little money with him, but, although the New York police were called into the search for him he eluded them until his father surprised him Saturday. The boy said he

[illegible]

Historic Bell to be Recast.

After 140 years of continuous service, says the Elizabeth Journal, the bell which has served to call the congregation of the First Presbyterian Church in Morristown to service during that long period has become disabled and sent to the Neely Bell Company of Troy, N. Y., to be recast.

The history of the bell is a traditional one, and dates back 12 years previous to the revolution. It was presented to the congregation here by the king of Great Britain, add has on it the impress of the British crown and the name of the makers, "Lister & Peck, of London, fecit."

Francis L. Whitehead, the present sexton of the church, has rung the bell since 1865, but its surroundings are different than they were when he was first employed. In the old days its position was among huge oaken beams, hoary with age, and cedar shingles riven out by hand. Now all is brick, iron stone and marble, and the oldest members of the church aver that the silvery tones are even affected by the modern change. Mr. Whitehead's predecessor rang it for 23 years, and during his incumbency the bell was cracked and had to be recast.

Mr. Whitehead is an Elizabeth man, and is a brother of William Whitehead, sexton of St. John's Church.

Before the accident it was one of the sweetest sounding bells in this vicinity, but after it was returned from the foundry the sound had changed to a sharp ring. It is the intention of the trustees to have the bell recast again, and at the same time have more silver placed in it, to give it the sweet sound that it once possessed.

During the 140 years that the bell has been used there have been only five sextons of the church. The first was Nathan Howell, and following him William Cherry, Moses Cherry, Sevalar Mulford and Mr. Whitehead.

If You Want

If you want posters,
If you want bill heads,
If you want envelopes,
If you want statements,
If you want note heads,
If you want show cards,
If you want letter heads,
If you want calling cards,
If you want business cards,
If you want invitation cards,
If you want business circulars,

If you want job printing of any description done in a satisfactory manner, you can have your wants gratified by calling on THE REVIEW, 39 Somerset stree North Plainfield, and leaving your orders or if preferable, use the telephone and our representative will call on you.

Butte's Great Wealth.

More wealth is produced in the small area of Butte City every year than in some whole States. The revenue from the mines—some $55,000,000—is equal to the income of the Government of Holland. The recent great progress in every department of electrical development has been made possible in large degree by the energy of these men. [illegible] M. Butte. For the city and its environs now produce a quarter of the [illegible] nd to Henry entire product of copper, [illegible] fifths that of the Vulture single group of [illegible] the city—th[illegible]

A Pack of Cards.

The ordinary playing cards of today are derived from a stick game supposed to have originated in this country. Fifty small sticks are a pack. The "game" was originally for the player to divide the sticks rapidly with his two hands, the opponent guessing which hand held the larger number.

Owners of sticks spent rainy days in carving them. The Asiatics borrowed the game and carved more elaborate counters out of ivory. Those with different carvings grew to have different values. Arranging them in groups of fours made it necessary to add two to the original number. Then thin slabs of ivory began to be used.

For centuries after this all playing cards were hand painted, at first on ivory or metal, afterward on cardboard. The pictures, at first legendary heroes and ladies, gradually became the fixed, wood faced caricatures we now know, and these, coming back to America in their westward journey around the world, find our Pacific coast Indians still juggling the same kind of sticks their forefathers used.—New York World.

The Word "Starvation."

The word "starvation" was introduced into the English language by its coiner, Henry Dundas, afterward Viscount Melville. It was originally used by him in a speech in parliament on the American debate in 1775 and was immediately caught up and applied to himself in a political nickname, so that he was known thenceforward as "Starvation" Dundas."

"I shall not," such was his declaration, "wait for the advent of starvation from Edinburgh to settle my judgment."

Before the time of Dundas "starve," "starving," "starved" and "starveling" were in use, but hunger or famine represented the state of starvation.

Although this word has now an established place in our vocabulary, it was at first vigorously opposed by many, and on just grounds, as of hybrid formation. The root "starve" is old English, while the ending, "ation," is Latin. It does not appear in any English dictionaries until the year 1809.

Deep Sea Fish.

Great forests of seaweeds cover the bottom of the ocean and reach from the greatest depths to the surface. In [illegible] urchins, shells, crustaceans, starfish, turtles and millions of other living things of all kinds find their food in the equally varied plant life of the deep sea.

A curious circumstance connected with deep sea fish is that none of these has ever been brought up alive. Recent deep sea explorations reveal the fact that the ocean still contains immeasurable treasures which await development and utilization by human inventiveness. The most fertile acre of cultivated land is a sterile desert compared with one acre of the surface of the deep sea bottom.

Wet Shoes.

The usual—and the wrong way—of treating wet boots is to take them off and put them on the fender or the radiator to dry. This method spoils the boots. Too much heat cracks and hardens leather.

Another wrong way is to stand them on their soles anywhere to dry.

The proper way is to place the boots, soles upward, near enough to the fire to dry slowly and properly, but not to steam during the drying.

The soles should always be turned upward, even when the boots are only a little wet, for this way enables the air to reach the wettest part of the leather first.—American Queen.

The Colossus of Rhodes.

The Colossus of Rhodes, a bronze statue, was 105 feet high. It was made by Chares, who, aided by an army of workmen, consumed twelve years in its construction. It remained in position in the harbor of Rhodes for sixty-six years and was thrown down by an earthquake B. C. 224. It lay on the ground 894 years and was sold to a Jew for old metal. He carried away 900 camel loads, or about 720,000 pounds, of bronze.

A Transposition.

Margaret—No, you cannot stay, love. Your mother says it is absolutely necessary for you to come home.

Elizabeth—Oh, dear! I sometimes think that mother is the inventor of necessity instead of necessity being the mother of invention.—Kansas City Journal.

The Traveler's Ready Answer.

Mrs. Z.—Listen, George. The baby is saying "Oo-goo-ja-bo-oo-go." What does it remind you of?

Mr. Z.—H'm! Reminds me of a brakeman calling out stations.—Philadelphia Record.

Retentive.

Wantanno—What a memory you have! Did you ever forget anything in all your life?

Duzno (after profound thought)—Not that I can remember.—Baltimore American.

The average coffee tree in Honduras produces half a pound of beans.

Wo[illegible]

GETTING OVER IT!

Colds are easy to take but hard to cure.

A cold taken now may annoy you all winter unless properly treated.

A bottle of White Pine Balsam or Nagle's Tar and Wild Cherry taken now will relieve your cold at once and cure in a day or so.

Better keep a bottle of this remedy at hand always.

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For sale by—
American Cycle Mfg. Company,
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To CONSUMPTIVES
The undersigned having been restored to health by simple means, after suffering for several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease CONSUMPTION, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To those who desire it, he will cheerfully send (free of charge) a copy of the prescription used, which they will find a sure cure for CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, CATARRH, BRONCHITIS and all throat and lung MALADIES. He hopes all sufferers will try his remedy, as it is invaluable. Those desiring the prescription, which will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing, will please address.
Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON, Brooklyn, N.Y.

A small, but very useful booklet of reference is now offered to the adult citizens of Plainfield. It will be found helpful to all those of both sexes who may feel a desire to improve their present attainments in the correct use of language in speaking and writing, and some of its philosophy. Price 15 cents and $1.50 a dozen. N. B. This is not a common opportunity. Sold by all stationers, Dr. Charles Lancaster.

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10c. cake, 3 for 25c.
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Of course they do. It is their way of learning and it is your duty to answer. You may need a dictionary to aid you. It won't answer every question, but there are thousands to which it will give you true, clear and definite answers, not about words only, but about things, the sun, machinery, men, places, stories and the like. Then, too, the children can find their own answers. Some of our greatest men have ascribed their power to study of the dictionary.
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Remember, this offer holds good only until May 10, 1903, after that date the price will be raised.

MADE FAMOUS BY DICKENS.

Old Curiosity Shop, London.

WORN IN BIBLICAL TIMES

A Royal Ring Which Is Nearly 5000 Years Old.

Noteworthy is a find that has recently been made by Professor Petrie while exploring tombs of the kings of the twelfth dynasty of Egypt. This wonderful relic is the royal signet ring of

OLDEST OF ROYAL RINGS.

Usertesen I., who reigned nearly 5000 years ago, making it the oldest royal ring in the world. Its owner and wearer founded the great university of Heliopolis, mentioned in the Bible.

It was here that Moses learned all the wisdom of the Egyptians. The mummy of the king has not yet been discovered, but the recovery of this ring, it is thought, will lead to the discovery of his tomb.

The ring was authentically proved to belong to the king by the royal inscriptions on the same. It is of pure, solid gold, weighing 678 grains, and is engraved with the king's titles. It is as fresh as when it came from the royal goldsmith fifty centuries ago.

The first royal inscription at the top refers to the union of upper and lower Egypt, the water plant typifying the River Nile and its banks, while the bee is the emblem of the cultivated delta. The second title refers to the king's position as representative of the deity upon earth, "Son of the Sun," the goose being symbol for son, and the circle representing the sun; the lower framed inscriptions bear his royal name and title.

A Remarkable Cooking Apparatus.

That it may be possible to cook without fire is shown by the following physical experiment. A metallic tube filled with water is placed upon an ordinary rotary machine, put into motion by a hand lever. The tube is to be closed by a cork. As one turns the handwheel, a small wheel, connected with the former by means of a little belt, rotates simultaneously; the tube is fastened to this small wheel. In diminishing the rapid rotation of the tube by putting a wooden clamp around it so that the two sides of the clamp cause a constant friction upon the tube, the latter grows hot and reacts naturally upon the water contained

WATER BOILED WITHOUT FIRE.

therein until it begins to boil and finally throws out the cork. In this way boiling water is obtained which may be used for any purpose.

Precious Days.

Two anniversaries that a man always observes with solemnity are his wedding day and the day his rich uncle died without leaving him anything.—New York Press.

The things we do best are often the things that are not worth doing.

WHERE THE PILGRIM FATHERS LANDED FROM THE MAYFLOWER.

PLYMOUTH ROCK, PLY

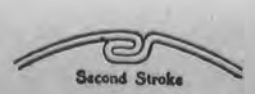
AUTOMATIC CAN-MAKING.

Machinery For the Purpose Is a Marvel of Ingenuity.

In the manufacture of sheet metal ware in which to pack various articles, including foods, oils and chemicals, the most ingenious machinery is used, which turns out the articles in great

First Stroke

Second Stroke
Outside Seam.

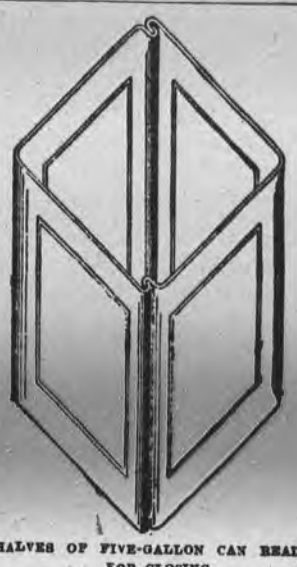


Second Stroke
Inside Seam

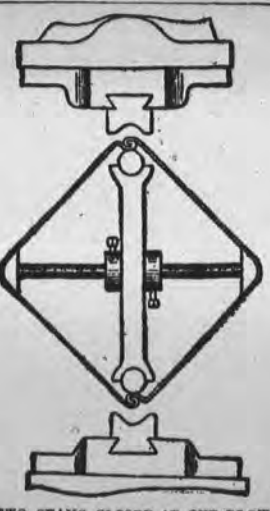
THE STAGES OF MAKING A SEAM.

quantities and at small cost. The machinery is very largely automatic, and but little skill is required of the attendant. In one of the accompanying cuts the successive operations of seaming are shown, which is done by two mechanical operations. This is the simplest form of the work, and there are a number of more complicated processes which are done also mechanically in the manufacture of articles for kitchen and household use, such as tea kettles, coffee pots and similar utensils.

It is now the custom to put up illuminating oil in five gallon cans, for shipment abroad, and as these cans are not returned for refilling it is essential that



HALVES OF FIVE-GALLON CAN READY FOR CLOSING.

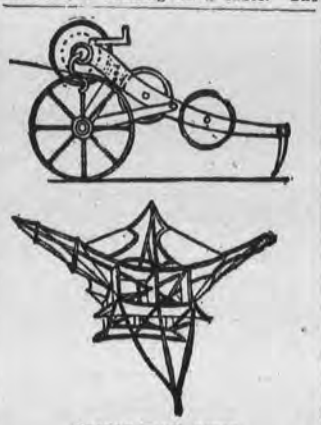


TWO SEAMS CLOSED AT ONE BLOW.

they should be made very cheaply. The cans are practically square, the sides consisting of two pieces, the joints being along opposite edges. These edges are locked together by separate operations, but both seams are made tight at once in a press by the arrangement shown.

Observation Kites.

This English invention relates to an observation kite system in which a cable is kite supported, a controlled-observation kite running on a cable. The



OBSERVATION KITES.

cable winch is controlled, for paying out, by a strap brake that may normally be held in contact with a brake

EXERCISE : : INSTEAD OF REST

The Frenkel System of Treating Locomotor Ataxia.

The new method of treating locomotor ataxia, advocated by Dr. H. S. Frenkel, of Heiden, Switzerland, and which is attracting the attention of the medical fraternity, is contrary to the usual procedure of giving the patient rest, working in exactly the opposite direction, says the New York Herald. The fault in the sufferer from locomotor ataxia is lack of co-ordination, failure to properly control the members of the body from the central organ, the brain. Now this being the case, Dr. Frenkel argues that rest only increases the lack of control, which is not absolute to begin with, and the proper way to overcome this gradual loss of power is to increase the power artificially.

The system is a series of exercises devised for the purpose of restoring the power of co-ordination. It is possible after the patient has had the training of an expert physician to continue the exercises at home, with the aid of a nurse or a faithful wife. He may use one room in his home as an

WALKING IN FOOTSTEPS AS A CURE FOR LOCOMOTOR ATAXIA.

exercise room, in which all of the simple apparatus is kept. The floor is to be marked with a line nine and a half inches wide, on which he is to walk. The guide afforded by the line serves to re-establish the power of guiding his steps in a straight line. If he then practices upon the narrower line it helps him further to retain his balance.

On account of the peculiarities of the affliction many scientists believe that not only certain nerves, but also certain centres of the brain are affected, and it is to restore these to activity that the exercises devised by Dr. Frenkel have been arranged. Besides those of walking on level ground and up and down stairs, other exercises in rising

PEG BOARD PRACTICE FOR LOCOMOTOR ATAXIA.

from a chair and sitting down and similar common acts of every day life are practiced constantly.

In addition thereto a number of exercises while in a reclining position are prescribed. Most of these consist in movements of the lower limbs, by which the activity of the muscles and their control are preserved. Most of them require no mechanical aids, but all must be done under supervision, so that the patient does not practice wrong. In one or two cases the doctor has devised a moving frame on which the patient practices to regain the elasticity of certain leg muscles.

An Arch-Like Cactus.

Here is a typical specimen of the so-called "Jumping Yucca" of the Arizona Desert. This plant forms a span which a horse or wagon can be sometimes driven under. A variety of these plants are found on this desert, and they are put to a number of uses. Cloth and paper are made from some and alco-

THE JUMPING YUCCA.

holic drinks brewed from others and a poor quality of sugar is derived from other species.

The Tale That is Told.

"Well," said the anecdotist, taking a fresh start, "to make a long story short——"

"Is a sacrifice we can hardly expect of the raconteur," interrupted the man who apparently never attempts to make friends by his affability.—Indianapolis News.

Germany's African Colonies.

The South African colonies and islands owned by Germany have no local legislature or even crown councils. Each is ruled by an autocrat appointed by the Emperor.

creatures
are sav-
mperate

GOOD ROADS

Rural Free Mail Delivery.

THE remarkable growth of the rural free mail delivery system, and the willingness of Congress to appropriate money for extensions faster than the extensions can be made have been surprising even to the most enthusiastic friends of the system. "Why, the thing is spreading like wildfire," remarked a gentleman who had been reading up on the subject. "At this rate rural free mail delivery will be universal in a few years." At first glance this view appears to be correct, but in fact such a view is merely superficial. It takes no great amount of investigation to convince one that the system must meet and overcome some very great obstacles before it can even become general to say nothing of being universal. So far the system has sailed on smooth and open seas with favorable winds. But now it is rapidly approaching a region of rocks and snags and storms.

Dropping the maritime figure and coming back to terra firma the great obstacle to the general spread of the rural free delivery system is the miserable roads of the country. So far the system has only been extended to communities blessed with good roads. Among the many communities demanding the introduction of the system the Postoffice Department has been able to select those which have good roads, either as a result of favorable natural conditions or superior wealth. The less favored communities which have been passed by have consoled themselves with the thought that their turn would come soon. But when these disappointed communities—and their number is increasing very rapidly—find out that they are permanently barred from enjoying the benefits of free delivery on account of the condition of their roads, a cry of indignant opposition will be raised, and it will grow into an angry roar, above which it is doubtful if the friends of free delivery can be heard. When this storm breaks the beneficiaries of the system will be found to be a small minority and the disappointed a large majority of the rural population. Suppose the minority stands on its dignity and says: "What are you going to do about it?" What's to prevent the disappointed majority from wiping out the whole system and thus restoring "equality before the law?" Or suppose the minority says: "Why don't you improve your roads and thus secure the blessings of free mail delivery?" The majority can answer: "We have to overcome greater obstacles, and our means are less. Why not help us to improve our roads through general taxation?" Such a demand as this is almost certain to result from the agitation for rural free delivery of the mails. And what is there unreasonable or unjust about such a demand? The general improvement of the roads of the country is a work too stupendous to be left entirely to the small municipalities. Besides, is it not more deserving of national aid than the building of the railroads and canals and the improvement of rivers and harbors?

A proper distribution of the expenses of general road improvement among the nation, the States and the local communities appears to be the only practical solution of the road problem, and the road problem must be solved if rural free mail delivery is to be made general.

Automobiles and Good Roads.

There is no question that smooth, hard highways would be of immense benefit to farmers and not be merely a convenience for the owners of automobiles and bicycles. It has been shown over and over again that the farmer could draw four times as heavy loads to market with the same span of horses over a properly made road as over the average roads through even, level country. The roads ought to be made and kept in repair from local taxation by the towns and counties through which they run. But co-operation between such neighboring divisions in the matter is more difficult to secure than uniform divorce laws among the States or uniform trust legislation. One long, fine road as an object lesson might be worth even State co-operation for its effect upon other communities. If the automobile can be used to promote interest in that movement it is a good thing, but farmers are not going to vote taxes for roads which would be practically speed courses for these machine wagons, and on which it would be dangerous to drive their family carryalls.—Brooklyn Eagle.

A Permanent Argument.

In addition to the financial reimbursement brought by travel to any locality of good roads, it is an unquestionable fact that the residents profit largely by their own ability to get to and from business centres when other sections are tied up because of the impassability of the highways.

The automobile is here a fixture. It is no longer an experiment, and it is a permanent argument for road improvement. The communities that make the best of new conditions are those that ultimately will profit the most. There is no immediate danger that the automobile will crowd the horse off the road. Both are here to remain indefinitely.

Love a Shining Mark.

Death and envy and all disagreeable things love a shining mark. But whether it is better to shine and suffer or to keep dark and not have to dodge is a problem that doesn't worry many of us.—Philadelphia Telegraph.

The Funny Side of Life.

A Paradoxical Affair.

When I am riding on the train,
In ecstasy I roar,
To think that I am going where
I've never been before:
But when I reach my station just
An hour late, I find
That where I'd never been before
I have arrived behind!
—Baltimore News.

CRUEL PERVERSION.

She—"Do you recall the day we were married?"

He—"I wish to gracious I could!"—Yonkers Statesman.

HIS GOOD TASTE.

She—"Your dog was trying to bite me, sir."

He (touching his hat)—"Yes, madam; he has a sweet tooth."—Yonkers Statesman.

COMPASSION.

"I pity the poor birds that haven't even got a roof under their feet this weather."—New York Sun.

TAX ENOUGH.

She—"What would you think of a tax on bachelors?"

He—"Oh, pshaw! Don't we have to buy wedding presents?"—Detroit Free Press.

CAUTION.

Raising his hand the minister said: "I baptize thee John Henry——"

"Thay," the child interrupted, "hath thith water been boiled?" — Chicago Record-Herald.

REMEMBERED IN TIME.

Carroll—"Oh, by the way, Miss Westcott, there was something I wanted to say to you. Now what was it?"

Ethel—"Can't you think?"

Carroll—"Wait a minute. Oh, yes, I remember now. Will you marry me?"—Sacramento Journal.

SO WAGS THE WORLD.

Crabshaw—"I'm thinking of getting my life insured for $50,000. If anything happened to me that would insure your comfort in the future."

Mrs. Crabshaw—"Indeed it would, my dear. With that much money I'd be sure to capture another husband."—New York Herald.

WINS.

"Ah," she sighed, "the great men are all dead."

"But the beautiful women are not," he answered.

Then she looked soulfully up into his eyes and told him she had said it just to be contrary, and not because she thought it for a moment.—Chicago Record-Herald.

WAITING FOR THE CHANGE.

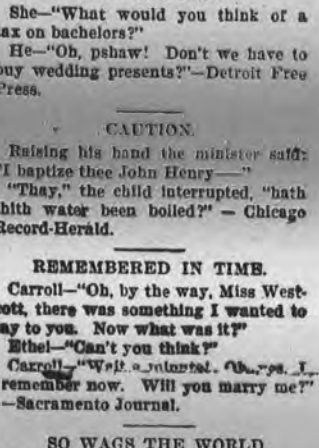
"It was too bad to keep you waiting so long for your change," said the smiling shopgirl, as she counted it out. "I am afraid I have given you a bad quarter—"

"What!" exclaimed Mrs. Tyte-Phist, in alarm.

"——of an hour."

"Oh!" she said, considerably relieved. —Chicago Tribune.

GETTING EVEN.



Doctor's Wife—"Aren't you going to take your instrument case?"

Doctor—"No; the patient is a plumber. I'm going to send back for the instruments and charge him for the time."—New York Journal.

IN A QUANDARY.

"Mary gets so excited when she reads history."

"Does she?"

"I should say she did. She's been reading English history, but she had to stop when she got to the Wars of the Roses."

"Why did she stop."

"She couldn't tell which Rose she preferred to have win." — Cleveland Plain-Dealer.

North Plainfield Weekly Review

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SATURDAY, APRIL 18, 1903.

NO ANNEXATION AT IRVINGTON.

At Irvington, this State, an election has just been held on the question of annexing that borough to the city of Newark, with the result that the Antis won out by a majority of about three to one.

A news item states that former Councilman-at-large W. L. Glorieux was a stanch anti-annexationist, and when the early returns began to foretell the defeat of the annexation scheme, the big fire whistle on his factory heralded the victory through the town. The event was enthusiastically celebrated all over town by the "Antis," and a banquet was enjoyed at Haas's Hotel.

The total vote for annexation was 273; against 614.

While 1903 is an "off" year for politics, it evidently is also an "off" year for annexation, not only in North Plainfield, but at all other places in the State where it has been voted upon.

Newark has wanted for some time to gobble up Irvington, Harrison, Orange, East Orange, South Orange, Belleville, Montclair, and everything else in sight; and at last there was a bill put through the Legislature to have Irvington annexed, provided the people would vote aye. As quickly as possible—only a week or so after the bill was signed by the Governor—a vote was arranged for, and by 614 to 273 the people said "No!" It will be just so when the other municipalities come to vote, although they have thus far staved off legislative bills leading to that point. Irvington sees no need of shouldering Newark's debts and being subject to her politicians, few of whom honor it. And of course the Newark papers don't like it. Just as in Plainfield, they see one side of the question and no other. Able men in the city of Plainfield, some of them among her best business men, have wide-open eyes and do not desire yet to take in North Plainfield and be compelled to expend here more or less city money to give us, for example, sewers such as we do not want, and at a tremendously increased expense to Plainfield over what is now necessary. And just as able men in North Plainfield know that a suburban borough—purely suburban, intended to be so by its founders, not wanting and never expecting to get special business features, such as a post office and banks, when such are already near enough and good enough—is immeasurably better off by having its own local government at the minimum of expense and with all the satisfaction that independence give. Far-sighted men in the borough see this, and are content. Grasping politicians after fatter salaries do not see it. Men who have so called "pride" in a bigger city, for the name it gives, do not see it. But we see it; our people generally see it. Newspapers outside of the borough, and politicians outside of the borough, never will see it; they are too obtuse, and have too many axes to grind. We confide in the common sense of our people, who will see in the vote of Irvington another indication of how a small, well-governed municipality is an improvement on a big city political ring and big city expenditures, every time.

DOES GOLD GROW?

Some reasons for answering this question in the affirmative are given by "Popular Mechanics," which warns the reader, however, that he must not expect to grow gold eagles from dollars. Says the writer:

It has been found that gold nuggets under favorable conditions actually increase in size. Gold is known to have grown on mine timbers which have long been immersed in mine water. In the California State Mining Bureau Museum there is a specimen of a piece of jointed cap and post taken from the Comstock, where it had been under water for years, in which gold has formed in the joints and pores of the wood. Gold is constantly being formed in rocks and veins and placers.

Just what it is that the baby gold formation feeds on to effect its growth is not known: if it were, a new and wonderfully lucrative industry might be born, and all other kinds of farming save the growing of gold might temporarily be abandoned. The formation and growth are due to mechanical and chemical action. As in the case of the animal or vegetable, existing gold has existed in some other state before assuming its present form. Waters which percolate through the earth's crust are said to contain substance from which gold is formed.

Thus gold, like the animal and vegetable, must have water in order to thrive. The gold in the water is deposited when it meets the proper precipitant. The precipitant may be an earth current of electricity, some vegetable growth or chemical in the rocks. It has been claimed that the nuggets found in placers are the formations from the waters that percolate through the gravels, and are not from decomposed quartz, as generally supposed. Those who so contend cite the fact that in the center of nuggets can be often found a small grain of iron sand. This was the nucleus around which the earth current of electricity created or deposited gold from the substance in the waters, just as it is deposited in electroplating. During long ages this influence was at work causing the gold to form around the little grain of iron ore and then grow to become a bright, shining nugget of gold much larger and purer than any ever found in the veins of ore.

THE DISGRACE OF ST. LOUIS.

Through the efforts of one man, a young lawyer, it has been shown that the city of St. Louis has been governed by one of the most corrupt rings of politicians that have existed since the days of Tweed; indeed it may safely be assumed that St. Louis was even worse governed than was New York.

Unaided, almost a stranger, this young man sent to jail men of high standing in the community—bankers, aldermen, assemblymen, state officials. He has compelled others to leave the State, and some have taken refuge in foreign countries.

Bribery and blackmail have been as open as the saloon doors were on Sundays. Public franchises have been sold and the proceeds appropriated by the ring.

Newspapers and magazines have been filled for months past with these degrading and corrupt details so that there is hardly a man in this broad land not conversant with the facts.

Last week the city election was held, and it was a grand opportunity to forever rid the city of its foul blot.

And what was the result? There are, according to count, 122,000 voters in St. Louis. At the election only 64,000 voted, and 41,000 of these were cast for the same old gang! There remained away from the polls 58,000 men.

We are at a loss for words to express our contempt for the voters of St. Louis who have allowed this election to go by default without at least making an effort to clear their beautiful city of the stigma which rests upon it.

Were it possible to enforce a compulsory voting law we would certainly favor it; and with a few more cases of the St. Louis kind, we would favor it any way on general principles.

A NEW MAGAZINE.

The Suburbanite for April has just appeared. It is published by the passenger department of the Central Railroad of New Jersey for "those who are and those who ought to be interested in suburban homes." Among the contents are an article on "Surburban versus City Life," and another by Winthrop E. Scarritt, president of the Automobile Club of New Jersey, on "Jersey, the Auto mobilist's Paradise." Other articles are, "The Suburban Home Garden," "Picturesque Cranford," "A Suburbanite to some Purpose," "Atlantic City at Easter," and "Social Life in the Suburbs."

LOUISIANA PURCHASE EXPOSITION.

The plans for the St. Louis World's Fair are on a scheme of great magnificence. The estimated cost is $30,000,000, with the expectation that the total will reach over $40,000,000 by the time the work is completed. Of this, Missouri has voted $1,000,000 as a preliminary expenditure. The cost of the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia was $8,500,000; of the Paris Exposition at $9,000,000; and the Columbian Exposition at Chicago, $27,250,000. The states are showing much interest in the St. Louis Exposition.

THE FRUIT has not been injured nearly so much by the frost as was at first supposed. Reports from the chief fruit districts in the State indicate but little damage. The probabilities are that the fruit crop in Jersey will be nearly equal to average year.

Spring-time in Washington.

Washington is a typical Spring resort and its bustle is purely social and political. There are gathered in the Capital representatives of every nation and country, and their comings and goings are of no little interest. Then the doings of the Senate and House are features which every tourist delights in following, and these features together with the visits to the numerous public buildings keep one busy all the while one is in Washington. The Royal Blue Line of which the New Jersey is the initial road is going to operate an excursion to Washington on April 27th, and cost of tickets for the 3 days' excursion including all expenses is $12. Train leaves New York at 1 p. m., and arrives Washington at 6.10 p. m. If you want to know about the trip drop a postal to C. M. Burt, General Passenger Agent, New York City, for tour book. Free for the asking.

The Constitution in Practice.

The theory of the constitution is that the three departments of the government—the legislative, the executive, and the judiciary—are independent of one another. In practice, the government is not carried on in harmony with this theory. The system of checks and balances does not operate as its inventors intended. The president was to have had the power of selecting his subordinates; the senate, through the exercise of its power of confirmation, was to prevent the appointment of unworthy men, especially of men who might connive with the president to usurp power. In practice most of the president's subordinates are forced upon him. He usually selects after consultation with a senator, who stands for the whole senate, for he has its power behind him through a custom which has grown to be a rule of conduct, known as the "courtesy of the senate."—Henry Loomis Nelson, in Century.

Uncle Reuben Says:

People orter have de sense to grow old gracefully an' make de best of it, but it somehow happens if de conductor stops a kyar fur an old man to git off he hurts his feelings wuss dan if he had tumbled him into de mud.—Detroit Free Press.

If You Want

If you want posters,
If you want bill heads,
If you want envelopes,
If you want statements,
If you want note heads,
If you want show cards,
If you want letter heads,
If you want calling cards,
If you want business cards,
If you want invitation cards,
If you want business circulars,

If you want job printing of any description done in a satisfactory manner, you can have your wants gratified by calling on THE REVIEW, 39 Somerset stre North Plainfield, and leaving your orders or if preferable, use the telephone and our representative will call on you.

NOTICE.

The final meeting of the Board of Chosen Freeholders will be held at the Court House
ON TUESDAY, MAY 12, 1903,
to settle up the business of the current year. It is requested that all claims be presented to the Clerk on or before May 8.

A. P. SUTPHEN, Clerk.

In accordance with the statutes of New Jersey, the members of the Board of Chosen Freeholders of the County of Somerset will meet
ON WEDNESDAY, MAY 13, 1903,
in the Court House, in Somerville, at 11 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of organization and such other business as may be presented.

April 6, 1903. A. P. SUTPHEN, Clerk.

Notice to Correspondents.

Personals, social gatherings, celebrations, anniversaries of various kinds, reception, etc., will be published in the REVIEW free. All copy must be written plainly, preferably in ink; and names must be clearly written and correctly spelled. write only on one side of the paper. Full information in regard to weddings is always desired, and when requested a reporter will call to secure facts for publication. No attention will be paid to items of news forwarded to this office unless the sender gives his or her name and address. These will not be printed, but it is necessary to have them as a guarantee that the matter is vouched for.

LEGAL NOTICES

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE

U. S. Circuit Court, District of New Jersey } ss

Between

Execution { WILLIAM H. COONROD, Complainant, and MARSHALL C. KELLY, et als, Defendants

By virtue of the above-stated writ of Fieri Facias to me directed, I shall expose for sale at Public Vendue, on Wednesday April 8, 1903 Between the hours of twelve and five o'clock in the afternoon of said day, to wit at 2 o'clock, at the Court House in Somerville, Somerset County, New Jersey, All that tract or parcel of lands and premises situate, lying and being in the borough of North Plainfield, in the County of Somerset and State of New Jersey; and being known and designated as lots numbered 15, 16, 17, and a part of lot numbered 20, in Block B, as the same are laid down on a certain map entitled, "Map of Villa Sites in Washington Park, North Plainfield, N. J., J. R. Dunham, Surveyor", dated May 1, 1872, and which map was filed in the Clerk's office of Somerset County.

Lot No. 15 is thus described: BEGINNING at a point in the centre of Rockview Avenue, distant three hundred and twenty-five feet in a southwesterly direction along the centre of said Avenue from a point in the centre of said Avenue opposite the centre of Sycamore Avenue, and is the corner of lot No Sixteen as laid down on said map: thence along the division line between lots number fifteen and sixteen in a course of south forty-one degrees and twenty-one minutes East two hundred feet and fifteen hundredths of a foot to a point in the line of lot number twenty thence along the line of lot No. twenty in a course of South forty-three degrees and fifty minutes West twenty-six and ninety two one hundredths feet to a point and is a corner of lot number fourteen; thence along the line of lot number fourteen in a course of North fifty-four degrees and fifty minutes West two hundred and one and four one hundredths feet to a point in the centre of the aforesaid Rockview Avenue; thence along the centre of said Rockview Avenue in a course of North thirty-seven degrees and fifty-seven minutes East fifty feet; thence still along the centre of the same in course of North fifty-four degrees and twenty-two minutes East twenty-four and five tenths feet to the point or place of Beginning. Be the said measurements more or less.

Said lots numbered Sixteen seventeen and a part of lot numbered twenty taken together are bound and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the centre of Rockview Avenue distant one hundred and seventy-five feet in a Southwesterly direction along the centre of said Rockview Avenue from a point in the centre of said Avenue opposite the centre of line of Sycamore Avenue and is a corner of lot Number Eighteen, thence along the line of that lot in a course of South eighteen degrees and fifty two minutes East and extending across lot number Twenty two hundred and sixty-two and fifty-eight one hundredths feet more or less to a point in line of lot number twenty-one; thence along line of that lot South seventy-five degrees and thirty minutes West Ninty-nine and five tenths feet more or less to a corner of lot number Twenty-one; thence North twenty degrees and five minutes West along line of lot number fourteen thirty-five feet to a corner of lot number fifteen thence North forty-three degrees and fifty seconds West along line of lot number fifteen twenty-six and ninety-two one hundredths feet to a corner thereof, and also a corner of lot number sixteen; thence North forty-one degrees and twenty-one minutes West along line of lot number fifteen two hundred and fifteen one hundredths feet to a point in the centre of Rockview Avenue; thence along the centre thereof North fifty-four degrees and twenty-two minutes East seventy five feet, thence still along the centre thereof North sixty-nine degrees fifty-eight minutes East seventy-five feet to the place of BEGINNING:

Being the same premises conveyed to the said Ella Booth by Benjamin M. Day and wife by deed dated December 9th 1898, and recorded in the Clerk's office of Somerset County, New Jersey, in Book X-8 of Deeds on pages 390 &c.

Seized as the property Marshall C. Kelly, et als, defendants, taken in execution at the suit of William H. Coonrod, Complainant, and to be sold by

THOMAS J. ALCOTT, United States Marshall, District of New Jersey.
COULT, HOWELL & TENEYCK, Solicitors.

NOTICE OF ORDER TO LIMIT CREDITORS

Somerset County Surrogate's Court.

Estate Of Katharina Kirch, Deceased.

Notice is hereby given, that on the Fifth day of January, A. D. 1903, on the application of the undersigned as Executors of the will of Katharina Kirch, deceased; an order was made by the Surrogate's Court, requiring the creditors of the said Katharina Kirch, deceased, to bring in their debts, demands and claims against the said decedent, under oath or affirmation, and present the same to the subscribers within NINE months from the date of said order; and in default thereof any such creditor should be forever barred of his or her action therefor against the subscribers.

JOHN D. KIRCH, WILLIAM KIRCH, } Executors,
43-52 North Plainfield, N. J.

NOTICE OF ORDER TO LIMIT CREDITORS

Somerset County Surrogate's Court.

ESTATE OF C. A. Girard Lewis, deceased.

Notice is hereby given, that on the FIFTH DAY OF FEBRUARY, A. D. 1903, on the application of the undersigned, as Executors of the will of C. A. Girard Lewis, deceased; an order was made by the Surrogate's Court, requiring the creditors of the said C. A. Girard Lewis, deceased, to bring in their debts, demands and claims against the said decedent, under oath or affirmation, and present the same to the subscriber within NINE months from the date of said order; and in default thereof any such creditor should be forever barred of his or her action therefor against the subscriber.

WILLIAM P. WILLIAMS, CHARLES AUGUSTUS LEWIS } Executors.
Care of JOHN A. MILLER,
716 Prudential Building. Newark, N. J.

Factory for Sale or Rent.

Four-story, 40 x 40, water and steam power. Location, 15 minutes walk from trolley; 30 minutes walk from railroad depot. Suitable for almost any kind of manufactory. I also have a

GOOD FARM FOR SALE.

Consisting of sixty acres, half woodland, half cultivated. Located on high ground; house, ten rooms; barn, granary, [illegible] house, good well, fruit trees, [illegible] Mail boat's ride from [illegible]

[illegible] Plainfield, N. J.

DEALAMAN'S MEAT - MARKET

19 SOMERSET ST. - TELEPHONE 1752

Specials For Two Weeks.

Sirloin Steak, -	14c	Leg Mutton - -	10c
Shoulder Lamb Chops,	10c	California Ham, -	10c
Chuck Steak, -	10c	Breast of Lamb -	04c
3 lbs for - -	25c	Bottom Round Pot Roast	12 and 14c
Breast of Veal, -	10c	Fore Quarter Lamb -	08c
Shoulder Pork, -	12c	Fresh Country Eggs -	28c
Rump Corned Beef,	10c	Rib Roast of Beef	12 & 14c
Shoulder Veal -	14c	Rib Lamb Chops, -	14c
Fresh Ham - -	14c		
Leg Lamb, -	12c		

F. W. DEALAMAN,

PROPRIETOR

J. M. CAHART,

Painter and Decorator,

Dealer in

Wall Paper, Painters' Supplies and Artists' Materials.
A Full Line of Colors in Oil and Japan,
Carriage Colors and Varnishes.

Estimates on all branches of work given on application.
None but the best mechanics employed.

43 Somerset St. Plainfield.

COLEMAN Business COLLEGE. Newark, N. J.

THE LARGEST AND BEST EQUIPped Business School In The State.

DAY AND EVENNG SESSONS

All Business Studies, Shorthand and Typewriting, Telegraphy and a Complete Academic Course.

INDIVIDUAL INSTRUCTION. BEST RESULTS SHORTEST TIME.

Call or write for Catalogue.

Calls for help daily. No graduates out of positions.

4th and 5th Floors, Strauss Building Cor. Academy and Halsey Streets.

One short block rear of Postoffice. NEWARK, N. J.
Tel. 3712. H. COLEMAN, Pres

Should be in Every House!

SHAW'S HARD WATER TOILET SOAP

is no longer an experiment but is already very extensively used Makes a fine lather in the City water. Cleanses quickly, leaving the skin soft and smooth.

10c. cake, 3 for 25c.

Shaw's Pharmacy,

207 W. Front St.,
Plainfield, - New Jersey.

H. DEMOTT,
UNDERTAKER AND EMBALMER
Telephone 248-B. 59 Somerset Street,
[illegible]

GETTING OVER IT!

Colds are easy to take but hard to cure.

A cold taken now may annoy you all winter unless properly treated.

A bottle of White Pine Balsam or Nagle's Tar and Wild Cherry taken now will relieve your cold at once and cure in a day or so.

Better keep a bottle of this remedy at hand always.

NAGLE'S PRESCRIPTION PHARMACY,
W. Front and Grove Sts.,
Tel. 771. Plainfield, N. J.

Gayle Hardware Company.

Sells Hardware and House Furnishings
Garden Seeds and Tools
Lawn Seeds and Fertilizers
Blue Flame Oil Stoves
Ranges and Fittings
Enameled Ware, 3 Kinds,
Razors and Cutlery
Nickel Plated Ware
Rust Proof Tin Ware
Lincoln Water Proof Roofing

COR. FRONT AND PARK AVE

Tel. Call 682.

JOHN C. COOPER
Auctioneer
Warrenville, N. J.
ALL CALLS PROMPTLY ATTENDED

Miss Razzle-dazzle

By BALDWIN SEARS

Copyright, 1902, by the S. S. McClure Company

She was insignificantly small and plain. You could never remember what she looked like long enough to describe her nor forget her long enough to be indifferent as to how she looked.

The others were always arguing about the color of her eyes—eyes that were blue with sympathy, gray with sadness, green with mischief, brown with indifference and black, fire sparkling with anger. John Strange vowed that they were "thunder and lightning color" at that unlucky moment on the pier when he said, with a laugh:

"Miss Dalzell? Razzle-dazzle suits her better. I don't believe she ever had a serious thought. She's just a little feathery, frothy, spangled speck of humanity meant to amuse people. Razzle-dazzle! Why the name's just made for her." And he went off to sit beside Laura Lewiston and be consoled.

Laura laughed with him, of course, and by night the other girl was epitomized in John's idle words. What a name it was! Deliciously daring! Some of the girls—those who had not had cause to fear her—envied it. "You can see that she's rather proud of it," they said as she sang and laughed and danced and flirted and kept herself on the crest of the wave by main force of pride.

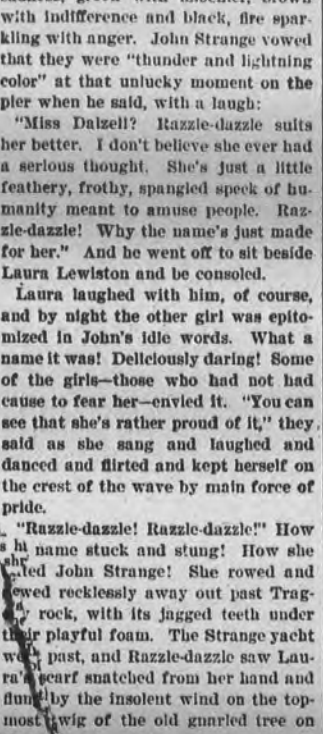
"Razzle-dazzle! Razzle-dazzle!" How Enicurus his name stuck and stung! How she called John Strange! She rowed and rowed recklessly away out past Tragedy rock, with its jagged teeth under their playful foam. The Strange yacht went past, and Razzle-dazzle saw Laura's scarf snatched from her hand and flung by the insolent wind on the topmost twig of the old gnarled tree on the rock.

Razzle-dazzle laughed as she saw it and heard the outcry. There was a spark in her eyes that afternoon as she listened to Laura's plaint that she would not have felt so bad "had it not been a gift, you know."

"But you surely expect to get it back!" exclaimed Razzle-dazzle in great surprise. "Why, any stupid fisher boy would go after it for 5 cents—that is, if nobody else dares." And she looked at John as he sat playing with Laura's glove.

John laughed easily. "I'm afraid that your brave fisher boys will ask a trifle more for the trip to the top of the rock," he said, looking up at Laura.

Razzle-dazzle smiled too. "As I shall expect no reward but the fun of the



WITH A SHOUT OF DISMAY HE PLUNGED HEADLONG OVER THE EDGE.

thing, perhaps Miss Lewiston will allow me to get it for her," she drawled as she tossed her golf ball to the dog.

"It is kind of you," answered Laura sweetly, "but Mr. Strange has promised to get it himself." The blue eyes met the green ones for a moment, then smiled confidently at John.

"I knew you meant to get it," she said when they were alone. "I couldn't resist that little prick at her ladyship's pride."

John kissed her hand in silence. He felt like a fool, however, as he left the hotel alone a little later, went across the fields, stole a boat from a private beach and rowed quickly out of sight across the bay. It was a nasty job on such a day. Though it was low tide, he could see the froth on the bowlders at the foot of the crag. He ran the boat between two rocks and sprang up the path leading to the top of the cliff, where, beckoning out over the water, the red silk scarf fluttered tauntingly.

John laughed as he maneuvered toward it. "It would have been more like Razzle-dazzle to have lost it here, where no one on earth can get it. I don't see how I can." He drew himself farther over the edge, clinging by one hand to a projecting angle of rock as he stretched forward. "I wish that girl had kept still," he added angrily as a gust of wind snatched the loose end of the scarf out of his reach. "There, Miss Razzle-dazzle. I hope you'll be satisfied."

As he uttered the order, clutching the silk, the point to which he had been clinging loosened, and with a shout of dismay he plunged headlong over the edge and fell, slipping, struggling, sliding, to the rocks below.

There was a long silence after the loose stones had ceased falling. Then the wounded man stirred, groaned and fell back. For awhile he lay quiet, striving to think clearly. All at once he started. A rill of cold water slid under him and out again. He had forgotten the tide. With infinite pain he dragged himself to the spot where his boat should have been. Already it had courtesied far beyond his reach. Overhead the gulls were startled by peals of laughter that rang round the craggy island—hysterical laughter and shouting as John, exhausted by desperate efforts to climb above the swift rising tide, signaled vainly to a fishing boat that scudded past before the increasing wind. Then night came, and the wind talked to him.

John was not afraid of death, but there were some things he was sorry for, things he would have changed had he known. He wished he had not been so unkind to little Razzle-dazzle; he hoped Laura would not blame her now; he wished—no, after all, it was better that he had not spoken, better that it had ended as it did. Laura was only amusing herself after all, as he had started to do. She would regret him very little—not enough to spoil her winter. How differently Razzle-dazzle would feel for any one she loved! He smiled, as every one smiled when thinking of her. Gradually his past stood out in perspective, and he understood it. Her dark eyes looked at him, blue and forgiving. "She was the real sort," he said to himself, as if life were all over for her too. He sighed, lifting himself by instinct as high as he could in the rising water. Every wave broke over him now. The foam looked like sea faces come up to stare at him. "I hope little Razzle-dazzle would think this the right sort of courage."

What was that? Had some one called? He stared, listening. Above the plunge and break of water, "John, John!" clear, low, as if in shame of entreating him. Laura, could it be? And yet who else? He listened, in his tense eagerness forgetting to answer, fearful that a motion would dispel the strangely sweet fancy.

"John! O-o-o-o-h, John! Where are you, John?" And Razzle-dazzle's face, eager, passionately searching and stripped of all its scorn, glimmered out of the darkness close at his side.

* * * * * * *

"Don't say you love me because—just because I—I have"— she began in a harsh, gasping sob when he tried to tell her. "If you knew how I had wanted you to die, and then I had to come after you, because—because—oh, you mustn't forgive me! Hate me! I deserve it!"

But John laughed even there. "If I should hate the one who loved me enough to risk her life for mine, what can I give the one who loved me only well enough to risk my life for this bit of silk?"

And the scarf itself was the answer.

Absurdities of Lovers' Language.

Lovers have a language of their own.

"I would I were thy bird," sighs Romeo.

"Sweet, so would I," returns Juliet, "yet I should kill thee with much cherishing."

From the sublime to the ridiculous:

"Plumpetty itty partridge, who does 'oo love?" demands a stricken swain of his inamorata in one of Marion Crawford's novels.

"Zoo!" returns the fat little woman, with a smile which, in the author's graphic words, "went all around her head like the equator on a globe."

This sort of thing is all very well when the bride is a rosy little dumpling of a woman. The worst of it is that engaged couples of every age and of the most unromantic appearance adopt the same style.

"What shall I call you, my dearest own?" asks an Adonis of fifty, gazing with yearning tenderness on his bride.

"Call me Birdie, nothing but Birdie!" chirrups the lady whose weight might turn the scale at 200 pounds, as she nestles lovingly to his side.

And so on ad infinitum, we will not say ad nauseam, till the soul of the unregarded old curmudgeon of a bachelor within hearing turns faint within him.—Exchange.

Gorgeously Colored Toucans.

It is more especially the gaudy coloration of the toucans which renders them most typical in many ways of the habits and manners of the larger fruit eating birds. Flower haunting and fruit eating creatures, such as butterflies, humming birds, cockatoos and lories, almost always develop in the long run a marked æsthetic taste for pure and brilliant colors, which reacts at last through sexual selection on their own appearance.

Accustomed to seek their food among bright tropical blossoms or gaudy southern forest fruits like mangoes and star apples, these feathered æsthetes acquire a hereditary love for color which influences them in the end in the choice of their own brilliant mates and so secures the perpetuation of the most beautiful and most gorgeous of their kind by unconscious selection. And in this respect the toucans are absolutely unsurpassed in the whole range of nature. Their large and richly colored bills, their delicate breast plumage and their bodies generally present a variety of melting tints and contrasted hues nowhere else to be found in equally close display on any other animal.—Cornhill Magazine.

Sciatic

Trouble From Sprain of Back.

Dizzy, Dull, Nervous, Constipated.

Dr. Miles' Nervine Completely Cured Me.

A frequent complication of rheumatism and sciatica is constipation. The use of Dr. Miles' Nerve and Liver Pills in conjunction with Restorative Nervine makes an ideal treatment for such cases. The Nerve and Liver Pills, by their tonic influence upon the nerves of the stomach, liver and bowels, cause them to act naturally. Thus the system is readily cleansed of the impurities which cause the trouble and the nourishing and soothing effect of Nervine is allowed to do its wonderful work of restoration without hindrance from the complication.

"About ten months ago I sprained my back. This ran into sciatic trouble from which I have suffered more or less ever since. This was complicated by chronic indigestion. I had sick headache every day with a dizzy, dull feeling, also quite a little confusion. Was extremely nervous and suffered much from constipation. I was influenced to try Dr. Miles' Remedies and decided to give them a trial. I procured a bottle of the Restorative Nervine and a box of the Nerve and Liver Pills. I used them as per directions and received much relief. I continued the Nervine until I had used several bottles of the same and I am glad to state that it has cured me completely and permanently. I now enjoy good health, relish my meals and can eat any kind of food without fear. I take pleasure in recommending Dr. Miles' Remedies to the public."—Rev. A. B. Mowers, Taneytown, Md.

All druggists sell and guarantee first bottle Dr. Miles' Remedies. Send for free book on Nervous and Heart Diseases. Address Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

J. J. HEIDELOFF

31 Somerset Street.

Cleaning Sale of Winter Goods

HOCKEY STICKS

STOVES—Wood and Coal—

To make room for Spring Goods of Seeds, Farming Implements, etc.

Nickle Plating done on the Premises.

J. J. HEIDELOFF

W. J. CONROY,

North Plainfield

Carriage Factory and Repository.

Fine Carriages, Business Wagons, Harness Robes Whips, Horse Goods, etc.

Rubber Tire Road Wagons.

RUBBER TIRES.

74 Somerset St. North Plainfield, N. J.

READING SYSTEM.

NEW JERSEY CENTRAL

Stations in New York foot of Liberty street and South Ferry, Whitehall station.

Time Table in effect Nov. 16, 1902.

For New York—2.17, 3.37, 5.38, 6.02, 6.29, 6.57, 7.05, 7.25, 7.28, 7.48, 7.55, 8.02, 8.11, 8.30, 8.34, 8.46, 9.27, 9.59, 10.26, 11.25 a. m.; 12.09, 12.44, 1.18, 2.31, 2.42, 2.49, 3.44, 4.17, 4.47, 5.43, 5.53 6.23, 6.33, 6.43, 7.08, 7.32, 8.36, 9.40, 10.17, 11.28 p.m. Sundays—2.17, 3.37, 5.05, 7.41, 8.01, 8.52, 9.52, 10.08, 11.10 a. m.; 12.00 m.; 12.58, 1.45, 2.40, 3.17, 3.30, 5.41, 6.45, 6.52, 8.13, 8.32, 10.22 p. m.

For Newark—5.38, 6.29, 6.57, 7.05, 7.25, 7.48, 8.11, 8.34, 8.46, 9.27, 9.59, 11.25 a. m.; 1.18, 2.31, 2.49, 3.44, 4.17, 4.47, 5.43, 5.53, 6.23, 6.33, 7.08, 7.42, 8.36, 9.40 p. m. Sundays—7.41, 8.52, 10.08, 11.10 a. m. 12 m.; 12.58, 1.45, 3.30, 5.41, 6.45, 6.52, 7 32, 8.13, 8.32, 10.22 p. m.

For Somerville—5.25, 7.12, 8.21, 9.36, 9.54, 11.00 a. m.; 1.01, 2.02, 2.11, 3.32, 3.44, 4.33, 5.03, 5.29, 5.57 6.04, 6.19, 6.41 7.12, 7.34, 8.08, 8.21, 9.37, 10.23, 11.26 p. m.; 12.59 night. Sundays—5.45, 8.42, 11.14 a. m.; 2.03, 3'40, 5.37, 6.35, 8.30, 10.15, 11.29p. m.

For Phillipsburg and Easton—5.25, 8.21, 9.54, a. m.; 2.11, 5.29, 6.41 p. m. Sundays—5.45 a. m.; 2.03, 6.35 p. m.

For Bethlehem, Allentown and Mauch Chunk—5.25, 9.54 a. m.; 2.11, 5.29 p. m. Sundays—5.45 a. m.; 2.03, 6.35 p. m.

For Wilkesbarre and Scranton—5.25, 9.54 a. m.; 5.48 p. m. Sundays—5.45 a. m. 2.03 p. m.

For Long Branch, Ocean Grove, Point Pleasant and seashore points—8.11, 11.25 a. m.; 3.44, 4.47, 6.23 p. m. Sundays—8.52 a. m.; 3.30 11.28 p. m., Wednesday and Saturday only, except Ocean Grove.

For Lakewood—3.37, 8.11, a. m.; 1.18 3.44, 4.17p. m. Sunday, 9.52 a. m.

For Atlantic City—9.27a. m.; 2.49p. m.

For Trenton—5.17, 5.25, 7.12, 7.44, 8.38, 9.14, 9.44, 10.44, 11.44 a. m.; 12.46, 1.01, 1.39, 2.11, 3.44, 5.29*, 7.34*, 8.21, 9.37* p.m., 1.17 night. Sundays—5.17, 5.45, 9.55, 11.14 a. m.; 1.39, 2.45, 4.55, 5.37,* 6.35,* 9.47 p. m.; 1.17 night.

For Philadelphia—5.17, 7.44, 8.38, 9.14, 9.44, 10.44, 11.14, 11.44 a. m.; 12.46, 1.39, 2.11, 3.44, 5.34*, 7.34,* 8.21, 9.37* p.m.; 1.17 ng't Sundays—5.17, 5.45, 9.55, 11.14 a. m.; 1.39, 2.45, 4.55, 5.37*, 6.35*, 9.47 p. m.; 1.17 night.

For Reading and Harrisburg—5.17, 5.25, 8.38, 9.54, (10.44 to Readind only) 11.44 a. m.; 2.11, 5.48 p. m. 1.17 night. 1.17 night.

Sundays, 5.17 a.m., 2.03, 5.37, 6.35 p. m.;

For Pottsville, Sunbury & Williamsport— 5.17, 5.25, 9.54, a. m.; 2.11, (5.29, to Pottsville only) 8.21 p. m.; 1.17 night. Sundays, 5.17 a. m.; 2.03,; 1.17 night.

ROYAL BLUE LINE
(N.J. Cent'l, P & R., B. & O. R'ys.)

For Baltimore and Washington—9.14, 11.14 a. m.; 1.39, 3.44, 4.18, 5.34,* 7.34* p. m; 1.17 night. Sundays—11.14 a. m.; 2.45, 5.37, 6.35* p. m., 1.17 night.

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CONGRESSMAN WILBER SAYS

(To The Pe-ru-na Medicine Co., of Columbus, O.)

"Pe-ru-na is All You Claim For It."

Congressman D. F. Wilber, of Oneonta, N. Y., writes:

The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, Ohio:

Gentlemen—"Persuaded by a friend I have tried your remedy and I have almost fully recovered after the use of a few bottles. I am fully convinced that Peruna is all you claim for it, and I cheerfully recommend your medicine to all who are afflicted with catarrhal trouble."—David F. Wilber.

Pe-ru-na a Preventive and Cure for Colds.

Mr. C. F. Given, Sussex, N. B., Vice-President of "The Pastime Boating Club," writes:

"Whenever the cold weather sets in I have for years past been very sure to catch a severe cold which was hard to throw off, and which would leave after-effects on my constitution the most of the winter.

"Last winter I was advised to try Peruna, and within five days the cold was broken up and in five days more I was a well man. I recommended it to several of my friends, and all speak the highest praise for it. *There is nothing like Peruna for catarrhal afflictions. It is well nigh infallible as a cure, and I gladly endorse it." -C. F. Given.*

A Prominent Singer Saved From Loss of Voice.

Mr. Julian Weisslitz, 175 Seneca street, Buffalo, N. Y., is Corresponding Secretary of The Sangerlust, of New York; is the leading second bass of The Sangerlust, the largest German singing society of New York and also the oldest.

In 1899 The Sangerlust celebrated its fiftieth anniversary with a large celebration in New York City. The following is his testimony:

"About two years ago I caught a severe cold while traveling and which settled into catarrh of the bronchial tubes, and so affected my voice that I was obliged to cancel my engagements. In distress I was advised to try Peruna, and although I had never used a patent medicine before, I sent for a bottle.

"Words but illy describe my surprise to find that within a few days I was greatly relieved, and within three weeks I was entirely recovered. I am never without it now, and take an occasional dose when I feel run down."—Julian Weisslitz.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio.

The Grass Stove.

"Did you ever see a grass stove?" asked a drummer.

"What do you mean by a grass stove?"

"One that uses grass for fuel. I visited a Mennonite village in February, and there I saw several of these stoves. They are cheap enough, if you live in the country, where grass is plentiful, but, of course, in town they would be of no use.

"The grass stove is made of brick. It is six feet high, three fet wide and five feet long. Inside are six chambers, set one above the other. The first is the ash box, the second is the fire box, the third is the cooking oven, the fourth is the smoke passage, the fifth is the hot air chamber, the sixth is the smoke passage to the chimney.

"The grass is pitched into the fire box two or three times each twenty-four hours. A great deal is pitched in. For ten minutes or so the pitching goes on. The grass, packed in the fire box, dies, becomes red hot and then for a long time radiates heat. Straw, sometimes, is used in this stove instead of grass."—Philadelphia Record.

The Ginseng Craze.

Twenty-five acres are said to comprise the commercial ginseng growing area of the United States, much of it being in two counties of New York. George Vanderbilt has planted a fine garden of the root at Biltmore. Two farmers in Ohio raised on one-third of an acre a crop that brought $15,000. A farmer in this State who had been raising cabbage at $2 a ton drove into town with a small buggy load of ginseng for which he got $1200. There are 400,000,000 Chinese, and all who can afford it use ginseng. The mystery of the root is its wide variation in price. While some sells readily at $4 a pound there are species that bring $100 an ounce. Consul Wildman says he has seen Mandarin ginseng that was worth 135 times its own weight in silver. The regular price is from $50 to $250 an ounce. The craze has advanced so far in this country that a monthly magazine called the Ginseng Garden has been started in advocacy of the culture.—New York Press.

Half-Sick

"I first used Ayer's Sarsaparilla in the fall of 1848. Since then I have taken it every spring as a blood-purifying and nerve-strengthening medicine."
S. T. Jones, Wichita, Kans.

If you feel run down, are easily tired, if your nerves are weak and your blood is thin, then begin to take the good old standard family medicine, Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

It's a regular nerve lifter, a perfect blood builder. $1.00 a bottle. All druggists.

Ask your doctor what he thinks of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. He knows all about this grand old family medicine. Follow his advice and we will be satisfied.
J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

The Dust of Cities.

As we approach the great centres of population, says La Nature, the quantity of dust held in suspension by the air increases enormously. According to Sir James Crichton-Browne, the air of London contains 150,000 proportional parts of dust to Paris's 210,000, while in Argyleshire, Scotland, there are only 200. The air of cities is impregnated with dust and filth. To combat their deleterious effects the streets should be freely ventilated and watered. Wind and rain are the great destroyers of dust.

The substances designated as "variable" in the composition of the atmosphere, says in comment the Sanitarian, are but feebly suggestive. From the fields the wind lifts the debris of vegetation—pollen, seeds, spores of fungi and bacteria; the dust of the soil—silica, silicate of aluminum, carbonate and phosphate of lime and peroxide of iron. In and proceeding from volcanic regions fine particles of carbon and dried mud are taken up and wafted hundreds or even thousands of miles. In and round about cities and towns the finely ground dust of the pavements, fragments of straw, hair, stable manure, debris of insects, soot, epithelia from floor sweepings or shaken from rugs, carpets and bedding, together with gases and other volatile emanations from factories, rendering establishments, abattoirs, tan-yards and compost heaps of all sorts, though not of the air are in it, in so much as to be in some degree almost everywhere present.

Many School Children Are Sickly.

Mother Gray's Sweet Powders for Children, used by Mother Gray, a nurse in Children's Home, New York, break up colds in 24 hours, cure Feverishness, Constipation, Stomach Troubles, Teething Disorders and Destroy Worms. At all druggists, 25c. Sample mailed FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N.Y.

Take care of your friends and your enemies will take care of themselves.

$100 Reward. $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

The fellow who makes a fool of himself generally saves some one else the trouble.

FITS permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free Dr. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Few people can lose their money and keep their friends.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle

It generally takes a lot of backing to make a good front.

JUNE TINT BUTTER COLOR makes top of the market butter.

When a man sends a telegram he realizes that what he says goes.

Piso's Cure for Consumption is an infallible medicine for coughs and colds.—N. W. SAMUEL, Ocean Grove, N. J., Feb. 17, 1900.

The successful money maker is generally a dismal failure as a spender.

The Modern Census.

"A Decennial Snap Shot of the Nation For the Benefit of All Time."

By Director W. R. Merriam.

SINCE 1790 the area of the United States has increased from 827,844 to 3,622,933 square miles; the number of counties has increased from 307 to 2867; and the total population has increased from 3,929,214 to 76,303,387, or nineteenfold. There are four States each possessing, in 1900, a population greater than that of the entire Nation in 1790, at which time two of the four were an untrodden wilderness. The number of cities with a population of 8000 or over has increased from six to 546, and the number with a population of 25,000 or over from two to 161. There are now thirty-eight cities having a population exceeding 100,000, and three of these have over 1,000,000 each. In 1900 the record of capital, wages, and value of products of manufactures rises to figures almost beyond comprehension. The capital invested was $9,846,628,564; the salaries and wages paid amounted to $2,735,430,848; and the value of products was $13,039,279,566. In agriculture the figures are almost equally impressive. The total value of farms in 1900 was $16,674,690,247, and that of agricultural products in 1899, $4,739,118,752. To gather and collate such stupendous figures, not only with accuracy, but so swiftly that the record of population in 1900 appeared as quickly as did the little report of the first census, was a task of the first magnitude. It was indeed an evolution.

Such is the modern census. It is a decennial snap shot of the Nation for the benefit of all time. Patrick Henry declared that there was but one lamp by which his feet were guided—Experience. But so important has the study of facts become that statistics presenting the facts analyzed and classified is the lamp which guides the statesman and the student of to-day.—The Century.

Thoughts on Race Suicide.

From President G. Stanley Hall's Speech on Heredity at the Sons of the Revolution Banquet.

OUR country's development in all branches of industry during the last decade is simply wonderful and cannot be paralleled in history. Yet these statistics are not altogether cheerful.

The number of offspring a race produces is the real test of its permanent prosperity.

The temptation of the day is to take out of the constitution more than it can bear—by the inflation of the ego, the intense pursuit of individualism.

Statistics show that the offspring of native-born parents has steadily decreased in ratio, so that if it were not for our great immigration our population would be diminishing alarmingly.

Excessive development of the individual beyond a certain point always means impairment of the breed.

Looking back to the day of the Puritans, is it not true that the inhospitable character of the soil and the tremendous expenditure of vitality necessary to obtain a living all through these years has overdrawn human energy and stunted our race, so that the Yankee family is dying out?

A few generations ago families of ten to twelve children were not uncommon. To-day some families have become entirely extinct.

Has not our Nation been spending too much vitality? Is it right to rob posterity by intensifying individualism to such an extent? To expend so much vitality in toil and pleasure as to threaten the race?

There seems to be something in the climate and conditions of America which "keeps us on our nerves" all the time.

Appreciate the Uses of Life.

By Margaret Stowe.

TWO of the favorite questions that children usually put to their parents are, "What are we here for? Why do we live?"

Take care that you give no light answer to these questions. Think well before you speak, for upon your words may hang the success or failure of your child's future.

I recently overheard a small tot say to another with whom she had been discussing this subject, "Mother says that we are here to improve our minds so we will know a lot when we are old."

That is quite true, but how about the heart? Don't we need to improve that, too? We must be careful not to open the door of the mind so wide that we close the door of the heart.

Say to your children, "Yes, we are here to improve our minds only in order that we gain knowledge so as to be of use to our fellow-creatures, not fellowmen alone, but every living creature."

We must cultivate the intellect, but at the same time unfold the heart qualities. Don't forget that, for one without the other is like an orchard without fruit.

Teach your child to be observant, but never unkindly critical. In criticising others we are bringing out our own quality of thought. We are showing ourselves up in a kind, strong light or a mean, weak light, as we please. Our criticisms reflect more on ourselves than on the ones they are meant for.

We often hear the expression, "It is all from one's point of view." It is the quality of thought that each one of us holds that makes the difference in the view we take of people and things.

We grown up children should not lose sight of the fact that the unfolding of the heart qualities results in kindness of thought, word and deed.

We know that it is just as easy to be kind, to think kindly, and to act kindly as the reverse and the effect on one's own mind, as well as on the minds of others, is far more beneficial. It makes life easier and more worth living.

If we forget this one great essential of character and become impatient and fault-finding with others we are placing an obstruction in the way of success.

Keep your thoughts clear, loving and charitable and you will only see the good in everything. Then you will know what a power good is in the world and how much stronger it is than evil, and when you realise that fact you can answer those two questions for your children without hesitation, and they in their turn will be brought up to be a power and help to all around them.—New York Journal.

Mars Again to the Front.

By Garrett P. Serviss.

THE planet Mars, puzzling as ever, once more demands attention and will receive it. For who can resist the attraction of a world that looks as if it were inhabited? It would be as easy to withdraw the eyes from a jungle in which a tiger is believed to be crouching.

Anybody can see Mars now, climbing up the eastern sky before midnight, lurid among the white stars and slowly growing brighter as he approaches his place of opposition to the sun, which he will reach on the night of the 28th of March, when he will be less than 60,000,000 miles from the earth.

Sixty million miles are not much, as astronomers reckon distances. A powerful telescope reduces the 60,000,000 to 60,000 at a stroke, and 60,000 miles are but a quarter of the moon's distance. So, for the purposes of telescopic examination, we shall have Mars four times nearer to us than the moon is. Sometimes with the Lick telescope they use a magnifying power of more than 2000 diameters, which would bring Mars within an apparent distance of less than one-eighth of the moon's. Unfortunately our atmosphere is not steady enough, even on Mount Hamilton, to render the view of a planet with so high a power satisfactorily clear, but, on the other hand, much lower powers will reveal many wonderful things.

This time Mars shows us his northern hemisphere, and that is a circumstance calculated to pique curiosity, for when he furnished his great sensations in 1892 and 1894, it was his southern hemisphere that he turned in our direction. In several respects the northern half of Mars exhibits a striking analogy to the corresponding part of the earth. At present, a snow-like whiteness spreads broadly around Mars' north pole, but within the next month or two this wintry realm will begin visibly to contract its boundaries, for the summer sun will be rising higher there, as here; and so the two planets, Earth and Mars, like twin performers, keeping step and time upon the stage, will show the same change of countenance. But Mars' seasons being nearly twice as long as ours, the gradual disappearance of his polar hood will continue long after the earth has begun to draw on again its Arctic nightcap.

As the polar snows of Mars melt away, those strangest mysteries of all, the so-called canals will make their appearance, and perhaps we shall hear again of curious lights visible on that other world which some persons will think are actually intended for signals to us.

This opposition is the opening of another show-period for Mars, as every two years from now until 1909 he will get nearer to the earth. In 1907 and 1909 he will be more than 20,000,000 miles nearer than he is this year; but then it will be again his southern pole that we shall see best.—Collier's Weekly.

New York City.—Blouse jackets are among the notable features of the season's styles and are much liked both for general wraps and jacket suits.

BLOUSE JACKET.

The smart May Manton model illustrated is adapted to both purposes and to all the season's suitings, to etamine, to cloth and to silk; but in the original is made of tan colored canvas with trimming of fancy braid and makes part of a costume.

The blouse consists of fronts and back and is exceedingly simple and easily made. It does not require any snug fit of a jacket and is, therefore, far less exacting and better suited to the needs of the home dressmaker. The back is plain and without fulness, but the fronts are gathered and blouse slightly at the waist. The cape is circular and fits smoothly over the shoulders, but can be omitted and the blouse left plain when preferred. Both neck and front edges are finished with a shaped band. The sleeves are the new bishop sort and are gathered into pointed cuffs. The lower edge can be finished with the close fitting peplum or with the belt only as individual taste may decided.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is six yards twenty-one inches wide, three yards forty-four inches wide or two and three-fourth yards fifty-two inches wide.

Tucked Blouse or Shirt Waist.

Shirt waists that combine horizontal with vertical tucks are among the novelties of the season and are shown in a variety of styles. The very stylish May Manton one shown in the large picture is adapted both to washable fabrics and to the many waist cloths and silks. The original, however, is made of white madras and is held by four large pearl buttons at the centre of the box pleat.

The waist consists of the tucked fronts and plain back, with the fitted foundation, that can be used or omitted as the material requires. The fronts are laid in narrow vertical tucks that extend to shallow yoke depth and in wider horizontal ones below, and are gathered at the waist line, where they droop slightly. The back is smooth across the shoulders and the fulness is drawn down snugly in gathers at the belt. The sleeves suggest the Hungarian style and are made with snugly fitting upper portions, tucked on continuous lines with the waist, and full puffs that are laid in narrow vertical tucks at their upper edges. The cuffs are oddly shaped and match the stock.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is five and one-half yards twenty-one inches wide, five yards twenty-seven inches wide, four and one-half yards thirty-two inches wide, or two and three-fourth yards forty-four inches wide.

Fabric Gloves.

While plain silks, lisles, taffetas and Berlins are as yet the most active lines in this part of the world, says the Dry Goods Economist, a feature of steadily increasing importance is the large demand for fancy effects in these. It is the open-work and particularly the lace patterns that are fast coming to the front. This development is the natural forerunner of the craze for lace mitts that is to be the feature of later business. Lace mitts, in fact, are even now moving freely, and are taken for early delivery by the smallest, as well as by the largest and most exclusive retail houses. The fad for laces permeates all parts of the dry goods market that provide for women's adornment, and there is nothing strange in the fact that plain silk, lisle and other fabric gloves should be early forced to give way to lace effects and to lace gloves and mitts.

Gray Roses in Hats.

Gray roses are among the poetic things pressed into the service of the milliner this season, and very pretty they look, too, mingled with pale pink and green buds. This novelty was seen on a big picture capeline of rose-colored straw—the pale rose of the seashell—the wide brim of which was draped with lace. At one side this brim was raised by a big posy of forget-me-nots and pink roses, and in the heart of the knot of roses was placed half a dozen gray buds. The effect was striking—in a gentle way—and very pretty.

Royal Blue.

Royal blue will be used to a great extent this season for costumes millinery.

Woman's Tucked Waist.

Waists tucked to form yoke are exceedingly fashionable and are charming in all the soft fabrics that are so much in vogue. This stylish May Manton example is made of dotted black Brussels net, over white taffeta with trimming of Chantilly lace, and is daintily attractive, but all the thinner cotton and linen materials, soft, pliable wools and silk are appropriate. The flowing sleeves are graceful and new, but those in bishop style can be substituted when preferred. The model is made over the lining, which is cut away at yoke depth to give a transparent effect, but thicker materials can be used over the entire foundation. The tucks are hand sewn, but machine or fancy stitching with corticelli silk is effective on heavier fabrics.

ONE OF THE SEASON'S NOVELTIES.

The waist consists of the fitted lining, fronts and back. Both fronts and back are tucked to yoke depth, then left free to form soft folds and are gathered at the waist line. The closing can be made at the left shoulder and under-arm seam, as in the case of the model, or invisibly at the centre front. The sleeves can be cut in full or elbow length and are tucked at their upper portions, left free below. When used in full lengths they are gathered into narrow cuffs. At the neck is a plain stock that closes at the back.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is five and one-fourth yards twenty-one inches wide, four and one-half yards twenty-seven inches wide, three and three-fourth yards thirty-two inches wide, or three yards forty-four inches wide, with five and one-half yards of lace to trim as illustrated.

TUCKED WAIST.

A SERMON FOR SUNDAY

AN ELOQUENT DISCOURSE ENTITLED "DOING THE WILL OF GOD."

The Rev. John Erskine Adams Explains the Profound Purpose Which Animated the Life and Labors of Our Lord—Dangers of the Spirit of Materialism.

NEW YORK CITY.—"Doing the Will of God" was the subject of the sermon preached Sunday morning by the Rev. John Erskine Adams, pastor of the Ross Street Presbyterian Church. He took as his text John 4: 34. "My meat is to do the will of Him that sent Me, and to finish His work." Mr. Adams said:

These words express the profound purpose which animated the life and labors of our Lord. He has been engaged in that wonderful conversation with the sinful woman of Samaria, and to her He has unfolded truths which have in part at least, been kept up to this hour even from His faithful followers. Things which had been hidden from the wise and prudent are revealed unto babes. Some of the most wonderful truths that Jesus uttered were to sinners; some of the most gracious promises to those who, like Himself, were despised and rejected of men. To this outcast woman whose life was branded with shame, He not only reveals His willingness to impart the gift of God, the living water, springing up into everlasting life," but He reveals to her His divine nature and Messianic character. "I that speak unto thee am He."

The woman has gone from His presence with a new hope in her heart and a new light upon her face, and the disciples approach their Master. He must be hungry, for the fast, like the way, has been long, and they offer Him meat. He replies: "I have meat to eat that ye know not of; My meat is to do the will of Him that sent Me and to finish His work." Again does our Lord declare that man shall not live by bread alone. There is a deeper satisfaction than that which comes from gratification of the carnal nature; the satisfaction of outreach toward lost souls; men and women in famine, wayward children of the Father, and in that outreach; doing the Father's will, who desires that not one of these little ones shall perish. That philosophy, which proved too profound for those disciples is, we fear, just as incomprehensible to the commercial and materialistic spirit of this latter age. The question: What shall we eat and what shall we drink? is more imperious to-day than ever. Epicurus has his disciples still, and Mammon its shrine before which countless multitudes bow. To eat, drink and be merry, that is the world's definition of life.

I have said that the words of the text express the purpose of Christ's life. They are the motive of all His deeds; the norm by which His every action is judged. "In the volume of the book it is written of Me: Lo! I come to do Thy will, O, My God." The will of the Father was the actuating power of His incarnation. He knew no other impelling force. It was this which turned His face toward Jerusalem for His final trial and triumph; it was this which gave to Him the victory in the garden of Gethesemane, and enabled Him to put the cup to His lips and drain it to the dregs. In its glow all lesser lights paled; to its authority all His powers were brought subject, and through its power all temptations were beaten down, all personal ambitions were destroyed, earthly distinctions and emoluments rejected. His responsibility to the Father pressed upon Him when only a boy of twelve years, and deepened in His consciousness till it became the overmastering impulse of His life. Responsibility to Almighty God was Webster's definition of the profoundest thought that could come to a man; the "Father's business" was the supreme business of Jesus' life: He knew no other mission or message.

And we are speaking truly when we say that it was this supreme purpose which gave power and dignity to our Saviour's character and work. Without it, His life, however beautiful, would have been at best an aimless one. Without that purpose of doing the Father's will and manifesting His glory there would have been no coherence to Christ's deeds or teachings, but in the will of God we find all that He was and did brought to the focus; to do that will was His meat and His drink.

Now what was true of Christ is in like measure true of every one of us. What purpose was and gave to the life of our Lord, it must be and give to us. We can no more live lives of strength without the deep impulses of a noble purpose stirring within them, than can the vessel reach her destined haven without the compass or the pole star. Behind all things are the infinite purposes, Tennyson gives us the thought:

"Yet I doubt not thro' the ages one increasing purpose runs,
And the thoughts of men are widened with the process of the suns."

God takes no delight in chaos or confusion. His works are ordered according to a divine purpose. Not only His works of creation, which move in the harmony of a perfect plan, but those of redemption and grace. St. Paul asserts that His manifold wisdom is declared "according to the ternal purpose which He purposed in Christ Jesus our Lord." And if God manifests His glory in the accomplishment of His purpose in nature and in grace, and if Christ's life was lived in the light of a noble purpose, how essential is it for us to move onward in accordance with well defined plans, under the inspiration, aye, compulsion of some aim in life, that shall give to life definiteness and coherence.

Saint Bernard had over his study table in illuminated letters these words: "Bernade, ad quid veniisti?" "Bernard, why are you here?" The reference was not to the routine tasks of his life. These were determined for him. But it was: What is the animating purpose of your life? What is the meaning of your existence? Is every pleasure and every task made subservient to the one purpose; the one supreme motive of your being? Amiel in his journal records, "Life is a mass of beginnings and endings." We have all experienced his meaning. We have begun to build, but did not finish. We have laid our plans and found them broken in upon and destroyed; we have skimmed over the surface of things, but not gotten at their hidden meaning. And if we ask the reason it is evident. We have failed because no presiding purpose has woven the tangled skein into harmony and beauty. We have been dallying with purpose, we have been half willing, we have been hanging forever in the balance, and so we have been losing our grip on life.

As a man purposeth in his heart so is he. The difference between aimlessness and decision is the difference between the stagnant pool, lying motionless, thick and slimy, breathing malaria and breeding venom, and the cataract, which rushes onward, a living, moving, plunging thing, something destructive in its energy, but a thing of beauty because a thing of life. "Better an ignoble purpose even," says Dr. Pierson, "than none at all." Better to be a Saul of Tarsus, breathing out threatenings and slaughter, but breathing, than such a man as Robert Dale Owen, who confesses: "I commi[tted] one fatal error in my youth, and d[evo]ted it; I started in life [wi]thout an object, even without an ambition. My temperament disposed me to ease, and to the full I indulged the disposition. I said to myself: I have all that I see others contending for—why should I struggle? I know not the curse that lights on those who have never to struggle for anything. Had I created for myself a definite pursuit—literary, scientific, artistic, social, political, no matter what, so there was something to labor for and to overcome—I might have been happy. I feel this now—too late. The power is gone. Habits have become chains. Through all the profitless years gone by I seek vainly for something to remember with pride or even to dwell on with satisfaction. I have thrown away a life. I feel sometimes as if there were nothing remaining to me worth living for. I am an unhappy man."

The necessity, therefore, of purpose in life is apparent. And the question we are asking this morning is a permanent one: What am I making the supreme purpose of my life? The Roman made martial exploit and supreme physical prowess the desideratum of existence. He was trained in the gymnasia; he sought to develop his bodily powers to the utmost. And so he became a splendid animal. His legions were unconquerable, but his moral nature was undeveloped, and Rome fell because she was built upon power without principle and conquest without character. The apotheosis of Greece was aesthetics. She established her life on philosophy and art. She gave them to the world, but perished in the giving. Her art and her philosophy did not strike fundamentals. Greece and Rome perished because they did not grasp the divine philosophy of life; the truth that "righteousness exalteth a nation, but sin is a reproach to any people." The supreme motive of their existence was carnal, not spiritual, and so, being built upon the sands of time they perished with time. A polytheistic paganism; not too much of God, but too many Gods, that was their undoing.

And so we might particularize. What is true of nations is true of men, for it is the man that makes the nation. Any motive, other than the highest, is fatal to permanence and power. To adopt any other motto of life than that which our Lord declares in the text—to do the will of God—is to court destruction. We need this warning to-day. We pride ourselves on the fact that we are a peaceable and peaceful people. We enter upon war only as a dernier resort. We are seeking to develop the industrial side of our life. We boast of our achievements in commercial competition; that the balance of trade is largely in our favor. We point to the enormous accumulation of capital; to our ever increasing exchequer. We are the wealthiest nation on the face of the earth. Our resources are inexhaustible, our possibilities of increment unlimited. But herein lies our very peril. It needs no figures to declare that the spirit of materialism is rife as never before in our land. The domination of wealth becomes daily more cruel. The quest of riches is more and more strenuous.

Millionaires are not numbered by the scores, but by the thousands. Materialism is rampant. Its interests are supreme. It has been said that "market is beginning to dominate literature and art, instead of classic models and superior excellence. To-day men no less than things have their price, and the money value is made the standard of the worth of an object. It is true that in some quarters there is revulsion of spirit on this question. The pendulum is beginning to swing the other way. We take hope from the thought that many are studying with insight the gross materialism of the age. The prophetic voices against it are on the increase in the pulpit. Ignorant, vulgar and brutal wealth receives severer chastisements than a few decades since. Empty show, extravagant display and selfish luxury are seen by increasing numbers, according to their hollowness and iniquity. There is a growing demand for simplicity of life, for solidity, for earnest realities, for ethics, for spirituality, for better ideals, for deeper thinking and for the inner as well as the outer development of society. The leaven is working, but as yet the lump remains practically unleavened.

What, then, is the duty of the church and the Christian in this matter? Do we not need to stand where Christ stood, to make the motive of His life the supreme motive of ours? Let us remember our apostleship. We are ambassadors for Christ as truly as was Paul. Through us, through our lives, our thoughts, our actions, God is seeking to speak to the world. And what message would He have us bring? Is it a message of worldliness, of selfishness, of carnal desires, a message of skillful temporizing with His commands and skillful attempts to make His claims upon us consistent with luxury and pleasure and worldly conformity? There is no doubt that many in our churches are seeking to apply this soporific to their consciences; to be in this world and of this world, and yet belong to God. Let us remember the words of the great apostle: "Be not fashioned according to this world, but be ye transformed by the renewing of your mind, that ye may prove what is the good and acceptable and perfect will of God."

What was needed in Rome is not less needed with us here to-day. Should there come such a transformation, should there be in every life the proving of the will of God, the whitened harvest would wait no longer for reapers; the desire of our Lord, which with aching heart He expressed that day of His conversation with the woman of Samaria, would be fulfilled.

Elizabeth Fry was a thoughtless girl of seventeen years, used to all the refinements of luxury and a life of ease, wholly selfish and wholly useless, when God came to her through the voice of a Quaker preacher. She consecrated her life to God. Her meat and her drink were the doing of the Master's will and work. At the age of sixty-five she wrote: "Since my heart was touched, at the age of seventeen, I believe I have never awakened from sleep, in sickness or in health, by day or by night, without my first waking thought being how best I might serve my Lord." There could be but one result from such consecration. God sent her among the outcast, and her life became a constant benediction. The work she began in Great Britain among female convicts spread all over the continent of Europe. Letters from crowned heads, as well as from philanthropic people in the common walks of life began to pour in, inviting her to visit the prisons of other lands, and subsequently she visited Scotland, France, Germany and other countries, upon this errand of mercy, everywhere hailed as an angel of peace and good will to men. The prisons of Europe were reformed through her labors, and the laws to punish criminals were greatly modified in nearly all European countries. Indeed the reformation spread throughout the world. This was the work accomplished by one woman, who had submitted her life wholly to the will of God. She was changed from a thoughtless, frivolous girl into a woman of great usefulness and power. But the power came because the purpose came. She gave full place to God and to His plans; she put them first, and so God used and honored her. And what was true of Elizabeth Fry may be true of each one of us. We may not be called to so high a task. We may find our horizon circumscribed, and our opportunities limited, but if our meat and our drink are to do the will of God, the opportunities will be many and the results will be precious and permanent.

A Help in Trouble.

Happy is the man who has made God his refuge and strength. No real harm can ever overtake him. He has a refuge to which he can flee in every hour of temptation or trial and sorrow, a refuge never failing. No matter what the peril, or what the grief, he flies to God and all is calm and rest. God is sufficient for anything that can arise. And our refuge is always near at hand, a very present help in trouble. The Israelite had often to flee a long way to his city of refuge, but ours is always close at hand; in a moment we are there. Happy also is the man who can say, "God is my strength." If He is indeed our strength we shall win every battle that we fight. Our enemies may be too strong for us, but they are not too strong for Him, "there is nothing too hard for the Lord," so there is nothing too hard for us, if He is our strength. The trouble is that we say that He is our strength while all the time we are trusting in our own strength. If He is our refuge and strength, not only in word and in tongue, but in deed and in truth, then we shall never fear under any circumstances, not even though the earth be removed, and though the mountains be carried into the midst of the sea.

SCIENCE & MECHANICS

Electrically operated shears, guided by hand, clip the fleece from an average sheep in three minutes. The fastest operation with hand power shears requires eight minutes to the sheep. The electrical clipper has the form of the barber's clipper.

Germans who use retort coke ovens get coal-tar products worth twenty-eight per cent. as much as the coke, and save nearly all the forty per cent. of the volatile elements of the coal which are lost in the open "beehive" ovens used in America.

A curious theory is being investigated by the Paris Academy of Sciences. Human stature is supposed to be controlled by the gland in the throat under the larynx, and artificial stimulation of this gland is claimed to cause any child to grow to maximum height.

It used to be thought that a bird learned to fly, or a duck learned to swim, by watching the old birds, but Professor Morgan conclusively proved that this was not so by taking duck eggs which the duckling had almost broken through and opening it letting the small bird drop out into a basin of water and the bird started to swim around right off.

The steam turbine has lately been used in the reversed direction for compressing air, an ordinary steam turbine being coupled direct to the air turbine. This air turbine is very similar to the steam turbine, and consists, as usual, of alternate rows of moving blades and guide blades, and is driven at a high speed, each row of blades increasing the pressure, and giving a steady blast.

The coral trade of Naples last year amounted in value to $1,600,500. The banks, from which the corals chiefly come, are situated off the coasts of Sicily, Calabria, Lipari, and in the Seas of Corsica and Sardinia. The fishermen of Torre del Greco are the most expert and have the best boats. Some of these keep to the sea for several months, in all weathers, the Italian Government having wisely provided a gunboat to cruise among them, partly with a view of preserving order, but also to provide drinking water for the fishing fleet.

A new process for drying fruit and vegetables—already in use for drying hops—consists in drawing air through a girdwork of steam pipes into a chamber below the slotted floor holding the materials to be dried. Absorption of sulphurous gases is avoided, while burning is impossible. In a test at Worcester, England, samples of carrots, potatoes, sliced and shredded apples, and other fruits and vegetables, were kept at temperatures of ninety degrees to 100 degrees for six hours, reaching the ordinary commercial state of dryness. The cost of working being small, it is expected that an important new industry will soon develop in England.

Swallowed a Fortune.

Thirty years ago I was on my way home on board a Norwegian vessel from South Africa with one of my friends, Monsieur Jacquin. The vessel went down, and the two of us saved our lives by clinging to a barrel. I had saved a little metal box, containing $160,000 worth of diamonds.

The shipwreck had taken place at night, and I had nothing on but a night shirt, so that I was obliged to keep my box of diamonds beneath my one arm.

They represented my whole fortune, and I had been twelve years collecting them. I suddenly thought of a way of saving them. My arms were getting very tired, and I knew that I should have to drop the box presently. I resolved to swallow the stones one by one. They might kill me, I thought, but the risk was worth taking. I climbed up on the barrel, sat astride of it, and swallowed them. As I swallowed the last one, my poor friend Jacquin lost his hold and was drowned.

A few hours afterward I was picked up by a Dutch vessel, which brought me back to Europe. I was fearfully ill, but my life was preserved, and the week after my arrival an operation which succeeded perfectly restored $155,500 of my fortune.—New York News.

Why the Stomach Lasts.

An old question which has long puzzled physiologists is, Why does not the stomach digest itself? The walls of the stomach are in substance not unlike the food which they contain, and which is digested by the peptic fluid. The stomach is able to digest proteid food when introduced into it, yet it does not digest itself.

The reason for this has recently been shown by Weinland. Weinland found that a substance can be extracted from the cells of the stomach which, when added to proteid material, will not allow it to be acted upon by the pepsin of the stomach. This substance belongs to the class of so-called antiferments—that is, a group of bodies which by their presence inhibit fermentative actions. The presence of the anti-ferment in the cells of the stomach prevents them from digesting themselves.

After death, when this substance decomposes, the stomach will digest itself.—New York World.

London's Fire Alarm System.

In London there are 700 fire alarm call-points. They vary from 200 yards to 400 yards apart.

Chinese Oath Is Queer.

In a Magistrate's Court the other day a Chinaman said that, before testifying he would like to take the oath in the manner of his own province. The Magistrate stated there was no objection to this, and the Chinaman drew from the hip pocket of his short, stiff blue trousers a saucer.

He walked to the door, looked up at the sky with a reverent air, declaimed a long, fluent sentence in Chinese, and then broke the saucer on the ground. At the end of the testimony some one asked him the meaning of his strange oath.

"What I said," he replied, "was this: 'In the name of God Oolong I break this saucer. If, during my testimony, it comes together again, I will have told a lie, and I will then expect not to live five days longer. But if it remains broken I will have told the truth and then I will expect to escape the vengeance of the gods.' The saucer, you see," concluded the benighted heathen, "did not come together. It must be clear to you, therefore, that I told nothing but the truth. That is the advantage of our Chinese way of swearing; it proves our veracity conclusively; for, when we lie, the saucer comes together."—Philadelphia Record.

Swift Footed Dogs.

The speed of animals was being discussed by the keepers at the Zoo. John Lover said: "The greyhound is the swiftest of all quadrupeds. A greyhound can run from twenty to twenty-four yards a second. This is 100 yards in five seconds, or a mile in one minute and twenty-eight seconds for the slower dog and a mile in one minute and thirteen seconds for the faster one. Foxhounds have great speed, too. A certain French foxhound has a record of four miles in six and a half minutes. The fox terrier has, for its size, great speed, and its endurance is wonderful. These sturdy little animals will follow a carriage, an automobile or a bicycle for hours, covering twenty or twenty-five miles without any appearance of fatigue. The shepherd dog can run about fifteen yards a second, and the setter can run from eighteen to twenty miles an hour, keeping this speed up for two hours easily. Among wild animals the wolf is said to have the most endurance. I'd like to see the sport of dog racing introduced in America. The racing of greyhounds is popular among the French. Why, I wonder, don't we have it here?"—Philadelphia Record.

Grow Tall by Inoculation.

Short men cannot be made tall in spite of the fact that a learned professor, lecturing before the Royal Dublin Society on Magrath, the Irish giant, hinted that he attained his height by artificial aid—to wit, inoculation.

The theory is that if children are inoculated with an extract from the pituitary glands of growing animals they will become giants.

"The pituitary glands," said a doctor whom an Express representative interviewed yesterday, "are two small lobes in the base of the brain. Provided, in the first place that an extract from these glands was capable of stimulating growth in a child, that growth would be a morbid one. It would practically become the disease known as acromegaly.

"I have only had two cases of this disease in my career, as it is very rare. The enlargement of the bones which it causes is very irregular, and one side of the body or a limb may be much larger than the other."

Short men will, therefore, have to abandon the hope of adding a cubit to their stature by inoculation.—London Express.

TWO SIGNALS.

There are two serious signals of kidney ills. The first signal comes from the back with numerous aches and pains. The second signal comes in the kidney secretions, the urine is thin and pale or too highly colored and showing "brick-dust-like" deposit. Urination is infrequent, too frequent or excessive. You should heed these danger signals before chronic complications set in—Diabetes, Dropsy, Bright's Disease. Take Doan's Kidney Pills in time and the cure is simple.

J. F. Wainwright, of the firm of Bones & Wainwright, painters and contractors, Pulaski, Va., says: "Four or five times a year for the past few years I have suffered with severe attacks of pain in my back, caused from kidney trouble. During these spells I was in such misery from the constant pain and aching that it was almost impossible for me to stoop or straighten, and it really seemed as if the whole small of my back had given away. At times I also had difficulty with the kidney secretions, which were discolored, irregular and scalding, and I was also greatly distressed with headaches and dizziness. I used a number of recommended remedies, but I never found anything so successful as Doan's Kidney Pills. When I heard of them I had an attack and procured a box of them. In a few days the pain and lameness disappeared, the trouble with the kidney secretions was corrected and my system was improved generally. I have every confidence in Doan's Kidney Pills."

A FREE TRIAL of this great kidney medicine which cured Mr. Wainwright will be mailed to any part of the United States on application. Address Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y. For sale by all druggists, price 50 cents per box.

Don't wait until your sufferings have driven you to despair, with your nerves all shattered and your courage gone.

Help and happiness surely awaits you if you accept Mrs. Pinkham's advice. Disease makes women nervous, irritable, and easily annoyed by children and household duties; such women need the counsel and help of a woman who understands the peculiar troubles of her sex; that woman is Mrs. Pinkham, who with her famous medicine, **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound**, have restored more sick and discouraged women to health and happiness than any other one person. Her address is Lynn, Mass., and her advice is free. Write today, do not wait.

Will not the volumes of letters from women who have been made strong by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound convince others of the virtues of this great medicine?

When a medicine has been successful in more than a million cases, is it justice to yourself to say, without trying it, "I do not believe it would help me?"

Surely you cannot wish to remain weak and sick and discouraged, exhausted with each day's work. If you have some derangement of the feminine organism try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. It will surely help you.

Mrs. Emilie Seering, 174 St. Ann's Ave., New York City, writes:

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—If women who are always blue and depressed and nervous would take **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** they would find it the medicine they need to bring them to a more cheerful frame of mind. I was terribly worried and downcast, and was thin and bloodless. My back ached all the time, no matter how hard I tried to forget it or change my position to ease it, and the pain at the base of my brain was so bad that I sometimes thought that I would grow crazy; I had the blues so much and was always so depressed I could not seem to shake them off; half of the time I did not seem to have the courage to do my work; everything seemed to go wrong with me, and I was always worrying and fearing the worst. I began to take **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.** After the first few doses a load seemed lifted from my shoulders, I felt better in every way. The blues left me and my head stopped aching; before long my back was better too, and I looked younger and stronger. I took six bottles in all, and it is with thankfulness that I acknowledge that my present good health is due to the use of **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.**"

FREE MEDICAL ADVICE TO WOMEN.

If there is anything in your case about which you would like special advice, write freely to Mrs. Pinkham. No man will see your letter. She can surely help you, for no person in America has such a wide experience in treating female ills as she has had. She has helped hundreds of thousands of women back to health. Her address is Lynn, Mass., and her advice is free. You are very foolish if you do not accept her kind invitation.

$5000 FORFEIT if we cannot forthwith produce the original letter and signature of above testimonial, which will prove its absolute genuineness.
Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass.

Walking the Most Wholesome Exercise.

Walking is the simplest, the most natural and the most wholesome of all exercises. No athlete ever trains for a contest, no matter what its nature may be, without walking a considerable distance in the open air each day. Many keep in vigorous health by this alone, and, no matter what other exercise you take, you must walk. But, first of all, learn how to walk. A great many people walk in an aimless, shuffling manner, and secure but little benefit from the exercise. In walking for exercise, the effect is better if the mind is directed toward some pleasurable end. Walk with consciously directed movements until you have brought every muscle under perfect control of your will. Moping along in an aimless, lackadaisical manner does little good physically and harms one mentally.

The necessity of maintaining a proper, erect position of the body must, says a writer in the Cosmopolitan, be borne in mind. Bear the weight on the balls of the feet, keep the shoulders back and down, the chest high, but do not hold the abdomen inward, as is taught by many athletic instructors. Let it be relaxed, for this part of the body should move in and out with each breath. There should be perfect freedom to breathe normally.

But one-sixth of the surface of Japan is arable. N. Y.—16

If winter left you "all run down," wind up with
Hires
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That will "set you going."
Five gallons for 25 cents.
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UNION MADE
W. L. Douglas makes and sells more men's Goodyear Welt (Hand-Sewed Process) shoes than any other manufacturer in the world.

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Because W. L. Douglas is the largest manufacturer he can buy cheaper and produce his shoes at a lower cost than other concerns, which enables him to sell shoes for $3.50 and $3.00 equal in every way to those sold elsewhere for $4 and $5.00.

The Douglas secret process of tanning the bottom soles produces absolutely pure leather; more flexible and will wear longer than any other tannage in the world.

The sales have more than doubled the past four years, which proves its superiority. Why not give W. L. Douglas shoes a trial and save money.

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W. L. DOUGLAS $4.00 GILT EDGE LINE, Worth $6.00 Compared with Other Makes.
The best imported and American leathers, Heyl's Patent Calf, Enamel, Box Calf, Calf, Vici Kid, Corona Colt, and National Kangaroo. Fast Color Eyelets.

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Shoes by mail, 25c. extra. Illus. Catalog free.
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POTATOES $2.50 a Bbl.
Largest growers of Seed Potatoes in America. The "Rural New Yorker" gives Salzer's Early Wisconsin a yield of 747 bu. per a. Prices dirt cheap. Mammoth seed book and sample of Teosinte, Spelts, Macaroni Wheat, 65 bu. per a., Giant Clover, etc., upon receipt of 10c postage.
JOHN A. SALZER SEED CO. La Crosse, Wis.

WANTED—Men and women to work at home and earn money during spare hours. No canvassing. No soliciting. Any one can do it. Write at once for our special free offer for short time only. DINNEEN & COOK, 27 West 125th Street, New York.

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Happy Pills CURES MALARIA CHILLS & FEVERS 35c Johnson's

ROUND ABOUT JERSEY.

The heavy rainstorm of this week caused the Rahway River to overflow its banks at Cranford and flood the sewers in Riverside avenue. The streets near the river were overflowed, and the cellars of houses filled with water. The boathouses and docks also suffered, parts of them being swept away by the rushing waters.

When Miss Maud Demereset, teacher of Mine Mount District School, attempted Monday to open the building she found the door barred on the inside. She broke a window and climbed in. She found the interior of the building wrecked. Every ink bottle had been emptied upon the floor or the contents tossed on the ceiling. The stove was broken, desks marred and a coal scuttle of ashes turned over the teacher's desk. The school Bible had been torn to pieces and pages of it scattered over the room or nailed on the blackboards. It was impossible to hold school. J. E. Ballentine, district clerk of the Board of Education of Mine Mount has offered a reward for the arrest and conviction of the vandals.

A Vanishing Industry.

Whaling is one of the vanished industries of Australia. In the thirties and forties it was a very remunerative business. The first settlement in Victoria was made almost 70 years ago by the enterprising Henty Bros., from Sussex, who started a whaling station on the shores of Portland bay. They flourished there for a considerable time, but the whales were gradually frightened out of Australian waters and have now to be sought in the neighborhood of the south pole. The other day a couple of whales entered Portland bay and interested some thousands of spectators. No attempt was made to capture them, as the town of Portland no longer possesses appliances for the purpose or contemplates visits from the leviathans of the deep.—London Chronicle.

"Biography of a Snowflake."

In order to have a fair start in life a snowflake should be built up on a particle of dust. Then, if it has the good fortune to begin its career at the top of a cloud many miles above the earth, and to pass through many atmospheric strata, differing in their temperature and the amount of moisture they contain, our snowflake is very likely to become a notable individual among its kind. In a stratum of warmer air the little flake catches moisture on its tiny spicules, and when it enters a colder stratum below, the moisture is frozen, and so the flake grows. In a thawing air many flakes sometimes cohere, forming disks from an inch to two or three inches across. —Knowledge.

Irrigation in the Southwest.

There was recently begun in Texas what is planned to be the most extensive system of irrigation in the United States, for it involves the utilization of no less than 295,000 acres of land. A main canal will be constructed 100 miles in length, extending 30 miles from the town of Pecos in a southwesterly direction, crossing the Texas & Pacific railroad six miles west of Pecos, and on to Toyah lake, seven miles south of Pecos, where one of the largest reservoirs in existence is to be constructed. From Toyah lake the canal will run on and join the Williams canal 30 miles farther down, finally emptying into the Pecos river 60 miles below Pecos.—Scientific American.

Wedding Changes.

Our manners and customs have changed—nowhere more than in wedding celebrations. The early service, the heavy luncheon, the long honeymoon, the tears, the fainting fits, the bashfulness and emotion of the bride, have all vanished. Instead we have the afternoon ceremony, the tea and light refreshments, the composure and gayety of every one, including the mother of the bride (for tears are in bad taste), and, finally, the departure by motor car.—London Graphic.

Antitoxin in Austria.

By order of the Austrian government antitoxin must be sold in every drug store throughout the empire below cost. According to the official report, out of 28,000 cases of diphtheria in Austria last year treated with antitoxin 13.9 per cent. died. Out of 10,000 not treated with antitoxin 37.5 per cent. died.—London Mail.

Not the Usual Question.

Harry—What did Kate say when you proposed to her?

Frank—She said yes.

"Then she is really going to marry you?"

"Oh, dear, no! What put that into your head? The question I asked was: 'Do you prefer to remain single rather than accept me?'"—Boston Transcript.

Shocked Him.

Gussie—Yaas; Cholly cut his fingah just a twifle and now he's in an awful way.

Ascum—Don't say? Did mortification set in?

"Yaas; mortification set in when he discovahed that the blood wasn't blue."—Philadelphia Press.

Few German Colonists.

Although Germany's colonies have an area of over a million square miles —that is, five times the size of the fatherland—yet the whole number of Germans in them, apart from soldiers, is but just over 4,000. This is about a fifth of the number who annually migrate to America.—N. Y. Herald.

Getting His Money's Worth.

Clerk—Yes, sir; we'll send the coal up to-day.

Mr. Milliedollar—An' say, have it put in with them iron chutes. If I've got to pay your price for coal I want the neighborhood to know when I gets the stuff in. Savvy?—Judge.

Chinamen in New York.

The Ah Sins of Gotham appear to be steadily increasing in numbers. No doubt the Celestial population here is recruited in part by smuggling immigrants over the Canadian border; but it is also true that New York, above other American cities, is a magnet drawing queue wearers from other places in the United States. But the Chinese are here almost without exception quiet and peaceable and do no harm. Manhattan's chinatown is not a disease-breeding pesthole, as Chinese settlements are said to be in some regions of Asia and even of America. The death rate in Mott street, Pell street and the vicinity is not excessive, and most of the people in that district are in fair health. Not a few of them live to a good old age.—N. Y. Tribune.

One Phase of the Nile.

In the Shab luka pass we have one of the many instances in which the Nile has hurled itself at an opposing mountain barrier and cut its way through. In fact, it often seems to select these unpropitious places for its course, when on each side, a few miles away, there is a tolerably level, unbroken expanse of desert. For ten miles the river twists in and out before escaping to the open once more. Its current is very rapid, making it well-nigh impassable at low water because of the numerous rocks; but at the time of my descent the summer flood was well along, and all but a few of these barriers were hidden below the surface, their presence being marked only by occasional eddies.—William Gage Erving, in Century.

Politicians and Whitewash.

Once upon a time there was a politician who, through the judicious dispensing of favors, had drawn to himself many friends, with whom he formed a strong combination for mutual profit. Finally the politician was detected in irregular conduct, and his friends insisted on a thorough and searching examination by a committee of their own appointing. When the committee made its final report the politician was exonerated and highly commended for his conduct. Then, feeling more firmly intrenched than before, the politician and his friends added very materially to their mutual profits.

Moral—Politicians are not always as white as they are whitewashed.—N. Y. Herald.

To Instill Patriotism.

One hundred and fifty busts of Washington were put in the public schools of New York city last year by a citizen who believed that the patriotism of the children would be fostered by a daily reminder of the example of the first president. A similar number of busts of Lincoln are to be put in the same schools this year, to show the youth that patriotism did not die with Washington. There may be some schools in other parts of the country which could not accommodate a sculptured bust, but there is none so small that it may not find a place for pictures of Lincoln and Washington.—Youth's Companion.

How the Misunderstanding Began.

"Yes," assented the old resident, fanning herself, "there are some things about living here that are unpleasant till you become used to them. We have unseasonable weather frequently, and there are other annoyances. But," she added, "you will generally find our nights cool."

"I am not aware," rejoined Mrs. Newcome, frigidly, "that I need any night school!"—Chicago Tribune.

He Was Rich.

Hotel Proprietor—Where did you put that ugly old man who just registered?

Clerk—Give him the best in the house?

"How do you know he can afford it?"

"I caught a glimpse of his wife waiting in the ladies' parlor. She's young and pretty."—Philadelphia Press.

Uncle Sam's Fisheries.

According to the last report of the United States fish commission, Uncle Sam spent $175,000 in one year in propagating fish for the benefit of the fisheries of various kinds. The fish and eggs distributed in a year number more than 1,000,000,000.—Cleveland Leader.

Thistle-Down in China.

In China the down of the thistle is gathered and mixed with raw silk so ingeniously that even experts are deceived when the fabric is woven. It is also used to stuff cushions as a substitute for eider-down, and a very good substitute it makes.—N. Y. Sun.

To Avoid Germany.

With the object of diverting the stream of emigrants that now travels to America via Germany, the Hungarian government proposes to establish a line of steamers running between Fiume and the United States.

Disease from Dusty Shoes.

According to Dr. Pinard, of Paris, many careless persons catch contagious diseases by taking off their dusty shoes and then sitting down to a meal without washing their hands.—American Medicine.

In the Suburbs.

The Deacon—And the cook has gone, has she?

The Minister (absently)—Yes; she has had a call from another congregation.—Puck.

It Means a Tumble.

An Atchison man who has climbed away up the ladder, is about to lose his head through looking down at a woman.—Atchison Globe.

Privileges of Fire Dreams.

Nobody associates fires with spinsters in any pleasant way. I have often wondered at it—wondered why it was that to sit before a blaze and dream has been by a common consent pictured as the privilege of very young girls who, chin in hand, rest there, or as the privilege of bachelors building castles that are one day to shelter the lady whom they love. When a woman is past twenty she is always represented, when before a fire, with a baby on her lap, or as an old grandmother thinking of the babies that have been but who now hold children of their own before other and brighter fires far away. Or she is some very, very old grandmother of the fairy-tale, crooning over her embers. When an old maid is pictured by a hearth, she is made a witch dreaming, not of love or of children, but of mischief! Love and children, it would seem, are not seemly subjects for old maids to dream of over fires. Yet I ask myself: "Why not?" since of all things else in the world they are the most beautiful.—Century.

Unjustly Accused.

"Stand up, Kingsley Sikes," said the police justice.

The prisoner stood up.

"You are charged with having willfully and maliciously, and with malice aforethought, feloniously removed, carried away, and appropriated to your own use and behoof, certain valuable goods, to-wit: Two bucketfuls of hard coal, belonging to one Jesse Hardesty, some time during the night of January 8, in the year 1903 A. D., the same being contrary to the statute in such cases made and provided, and against the peace and dignity of the people of the state of Illinois. What have you to say? Are you guilty, or not guilty?"

"I ain't guilty, jedge," replied the prisoner. "I stole the coal, all right, but that's all. I didn't do none of them other things you're been sayin'."—Chicago Tribune.

Anything to Oblige.

Miss Budd—Marry you? The idea! Why, I wouldn't marry you for $50,000!

Oldham—But, my dear girl, I'm worth a million.

"Oh, well, if you insist, I suppose I'll have to humor you."—Chicago Daily News.

Two Kinds of Workers.

The man who works eight or ten hours a day and spends his nights at home, does not work nearly so hard as the man who dallies and potters around during the day, and has "a good time" at night.—Atchison Globe.

To CONSUMPTIVES

The undersigned having been restored to health by simple means, after suffering for several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease CONSUMPTION, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To those who desire it, he will cheerfully send (free of charge) a copy of the prescription used, which they will find a sure cure for CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, CATARRH, BRONCHITIS and all throat and lung MALADIES. He hopes all sufferers will try his remedy, as it is invaluable. Those desiring the prescription, which will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing, will please address

Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON, Brooklyn, N. Y.

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Remember, this offer holds good only until May 10, 1903, after that date the price will be raised.

North Plainfield Weekly Review.

VOL. 4—NO. 5. NORTH PLAINFIELD, SATURDAY, APRIL 18, 1903. PRICE 3 CENTS

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Brief Bits About Many Matters of Local Interest.

Mrs. Joseph Powlison, of Somerset street, is visiting friends at Pluckamin, N. J.

Members of the Y. M. C. A. gymnasium will give a dinner Monday evening, April 27.

The Criterion Club will hold another dance on Thursday evening, May 7th at the Casino

Members of the Pond Tool Beneficial Association will endow a bed in the Muhlenberg Hospital.

The Carpenters and Joiners will give a dance in Saengerbund Hall Thursday evening. April 23.

Mrs. H. A. Pope celebrated her birthday Monday evening by entertaining many of her friends.

Miss Tina Voehl, of Somerset street, who has been visiting friends in Bayonne, has returned home.

Mrs. David Thompson, of Rockview avenue, is spending Easter at the Morton House, Atlantic City.

Miss Katherine Weir, of Rockview avenue, who has been visiting Somerville ends has returned home.

Miss Margaret McCutcheon, of Rockavenue is detained at her home with ere attack of pneumonia.

Isaac P. Runyon, of Somerset entertaining her sister, Mrs . Henry, of Pluckamin, N. J.

was Arbor Day in New Jerobserved by the school chilting of trees and vines.

tts, of Somerset street g an extended visit to has returned home.

in Br...

Retail Cler... Mutual Aid Associaill hold a rece...tion and dance at asino, Thursday evening, April 23.

...utenant Colonel, Jo...eph F. Clime ...Company K at the Democratic Club rooms on Monday evening, April 20th.

Harry McGee, of Rockview avenue, acted as an usher at the Smith—Fenner wedding at Somerville, N. J on Wednesday.

The annual May walk of the members of Gesaug and Turn Verein will be taken to Washington Rock the first Sunday in May.

Thursday afternoon a delegation of Knights of Pythias from Persevera ce Lodge No 74 went to Port Chester Lodge No 33.

G DeForest McKrell, of Brooklyn, who has been visiting Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Powlison, of Somerset street, has returned home.

The Gayle Hardware Company are making a special sale of pocket knives Have you seen them? If not just take a look at them.

Everett J. Peck, of Sharon, Penn. who has been visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Peck, of Myrtle avenue, has returned home.

The new double screw ferryboat, Plainfield, which is being built at Elizabethport for the Jersey Central, will be launched today.

Rev. Theodore Duensing will preach at St Peter's German Lutheran Church on Grove street, Sunday 10.30 a. m. Sunday School at 9.30.

The I. C. T. Club has planned two more entertainments; the first a stag party on April 29th and the other a dance to be held on May 14th.

Miss Louise M. Naylor has been chosen valedictorian and Miss Alice Pugh has been chosen salutatorian of the class of 1903 of the Plainfield High School.

Rev. D. Charles Dodd, pastor of the Peddie Memorial Baptist Church, of Newark, will preach in the First Baptist Church, tomorrow morning and evening

Captain and Mrs. M M. Patricks, of Washington, D. C. were the guest of the latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Martin I. Cooley, of Rockview Terrace, last Sunday.

The members of the West End Hose Company baseball team are very anxious to arrange a series of games with the baseball team of the Plainfield Fire Department

Mrs H. J. Martin, Jr., of Philadelphia, who have been visiting the former's parents, Mr and Mrs. H. J. Martin, Sr of Jackson avenue, have returned home.

The annual musicale given under the auspices of the Christian Endeavor Society of the Seventh Day Baptist Church, will be held at that church Thursday evening, April 30.

While walking across Somerset on Saturday evening, William Calloway, of Westervelt avenue was struck by a trolley car. He was severely bruised about the head and shoulders and was unconscious when picked up by the trolley employees. He was taken to the Muhlenberg Hospital.

The funeral of Alexander Warnock, who died at his home in New York City Sunday, was held Wednesday afternoon at the home of his sister, Mrs. Margaret Wilson, of Grove street.

Papers were passed on Monday for the sale of the Edward White property on West Front Front street now occupied by Hill and Shupp, to Charles W. McCutcheon, of Rockview avenue.

The funeral of Miss Mary McGlone, who died Monday was held at the home of her niece, Mrs. George Giddis, of Duer street, this borough, Wednesday morning and later at St. Joseph's Church.

Miss Louella C. Harris, soprano soloist at the First Baptist Church, who was too ill to take part in the cantata of "Magdalen" given in that church last Thursday week, was able to resume her place in the choir last Sunday.

Knights of Pythias, members of Unity Lodge, No. 102, and Perseverance Lodge No. 74 will attend the evening service at Hope Chapel tomorrow evening. The pastor, Rev. L. R. Howard is a member of Perseverance Lodge.

William S. Loizeaux, of this borough, and Miss Florence Williams, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Williams, of West Seventh street, were married April 5 in New York City at the Hotel Manhattan. The nuptial knot was tied by Alderman Isaac Marks.

Miss Eleanor Van Deventer, of Washington avenue, a Sunday School teacher at Hope Chapel, entertained her Sunday School class last Saturday evening. Games were played. John Fritts and William Firstbrook won prizes. Refreshments were served.

The annual meeting of the Union County Retail Druggist Association was held at the Y. M. C. A. Tuesday and the following officers elected: President. T. S. Armstrong; vice president, Henry Schmidt, of Elizabeth; secretary, Joseph B. Smith, of Rahway; treasurer, I. Shaw.

Roundsman William Nesbitt, of the 38th Precinct of New York City, will address the men's meeting at the Y. M. C. A. Hall, Sunday, April 19th, at 4 p. m. Miss Grace D. Hildebraud, of White Plains, N. Y., will sing and the National Staff Band of the Salvation Army will play. All men welcome.

George Herring, of this borough, and Miss Emelia Keilblock, of Myersville, were united in marriage at the Myersville resbyterian Church, Wednesday evening, by Rev. George Bowers. Mr. and Mrs. Herring, after a short visit in Washington, D. C., will return here and make their home in apartments on Somerset street.

The Independent Gun Club, of this city held a shoot at their Myrtle avenue grounds on Monday afternoon. Nearly all of the members were present. Refreshments were served. The club postponed their business meeting until next Monday afternoon. The club will hold their next shoot on Decoration Day at the same grounds.

The sacrament of the Lord's Supper was observed at the morning services of the Warren Chapel. The individual communion service was used for the first time. A new member was received into the church Rev. J. Q. McKelvey, the pastor, was in charge. At the Sunday School service on Sunday afternoon, Thomas C. Hall, of New York, addressed the members of the Senior and Junior Departments.

Harry Martin, Frank DeCamp and Lewis Hurtt were arraigned before the Recorder, Tuesday evening upon the complaint of William Coombs, a grocer residing on Linden avenue. The complaint was that the boys were very mischievous and destroyed the property of persons residing near Mr. Coombs. The boys were reprimanded and discharged upon the promise to stop their mischievousness.

Edward Jackson, the eleven year old son, of Stonewall Jackson broke his arm Tuesday afternoon while climbing a tree in the yard of Adam Fritts, of Somerset street. He was climbing the tree with some of his companions when he made a misstep and fell to the ground. He was stunned when he fell and was picked by some passersby. Doctors Buchanan and Endicott were summoned and the young lad is resting easily.

Transfers of Real Estate.

The following transfers of real estate in Somerset county have been recorded in the County Clerk's office at Somerville since our last issue:

NORTH PLAINFIELD.

Harris... ington et ux to ...fena Trojano ... Wm. ... Ex'r, to ...ilne, $300.

HIGH SCHOOL NOT...

Items of Interest to all Tho... terested in the Borou... Schools and Pupils.

Edgar Adams, '03 has gone t... Windy City to visit his parents ... the Easter vacation.

Miss Julia Jerome, of the Elmh... teacher in the Franklin School is v... her parents in Syracuse.

Miss Helen Gill, of Grandview avenue, who has been visiting friends in Perth Amboy has returned home.

Miss Alberta E. Waterbury head of the eighth grade is visiting her friend, Miss Minnie Green, of New York.

Miss Mary Weller, head of the Sixth Grade, is spending her Easter vacation at her home in Washington, N. J.

Miss Anna Holcomb, head of the Seventh Grade, is spending her Easter vacation at her home in Trenton, N. J.

Miss Edna Bowers, of Basking Ridge was the guest of Miss Bessie Martin, of Jackson avenue last Saturday and Sunday.

Miss Lizzie Southworth and Miss Grace Anderson, of the Primary Department, are spending their Easter vacation at Binghampton, N. Y.

The Plainfield Board of Education has asked for bids for the painting of the Bryant and Franklin Schools during the coming summer.

Bert Moore, of Grove street, a member of the Young Men's Christian Association ball team, last season, will play with the St. Mary team.

The Misses Lillian and Helen Mayhie, of New York City, who have been visiting the Misses Filkins at the Elmhurst have returned home.

For the second time this season the Plainfield High School—Pingry School baseball game has been postponed on account of bad weather.

Arthur Humble, who has been visiting friends in New York and Brooklyn returned home and will play with the High School this afternoon.

Miss Clara Van Fleet, of Jackson avenue, piano player in the North Plainfield High School, is spending her Easter vacation with friends in Boston.

The High School Baseball team practiced every morning for the past week on the Cricket Field so as to get in shape for the Pennington Seminary game today.

The commencement exercises of the North Plainfield High School Class of 1903 will be held in the Young Men's Christian Association Hall on Friday, June the 19th.

Manager John Steiner, of the Young Men's Christian Association Baseball team has signed Catcher Charles A. Myers of the Wesleyan University team for the coming season.

The Board of Education which is making up next season's budget is making a number of changes in the school and when the school reopens next September, a corps of new teachers will probably be in charge. New books will also be procured where they are necessary.

The Junior class of the Plainfield High School has decided to present a handsome piece of statuary to the Plainfield High School. The subject will be "Moses" by Michael Angelo. This piece of statuary is 18 inches high and will stand on a pedestal. The statue will cost $35.00 which is a part of the proceeds of their recent entertainment.

The complete schedule of the North Plainfield High School is: April 18, Pennington Seminary at Pennington; April 22, Westfield H. S. at N. P. H. S. Field; April 25, Rutgers "Prep" at N. P. H. S. Field; May 6, Pingry School at Elizabeth; May 9, Rutgers "Prep" at New Brunswick; May 13, Jersey City H. S. at N. P. H. S. Field; May 27, Scotch Plains H. S. at Scotch Plains.

The Plainfield High School baseball team will play the Newark Academy team this afternoon on Stillman Field. Capt. Van Auken has been practicing his men every day for this game. The team will line up as follows:

Van Auken, P; Walters, C; Thompson, 1; Brokaw, 2; Craig, S; Munro, 3; Ulrich, L; Miner, C F; Bock, P. Brakely and Rocap substitutes. The game will start promptly at 3 p. m.

There is some talk of organizing an ex-High School Baseball team this summer. There is plenty of material from former High School teams. John Jacot, first baseman on the 1900 team; George Conover, shortstop on the 1901 team; Joe Farlee formerly of the H... team, pitcher; Edward Overt... baseman 19... Wesley M..., third base... 1902 te... Woodland. ... 1902 tea... principle p... n which ...

The new ... Educat... cided tha... "hookey...

...th Plainfield High School must be ...pped. The Board will try to invoke ...aid of the State Board, if ...ssary, in ...er to stop this bad practice. Many ... the pupils play "hookey" to smoke ...arettes and this the Board will also endeavor to stop. The state appropriation ... the school is based upon the number ... pupils present during the school year. ...e new truancy law which the Board is ...ing to pass is that the parents of the ...ils playing truant shall be fined not ... than $1, nor more than $25 or one ...'s imprisonment or both as the Judge ...ay decide.

The High School Baseball season will start today with a game with Pennington Seminary at Pennington, N. J. Much time has been spent for practice and the team as it will line up against Pennington will probably be the strongest to be had in the school. Fred Armstrong cannot pitch as he is under the doctor's care and Edgar George will serve up a lot of new twists and and shoots to the Pennington batters. George Ovens will watch the plate and look after the receiving end of the battery. McLaughlin will play first. Adams will cover second. Armstrong will pick up the grounders at short and Arthur Humble will take care of third. William Newmiller will pull down the liners in left field, Grover Kipsey will cover the center garden and William Mundy will take care of anything that happens to come in right field. The team as it will line up against Pennington Seminary.

George, P; Ovens, C; McLaughlin, 1; Adams, 2; Armstrong, S; Humble, 3; Newmiller, L; Kipsey, C F; Mundy, R.

The Plainfield High School baseball team journeyed to Brooklyn Saturday to play the Brooklyn Boys' High School baseball team and was snowed under. The Brooklyn boys pounded Van Auken all over the grounds for 12 hits and these helped along by good base running and 11 errors made by the Plainfield boys netted them 16 runs against two tallied by the Plainfield High School team. On the third inning Van Auken and his team went to pieces and the Brooklyn team batted a run in each. they seemed to find Van Auken very ...atsmen. The Brooklyn ... out 8 Brooklyn ... anked in any inning as boys were not b... t 1 run in each inning. they made at le... igh School line-up was: The Plainfield H... Walters, C; Thompson, Van Auken, P; ...g, S; Munro, 3; Ulrich, 1; Brokaw, 2; Crai...k, R. The score by innings.

	H. E.
B. B. H. S.—1-1-7-1-1	...2-2 2-16-12-3
P. H. S.—0 0-0-0-1-	...0-1-0-2- ...11

NEWS FROM WATCH... UNG.

John Reed, son of Aaron R... ed, is very ill.

J. Gunn, Sr., has rented the K... lm cottage for the summer.

The heavy frost last week kille... l the peaches in this vicinity.

John P. Wolfe has sold his farm known as Rose Hill Nurseries. He intends to remove to town.

Mrs. J. Schaak, who is in Muhlenberg Hospital, is reported as doing as well as can be expected.

The friends of Mrs. Harden, sister of Mrs. J. H. Koch, are pleased to learn of her safe arrival in Germany where she will spend the summer.

Pupils on Roll of Honor for March: Grammar Grade—Theresa Schmidt, Henrietta Pedeflous, Willie Demler, Douglas Demler, Petie Blumetta. Primary Grade—Minnie Blume, Elsie Schmidt, Charlie Wersing.

The musical entertainment which was to have been held in the German Lutheran Church on Grove street, April 14th was postponed to Tuesday, April 21, on account of the storm. Friends of the church please remember the date.

The Easter service held in the Wilson Memorial Chapel last Sunday was largely attended and the following program was enjoyed: Instrumental music, Doxology Easter, School; Recitation, T. Schmidt; Scripture lesson, Cor. 5-20-21-50-58; Hymn, School; Instrumental music; Exercise, Primary Department; Easter Hymn, Solo, Quartette; Address, Rev. Mr. Duensing; Hymn, School; Easter Hymn, Instrumental Music; Easter Anthem, D Quartet; Books, Papers, Offering; Special Music, Hymn, Benediction.

The 1903 Wand Directory

If there is one thing more than another that the people of Plainfield should be proud of, it is the city directory issued by the Wand Directory Company.

The directory for 1903 has just been delivered, and it reflects great credit on the compiler, both in printing and binding.

Mr. Wand is certainly to be congratulated on ... he has achieved in ...ount of ad- ... contains ... appreci-

ROUND ABOUT JERSEY

Summ... of News From the Four Corners O...

Miss Ulysses Yancey, colored, second honors in the class of 1903 at the High School in New Brunswick. She is the first of her race ever graduated from the school.

The Cranford Township flagpole, 125 feet high, was blown down Wednesday morning carrying with it the fire alarm and electric light wires. Several pedestrians had narrow escapes from injury.

It is expected that New Brunswick's $50,000 Carnegie library will be ready for occupancy about the middle of July, but it will not be dedicated until it is completed. All grading, paving and parking of the grounds has been finished.

The Jewish passover which began at six o'clock last Saturday will close this evening. The first and second days of the feast are strictly observed as holidays. During the first four days special services are held in the synagogues and the last two days of the feast are observed as holidays.

When the keel of the armored cruiser Washington, which will be built by the New York Shipbuilding Company, is laid, the occasion will be made notable by the attendance of the Governor and many State and government officers, in honor of the first cruiser to be constructed in New Jersey.

The last legislature appropriated $600 to be used in making repairs and improvements to the Trenton Battle monument. The work will be commenced in a few weeks. The Trent Tile company donated tile to the monument association and this will be placed in the interior of the curio room, where the enamel has peeled off owing to the excessive moisture.

... A ... was ... Westwood, with the permission of the Weather Bureau and the Postoffice Department, to display weather signals from the rural free delivery mail wagons. The innovation meets the approval of the town and country people, and it is said that other towns that enjoy the free delivery service have inquired as to the practicability of the plan.

J. P. Holm has addressed an open letter to the assessors of Perth Amboy, asking that he be assessed. He says that he has been in business there for six years and has four children attending the public schools, but has never had a tax bill, not even for poll tax. Although born in Denmark, Mr. Holm says he is proud of his American citizenship and would feel better if he helped to bear his share of the cost of maintaining this city and county government. Mr. Holm is the ...nish Vice-Consul for New Jersey. He pu...lishes the Perth Amboy Folkeblad, ...nly Scandinavian newspaper in the ... State.

...n was made Monday by Applicati... Jabury, at Trenton, for re- Harrison Lin... ings under which the opening proceed... n James N. Pidcock, late ex-Congressm... went into voluntary of Hunterdon county ...ock said his liabilbankruptcy. Mr. Pidc... no assets. Monities were $350,000, with ... Pidcock had day it was charged that ... to his sons, transferred assets of $750,000 ... days ago and an order was granted some ... sing of restraining the sons from dispo... hem. some cash and securities held by t... n This order was dissolved Monday but a order was made appointing John M. Mills of Morristown, N. J., to take testimony and make a report of the case.

One of the most sought-for theatre programs is in the possession of Almyer Neigh, a barber at Califon. It is one of the play given by Laura Keene, entitled "Our American Cousin," at Ford's Theatre at Washington, D. C. on the evening of April 14, 1865, when Lincoln was assassinated. Only three are known to be in existence. The program was presented to Neigh's mother shortly after the war by a soldier who was on guard at the theatre at the time of the shooting. He also has in his possession a piece of the lace curtains and silk fringe from the flag that draped the box which the Presidential party occupied. He has received many offers for his Lincoln collection from Lincoln clubs and curio collectors all over the United States.

William Vallance, the famous lightning calculator, who could do any sum in mathematical calculation mentally and with but an instant's hesitation, died at Trenton Sunday night, aged thirty years. Vallance could duplicate the feats of any of the lightning calculators, and then beat them all by stating instantly any desired date in history. His mind was a vast storehouse of historical data, and where he gathered it no one ever know, as he was not a student. He could not tell how he knew history, but would rattle off fact after fact in profane and Christian history without an instant's delay. He could give instant answer to such arithmetical questions as multiply 389,487 by ... and whenever he met a professionhim to sham... ...tor Vallance would put Feats in algebra were ...llous feats. He would mentally work deci... an instant's time which required many minutes' close application of a college professor.

Mrs. Martha Thornton Cutler last Monday quietly celebrated at her home, the Oakleigh, in Llewellyn Park, West Orange, the one hundredth anniversary of her birth. Because of the death of her daughter, Mrs. Levi Payson Stone, on April 5, Mrs. Cutler observed the day merely by receiving calls from intimate friends. She has excellent health, considering her age.

Park Club Dance.

The Easter dance given by the Park Club was held at the Park Club rooms on Tuesday evening. The affair was largely attended by the society people of North Plainfield and the city. Several out of town guests were also present. The rooms were handsomely decorated with bunting and the room was profusely decorated with palms. The music was furnished by Prof. Garland and Orchestra of New Brunswick. Refreshments were served at a late hour. The committee in charge was: Mrs. S. St. John McCutcheon, chairman; Mrs. B. A. Hegeman, Jr., Mrs. Francis DeLacy Hyde, Mrs. Edward A. Ladd, Jr., Mrs. Henry A. McGee, Mrs. Walter M. McGee, Mrs. Charles A. Reed, Mrs. Samuel Townsend, C. E. Murray, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Saunders.

Concert of Singing Society.

The members of the Gesang and Turn Verein gave a concert in the Saengerbund Hall on Monday evening. Prof. ... Spillman and orchestra, of Newark ... furnis... The singing section were assisted by members of the Elizabeth section. The program consisted of vocal and instrumental zither and piano selections. Dancing was one of the features of the evening. Refreshments were served. Seven members of the organization were made honorary members. Charles Smith, Charles Dresselt, George Bremmer, Christopher Keller, Jacob Keller, William Beiter, Joseph A. Blatz.

The affair was in charge of the following committee: Henry Haurard, chairman; Fred Moraller, John Wirth, Rudolph Kesselring and Otto Keller.

Leal Boys "Gloriana".

The French play entitled "Gloriana" given by the members of Leal's school Thursday evening at the Casino, was a complete success. This play shows the result of a whole winter's practice and does credit to the Leal School Dramatic Association. The boys conducted their parts very well and much credit is due to the efficient coaching of Edgar B. Smith, an instructor at the Leal School.

The Casino was packed to its fullest capacity—all the seats being occupied and all the standing room available was used.

The play which consists of three acts is a very complicated love affair and the entire caste is made up of students of the Leal School. The part of the women in the play were taken by students of the school and were well portrayed, and showed the effects of the efficient coaching.

Every year the Dramatic Association ...sents a play for the benefit of the pre... ...n and the Athletic Association. Leal...

Y. M. C. A. Supplemental Course.

The Young Me... ...n's Christian Association will give their ... ...t of the Supplemental Course of ente... ...tainments Thursday evening, April 23. The program of the evening will be a musical and literary character ... ...s Quartet, rendered by the Swedish Ladies ... ...rk Herald who are spoken of by the New Yo... as follows:

"The Swedish Ladies' Quartet ... was greeted by a very large audience last evening. Their singing was delightful, and the audience, among whom were some of the best judges of excellent singing, showed their pleasure by frequent and loud applause. The harmonious blending of the voices produced a sweet melody that will not soon be forgotten by those who were fortunate enough to hear it."

The literary portion of the evening's program will be given by Miss Edith M. Norton, a dramatic and humorist reader of great ability. This is Miss Norton's third appearance on the local Y. M. C. A. platform at which time she will again be heard by those who afford selves the privileges of the Y. M. ... courses.

KILLED BY COINERS' GANG

Nine Arrests in New York For Murder of Man Found in a Barrel.

ITALIAN COUNTERFEITERS' WORK

Police Regard It as a Mafia Crime and Round Up a Group Secret Service Men Have Watched—All Were Armed With Revolvers and Some Carried Stilettos Besides—Dangerous Gang Caught.

New York City.—Nine members of a gang known to the agents of the United States Secret Service as the most desperate lot of Italian counterfeiters and murderers of in this section of the country, with thirteen [illegible] rested [illegible] Wounds in the neck, was found tightly packed in a barrel at the corner of Eleventh street and Avenue D.

The dead man was a member of the gang, and for days before his death was closely shadowed by Secret Service agents under the orders of William S. Flynn, chief of the local bureau, who for some time has been planning a wholesale round-up of the Italian counterfeiters in the East.

That this man was murdered by his comrades in the gang with which he had been identified there is no doubt, and it is practically certain that the eight men locked up at Police Headquarters planned his death and that some of them accomplished it with their own hands.

The affront to his comrades which brought upon him the sentence of death is still a secret locked up in the breasts of the gang. The prisoners, all of whom were armed with huge revolvers and wicked-looking knives, maintained an attitude of sullen defiance after they were locked up, and no amount of persuasion could get a word out of any one of them.

It is this gang that perpetrated the horror of Tuesday morning, and the agents of the United States Secret Service declare absolutely that they are the same men who cut the throat of Giuseppe Catania in Brooklyn last July and carried his body in a sack to a deserted neighborhood.

The nine men arrested are a murderous looking crew, and a score of crimes are laid at their doors. The Secret Service agents, who have been watching them for months, declare that they have as little compunction about murdering a man as they would have about killing a dog.

A rule of long standing among them, the agents say, has been to kill anybody that stood in their way or betrayed them to the authorities. The man whose body is now in the morgue, the head almost entirely severed from the trunk, committed one of these offenses, it is believed, and at a council of the gang was sentenced to [illegible] and gave [illegible]

The men arrested [illegible] Agrees at Police Headquarters which the Government detectives say are in the main correct. They are as follows:

Joseph Fanaro, twenty-four years old, married, a merchant; Messina Genova, thirty-eight years old, single, importer (right name is Antonio Genova); Lorenzo Loboldo, forty-eight years old, merchant, married; Vito Loboldo, twenty-four years old, laborer; Domenico Pecoraro, fifty-three years old, married, farmer; Pietro Ingerillo, forty-four years old, married, confectioner; Giuseppe Morello, thirty-four years old, agent, single; Tomasco Petto, twenty-four years old, married, clothing presser, and Ignatz Lupo, twenty-five years old.

All of these men are Italians and are known as law-breakers. Most of them have yard-long criminal records, and there wasn't one of them that didn't have a big loaded revolver or a long sharp knife concealed somewhere about his person.

The principal members of the gang arrested are Morello, Pecoraro and Genova. The three are well-known counterfeiters, being makers of spurious bills as well as expert coiners. The other six worked under the direction of these three.

CONVIVIALITY NOT A BAR.

Report Refusing Promotion on That Ground is Rejected.

Washington, D. C.—Assistant Secretary Darling decided that a naval officer is not barred from being "a good fellow." James E. Cann is a pay inspector in the navy and recently came up for promotion to pay director. The board that examined him opposed his advancement on account of "his convivial habits."

Judge Darling could not reverse the finding, but he rejected the report and ordered another examination, with instructions on the board which [illegible] will result in a recommendation that Cann be given his promotion.

Cann has been in the navy three years, and if his convivial as to interfere with the performance of his duties or cause undesirable comments, or cause undethought it sufficient Judge Darling not been brought out before.

BALANCE OF TRADE.

This Country's Exceeds Those of All Other Countries Combined.

Washington, D. C.—The imports of the United States have grown from $436,000,000 in 1870 to $903,000,000 in 1902, but the exports have more than kept pace with the imports and have increased from $367,000,000 in 1870 to $1,355,000,000 in 1902, so that the favorable balance of trade is not only large, but exceeds that of all the other countries in the world combined.

Pennell's Insurance.

Buffalo (N. Y.) representatives of the accident insurance companies in which the late Arthur Reed Pennell carried policies admitted that the policies would not be paid until the courts had passed definitely on the question of whether Pennell came to his death by accident or suicide. The companies in which Pennell had accident insurance were as follows: Fidelity and Casualty Company, New York, $15,000; Travelers' Insurance Company, $10,000; Aetna Life Insurance Company, $10,000; Preferred Accident of New York, $5000.

SEN. CULLOM ON TRUSTS

Recent Decision Means That Restraint of Trade Must Stop.

"No Longer Can Trusts Evade Law," Declares the Author of the Inter-State Commerce Bill.

Washington, D. C.—In discussing the recent opinion in the Northern Securities case, Senator Cullom, who was for many years Chairman of the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee and author of the bill creating the Interstate Commerce Commission, said:

"The decision of the Court of Appeals in the Northern Securities case was an important victory for the Government and for the President, who gave instructions to institute the prosecution. Its far-reaching effect will not be fully appreciated by the people until the opinion has been carefully studied and is thoroughly understood.

"The decision means that the Government can control and suppress every kind of trust which restrains trade. One railroad is not prevented from acquiring another line for the purpose of extending its system, but parallel roads are prohibited from consolidating so as to destroy competition.

"The most important feature of the decision is that rich and poor must be accorded the same treatment. Powerful corporations cannot hereafter employ high salaried counsel to assist them in evading the law. That time has passed forever. It has always been my contention that the laws on the statute books were ample to permit the control of unlawful corporations by the Government. The decision in the Northern Securities case is merely a vigorous enforcement of the laws which have been in existence for years.

"Individuals may hereafter enter the commercial field without fear of extinction by the trusts. This will be possible, since it is clearly demonstrated that the Government has full power to deal with the trusts. During recent years the great combinations have driven individuals out of business. The wealth of the country has been concentrated in the hands of the few. As a result of this concentration men of limited capital have refused to enter the commercial field, as many industries were absolutely controlled by the trusts. The decision handed down by the Court of Appeals will make it possible for these men to invest their money and establish new industries, the Government suppressing such trusts as to prevent competition.

"I hope the decision will be sustained by the United States Supreme Court. New conditions will then follow. A large number of small concerns will spring into existence, there will be a return to the conditions before so many men were compelled to abandon their own business enterprises and work for the larger corporations on salaries. This will result from the knowledge that the Government proposes to prosecute unlawful combinations and alike protect the rich, the well-to-do and the poor.

"There will now be a resumption of competition, and much idle capital will be again invested. Prior to this decision it was impossible to start new concerns for the manufacture of steel or tobacco, because these industries and many others were completely controlled by the trusts and competition was prevented."

KILLS FRIEND; CALLS IT DUTY.

German Army Officer Shows No Remorse For His Shocking Crime.

Berlin, Germany.—The murder of Artilleryman Hartmann by his old-time schoolmate and lifelong companion, Ensign Huessner, because Hartmann failed to salute him in the proper manner when they met at Essen, while they had both returned to spend Easter holidays, continues to be the sensation of the moment.

Huessner is calm and [illegible] He says that he acted as every officer should. He is quoted as [illegible] when he was examined at the police office: "When I drew the pistol I want to see blood [illegible] He has been visited [illegible] mother, to whom he wrote: 'I have a clear conscience [illegible] officer.'"

Huessner's mother [illegible] Hartmann's in her [illegible] sympathy with her feelings: "I had no ill [illegible] son. It was simply [illegible] officer to chastise [illegible] Frau Hartmann to forgive, saying that if she pardons [illegible] will have a right to consider [illegible] Popular feeling against [illegible] is very bitter.

AGITATORS MUST STAY OUT.

Marines Guard Navy Yard Workmen Against Strikers.

New York City.—Marines guard the entrance to the Navy Yard against interference of walking delegates with the workmen on the cantilever crane.

Rear-Admiral Rodgers, post commandant, said that the Government had started to build a battleship, and it proposed to finish it on time.

"Until we get the men we cannot make any further progress on the ship," he explained. "The contractor's men seem to have had trouble outside the yard, and that trouble began to interfere with the work. Now he has got permission to keep his men in the yard all the time.

"This yard is United States property," said the Admiral, emphatically, "and I don't believe there will be any further delay while we are putting up the crane."

$1,000,000 Oil Fire in Texas.

Fire swept over what is known as the Hogg-Swayne oil syndicate tract in the Spindle Top oil fields, Beaumont, Texas, completely destroying everything in its way. The loss is estimated at from $800,000 to $1,000,000. Two hundred and sixty-five derricks are burned.

$5000 Pension to Mrs. Altgeld.

The bill granting $5000 as a pension to the widow of former Governor John P. Altgeld passed the Senate at Springfield, Ill., and was signed by Governor Yates. The bill had no opposition.

WORSE REPORT ON MAIN[illegible]

The Turret Supports Weak; the B[illegible] ers Unsatisfactory.

NEW WARSHIP IN BAD SHA[illegible]

Defects Regarded as a Consequence Great Advance in Power of N[illegible] Rifles—Calculations Must Be Rev[illegible] —Other Ships Will Be Affected—[illegible] Type of Boiler May Be Chosen.

Washington, D. C.—Captain Eu[illegible] H. Leutze of the new battleship M[illegible] came to Washington from New[illegible] News and gave the Navy Departm[illegible] officials their first detailed informa[illegible] about the condition of his vessel, w[illegible] developed defects during her "shak[illegible] down" cruise in the West Indies.

While Captain Leutze contradi[illegible] the report that the Maine was struc[illegible] ally weak, his statement showed that the battleship was in worse condition than had been supposed from the official information that had been received.

Not only are the supports and emplacements of her six-inch guns weak, but the structures of her turrets are entirely inadequate to bear the strain of firing the big turret guns.

In addition to this disquieting news the Department learned from Captain Leutze that the boilers of the Maine had proved to be decidedly unsatisfactory.

There was a disposition on the part of naval officials at first to make it appear that Captain Leutze had explained that the defects in the Maine were not at all serious, but Secretary Moody decided that frankness was the best policy and directed Rear-Admiral Bowles, the Chief Naval Constructor, to make a statement for the benefit of the public as to the vessel's condition. This is the statement:

"The officers who have examined the turrets of the Maine have found that the damage done consists largely of the loosening up and breaking of fastenings and rivets in the circular structure underneath the rollers and paths on which the turret is supported, and in no respect due to general structural weakness of the ship. The supports under the roller paths are of the usual construction, being built up of plates and angles.

"Since the date of the design of the Maine, however, the use of smokeless powder with higher pressure guns has been adopted and the recoils allowed have been shortened. Both of these improvements, while desirable of themselves, have greatly increased the strain on the supporting structure which in actual test of firing has proven inadequate.

"Were it not for the great weight of the revolving part of the turret, amounting to over 400 tons, the [illegible] of the additional str[illegible] ports which has become necessary would not [illegible]en decided to be ate work, but owing [illegible] be a very elabor[illegible] incumbent weight [illegible] to the great superported, and the in[illegible]which must be supparts, it is anticipa[illegible]ccessibility of the will take some lit[illegible]ed that the repairs

"The deformatio[illegible]e time.

the vicinity of [illegible]ns of the decks in due to the sam[illegible]rtain six-inch guns, much less impor[illegible] general cause, are remedied. [illegible]ant and can be easily

"The Chief [illegible] Constructor considers that no blam[illegible] contractors [illegible]ne can be attached to the no evide[illegible] for the Maine, as there was workma[illegible]nce whatever of defective

No [illegible]ship."

[illegible]cerning [illegible]icial statement was issued concerning these [illegible] the defects in the boilers, but to t[illegible] were otherwise described as due tw[illegible] collection of waste material in [illegible] at points so situated as to [illegible] the steam from being generated, [illegible]ing the burning out of [illegible] and on account of the con[illegible] the boilers making it exceedingly difficult to overcome the trouble.

As indicated by Admiral Bowles's statement William Cramp & Sons, of Philadelphia, who built the Maine, have been acquitted of responsibility for the defects. These are regarded as a natural consequence of the great advance in the power of naval rifles.

As the strength and resistance of the gun supports of most of the armored vessels under construction were calculated similarly to the calculations made for the Maine's gun supports, it will probably be necessary to strengthen the emplacements of the turret guns and other high-powered rifles on these vessels.

To do this will require alterations in plans, some expense and perhaps loss of time.

PRESIDENT REFUSES TO SHOOT.

Declines All Offers of Lion Hunt in the Yellowstone.

Cinnabar, Mont.—President Roosevelt broke camp and is slowly working his way to Major Pitcher's headquarters at Fort Yellowstone. He will remain there one day and then will start for Norris, where the geysers are. There is a good deal of snow between the fort and Norris and the Engineer Corps is at work opening the road.

The President has not fired a shot at a mountain lion and has no intention of doing so. It is estimated that there are 500 of these animals in the park and a determined effort is being made to exterminate them. "Buffalo" Jones, the game warden, is slaying them on every possible occasion. He offered to round up a lion or two for the President, but the latter declined.

10,000 Dutch Idle.

As a result of the recent strike in Holland 10,000 men are out of work and their families are in dire distress.

A Bulgarian Atrocity.

The latest Bulgarian achievement is the total destruction of a small village of exclusively Mussulman population. One hundred and sixty-five persons were all massacred in cold blood, except a few who escaped by flight. The women were subjected to indescribable mutilation.

At[illegible]
Attor[illegible]
Jersey,[illegible]
tomol[illegible]
ished

[illegible]WS ON RACE PROBLEM

[illegible]re of the Negro Lies in the South, Cleveland Declares.

[illegible]s Out For White Domination—Obligations of the White Man, However, Should Be Strictly Carried Out.

[illegible]w York City. — That the negro problem in the South has aroused much interest in the North was shown in a large number of the representative citizens of New York assembled in the Madison Square Garden Concert Hall to listen to a discussion of the subject by such men as former President Grover Cleveland, the Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott, William H. Baldwin, Jr., Edgar Gardner Murphy, of Alabama, and the Rev. Booker T. Washington, of the Tuskegee Institute. Former President Cleveland placed himself unequivocally upon a platform favoring the domination of the white race in the South, though he advocated more vigorously the education of the negro and a fair discharge of the white man's obligation toward the race formerly enslaved.

Mayor Low, in introducing Mr. Cleveland as the first speaker, said that the Tuskegee experiment had shown that the negro was worth helping.

Mr. Cleveland was received with cheers as he arose to speak. He said:

"I have come here as a sincere friend of the negro, and I should be very sorry to suppose that my good and regular standing in such company needed support at this late day, either from certificate or confession of faith.

"I desire to declare myself as belonging to the Booker T. Washington-Tuskegee section. I believe that the days of 'Uncle Tom's Cabin' are past. I am thoroughly convinced that the efforts of Booker T. Washington and the methods of Tuskegee Institute point the way to a safe and beneficent solution of the vexatious negro problem at the South."

Mr. Cleveland went on to say that whatever the work of the people of the North in aiding such efforts to help the negro as is being done at Tuskegee, and whatever the better tendencies among the negroes themselves prove to be, the hope for the black man must in the main depend upon the sentiment and conduct of the leading and responsible white men of the South.

He said that this aid and encouragement had been generously forthcoming from the South, and that he personally had faith in the honor and sincerity of the respectable white people of that section in their relations with the negro. He said that the South did not believe in the social equality of the races and made no false pretenses in regard to it, and that perhaps the so-called race prejudice amounted to racial instinct.

"But whichever it is," continued Mr. Cleveland, "let us remember that it condoned the negro's share in the humiliat[illegible] and [illegible] such [illegible] lia of [illegible] followed [illegible] survive [illegible] deluged by the perilous flood of indiscriminate, unintelligent and blighting negro suffrage."

He continued to say that the necessary element to the uplifting of the negro in the South was the co-operation of the white people of the South, which had been ungrudgingly given.

A RICH MAN'S BRIDE.

Miss Cathleen Neilson Becomes the Wife of Reginald C. Vanderbilt.

Newport, R. I.—The marriage of Miss Cathleen Gebhard Neilson, daughter of Mrs. Frederick Neilson, and Reginald C. Vanderbilt, youngest son of Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, took place at Arleigh Cottage. The wedding, the reception and the wedding breakfast were all at Arleigh.

The bride's gown was of ivory white satin, covered with fine chiffon. Very little lace was used in the costume, but here and there were touches of rare old lace relieving the severity of the skirt, which was made without pleats, and fell in soft, graceful folds. The long train came from the waist and was uncovered, except by the bridal veil of old lace, a family heirloom. The bodice was made with a high neck, with the yoke and upper parts of the sleeves of lace, while long puffs of chiffon fell over the hands. The bride wore the bridegroom's gift, a magnificent string of pearls. Her bouquet was of white orchids, with sprays of orange blossoms and stephanotis bound loosely together with a broad white satin ribbon.

GEN. BALDWIN ASKED TO EXPLAIN

Called to Account For Alleged Disparagement of Filipinos and Negroes.

Washington, D. C.—The War Department has taken official cognizance of the reported statements of General Frank D. Baldwin, Commander of the Department of the Colorado, in disparagement of the Filipinos and negroes. Secretary Root directed that a formal inquiry be addressed to General Baldwin asking whether or not he had been correctly quoted. General Baldwin is fresh from the Philippines. The remarks he is reported to have made were to the effect that one of his reasons for liking the Filipino as a soldier was the same that gave him a preference for the negro in the same capacity—that in a fight he was not worried about his safety, as it made no difference whether he was killed or not.

High Wind in New York.

Wind blowing at the rate of forty-six miles an hour did much damage in New York City, making it almost impossible for women to walk through the shopping district.

S. N. D. North Will Be U. S. Census Chief.

S. N. D. North, of Boston, will accept the Directorship of the United States Census Bureau, recently offered to him by President Roosevelt. The Executive Committee of the National Association of Wool Manufacturers, of which Mr. North is Secretary, released him from his duties.

Anti-American Union Off.

The International Agricultural Congress at Rome postponed until the next session the German proposition for an anti-American union.

PAYNE TAKES UP SCANDAL

The Postmaster-General Says He Caused the Investigation.

NEW CHARGES AGAINST BEAVERS

He is Accused of Lobbying For the Postal Clerks' Union—Payne Promises a Most Searching Inquiry—Every Guilty Person Will Be Summarily Dealt With—President Roosevelt Approves.

Washington, D. C.—Postmaster-General Payne has returned to Washington. Before seeing any of his subordinates Mr. Payne said that he was personally responsible for the investigation now being conducted, information having reached him before he left Washington which he felt warranted a thorough investigation, and he had accordingly, with the approval of the President, directed Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General Bristow to make the necessary inquiry. Not only would it naturally fall to Mr. Bristow to make such an investigation, but the fact that the divisions to be investigated were under First Assistant Postmaster-General Wynne's jurisdiction made it especially desirable to secure an ex parte inquiry. The Postmaster-General made the following statement:

"During the months of January and February information and reports reached me, which I deemed it for the public interest to investigate, and I personally gathered such information and facts as would enable the proper officers of the department to undertake a thorough investigation as to the truth or falsity of these reports. I directed Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General Bristow to take the proper steps to institute the necessary inquiry, using for that purpose the postoffice inspectors' division and such other methods as would thoroughly ascertain the truth or falsity of the charges or insinuations made, and he was instructed to proceed promptly and with vigor during my absence. Since my return this morning I have not seen General Bristow, so that I am not advised of the progress made. The investigation will continue, and if any wrongdoing is disclosed the parties guilty of such wrongdoing will be summarily dealt with. If the system or method of doing business in the department is faulty the proper remedies will be applied without fear or favor. I inaugurated the investigation with the determination that it should be exhaustive.

"It is proper for me to add that I laid before the President the information which I had in my possession, and that he fully approved of the action proposed by me."

After dictating the above statement Mr. Payne held long conferences with Mr. Bristow and Mr. [illegible]

Mr. Bristow [illegible] formal charges [illegible] [illegible] of the effect that Mr. Beavers, late superintendent of the Division of Salaries and Allowances, had been employed by the Postal Clerks' Association, and had not only drawn a salary from the association, but had used his influence with members of Congress to secure continually increasing appropriations for clerk hire. As in the cases of all charges filed it was merely said that the matter would be thoroughly investigated.

The whole administration of the Postoffice Department is made subject to the investigation under Postmaster-General Payne's directions, and every charge will be probed thoroughly and the inquiry made as searching as the department's most expert inspectors can make it. At the same time Mr. Payne's purpose is to give fair and just treatment to all concerned, and not to act arbitrarily and with undue haste. For this reason it can be said that no immediate changes of importance in the personnel of the service are now contemplated, and changes will depend largely on the report to be made by Mr. Bristow, although developments in the meantime may make some deviation from this policy necessary.

When Postmaster-General Payne reached the department a score of newspaper men were awaiting him with queries concerning the investigation, but he parried all questions with remarks on his trip to the West Indies. He expressed particular gratification at what he had observed of postal conditions in Cuba, and said his observations in Cuba and Porto Rico would be helpful to him in administering the postal service. Mr. Payne summoned a number of the officials of the department and held short consultations with them respecting postal affairs.

It may be several weeks before the postoffice inspectors will be able to complete their work. When they have finished Mr. Bristow will prepare a comprehensive report on the whole subject. The report necessarily will embrace matters as to which publicity may not be warranted, so it is probable that some parts of it will be withheld from publication.

Corbin Barred From Washington Club.

A sensation has been caused in official and social circles in Washington over the withdrawal of the application of Major-General Henry C. Corbin, Adjutant-General of the Army, for admission to membership in the Metropolitan Club. The withdrawal of General Corbin's application was brought about by opposition to his admission, while the earnest efforts of many influential friends were not able to overcome.

Schwab to Be Re-elected.

It was reported in New York City that President Schwab, of the Steel Trust, would not only not resign, but would be re-elected.

Senate's Blind Chaplain Dead.

The Rev. William Henry Milburn, the blind chaplain of the United States Senate, died at Santa Barbara, Cal. He had been in poor health for some time and went there hoping that the mild climate would benefit him. He was born in Philadelphia on September 29, 1823.

Strike Riots in St. Petersburg.

Serious strikes have broken out in St. Petersburg, Russia, and bloody encounters have taken place between the police and the strikers.

A PANIC IN WALL STREET

$40,000,000 Paper Loss in Northern Securities.

The Cause is the Belief That the Court Decision May Be Applied to All the Great Combinations.

New York City.—Panic reigned in Wall street Monday. The bears pounded their fellow traders, the bulls, and hit market quotations from $2 to $10 a share in active securities and to as high as $19.50 a share in the inactive issues. The losses in shares, according to market quotations, reached tens upon tens of millions of dollars.

The gross decline of 9¾ points in Northern Securities Company stock alone represented a paper loss of almost ten per cent. on $400,000,000, or $40,000,000. The volume of trading was more than double the recent average, and not since the Northern Pacific corner of May 9, 1901, had such excitement prevailed in the financial district.

The cause of the commotion was the scope which speculators allotted to the Federal Court decision which pronounced the Northern Securities Company an unlawful concern, a combination in restraint of trade. They adapted the decision to include all the big railroad companies, all the recent combinations and interweavings of transportation companies, and all the great industrial concerns, especially those affiliated with railroad companies.

There was a rumor that, following the Government's success in its contention against the legality of the Northern Pacific and Great Northern merger, suit would be begun to uncover the Coal Trust. It was said also that action would lie against the control of Southern Pacific by Union Pacific, and that the holdings of shares of one railroad by another which competes for traffic would raise questions as to the legality of such ownership.

These applications of the North Securities case and the rumors followed convulsed the market shares. But it was only because speculators seized the opportunity attack the position of the bulls.

From an authoritative source learned no new plan has been cred, or even outlined, by Mr. and Mr. Hill in regard to meeting emergency created by the decision. Verbal notice of the the case to the United States Court has been given, a rule of the Court the erate as a stay of just case cannot come up next fall there is sider the situation no immediate of the Northern S[illegible]

NAVAL LORE FOR LAND F[illegible]

Artillery Man[illegible] Likely to Read [illegible]

[illegible]ton, D. C.—The Secretary of War has approved a scheme proposed by General Randolph, Chief of Artillery, by which it is proposed to give artillerymen in fortifications a better knowledge of the character of war ships, as well as to acquaint them more generally with matters nautical. It is proposed, among other things, to provide the coast posts with a set of international flags and a flagstaff from which they may be displayed and signals exchanged with passing naval and revenue vessels.

"If the positions of our fleet are not well known to our coast artillery," said General Randolph, in forwarding his recommendations, "it is not improbable that a friendly vessel approaching a fort in thick weather or after dark might be mistaken for a possible enemy, which would lead to disastrous results."

DIED TRYING TO SAVE OTHERS.

A Well-Known Indiana Attorney and Boy Burned to Death.

Indianapolis, Ind. — Nathan Morris, one of the best known attorneys in Indiana, and Frank Haas, the twelve-year-old son of Dr. Joseph Haas, were burned to death in a fire which almost totally destroyed the residence of the physician. Mrs. Joseph Haas, Miss Belle Haas, Miss Rore Haas, Louis Haas and Grace Lemon, a governess, were injured more or less seriously.

The fire started at 3 o'clock from the furnace. The family was asleep on the second floor. Morris was a brother of Mrs. Haas. From the position of his charred body it was evident that he was endeavoring to arouse the family when overcome by the flames. The firemen succeeded in saving the other members of the family.

Morris was the senior member of the law firm of Morris & Newberger. He was born in California in 1857, and had practiced here since 1877.

KILLED BY A BASEBALL.

Witness in Murder Trial Met Death While on Leave From Courtroom.

Dallas, Texas. — Aaron Sokolski, a witness in a murder case that is being tried at Orange, Texas, and whose testimony was considered important to the prosecution, was killed in a most peculiar manner.

While waiting his turn on the witness stand the Judge permitted witnesses who were not needed for a considerable time to go to witness a baseball game.

Sokolski was leaning with his back against a low fence back of the catcher. A wild pitched ball passed the catcher, hit Sokolski in the right temple, knocking him insensible. He died in two hours' time after the accident.

German Navy's Need of Men.

Owing to the increasing needs of the German Navy the Imperial Government has availed itself for the first time of its right to select recruits from the interior of the country. Three hundred Bavarians have been selected to serve in the navy instead of the army.

Russian's Death Alarms Turks.

The death of M. Stcherbina, the Russian Consul at Mitrovitza, who was shot by an Albanian sentinel, has caused much alarm in Constantinople, Turkey.

North Plainfield Weekly Review.

VOL. 4—NO. 6. NORTH PLAINFIELD, N. J., SATURDAY, APRIL 25, 1903. PRICE 3 CENTS

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Brief Bits About Many Matters of Local Interest.

F. A. Sisson and daughter, of Somerset street, have removed to Chicago.

The Monday Afternoon Club will hold its annual reception, Thursday at the Casino.

Members of the Retail Clerks' Association gave a dance in the Casino Thursday evening.

George B. Allen, of Linden avenue, was tendered a surprise party Thursday night by a number of his friends.

Mr. and Mrs. William Debele, of Somerset street, entertained Miss Florence Obl, of Newark, Sunday.

The Borough Sewer Commission will hold a public meeting in Saengerbund Hall next Thursday evening.

Rev. George C. Wilding, D. D., will lecture next Tuesday evening at Monroe Avenue Chapel on "Ministerial Mishaps and Misfits.

If you are interested in strawberry plants and nursery stock it will pay you to read the ad of J. P. Wolfe in our advertising columns

Rev. Theodore Duensing will preach at St. Peter's German Lutheran Church on Grove street, Sunday 10.30 a. m. Sunday School at 9.30.

Professor Edward Howard Griggs will lecture in All Souls' Church, Friday, May 1 at 8 o'clock p. m. His subject will be "St. Frances of Assisi."

The first Episcopal service for the Plainfield colored people was held in the chapel of Grace Protestant Episcopal Church Sunday afternoon.

Adam Dealaman, postmaster of Dunellen, passed away at his home Thursday evening. He had been suffering for some time with liver trouble.

Andrew Love, of Duer street, President of the North Plainfield Board of Health, has been ill at his home this week with a severe attack of asthma.

A slight fire at the home of George Fairchild, Grandview avenue, Wednesday morning, caused the melting of a lead water pipe and the cellar was flooded

Members of Grace M. E. Church tendered their pastor, Rev. E. L. Earp a reception last Friday evening, it being the anniversary of the second year of his pastorate.

James Slorah, formerly of Plainfield, but now of Chicago Heights, who has been visiting his parents on McDowell street, returned to his place of business today.

The twenty-fifth anniversary meeting of the Woman's Home Missionary Society of the First Baptist Church was held in the lecture room of the church Thursday afternoon.

The Golden Circle of the King's Daughters, of Grace M. E. Church, will hold a clipping social next Thursday evening. The proceeds will be used for benefit of the City Nurse.

The T. A. B. fair which was held for one week was closed Wednesday evening. The net proceeds have not been announced yet, but it is confidently believed the amount will be large.

The Plainfield Board of Education will purchase the old Seventh Day Baptist Cemetery for the site of the new High School. The site will cost about $12,000. The bodies will be removed to Hillside cemetery.

The local union of Carpenters and Joiners gave a ball in Saengerbund Hall, Thursday evening. Suhr's Imperial Orchestra furnished the music. The receipts will be given to Muhlenberg Hospital.

At a meeting of the Plainfield Board of Trade Tuesday evening, the president was authorized to appoint a committee of three to look into the question of North Plainfield Borough consolidating with Plainfield.

The case of the State Board of Health vs. Abram Ten Eyck, of North Branch on the charge of selling adulterated milk was tried before Justice Smalley, this borough and a jury of twelve men, last Friday. The jury brought in a verdict of not guilty.

Howard Carver, of Harrison avenue, was brought before the Recorder Thursday evening to answer a charge made against him for not sending his four children to school, He was told that the four children must be sent to school Monday or the law would be enforced under the truancy act.

The little son of Alfred Seidel, of Jackson avenue, was knocked down in front of the North Plainfield High School Wednesday by a wagon, in which were two men. The little fellow was found to have received a gash over the left ear, which received attention from Dr. Buchanan who happened to be in the schoolbuilding at the time.

More Bridges for Somerset County.

The Somerset County Board of Freeholders met at Chimney Rock, Wednesday, and decided to build a bridge near Ernet's Grove, and a new one near O. A. Cortelyou's farm. on the road running from Wood's Tavern to Flagtown. The Board will meet near Mine Brook schoolhouse today.

Authority of Board of Health.

Some people have an erroneous idea of the power or authority of the Borough Board of Health.

For instance, this week complaint was made to the Board of Health that ashes and waste paper were being dumped on a vacant lot on Grove street, with a request that same be stopped.

Ashmen are licensed by Borough officials and not by the Board of Health, and the latter can only act in cases where garbage is mixed with the ashes and thus becomes a menace to health.

Strike on the Duke Estate.

Last Monday morning about one hundred Slav laborers on the Duke estate, went on a strike and attempted to prevent some Huns from going to work. A fight ensued, and, as the Huns won, they went on to their work. The Huns hearing that they would be met with guns and clubs when they returned from work, and appealed to their manager who placed them in wagons and went at the head of them. When the leader of the Slavs attempted to level a gun at his head, he promptly covered the man with a pistol, who dropped his gun and allowed the wagons to pass on. Tuesday the strikers, however, would allow no one to cross the bridge to Duke's estate.

The demands of the stone masons, who also struck Monday for 50 cents a day more, were granted and they returned to work, but the Slav strikers will not be allowed an increase. Mr. Duke is reported as saying that he would take the men back again at the same wages paid before the strike, but the men have not returned to work yet.

F. A. Van Auken Buried.

The funeral of Frank A. Van Auken, of Plainfield, who passed away last Saturday afternoon at his home, was held Tuesday evening. As the deceased was a member of Jerusalem Lodge, No. 26, F. A. M., Jerusalem Chapter No. 24, R. A. M., and Trinity Commandery, No. 17, K. T., the service was the full Templar service and in charge of Eminent Sir Bingaman, the commander and Rev. J. W. Richardson, prelate of the commandery. The remains were taken to Dover Plains, N. Y., Wednesday morning and interred in the family plot. Thirty of the knights accompanied the remains and held a service at the grave.

New Jersey Will Get the Money.

The Hunterdon County Orphans' Court has appointed John D. Bonnell, of Whitehouse Station, administrator to settle the estate of Daniel Listing, of Whitehouse, who died September 11, 1902, at Asbury Park, in possession of considerable personal property and lands at Raritan, Somerset county, but leaving neither heirs nor will.

This is the second time in the history of the State of New Jersey that a man has died in this way. The first instance was in Hudson county many years ago. After learning of this state of affairs the attorney-general had a writ issued in the Court of Chancery directing Sheriff McMurtry, of Somerville, to investigate the matter. This he did by summoning a jury of twelve men, who, after hearing testimony, rendered a verdict to the effect that there were no heirs; that no will had been found. Then the State advertised six months for heirs and none having responded the real estate and what remains after all the debts of the deceased are paid will revert to Daniel Listing's heir, the State of New Jersey.

Listing, when nine years old, was taken from the Morris County Poorhouse, November 3, 1856, by Peter W. Tiger, a wealthy farmer, who lived between Peapack and Chester.

After he became of age he went to Raritan, where he was employed a long time by Dr. J. F. Edwards. In 1886 he came to Whitehouse Station, where he worked for Mr. Bonnell. He was of a frugal nature and accumulated quite a fortune. Many times he said he was going to make a will, but that is as far as he ever got in that direction. He could never remember anything about any relatives, excepting a sister, who died.

Transfers of Real Estate.

The following transfers of real estate in Somerset county have been recorded in the County Clerk's office at Somerville since our last issue:

NORTH PLAINFIELD

Sarah A. Hart to Wm. Blair, $110.

Wm. M. Culbertson et ux to John Cary et ux, $1.

THE SOMERSET COURTS

Many Licenses Granted.--Driff of Bound Brook Indicted.

The April term of Somerset County Courts opened Tuesday, with Justice Garretson and Judge Schenck on the bench.

The following Grand Jurors summoned by Sheriff McMurtry are:

Charles J. Fury, Edwin R. Voorhees, Runyon Field, Henry W. Reasoner, Ezekiel B. Allen, Charles C. Kenyon, Wm. H. B. Wyckoff, James B. Duke, C. Spencer Van Cleef, Wm. O. Worth, Chas. A. Reed, David J. Carney, Isaiah C. Mullen, Martin B. Huyler, Wm. R. Bromfield, Charles Barker, Samuel D. Opie, John Studdiford, John H. Cooper, John R. Gannon, Charles H. Servis, Abram B. Hageman, Edward E. Cooper, Frederick Kirch.

All were sworn in except Mr. Duke, who did not arrive until the jurors were leaving the court room.

Judge Garretson in his charge said that it was the court's understanding "that there is one charge of homicide to be investigated by the Grand Jury. A man was killed at Bound Brook struck down by a club in the hands of someone lying in wait for him. A person is in jail charged with the crime. This should be given careful consideration, and, if the evidence satisfies you that there is cause you should indict him for murder."

The list of causes taken up were as follows:

SUPREME COURT CAUSES.

1. Edw. A. Embury v. W. S. [illegible] contract. J. P. Powers; W. S. [illegible]

2. J. Erwin Hillpot v. D[illegible] Quarry and Construction Co. Dungan & Reger; J. T. Van [illegible]

3. Guiseppe Vene v. [illegible] Co'—tort. Dungan & [illegible] Dunn.

4. John Grogan v. Al[illegible] Chas. J. McNabb; Henry [illegible]

5. Flora J. and Corne[illegible] v. Franklin M. F. As[illegible] East Millstone—contract. Booraem; Bartine & [illegible]

6. Elijah Stevens v. John E. D. Smith, Adm'r—contract. Fred'k A. Pope; W. S. Angleman.

CIRCUIT COURT CAUSES.

1. Albert Mackie v. Frank O. Dunning—certiorari. Bird & Runyon; Reed & Coddington.

2. Den. J. Galbraith v. C. E. Moldenke—contract. W. S. Angleman; F. A. Pope.

3. J. C. Wyckoff v. Henry C. Stryker, builder, and Frances A. Lord, owner—mechanics' lien. Dungan & Reger; James J. Bergen

4. John H. Harris v. Theodosia E. Carman—attachment. Edwin C. McKeag; James L. Griggs.

5. Mrs. Ruth Carman v. Theodosia E. Carman, Adm'x—attachment. E. C. McKeag; Jas. L. Griggs.

6. William G. Deinzer v. Theodosia E. Carman, Adm'x—attachment. E. C. McKeag; Jas. L. Griggs.

7. James Passey v. Theodosia E. Carmen, Adm'x.—attachment. E. C. McKeag; Jas. L. Griggs.

8. Garret V. Van Doren v. Estelle P. Brokaw—attachment. E. M. Wright; G. W. Anderson.

SOMERSET COMMON PLEAS.

1. Timmis & Deal v. Edwin J. Thompson—contract. J. J. Meehan; Fred Prout.

JUSTICES' APPEALS.

1. Lewis Van Doren ads. Wm. D. Vanderbeck, Justice Kitchen.

2. Clayton McMurtry ads. Wm. Biles. Kitchen

3. J. P. D. Kirch ads. Lemuel A. Tunison. Brampton.

4. North Jersey Nurseries Co. ads. David Y. Moore. Bowers.

5. Albert Voorhees ads. Frank Albert. Kitchen.

6. Catherine A. Hardgrove ads. Glenn Bros. Kitchen.

7. Patrick Agney ads. Lewis A. Clemant. Smalley.

8. Pasquale Fullo ads. Angeline Azzato. Sutphen.

9. Francis S. Carr ads. Elizabeth Seigel. Sutphen.

10. Dennis Wyckoff ads. Thos. Zanoni. Brampton.

Their disposition follows: Supreme, No. 1, settled; 2, 3 and 6, ready; 4, off by consent; 5, to be tried by court. Circuit, No. 1, laid over; 2 and 3, ready; 4, 5, 6 and 7, ready Thursday; 8, off by consent. Common Pleas, No. 1, settled. Justices' Appeals, Nos. 1, 2, 4, 8, 9 and 10, ready; 3, settled; 5, 6 and 7 (Court).

Judge Schenck announced that he would take up the trial of indictments May 11, Justices' appeals 13th and Court appeals 23d.

The following licenses were granted in North Plainfield; Inns and Taverns—Chas. Jensen; wholesale—N. J. Bottling and Rectifying Co., and Adolph Behrer.

William N. Pangborn, J. W. Sebring,

[Continued on Last Page.]

HIGH SCHOOL NOTES.

Items of Interest Regarding the Borough Schools

Freeday comes on Friday, May 1 this month.

Grover Kipsey spent Sunday with friends at Skillman, N. J.

Edgar Adams, who visited his parents in Chicago last week, has returned to his studies.

Stanley Fisher has appeared as a candidate for the Washington Park Athletic Club baseball team.

Leo Kenney, of Fairview avenue, who has been spending several days in Bound Brook, has returned home.

Leslie Backer, who has been spending his Easter vacation at Whitehouse, N. J., has returned to his studies.

All the students of the North Plainfield High School will be given their regular monthly spelling test next Monday.

There is a possibility that George Conover of last year's baseball team may return to school and play with the team.

Miss Clara Van Fleet, piano player in the High School, has returned to her duties after spending a week in Boston.

Otto Mueck, of Watchung avenue, who has been spending his Easter vacation at the National Capitol has returned home.

The High School will play the Rutgers "Prep" Baseball team this afternoon on N. P. H. S. Field. A good game is promised.

Miss Hannah, who has charge of the [illegible] in Spencer Hall and who was called away by the illness of her father has returned.

Miss Edith Osborn, of Montclair, N. J. who has been spending the Easter holidays with Miss Adelaide Howard, of Mercer avenue, has retuned home.

Miss Julia Jerome, a teacher in the [illegible] School, residing on Craig place. returned to her class work after visiting [illegible] parents at Sy[illegible]

[illegible] R. W[illegible] of the "Prep" class [illegible] Miss Minnie G[illegible] City has returned home.

Miss Anna Holcomb, of the Seventh Grade, who has been spending her Easter vacation at her home in Trenton, N. J., has returned to her class.

Miss Mary Weller, head of the Sixth Grade, who has been spending her Easter vacation at her home in Washington, N. J., has returned to her class work.

The game of baseball which was to have been played between the North Plainfield High School and Westfield High School was cancelled because of the poor condition of the ground.

George Ovens had an operation performed last Tuesday for a foreign growth in his throat. He is doing finely, but will be unable to play with the team this afternoon against Rutger's "Preps"

Miss Lizzie Southworth and Miss Grace Anderson, teachers in the Primary Department of the Somerset street school who have been visiting friends in Binghamton, N. Y., have returned home.

The Plainfield High School Baseball team defeated the team representing Newark Academy, on Stillman Field last Saturday morning by the score of 8 to 4. The game was void of any special features.

Herbert Conover while trying to catch a fly in the game with Pennington Seminary Saturday, stumbled and the ball hit him in the face causing his right cheek to swell up. He was put out of the game temporarily and was attended to at a Pennington drug store.

The following team will line-up against Rutgers "Prep" on N. P. H. S. field this afternoon: George, P; Schuck, C; McLaughlin, 1; Humble, 2; Armstrong, S; Adams, 3; Newmiller, L; Kipsey, C F; Mundy, R. Conover and Nischwitz substitutes. The game will be called at 3 p. m. sharp.

Out of respect to Captain Fred Van Auken, whose father passed away at his home on Saturday, the Plainfield High School management has cancelled the games with the Kluani Club of Princeton University which was to have been played on Wednesday afternoon and the game with the Princeton "Prep" school this afternoon.

The North Plainfield High School Baseball team was snowed under in the game with Pennington Seminary at Pennington last Saturday afternoon.

The boys showed the lack of diamond practice and were also completely outclassed by the seminary team which was composed of men as compared with the High School team. Fred Armstrong, on whom the team relied to play, was detained at the last moment and Edgar Adams the crack third baseman was visiting his parents in Chicago and their places had to be filled by substitutes. Mundy at third played a good game considering that this was his first game at that post. Most of his errors were in a way very excusable. McLaughlin's work at First and in the box were highly commendable, especially in the latter place and the number of hits made off his pitching was due to improper support by the fielders. His one handed stops of two hot liners, while pitching, called forth prolonged applause from the spectators.

Conover's game at short was fairly good but he is too small for the position. Arthur Humble played an exceptionally fine game at second taking Ovens throw from behind the bat beautifully and also scooping up the grounders with the air of a professional. George Ovens who played behind the bat made North Plainfield's only hits. His throwing to second was perfect and he caught several of the Pennington base-runners both at second and at third. Newmiller played a fine game in left field but his batting was very weak. Kipsey in the center field is very much inclined to be a Grandstand player now that he is a member of the High School team and many flies that were hits should have been caught by Kipsey. Kipsey is all right on a fly ball except when it is near the ground and he should be cured of this habit. Shuck in Right field and First base played a very poor game being very nervous. His batting is the poorest of any member of the team he being inclined to be very erratic. Edgar George's game in the box was fine and the score would no doubt have been greatly lessened had his arm been in better condition, but he overdid himself in practice on Friday. Nischwitz's playing could not be judged as he did not have any chances in right field although he played with a will

The playing of the Pennington Seminary team was almost perfect and the errors made by first baseman Jones were excusable. Pitcher Hart had perfect control of the ball and perfect support by the members of his team. The team is very strong in batting. The fielding is perfect

(Continued on Last Page.)

[illegible]

EDITOR OF REVIEW:

The announcement made in one of the city papers that the Borough Sewer Commission have three ways to dispose of sewerage, and apparently no more, must be a mistake, as the committee certainly know that there are more than double that number of ways, and the chairman, whose business it is to speak for the others, cannot be ignorant of the fact. Whether they have or have not investigated the other methods does not appear, but we desire to call your readers' attention to a plan that has not been publicly mentioned, but that deserves careful attention, as it has passed the experimental state, and is highly commended.

Pasadena, California, a town of not quite 10,000 inhabitants, some 15 years ago established a sewer farm to dispose of her sewerage, and she claims that it is a perfect success in every way. It is under municipal control, and as has been well said, completely refutes the theory that no city can economically manage affairs of this kind, for it has proved to be a very profitable investment, yielding the city $25,000 a year, according to the "Outlook," "besides effecting numerous savings." It is asserted that the sewerage is disposed of in a most healthful and satisfactory manner and that no objection can be raised against it by sanitarians. We read that "sixty acres are planted in English walnuts; and alfalfa in large quantities has been raised, sufficient for the city's horses, and many tons over for sale." A large crop of corn and pumpkins has also been raised and a herd of 100 swine has been fattened for market thereon, and now this number has been increased to 300. If we can believe those who know the place, this method of disposing of sewerage has been entirely successful, and there is no reason why other municipalities may not secure the same results, especially as other places than Pasadena have tried the same method and found it satisfactory.

It may be objected that Plainfield adopted this plan some years ago and failed, but in fact Plainfield did not adopt it at all, for in the first place they did not have, or at least did not use sufficient land to ascertain what the results would be; in the second place they did not have the right kind of soil, and in the third place there was no systematic and scientific farming really attempted. To say that the experiment was tried here and failed is misleading and one might as well condemn the sewing machine or the telephone because the first ones gave poor results. At all events this method should be carefully considered, before settling on any definite plan of action.

OBSERVER.

ROUND ABOUT JERSEY

Summary of News From the Four Corners of the State.

A vein of iron ore has been discovered on the land of Randolph Stinson, of Bernardsville, and a New York company is trying to lease the property. Some forty years ago ore was taken from this place in large quantities, but it was supposed the vein was worked out. Two years ago Mr. Stinson had the old mine filled in.

A non-union man employed at the Standard Oil Works at Constable Hook was going to his work Monday on an Avenue C trolley car to Bayonne, when he was abused by Michael O'Rourke and Frank Redkey. They called the workman a "scab." They were arrested and fined $10 each by Recorder Lazarus.

The officials of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, on April 1, voluntarily increased the wages of the engine drivers and firemen. Men who on that date were receiving $3.25 to $3 50 a day now get $3.85. Besides the wage increase the regulations governing employes have been modified so that the condition of the men is greatly improved.

Deputy Game Warden Miller arrived from Lake Erie last Tuesday morning with 2,000 calico bass to stock the streams of Somerset county. Mr. Miller placed 500 of these bass weighing from 1½ to 2 pounds each in the South Branch river. During the next few days he will stock the North Branch and the Millstone rivers with the bass.

The W.C.T.U., of Long Branch, has decided to publish a list of the license signers prior to "license day," which is the fifth of May. It is the first time anything of the kind has taken place, and as a result of the intention to publish the list, signers to hotel licenses will be scarce. Already many [illegible]

[illegible] topher Hayes, of Trenton, ten years old, for rescuing Mary Burke, six years old, from drowning last summer will take place at the Valencia Boat Club on Saturday evening, May 2. A public reception will be given the little hero at that time. The New York Volunnteer Life-saving Association got a record of the rescue and decided to award a medal for the heroism shown.

Rev. J. G. Edwards, pastor of the Broad Street Methodist Church, of Trenton has adopted a novel means to prevent the dropping off of the attendance at his services. He has issued cards to members of the congregation, and at the close of each meeting will stand at the door and punch the cards of those present. At the end of the summer he will award prizes to those who have not missed any of the services.

Several counterfeit $5 notes, of the Morristown, N. J., National Bank, have been passed lately on the box offices of the Boston theatres. One particular note is the series 1882, check letter "A," on the National Iron Bank, of Morristown, bearing the signature of J. Vount Tillman, register; D. N. Morgan, treasurer. The Garfield head is not true. The star under the word New Jersey is imperfect, and the coloring is lighter than the genuine, but the reverse side would deceive anyone.

The Board of Education, of Perth Amboy, has failed to organize, despite Mayor C. K. Seaman's demand that the deadlock be broken. City Attorney C. C. Hommann has threatened to secure a writ of mandamus to compel the board to organize. Upon advice of Mr. Hommann, Comptroller W. D. Voorhees has declared that he will not sign any warrants ordered by the board until a president is elected. The members of the board are now talking of instituting proceedings to compel the comptroller to sign the warrants. They claim that a president pro tem. has power to sign them and that the comptroller has then no option in the matter.

Unable to remember words—many of them being but one syllable—William Chambers, of Trenton, is suffering at the McKinley Hospital with a disease rare in this country. Stricken with spells resembling epileptic fits lasting about twenty minutes, conscious of everything, Chambers is unable to control his actions. Sometimes he forgets his name and address. Words are forgotten by him, many of them of absolute necessity for daily conversation. The doctor's who are attending him say that but little can be done to relieve the man's condition. It is a disease of the entire nervous system.

TO AVERT A FREIGHT TIE-UP

Western Railroads Pay $170,053,000 For New Rolling Stock.

TO MOVE GREATEST WHEAT CROP

Traffic Managers Believe They Will Be Able to Handle It, But Cannot Make a Positive Prediction—Coal Strike Contributed to the Block Between the East and West Last Fall.

Chicago.—In view of the Government's forecast of the biggest winter wheat crop in the history of the country, and the prospect of an immense acreage of spring wheat and corn, the serious question is being asked, Will the railroads be able to move the crop and at the same time take care of their other traffic without a repetition of last fall's freight congestion?

So far not a railroad man in the West is bold enough to predict that there will be no such hindrance of traffic, but traffic managers and other officials talk hopefully and cite various reasons why they believe the experiences of the past season will not be repeated.

It is pointed out that freight traffic is so uncertain and irregular and railroad business so peculiar that a congestion is likely to result temporarily at any time, but, looking at the situation in its larger aspects, traffic observers disbelieve there will be a widespread and long-continued interruption of public carrying operations the coming year.

Briefly stated, here are the reasons for a hopeful view:

First—Car capacity and traction power are being greatly enlarged.

Second—Terminal facilities are undergoing great extension and improvements.

Third—Better methods for returning and utilizing empty cars are being formulated.

Fourth—There probably will be no big coal strike and attendant consequences to upset calculations or disturb natural movements of freight.

Fifth—Elevator and storage facilities will be better than heretofore.

Sixth—Much freight hitherto passing through Chicago to the East will be diverted to Canadian and Southern lines, going to the Atlantic by rail through the provinces, and by water from New Orleans.

Seventh—Roadbeds are being hardened, grades reduced and curves eliminated, thereby increasing the drawing power of locomotives.

The figures show that the in the last three years the roads in question have spent a total of $170,053,000 for locomotives and freight cars, counting the average cost of locomotives $17,000 and of freight cars $1000.

Based on the tables prepared by the [illegible] Railroad and Warehouse Com-

[illegible] new equipment marks an advance of almost half as much again as these percentages indicate. The reason for this is that the average tractive power of locomotives, as it is called by railroad men, has increased from 17,308 in 1900 to 23,634 in 1903, and that the capacity of the freight cars has been enlarged similarly.

The following table shows the number of locomotives and cars under construction at the present time, and what the total equipment will be when these are completed and put into commission:

Equipment.	Under contract.	Total.
Engines.....	968	2,769
Box cars.....	7,627	46,637
Coal cars.....	2,373	12,163
Stock cars.....	300	4,852
Refrigerator cars...	200	3,032
Flat cars	1,540	5,893
Ballast cars.....	300	1,724

The foregoing table is made up from the returns of fourteen roads. Other Chicago systems not included in the above table report the following total equipment, covering the last three years:

Locomotives.....	350
Freight cars.....	30,656

In addition to these there have been added since 1900 nearly 12,000 other cars, known as gondolas, hoppers, cinder cars, tank cars, ore cars, vegetable cars and the like.

"Western roads and the big Eastern lines are doing their best to anticipate and avert another congestion," said Mr. Thompson. "The situation last fall and winter was an abnormal one, on account of the big coal strike in the East. It brought about a condition which hindered the handling of all other kinds of freight. The grain traffic, corn and wheat together, does not in itself cause a congestion. The trouble comes when there is a sudden and prolonged rush of all kinds of freight. I don't look for great difficulty in handling the coming crops of corn and wheat. Much depends, of course, on market conditions and the eagerness to deliver grain on a good demand at attractive prices. With anything like a uniform distribution of the grain movement through the delivery period there is nothing to fear. The new winter wheat crop will not begin to move in quantities before the middle of July or the first of August."

The British Food Supply.

A royal commission has been appointed to inquire into the question of Great Britain's food supply in time of war, the Prince of Wales being a member and Lord Balfour of Burleigh the Chairman.

The Sultan Again Warned.

Representatives of the powers at Constantinople, Turkey, have again urged on the Sultan the necessity of suppressing the disorders in Albania. The Austro-Russian entente as regards the Balkan situation remains unbroken.

American Dentists Barred.

American dentists in Dresden, Saxony, have been forbidden to use a doctor's degree or sign where their degrees have been obtained from Chicago institutions.

FATAL CRASH OF TRAINS

An Express Strikes a Freight at Red House, N. Y.

Bodies of the Victims Found in the Wreckage—Many Persons Injured—Flames Destroy Passenger Coaches.

Jamestown, N. Y.—Eight persons are dead and ten are injured, three of them seriously, as a result of a collision between an express train and a freight train on the Erie Railroad near Red House, N. Y.

Of the dead only one, Robert H. Hotchkiss, of Meadville, a brakeman, was identified. Seven bodies, apparently those of three men, three women and a child, were burned beyond recognition in the fierce fire which followed the wreck. The women are said to have boarded the train at Youngstown, and to have come from Pittsburg.

R. S. McCready, mail weigher, of Meadville, Pa., and Frank Barbite, of Jamestown, a traveling salesman, were missing, and it was likely two of the unidentified bodies were those of the two men.

The wrecked passenger train was a vestibuled limited express, known as No. 4, running from Chicago to New York, and was made up of Engine 545, in charge of Engineer Samuel Cook and Fireman Fred Bo.., of Meadville; one combination car, two day coaches, three sleepers and two private cars. It was derailed by striking a freight train which was entering a siding at Red House.

The passenger engine and some of the coaches ran on beside the track for a distance of three rods and crashed into a small wooden structure used as a feed store and school house. The first half dozen cars of the freight were wrecked. They were box cars loaded with coal. The coal filtered in among the wreckage. All but three of the cars of the express followed the engine, and the whole mass of wreckage was soon in flames. The combination car, two day coaches and two sleepers, besides several freight cars, were consumed.

There is some dispute as to the cause of the wreck. The passenger train was running east, and the freight, which was westbound, had orders to go into the siding at Red House and wait for the passenger train to go by. The siding is about a mile and a half long, and there is a tower of the block system near the west end.

The freight was drawn by two engines. Some trouble was experienced in entering the siding, and the foremost engine of the freight was sent in along the siding with a flagman to hold the express. It is alleged that the operator in the tower—Lawrence Vale, a boy seventeen years old—saw the light engine of the freight which was bringing up the flagman, and supposed the freight was on the siding behind it. With this mistaken idea, it is thought, Vale displayed a white signal toward [illegible] and saw only the clearance signal from the tower. The train ran toward the east end of the siding at high speed, struck the second engine of the freight train just as it was about to clear the main line, tearing off the cylinder and part of the cab, and jumped the track.

MERGER DECISION SUSPENDED.

Action of Court Releases Over $4,000,000 in May Dividends.

St. Paul, Minn.—Judge Sanborn, in the United States Circuit Court, has granted the application of the Northern Pacific and Great Northern railways that the decree enjoining the Northern Securities merger be suspended, pending the outcome of the appeal to the Supreme Court, insofar as it prevents the paying of dividends by these railroads to the holders of Northern Securities stock. The decision releases over $4,000,000 in May dividends.

St. Paul, Minn. — Counsel for the Northern Securities Company and other defendants filed their appeal from the decision of the United States Circuit Court in the railroad merger case. Thirty-four points of error are alleged. Exceptions are noted to every paragraph in the decree, and the court is held to be in error in rendering any decree save one for dismissal of the petition and proceedings.

BOYS BURIED BY LANDSLIDE.

They Went to the Riverside to Dig and Were Overwhelmed.

Holyoke, Mass.—Bernald and Walter, sons of Charles Axmann, aged thirteen and ten years, respectively, were buried under a landslide in view of their home and were suffocated to death. The boys left their home near Ingleside, saying that they were going to visit relatives across the river. Instead, they took shovels and went to play beneath a high bank of sand which the river had shelved.

When the boys did not come back men dug beneath the bank and found the bodies, which were buried beneath several tons of earth.

BROKER SENT TO PRISON.

E. J. Dunning to Serve Not Less That Five Years.

Boston.—Edward J. Dunning, the Boston broker who recently was found guilty of the larceny of $23,000 from the estate of Francis G. Brooks, was sentenced to serve a term in State prison. The penalty is one of not more than eight nor less than five years, the first day to be in solitary confinement.

The evidence presented against Dunning was to the effect that he obtained the money from Mr. Brooks by fraudulent stocks transactions.

Judge Carluck a Cholera Victim.

Judge Carluck, of the Court of First Instance, in the Philippines, is dead in Cebu from cholera. The epidemic of cholera is practically over, there being but a few cases in the southern islands.

New Twelve-Inch Rifle For the Iowa.

Rear-Admiral O'Neill, Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, at Washington, has ordered shipped to the Brooklyn Navy Yard a brand new twelve-inch rifle to take the place of that recently destroyed by an explosion on the Iowa.

FEDERATION OF EMPLOYERS

600 Omaha Business Men Organize to Fight Union Labor.

AGAINST SYMPATHETIC STRIKES

Desire Freedom to Employ Non-Union Workers and Oppose Restriction of Output—Association Possibly an Outcome of Manufacturers' Convention in New Orleans—A Similar One in Vermont.

Omaha, Neb.—Backed by the National Manufacturers' Association, 800 business men of Omaha have organized into the Business Men's Association for the avowed purpose of protecting themselves from the demands of union labor. It is said that the new organization will fight the labor organizations to the death. It is believed that this organization is an outcome of the meeting of the National Manufacturers' Association at New Orleans, and that it is the forerunner of the Employers' Federation spoken of in the annual report of that body. The leaders in the movement here issued a statement, part of which follows:

"The organization is known as the Business Men's Association, and its purpose is purely defensive, and made necessary, as it has been thought by the various business interests identified with it, by the apparent determination on the part of the labor organizations of the city to either control or ruin every business enterprise.

"The great object of the association is to protect its members in their rights to manage their respective businesses in such lawful manner as they may deem proper and expedient, employing such help as seems best adapted to their purposes, under such contract as is mutually satisfactory to the parties concerned, and not to antagonize any individual or organization.

"The platform of the organization embraces the following principles:

"First—Freedom to employ union or non-union labor without discrimination.

"Second—No limitation or restriction to output.

"Third—No sympathy strike."

Should the report that the National Association is behind the Omaha movement prove true, the fight will be very bitter. Already the labor organizations are asserting that they will have the support of organized labor everywhere in the coming fight.

ORGANIZING IN VERMONT.

Business Men Will Form an Employers' Association.

Burlington, Vt.—A meeting of business men of Vermont has been called to meet in Rutland and form an organization to be known as the Em[illegible]tion of Vermont. [illegible] men's organization [illegible] in Ohio. The objects of the organization will be:

"To protect its members in their rights to manage their respective businesses as they shall deem proper; the adoption of a system whereby members may ascertain who is and who is not worthy of their employment; the investigation and adjustment by proper officers or committee of the association of any question arising between the members and their employes when such question shall be submitted to the association for adjustment; to endeavor to make it possible for any person to obtain employment without being obliged to join a labor organization; to protect its members against legislative, municipal and other political encroachments."

Bill Allowing Peaceful Picketing.

Boston.—Without debate the House, by a vote of 70 to 41, passed to be engrossed the bill to allow peaceful picketing during strikes and lockouts.

MAFIA VICTIM KNOWN.

Benedetto Madonia, of Buffalo, N. Y., Killed For Threatening Band.

New York City.—Benedetto Madonia, of Buffalo, was the man whose lifeless body was found in a barrel in East Eleventh street. He was murdered, all evidence indicates, because he threatened to expose the secrets of the Mafia band of counterfeiters and blackmailers, the unconvicted members of which are under arrest in connection with the murder.

Madonia, it appears, was not a member of that band. His brother-in-law, however, was. And it was through efforts to aid his relative that Madonia incurred the enmity of the other members.

This brother-in-law's name is Giuseppe de Priemo. He is serving a sentence of three years in Sing Sing Prison for counterfeiting. When he was convicted, about three months ago, he was possessed of considerable property and money, about $25,000 in all. Before going to prison he turned this wealth over to his old comrades in crime. It was to be used by them to aid him and others of their band in the clutches of the law.

As soon as they got this money, and de Priemo was behind the bars, it appears that the members of the band divided the money among themselves and abandoned the prisoner to his fate. Madonia attempted to recover the amount, or some of it, for use in bringing about de Priemo's removal from Sing Sing to the Erie County Prison, near Buffalo, and for the family of the prisoner. He was killed for his pains.

These were some of the revelations made by the police and United States Secret Service agents.

Coal Miners Locked Out.

Thirty-two of the Reading Coal and Iron Company's forty-three collieries in Pennsylvania were closed, the men being locked out because they refused to work nine hours on Saturday; more than 30,000 men are out of work.

Died at the Age of 113.

Scott B. Anderson, a negro, for many years a resident of Bangor, Me., and for some time an inmate of the almshouse, is dead. Anderson's age is given as 113 years. He asserted that he was born in Iowa in 1790.

ARABS GREET M. LOUBET

A Brilliant Ceremony Held in the Algerian Desert.

Tribesmen Express Their Loyalty and the Chiefs Are Decorated—French President Begins His Return Journey.

El Kreider, Algeria.—President Loubet has witnessed a remarkable demonstration by the nomadic tribesmen of the desert who acknowledge the suzerainty of France. The tribesmen gathered in thousands from all parts of Southern Algeria for a ceremony of Oriental splendor.

M. Loubet had heretofore visited only those sections of Algeria which show the advance of French colonization. He now entered the desert country, with its sparse and burned vegetation, where the stretches of sand and hot sun produced the curious effects of mirage.

The ceremony was held on a vast plateau. Here the tribesmen assembled from all quarters, some of them having journeyed 300 or 400 miles across the desert. Their tents were arranged in circles after the Arab custom, each tribe occupying a large circle, in the centre of which were droves of richly harnessed camels. The chiefs were mounted on horses, but the tribesmen were on camels, and formed great caravans. More than 8000 men participated in the gathering.

A superb tent of camels' hair fabrics and Arab tapestries had been erected for President Loubet. As each tribe passed in review its chief dismounted and paid homage to the President of France, who distributed decorations to the principal leaders.

After the review came a native exhibition of sports. There were feats of horsemanship and much burning of gunpowder, the exhibition ending by a charge of all the native cavalry, which wheeled across the plain and galloped toward the station occupied by the President, pulling up their horses within 300 yards of his position. A mimic combat followed. It represented the attack upon and capture of a caravan by a desert tribe.

The ceremonies were brought to a conclusion by a grand "diffa," or Arab banquet, given by the chiefs in honor of M. Loubet. The menu, which was printed in Arabic and French, included such desert delicacies as roast gazelle, "couscous," and camel's milk. Dances executed by celebrated native beauties followed, and after an exhibition of native methods of hunting, which included a hare chase by trained falcons, the day's entertainment ended.

The President then started on his return journey to Saida. The tribesmen, mounting their horses, rode at full gallop alongside the train as long as they could keep up the pace, their many colored burnouses fluttering in the wind, making a brilliant picture.

The day's entertainment presented a spectacle of barbaric splendor such as seldom has been seen by European eyes.

A COLORED SUPPLEMENT "VICTIM."

Lurid Ink Caused a Newsdealer to Die of Blood Poisoning.

Providence, R. I.—Willis S. Scribner, who resided at 65 Wood street, and was a newsdealer at 44 Plain street, is dead from blood poisoning, due, it is claimed, to handling the highly colored supplements of Sunday newspapers, particularly those from New York, the ink used on which is gummy and adheres to the hand.

Mr. Scribner was accustomed to use his right index finger in ripping open the bundles. He cut his finger with the raw edge of the paper and got some of the ink into the wound. This happened two weeks ago, and while the finger became swollen and discharged pus, Mr. Scribner did not become alarmed until a week ago Sunday, when his arm became exceedingly painful, and a large spot appeared near the elbow.

A physician was called, but it was too late. Mr. Scribner was forty-three years old.

AL. ADAMS GETS ONE YEAR.

Policy King Denounced as a Persistent Lawbreaker.

New York City.—Policy King "Al" Adams, who was convicted of having policy paraphernalia in his possession, was sentenced by Justice Scott to serve not less than one year and not more than one year and nine months in the State Prison, and to pay a fine of $1000.

Before pronouncing sentence Justice Scott said to the prisoner: "Albert J. Adams, I am quite satisfied that no other verdict could have been rendered by the jury in this case. For years you have been a persistent lawbreaker, the mainstay and chief of a miserable game that preyed upon the weaknesses of its victims. When the Legislature fixed the maximum penalty for this particular kind of crime it evidently had in view the conviction of just such persons as you, and I see no reason why the maximum penalty should not be given you."

KEARSARGE'S GUN HUNG FIRE.

Ensign Who Investigated Closed the Breech Just in Time to Save the Crew.

Mobile, Ala.—The battleship Kearsarge, while at target practice at Pensacola, narrowly escaped a serious explosion in the after superimposed turret. The gun was fired by electricity, but the charge failed to explode. Ensign J. W. Clement waited five minutes before opening the block. On doing so he noticed smoke issuing from the primer. He closed the block just as the charge exploded, escaping the recoil of the huge gun and saving the lives of his own crew.

Admiral Higginson complimented him upon his cool-headedness. The hang-fire lasted an unusual time.

DREYFUS DEMANDS AN INQUIRY.

He Takes Up an Alleged Declaration of Emperor William.

Paris, France.—Former Captain Dreyfus has sent a letter to War Minister Andre demanding an inquiry in regard to the document in which, it is alleged, Emperor William, in a marginal note, declared Dreyfus had supplied documents to Germany.

Dreyfus' letter refers to Esterhazy as "one who stands before the entire world as the culprit." The entire letter is in a sustained rhetorical style.

TOTS CRUELLY TREATED

Tortured With Hot Irons For Refusing to Perform Acrobatic Acts.

Judge, When Sentencing St. Louis Man, Regretted That He Could Not Inflict Harsher Punishment.

St. Louis, Mo.—In the Dayton Street Police Court John Earl was tried on a charge of maltreating his two tiny adopted children, George and Florence Migge, aged seven and eight respectively. A muttering, threatening crowd of lawyers, newspaper men and spectators gathered about the witness stand, where the tots told their stories. Attaches of the court surrounded the prisoner for fear of violence.

The children were found locked in a dark, rat-infested closet at Mrs. J. T. Hayes' rooming house on Washington avenue, where Earl and his wife lived. The discovery was made by Mrs. S. A. Thompson, matron of the Undenominational Widows' and Orphans' Home, who had charge of the children before Earls adopted them, two months ago. Famished and weak from loss of blood they swooned in the arms of Mrs. Thompson.

Dr. J. M. Newell, who attended the children, pronounced this the worst spectacle of inflicted injuries he had ever seen, and he has passed through two wars as a regimental surgeon. The boy's back is a mass of cuts from the beatings he received. All of his front teeth are out, the result of a blow from Earl's big fists. His hearing is seriously affected from the innumerable beatings given him over the head, and the bottom of his feet are so badly burned that he can scarcely stand.

The girl is in a more precarious condition than her brother. Her limbs were punctured in a score of places with hot irons. Some of the holes are a half-inch deep. Her right foot has a large scar, the result of a burn, which she says was inflicted by Mrs. Earl with a flat iron.

Her back is blistered from her waist to her neck. Her head is cut in a half dozen places, one of the wounds apparently resulting from a fracture of the skull. There is a burned hole in her neck, which looks as though the Earls tried to drive the hot iron through her throat. The child cannot speak above a whisper from the severe chokings she has received. Her hair was pulled out by the roots, and even her finger and the toe nails were torn out.

Earl's wife fled from the Hayes house, leaving her effects behind, and has not been captured.

Earl was fined $1000, and the Justice said he wished he could make the fine $5,000,000. The Humane Society charges that Earl inflicted the injuries as punishment because the children refused to perform acrobatic feats.

NEW ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

Robert H. McCarter, of New Jersey, Succeeds His Brother.

Trenton, N. J.—Robert H. McCarter, of Newark, will be Attorney-General of the State in succession to his brother, Thomas N. McCarter, who has resigned to become President of the new trolley and lighting combine in East Jersey. The nomination was sent to the Senate by Governor Murphy during the special session, and was confirmed at once in executive session.

The place was offered to Mr. McCarter after Chief Justice William S. Gummere, of the Supreme Court, had announced his intention of remaining on the bench.

The new Attorney-General's appointment is for four years, the unexpired part of his brother's term.

CHOPPED UP HIS WIFE.

Insane Farmer Then Burned the Remains and His Barn—Suicide Follows.

Cumberland, Wis.—In a fit of rage John Keymeiser, a farmer, shot and killed his wife, chopped up the body, threw it into the barn and set the structure on fire. He then made his escape. A posse was organized and he was traced to the woods near Clayton. When the posse got near him he held them at bay with his gun for over an hour. When he found escape impossible he shot and killed himself.

The murderer and suicide was once an inmate of an insane asylum and also served a term in jail on charges preferred by his wife. There is a large family of small children surviving.

WALES WILL COME TO ST. LOUIS.

King Edward Asks Son's Appointment as Head of Fair Commission.

London. — The appointment of the Prince of Wales as President of the Royal Commission which is to represent Great Britain at the St. Louis Exposition will be made at the special request of King Edward, who thought he could thus best demonstrate his personal interest in the exhibition and his cordiality toward America generally.

John Redmond, the Irish leader, was invited to be one of the two Irish members of the commission, but his many engagements compelled him to decline.

CHINESE CRUCIFY A MURDERER.

Lingered in Agony For Three Days After Confessing to Sixty Killings.

Victoria, B. C.—Advices by the steamer Empress of China tell of the crucifixion of a Chinese desperado in Kwang Fung who confessed to sixty murders. When he confessed it was decided that decapitation was too lenient a punishment and he was crucified. He was nailed by his hands to a wooden cross and placed in a public place as a warning to malefactors.

He lingered for three days before he succumbed to his terrible suffering.

Irish Landlords Satisfied.

The annual report of the Irish Landowners' Convention describes the new Irish Land bill as the largest and most liberal measure ever offered Ireland by any British Government, and urges Parliament to pass it, with amendments.

Many Perished in Silesia Blizzard.

Dispatches from various parts of Silesia report that the bodies of fifteen persons who were frozen to death during the snowstorm have been found in snowdrifts.

OFFICERS KILL OUTLAW

Battle at California Joss House, Which Was Turned Into a Fort.

Deputy Sheriff Tibbetts Killed and a Constable Fatally Wounded—Seven Officers in the Fight.

Bakersfield, Cal.—James McKinney, an outlaw, was shot and killed here. Deputy Sheriff Tibbetts was also killed and Constable Packard was fatally shot.

Sheriffs Kelly, of Kern; Collins, of Tulare, and Leovin, of Arizona Counties, with Officers Will and Burt Tibbetts, Gus Tower and City Marshal Packard, surrounded McKinney in a Chinaman's house. Will Tibbetts and Packard approached McKinney in the house and ordered him to surrender. McKinney answered by shooting.

Will Tibbetts was hit in the stomach and died soon after; Packard was shot through the neck and shoulders and dangerously wounded. Burt Tibbetts, a brother of the dead Deputy Sheriff, shot McKinney through the mouth and neck, killing him.

McKinney had been in Bakersfield two days, and was harbored by friends in a Chinese joss house. The house was a regular fort. In the place with McKinney was Hul Hulse, a desperado. McKinney had a sawed-off shotgun and Hulse had a pistol.

Hulse would not obey the order to come out of the barricaded house, and the Fire Department was ordered to the scene. Hulse gave himself up. He was taken to the county jail. An immense mob surrounded the jail and tried to take him from the officers.

Another accomplice of McKinney was known to be in the house where the battle took place, but he would not surrender. At 4.30 p. m. the building was set on fire. The man was soon smoked out and was taken to jail.

McKinney was accused of having committed several murders. In the latter part of 1900 he shot and killed Tom Sears, a gambler, as the result of a dispute over a game of cards. Last July in Porterville he killed "Billy" Lynn and wounded Constable John Willis and another man in a drunken row. He made a sensational escape from capture. On April 5 news came from Kingman, Ariz., that McKinney had murdered Charles Blakely, known as the "cowboy pianist," and Roy Winchester, a young miner. It is thought that McKinney mistook the men for officers.

THE WEST VIRGINIA LAUNCHED.

New Cruiser Sent Into the Water From the Newport News Yard.

Newport News, Va.—In the presence of 10,000 persons, including Governors White, of West Virginia, and Montague, of Virginia, the cruiser West Virginia was launched. Miss Katherine Vaughn White, daughter of Governor White, broke the bottle of wine and named the ship, amid the cheers of the spectators and noisy din of the river craft salutes. The weather was ideal, and no incident marred the occasion.

The West Virginia is one of a new type of vessels now being added to the navy.

These are the general statistics of the West Virginia: Length on load water line, 502 feet; beam, extreme, 69 feet 6½ inches; draft, on normal displacement of 13,676 tons, 24 feet 1 inch; full load displacement, all ammunition and stores on board, 15,104 tons; designed indicated horse power, 23,000; speed, 22 knots; coal supply, full bunker capacity, 1850 tons; complement of officers, 47; complement of seamen, marines, etc., 783.

An armor belt extends five feet below and four feet above normal load line and from stem to stern. It is six inches thick at the top and five inches thick at the bottom. The armor tapers at the stem and stern to a thickness of three and one-half inches. The armor on the Hichborn balanced oval turrets, with inclined port plates, is six and one-half inches thick on the port plate and six inches thick on the sides and rear.

The main battery consists of four eight-inch breech-loading rifles, mounted two in each turret on the centre line of the vessel. There are fourteen six-inch rapid-fire guns and a secondary battery of eighteen three-inch and twelve three-pounder guns, besides four one-pounder automatic guns, four one-pounder rapid-fire guns, six Colt automatic guns, two machine guns and two three-inch field guns.

RABIES RAGING IN CHICAGO.

Lectures Proposed For Policemen So They May Recognize the Disease.

Chicago.—The prevalence of rabies has reached such dangerous proportions in Chicago that education of policemen in the symptoms of the disease is urged as necessary. It is proposed that lectures on the disease be given so that every patrolman may know rabies when he sees it, and destroy rabid dogs as soon as the first symptoms of the disease are shown. Dr. C. A. White, who has made a study of the disease, volunteered to lecture to policemen on the subject. Dr. A. Lagorio also stands ready to give instructions.

"The increase in rabies in Chicago has been great," said Dr. White. "The average number of cases in the world is one in every 2,000,000 of population; yet in Chicago in the last year there were nineteen cases, and the number reported probably does not complete the list. Rabies practically is epidemic here, and the people are just beginning to wake up to the danger."

Dog fanciers and owners of high-bred dogs are alarmed over the condition of the city as regards the disease.

All England is in a Shiver.

Such mid-April cold and snowfalls as have been experienced in the United Kingdom are without precedent in twenty years. Nine degrees of frost were registered in the Thames Valley and snowstorms were again reported in various parts of the country.

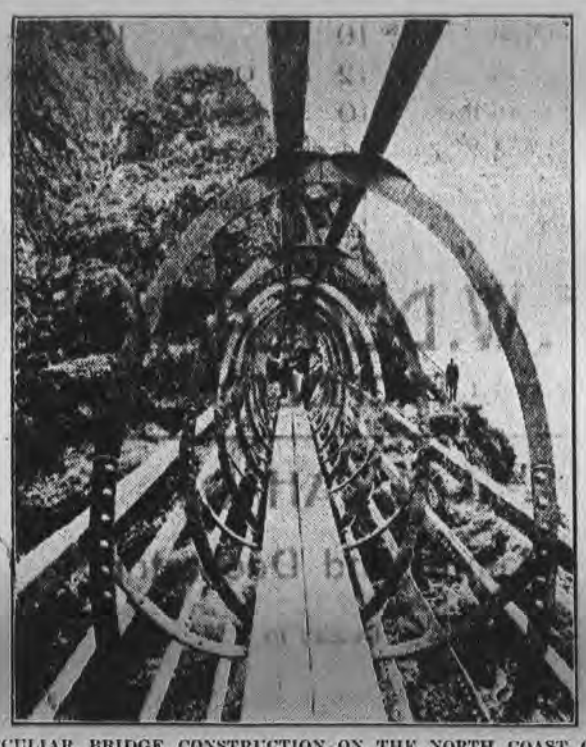
Italian Ship Goes Down.

The Italian ship Francesco C., hailing from Spezia, struck the rocks off Civita Vecchia during a violent storm and disappeared. The crew were saved.

A CURIOUS ELLIPTICAL BRIDGE.

A CLEVER and peculiar example of bridge construction and erection has recently been carried out upon the seacoast of County Antrim, in the North of Ireland. At this point the shore drops precipitously into the sea, the cliffs known as "Gobans' Cliffs," which tower to a height of 200 or 300 feet, being of the basaltic origin seen in this part of the country.

This seacoast scenery is of the wildest and withal most beautiful in its solemn grandeur in the North of Ireland; and to enable visitors and tourists to view the spectacle from its most advantageous points, and also to gain access to the many remarkable caves in the vicinity, a walk has been cut out and built in the face of the cliffs, which in itself constitutes a commendable engineering achievement. This pathway is only from two to three feet in width, and winds along the face and climbs the cliffs in a most extraordinary manner, which from a short distance always imparts to the promenade a most perilous appearance, since immediately below the waves thunder among the rocks. But the walk has been most skillfully and cleverly designed and constructed. Steps are cut roughly and broadly into the solid rock, but to insure perfect safety to climbers a handrail has been provided. The intervals between the rocks are spanned by delicate and spider-looking bridges of iron. The length of the walk so far constructed is nearly three miles, and it is to be continued for another two miles, which it is anticipated will be completed within a few months.



PECULIAR BRIDGE CONSTRUCTION ON THE NORTH COAST OF IRELAND.

The work is being carried out by the Belfast and Northern Counties Railroad under the supervision of Mr. Berkeley Wise, the chief engineer to the railroad.

The most notable triumph of engineering in connection with this work is the erection of what is known as Gobans' Bridge. This structure is distinctive owing to its curious design, being elliptical in shape. This piece of work was rendered necessary to span a gap sixty-five feet in width, giving access from the mainland to an isolated rock known as "The Man-of-War."

The general shape of the ellipses of the bridge and its method of construction may be comprehensively gathered from our illustrations. The bridge has a clear span of sixty-five feet, but is seventy feet in length from end to end. The main structure of the bridge consists of twelve ellipses made of steel placed equidistant. The major axis of each elliptical section is seven feet inside, with a minor axis of four feet eight inches. As will be seen from our illustrations, each of the ellipses is made in two segments of three-inch by three-inch by three-eighths-inch angles. They are spaced seven feet three inches centres, except the end ones, which are two feet four and one-half inches centres. The ellipses are held firmly in position by means of longitudinal iron bars, attached to the ellipses by means of stiffening plates ten inches by ten inches by three-eighths-inch. The longitudinal members are angles three inches by three inches by three-eighths-inch, and the flat bars are three inches by one-half inch. The ellipses are additionally strengthened by means of diagonal stays or bracings extending from the points where the half sections of the ellipses are joined.

This arrangement yields a stronger foundation to that portion of the ellipse which is to carry the greatest weight, i. e., the floor. The diagonal lattice steel girders are three inches by one-half inch, and carriers for floor angles three inches by three inches by three-eighths inch. The flooring of the bridge comprises two pieces of pitch pine twelve inches in width by three inches in thickness, laid up the interior bottom surface of the ellipse and raised sufficiently therefrom to afford a perfectly flat surface upon which to walk. In the cross section therefore the internal major axis from the floor to the crown of the ellipse is sufficient to afford a clear walking space to accommodate the tallest persons.

Owing to the exposed position of the site of the bridge, the turbulency of the surf playing upon the rocks immediately below, and the strength of the tides, it was found impossible to erect the bridge on the spot. Under these circumstances the structure was erected at Belfast and transferred intact to a scow. The latter was then towed to "The Man-of-War" rock and carefully brought to, as far as possible, immediately below the spot where it was to be installed. Lifting tackle was then placed in position upon each side of the gap to be spanned at the roadway level, and the lifting cables attached to each end of the bridge. The hoisting operation had to be carried out with extreme care, owing to the cramped space in which the lifting

GENERAL VIEW SHOWING THE POSITION OF THE BRIDGE ON THE CLIFFS.

tackle was operated, and to prevent the structure being thrown, by its own swinging motion when suspended in the air against the face of the rocks, which would have seriously damaged it. The structure was, however, lifted to its position without mishap. It was originally intended to stay the bridge when in position with guys, but when the bridge was erected it was found to be sufficiently rigid to dispense with these additional supports. The bridge was designed by Mr. Berkeley Wise, the chief engineer to the Belfast and Northern Counties Railroad of Ireland. —Scientific American.

Domestic and Foreign Envelopes.

In the United States we use an envelope that is thick enough to render the contents invisible and tough enough to withstand the wear and tear of the mail pouch. The consideration of postage never worries us. In Europe it is different. The thinnest of paper is used for envelopes, but the inside is stamped in colors to make it opaque. The writing paper is seldom so thin. New York Press.

The damage to the cotton crop from the leafworm, which in some seasons exceeded $20,000,000, is now prevented by insecticides.

BIRDS WHICH CARRY WEAPONS

A Plover Which Has Spurs on the Wings.

In the study of natural history we find that many birds, especially the larger species, are endowed by nature with most effective means of defense, such as lie in the strength of their wings, claws or beak, and that they can defend themselves or capture their prey with great agility. It is not so well known, however, that some birds are possessed of a special weapon, a sort of natural slung-shot, as it were, in the shape of a knob of bone on the wrist. The wrist of a bird is at the bend of the wing, and there is the place where such a weapon would be most effective.

WEAPONS OF BIRDS.

Mr. Lucas, in "Bird Lore," gives an interesting account of the flightless solitaire, the bird that possesses this knob of bone, and which was in reality a big, overgrown pigeon. When this particular species was in existence it was confined to the Island of Rodrigues, where years ago the Frenchmen caught him, and cooked him and ate him quite out of existence. The bone of this wing grows greater toward the extremity, and forms a little round mass under the feathers as big as a musket ball. They will not suffer any other bird of their species to come within 200 yards.

Among well-armed birds may be mentioned the gannet and heron. The former could do much damage were he inclined with his wonderfully keen-edged beak, while the thrust from the bill of the blue heron would be powerful enough to kill an adversary of the same species. The ostrich, with his hard kick, is well able to take care of himself.

Many game birds, as we know, are provided with spurs on their legs; while still other birds wear spurs upon their wings. Several species of plover found in South America, India and Africa have these wing-spurs, and very sharp and effective spurs they are, too. None of these birds are found in the United States, but one of the largest and finest is the Chilean plover. The spur is situated just at the base of the thumb, and, like the spurs on the legs of other birds, consists of a sheath of horn fitting closely over a core of bone. Some of the spur-winged plovers have fleshy wattles about the face, and there is a curious relation between the size of the spur and the size of the wattle, for when one is large the other is correspondingly well developed, and when the wattle is small the spur also is small.

The pretty little Jacanas are among the spur-winged birds; but there is a group of Jacanas peculiar to Africa which have no spurs on their wings, and these present a curious modification of the radius, so that this may serve instead. The bone is flattened and widened until it somewhat resembles an Australian throwing-stick in miniature and projects so far beyond the edge of the wing that it makes a very effective little weapon with which to buffet an adversary about the ears.

The spur-winged goose shows a variation in the making of a weapon by having the spur on one of the wrist bones instead of on the metacarpus where it is usually placed. Nature has provided some birds with a double weapon, which makes them formidable antagonists. The screamers, chauna and aubrina of South America have not only the longest, sharpest and strongest spurs of all birds, but are provided with a second spur on the lower part of the metacarpus. The large spur is slightly flattened on the side next the body, as well as gently curved, and would seem capable of being driven quite through a man's hand by a wing-stroke of so large a bird as the screamer. Fortunately, this bird is said to be a bird of peace, and dwells in harmony among its fellows.

Asbestos Armor.

An inventor plans armor of woven asbestos for firemen. Dressed in asbestos from head to foot fire may be defied with safety.

Philippine Jewelry.

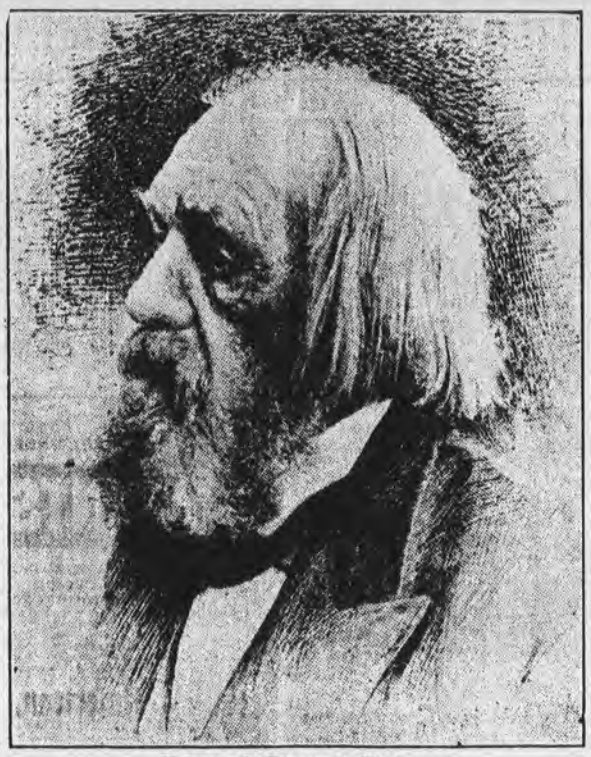
A correspondent of the Jewelers' Circular-Weekly gives an interesting account of the tortoise shell ornaments made and worn by the Moros of Mindanao Island, one of the Philippines. Our illustration depicts two characteristic examples, one a shell finger ring, the other a charm consisting of a little square of the shell, flattened and surfaced with a face-like figure.

New Type of Ships.

Professor Kretsonmar, of the German navy, completely rejects the traditional type of ship patterned on the form of fishes and substitutes that of aquatic birds. By minimizing the wave resistance the new form augments the propelling capacity of the screws of a ship of the present type 50 per cent., thus producing a corresponding acceleration of speed without any increase of power.

In the last two years one in eight of all deaths in Chicago have been from lung fever.

THE GRAND OLD MAN OF LETTERS.



Edward Everett Hale.

A SERMON FOR SUNDAY

AN ELOQUENT DISCOURSE ENTITLED "INCREASE OF FAITH."

The Rev. Quincy Ewing Shows How This Becomes the Prayer of Our Souls When the World's Perplexities Bear Down Upon Us.

NEW YORK CITY.—The Rev. Quincy Ewing, of St. James' Episcopal Church, Greenville, Miss., who was at one time under consideration for one of the important pulpits of Brooklyn, recently preached a thoughtful sermon on "Increase of Faith." Mr. Ewing took his text from Luke xvii: 5: "Lord, increase our faith." In the course of the sermon he said:

We do not know why precisely the disciples should have made this request at this particular time. Jesus had just said to them: "If thy brother trespass against thee rebuke him, and if he repent, forgive him, and if he trespass against thee seven times in a day, and seven times in a day turn to thee, saying, 'I repent,' thou shalt forgive him." Then very abruptly comes from them the request, "Increase our faith." Possibly there was some tone of impatience in their voices as they spoke. They may have recalled that in the old book of Leviticus was to be found practically the same commandment that He was giving them; that in the book of Leviticus they were taught not to hate their brethren, nor to bear grudge against the children of their people, but to love their neighbor as themselves; and they may have felt that there was no need for them to hear this old teaching over again from the lips of the Master; that He was but wasting time in telling them what they already knew so well.

So their request, Increase our faith may have meant, "Tell us something that we do not already know—something hid from the prophets and wise men of old times; tell us something, show us something, do something which will make us surer that you are indeed the Messiah we and our fathers have looked for; that our hope in You is not misplaced; that You are truly the promised Deliverer. Make us more certain that we were justified in breaking away from the authority of the Scribes and Pharisees, in forsaking all to follow You. Do not be simply repeating to us what we may read ourselves in an ancient book; say something, do something, reveal something which will certify our faith in You as the Messiah."

Or the request may have had a profounder import and been uttered in a tone of self-distrust, of unfeigned humility and supplication. Suddenly while Jesus was speaking there may have awakened in the souls of His hearers the accusing consciousness that, though they had known for so long the divine law of duty toward their neighbors, yet never had they or their fathers been able to live up to it, to realize in their human life the divine ideal, and accompanying the consciousness of past failure may have been the reflection that never should they be able to realize that divine ideal, to exsel from their human hearts all hatreds, all resentments, all contempts, all unforgivingness and look upon their fellow-men with the steady Christ-vision of redemptive charity.

And so their request may have meant, "Open wider our spiritual eyes, that we may see with You; lead us, draw us up to Your spiritual height; let us share with You Your vision of God and man; let us drink from the invisible fountain of Your vast strength and goodness; let us know the secret of Your Christliness, that we may rise to full sympathy with Your divine purpose and build with You the kingdom of God among men as You would [illegible] prayer of the most needful moment of our human life, "Increase our faith." Now inevitably that becomes the prayer of our souls at times when the infinite problems and perplexities of this problematical, perplexing world bear down upon us and threaten to weigh us down; when we are forced to give ourselves to reflection upon the long and cruel and, apparently, unending suffering of good and evil; the suffering of unnumbered millions; the vast failures of justice and triumphs of injustice; the tragic defeat of right and victories of wrong; the bitter battles of uplifting truth for recognition by the mind and heart of humanity; the painful, questionable progress of indubitable good everywhere upon earth; and, so reflecting, are tempted to cry out in loud despair, or in danger of being mastered by that deep hopelessness which utters no sound and shows itself in no outward sign: hopelessness, that a deathless heart of good does, indeed, throb on to victory in things evil; hopelessness, that the to-morrows of humanity will be gladder and nobler than its yesterdays; hopelessness, that the wrongs we know will be done away, and the good we dream embody itself in fact; hopelessness, that our individual efforts, all that we can say, all that we can do, are not mere vain, transient strivings against eternal fate, powerless, as the wings of insects fluttering in the storm, to effect any betterment of things that are! How much that prayer of the apostles, Increase our faith, may mean, then, to our individual souls! A silent, unsyllabled cry for rescue to the Invisible Power that made us and the world; a pleading with that Power Invisible, whose name we cannot then utter, whose attributes we hesitate then to declare, that again we may be privileged to pray, "Our Father;" that again we may feel ourselves His children; that real enough may become His presence in our lives, to banish from us all doubt that the world intelligible, or unintelligible, dark or light, is in His keeping; all suspicion, that any good dies, that any right fails, that any throned and crowned power of iniquity can swing this earth outside the circle of His Father's purpose and His Father's love.

But it is not only in times of sorrow, sadness, perplexity that the request of the apostles should be our prayer, for that request of theirs points to an eternal and universal need of the human soul, the need to-day, to-morrow and forever of a firmer grasp of God, a clearer vision of His purposes, a deeper reading of His will, in order that we may live and save ourselves in the way divine. Perhaps from the standpoint of the need of some of us it is more necessary for us to pray fervently that prayer, "Increase our faith," in the seasons of our greatest joy than in the days of our deepest anguish; more necessary at times when the world shines bright about us and we are conscious of the burden of no perplexity and no misgiving, and disposed to be thoroughly satisfied with ourselves, our performances and with things as they are; for then, it may be, we are in greatest danger of forgetting God, of growing unmindful of our personal dependence upon Him, of crowding Him out of our life, of skimming gayly the gay surface of things with eyes and ears blind and deaf to their eternal aspect, their profound and supreme appeal. Perplexed, bewildered, crushed, under the stress of deep personal anguish, we may think God far from us, all out of touch with our lives and their needs. But to think God at all, however far we put Him from us, however grimly we deny ourselves all consoling faith in His wisdom and goodness—to think God at all is infinitely better than to forget, to ignore Him utterly, as if our goodness and our happiness did not need Him; as if the world about us were fair enough and bright enough, and altogether satisfactory enough with or without His presence!

Do you ask what sort of faith this is we need to pray for to have increased? Is it faith in some particular dogma—clearer mental comprehension of some series of metaphysical propositions—faith in the infallibleness of some verbal formula? Nay, the faith of our deeper need is that faith which means steadying vision of the divine unseen and the divine eternal; profound consciousness from moment to moment of what the poet has called "the deep below the deep and the height beyond the height;" nobler conviction within us, becoming ever more ineradicable and unconquerable, that the real value of things is a spiritual value, their real meaning a spiritual meaning, their real end a spiritual end. This is the faith upon which depends ultimately our strengthening and saving; the faith which our Bibles, our churches, our creeds, our dogmas, our devotions were meant to inspire, and which, if they do not inspire, they are but as sounding brass and a tinkling cymbal. This is the faith we need to pray for, kneeling in our pews on Sundays, or busy at our work on week days, increase of vision, of faculty, to see and feel below the earthly deeps and beyond the earthly heights, and when we pray God to increase for us this fundamental faith, be tempted to dictate to God how He shall answer us or when. We may want one answer; He may know that we need another. We may choose to have our answer in full all at once; He may choose to give us but the first syllable of it to-day, and to prolong the giving of it through the years of a lifetime, perhaps through the aeons of eternity. We may undertake in our wisdom to impose conditions upon God that we imagine He must fulfill if He would answer our prayer, forgetting the one fundamental condition, that we must impose upon ourselves honest eagerness to hear the higher voices that may call to us from day to day, and to obey them when they do; honest struggle to beat back the unholy temptations that beset us, darkening the way to our feet; honest purpose to do the duties that throng us hourly, momently, and in their doing ultimately illumine any darkness the soul can enter!

The prayer of the apostles was answered hardly as they expected certainly it might be, but answered nevertheless and to a degree of richness that they were not able all at once to fathom; answered for them, as it has been through the ages for all their successors by right of spiritual inheritance; for them as for him, great and good apostle unto us of our modern time, who walked through the fires of sacrifice and came in and out here among us for a score of years, fighting his good fight, his fight of good, his fight for God and man, whose words are vital yet within these walls, and beyond them where men speak the English tongue; answered, I say, that prayer for them of the earlier time, for him of this later, not by any flashing miracle of word or deed; not by any startling revelation of a new heavens and a new earth; not by any suddenness of divine destruction and reconstruction; nay, but by and through a gradual growing sympathy with the purposes of the Redeeming Master; by and through the deepening, widening, atonement of their souls and his; by and through their effort to live the life that worshiped His, and suffering and crucifixions, it meant to them to be and do what should bear true witness to a Christ.

And thus only is it that God can fulfill for any of us the prayer, Increase our faith. The eternal Father of our spirits can meet their deeper yearning for larger faith for clearer vision, only through and by the human experiences He has made possible for us from day to day, the life of effort, of struggle, of heroism. He has made it our privilege to live. The readiness to do His will reveals it; the seeking to realize His purposes interprets them, and closer, ever closer, becomes the meeting point of our actual earth and our possible heaven, as we resolve that our earthliest efforts shall be noble enough to bespeak a heavenly meaning, and our earthliest hopes heroic enough to prophesy a heavenly consummation.

Growing Faith.

[illegible] others we ought to remember.
One has no right to expect from [illegible] child that which belongs to manhood. When
Abraham was first called into God's [illegible] serving he came as has every one since. He [illegible] was untried and his growth just [illegible] began. God promised him great things which he hesitated to believe. When told that his descendants were to be as numerous as the stars he staggered at the thought. All passed like a dream before him. The patriarch was skeptical. "Lord, how shall I know that I shall inherit it?" God's word was not sufficient. He wished some evidence that would appeal to his positive knowledge. He wished to know. Years after that man staggered not at the command of God when told to slay his own. The difference was not in the quality of his faith. It was the same man further on. God's laws apply in principle alike to all. Abraham's experience becomes in a measure a part of our own. A living faith solves all things. Abraham's vision of the smoking lamp and parted sacrifice was but temporary. It served him for the moment and then became a recollection. But his faith became a permanent one. It was a lamp that grew the brighter. Here lies the strongest evidence of our acceptance with God. The vine lives because of its attachment to the tree. It draws its life from other veins. Is your horizon wider, your faith stronger, your sacrifice more willing? These are your assurances of greater things beyond.—Presbyterian Journal.

Doing What We Can.

Doing what we have the power to do is our highest privilege and duty. We often feel that, if we had more money, or more influence, or more power, we could do something worth doing, but, as it is, our possibilities are sadly limited, and we can have no hope of greatly honoring God, or helping our fellows. Yet the one woman in the world whose name stands highest above her fellows for what she did in her day and generation was not a woman of great wealth or of special power. Of her it is said simply, "She hath done what she could." She may have thought that her sphere and abilities were limited, but God blessed her simple doing with His blessing and with her ever-growing fame. All that God would have us do is to do what we can. That much we ought to be ready to do gladly.—Sunday-School Times.

Christian Faith.

"Sun of my soul, Thou Saviour dear," is a line that ought to be said every hour of a Christian's life. Some good people are the prey of natural despondent temperaments. Such need a double supply of grace and must pray for it. The worries of business or household care, the loss of sleep or the derangement of the bodily machinery, put such Christian folk under a cloud very often. To-day they sing like larks. To-morrow the barometer goes down and they are in the dumps again. Such people should look after their bodily health as a spiritual duty. Moreover they should keep their Christian faith where it will not be exposed to every east wind or drenched to death by every shower that falls.

Home Thoughts.

High thinking chisels the features into the beauty of a pure and refined expression. The tone of the mind assuredly reveals itself on the face. If our thoughts are kind, generous and forgiving, our faces will unconsciously reveal the sweetness of these virtues. Into a kind heart God pours His light, which radiates on the face and makes it fair and pleasing.

Christian Joy.

Christian joy is an experience of great depth and solemnity. It never overlooks that sadness and sternness of life; it is never shallow or unreflecting; it is restrained, tender, sympathetic, confident. We know it when we see it in the face of any whom we love; it helps us.—R. J. Campbell.

North Plainfield Weekly Review

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SATURDAY, APRIL 25, 1903.

SAME OLD STORY.

The Newark Evening News of last Monday contained an interview with James T. McMurray, the leader of the Republican forces of Plainfield, which, if correctly reported reflects anything but credit on that gentleman.

According to the article in question Mr. McMurray stated that "There is a strong feeling that the people of the two municipalities do not recognize the right of any one from Mercer county, in intruding in the fight. It is a matter between Union and Somerset counties, and concerns primarily Plainfield and North Plainfield. Any one that heard the speeches in the Senate or House knows that the argument favored annexation as advantageous. When the repealer bill went into the lower house it was referred to a committee of which a Mercer County Assemblyman was chairman."

This is the same old story which the politicians have been telling and [illegible] district of New Jersey. Under normal conditions Mercer is Republican, Hunterdon Democratic. Somerset is Republican, but if North Plainfield were taken away from Somerset and added to Union, as the annexationists purpose doing, it would throw Somerset in the Democratic column, and thus make the Fourth Congressional District Democratic instead of Republican.

Is this not a sufficient reason why Mercer county Republicans should interest themselves in the effort to keep North Plainfield in Somerset county?

But this is not the only reason why Senator Hutchinson supported the repealer bill. As is well-known, the original annexation bill was passed by House and Senate, through the efforts of a Senator by tricks that were anything but creditable. This resulted in casting a stigma upon the Senate, and it was only by repealing the bill that this cloud could be removed. As President of the Senate it was Mr. Hutchinson's privilege and duty to do all in his power to clear this matter up, and as an election had been held and the voters decided by a large majority that they did not want annexation; and as the law had been carried out, it was only right and proper that the act should be removed from the statute book.

All this talk about Mercer county having nothing to do with the severing of Somerset county is nonsense and unworthy of the utterance of a school boy. Mercer county *is* concerned, and may be depended upon in any emergency which may threaten this district.

It is only recently that the action of the Union county men could be construed so as to give any but Union a chance to have a say in the matter. Those people absolutely refused to allow Somerset any chance whatever to object to having the most valuable part of her territory taken from her.

As stated before in this column on several occasions, if consolidation was the aim of the politicians, why was it not brought up before? That is a question which concerns Plainfield and North Plainfield, and when that question is brought to an issue it will be settled by them.

NO NEED TO HURRY.

A meeting has been called at Sangerbund Hall for next Thursday evening by advocates of a sewer system for North Plainfield, for the ultimate purpose of discussing the advisability of such a scheme.

It seems to us the vital point of this question is, to first ascertain if there is a public demand for a sewer system in the borough. We do not believe there is—not just yet, at any rate.

Our borough is spread out over a large territory; there are no congested portions within its borders that the present system of sewerage will not take care of. If the time should arrive when the population increases to the extent of building up of portions such as called forth the Plainfield sewer, then it will be time to consider a sewer for North Plainfield.

We have from time to time in these columns shown conclusively that the health in North Plainfield is much better and the death rate much lower, than the city of Plainfield can boast of, her expensive sewer to the contrary notwithstanding.

That we will need a practical sewer system here some day nobody denies, but at present we believe with ex-Mayor Gilbert, of Plainfield, that no condition prevails here that calls for an urgent demand for sewers, and there will not be any for some years yet.

CONGRESS, at its last session, authorized the preparation of a list of all the Union and Confederate officers and men engaged in the Civil War as a continuation of the "Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies." Secretary Root has accordingly asked the governors of all the states which furnished troops for the Confederate armies to co-operate with him in making the list as nearly complete as possible by lending to the War Department such lists as the states may have, and by assisting the department in getting access to lists in the possession of various associations and private individuals.

JAMES N. TYNER, Assistant Attorney General for the Postoffice Department, and formerly Postmaster General, was summarily dismissed from office by Postmaster General [illegible] Tyner [illegible] Postmaster General [illegible] husband's safe in the Postoffice Department and refused to give them up to inspectors who were sent to Mr. Tyner's house to demand them; the case has been referred to the Department of Justice, and arrests may follow.

NEW JERSEY has suffered a sad loss through destruction by fire of the New Jersey State Experiment Station at New Brunswick on Thursday. The damage amounts to over $100,000. but no money can replace the valuable collections and statistics which has taken years of research to gather. The building was the home of two distinct institutions—the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment station and the Agricultural College Station.

THOMAS N. MCCARTER has resigned as Attorney General, and the Governor has appointed his brother, Robert H. McCarter, to succeed him. The former gentleman is to become the president of the newly merged trolley and electric light companies. *There is nothing like keeping such plums in one's family.*

NEW JERSEY stands at the head of the list in good road building. Last year 155 miles of new roads were built and paid for by the State aid at a total cost of $750,000 and 68 miles more were nearly completed when the State Road Commissioner's report was made.

A SPECIAL session of the Legislature was held on Tuesday for the purpose of correcting an error made in the Passaic River Pollution bill. The session lasted about four hours. No other bills were introduced. The bill passed with little opposition.

Pure Fiction.

In real life you may know some one who became rich through owning a mine, or you may meet a man who has had money left him, and received it, but, outside of a novel, or off the stage, did you ever know any one to step in and pay off the mortgage on the old home place?—Atchison Globe.

Human Nature.

Smith—Say that's a fine dog you have there. I'd give $10 for one like him.

Jones—I'll let you have this one for $5.

"Huh! He ain't worth it. I'll give you 50 cents for him."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

"Little Animosities'" Curves.

A man of geometry and trigonometry figures out that "Little Animosity," the baby 16-inch gun at Sandy Hook, is a certain failure in a light breeze. "I witnessed the three shots fired," he said, "and noticed that the projectile described a curve to the right equal to about one-fifth of a degree, or 12 minutes. Now, supposing that this deflection from a straight line had been continued throughout the entire range of the gun, which is said to be between 20 and 21 miles, what would have happened? The projectile would have described a complete circle, coming back to its starting point. If this could be safely accomplished in practice it would mean a great saving, as the shells could be repeatedly used."—N. Y. Press.

Antiques in Negro Cabins.

It is said by experts that the finest antique colonial furniture in this country comes from the south. Much of it has been discovered in the cabins of aged negroes who were formerly slaves. When these rare, carved old pieces of mahogany were discovered by their masters they were often given to the negroes, not understanding the valuation of them that would come later. A richly carved mahogany sideboard was found recently in a chicken roost in one of the southern states. The chickens roosted on it every night and it was worn and battered. This was bought by a dealer for a small sum and after it was restored sold to a customer for $250.—Hartford (Conn.) Times.

Something New in Billiards.

The way in which billiard playing is simplified by the device of a Munich professor has astonished those who have witnessed the test. The sides of an ordinary billiard table are provided with six mirrors, one or more of which can be turned down when a play is made, and the advantage rests in the fact that any image is reflected in the same angle in which it falls on the mirror, just as the billiard ball rebounds from the cushion in the same angle as that of striking. The mirror shows at once the different ways in which a shot can be made. Even the tyro is said to make difficult indirect shots as direct ones, and the intricacies of the game are quickly conquered by anybody.—American Inventor.

He Saw It.

From a school in the remote districts in the mountains of Kentucky a little incident comes that illustrates the quickness of the southern mountain folk. Several of the pupils were six-footers. One quiet lad asked to be excused for a week. "What is the reason?" asked the teacher. "Got some law business to do." "What have you to do with law matters?" "Lawing over a killing," was the answer reply. "Well, what have you to do with it?" "Why, I did not see it, did you?" "I allow I didn't. I'm the feller they tried to kill."—Boston Transcript.

New Dental Operation.

Suppuration at the roots of the teeth is treated by electric rays by Dr. Stebel, of Munich. A powerful electric light is focused upon the bony cavities of the jaw, setting up irritation, increasing to violent inflammation, and a layer of tissue comes away. The suppuration ceases, the looseness of the tooth disappearing. The operation is difficult, but is reported to have been successful in 14 cases.—Scientific American.

Pope Leo's Wardrobe.

The pope has the largest and most costly wardrobe in the whole civilized world. Three large rooms at the vatican hardly suffice to contain the pope's wardrobe, and a special body of servants is told off to keep it in order. Each day in the year has its appropriate garment, which varies in color, weight and value, according to the season.—N. Y. Sun.

Wave-Motor Patents.

The United States government has allowed more than 150 patents for wave motors. Of these over 90 are accredited to the Atlantic and nearly 60 to the Pacific coast. Of the latter class nearly all have been actually or experimentally tried, only to be destroyed by the tremendous power of the surf.—Lippincott's.

No Character in Ears.

After studying and photographing more than 40,000 pairs of ears of persons, including those of 2,000 insane and 800 criminals and those of 300 animals, an English criminologist is forced to conclude that the ear gives no clew to personal traits.—Phrenological Journal.

Possessed.

Father—I wonder what's the matter with Nellie this morning. She acts like one possessed.

Mother—She probably is. I noticed a new ring on her finger when she came downstairs.—Philadelphia Bulletin.

Strenuous Hint.

Harem (11 p. m.)—It is a man's endurance—his staying qualities, as it were—that makes him strong.

Miss Cutting (suppressing a yawn) Indeed! Then you must be a modern Samson.—Chicago Daily News.

Domestic Bliss.

Husband—I think I'll run up to St. Paul for a couple of days for a change.

Wife—Will you take me with you?

"Of course not. I said I was going for a change."—Chicago Daily News.

Indefinite.

"You say his wife's a brunette? I thought he married a blond."

"He did, but she dyed."—Michigan Wriukle.

Future of Mississippi Valley.

If the Mississippi valley were densely populated as Massachusetts, would have 350,000,000 inhabitants.

Spring-time in Washington.

Washington is a typical Spring resort and its bustle is purely social and political. There are gathered in the Capital representatives of every nation and country, and their comings and goings are of no little interest. Then the doings of the Senate and House are features which every tourist delights in following, and these features together with the visits to the numerous public buildings keep one busy all the while one is in Washington. The Royal Blue Line of which the New Jersey is the initial road is going to operate an excursion to Washington on April 27th, and cost of tickets for the 3 days' excursion including all expenses is $12. Train leaves New York at 1 p. m., and arrives Washington at 6 to p m. If you want to know about the trip drop a postal to C. M. Burt, General Passenger Agent, New York City, for tour book. Free for the asking.

If You Want

If you want posters,
If you want bill heads,
If you want envelopes,
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If you want job printing of any description done in a satisfactory manner, you can have your wants gratified by calling on THE REVIEW, 39 Somerset st. North Plainfield, and leaving your orders or if preferable, use the telephone and our representative will call on you.

Notice to Correspondents.

Personals, social gatherings, celebrations, anniversaries of various kinds, reception, etc., will be published in the REVIEW free. All copy must be written plainly, preferably in ink; and names must be clearly written and correctly spelled. write only on one side of the paper. Full information in regard to weddings is always desired, and when requested a reporter will call to secure facts for publication. No attention will be paid to items of news forwarded to this office unless the sender gives his or her name and address. These will not be printed, but it is necessary to have them properly vouched for.

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

The final meeting of the Board of Chosen Freeholders will be held at the Court House

ON TUESDAY, MAY 12, 1903,

to settle up the business of the current year. It is requested that all claims be presented to the Clerk on or before May 8.

A. P. SUTPHEN, Clerk.

In accordance with the statutes of New Jersey, the members of the Board of Chosen Freeholders of the County of Somerset will meet

ON WEDNESDAY, MAY 13, 1903,

in the Court House, in Somerville, at 11 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of organization and such other business as may be presented.

April 6, 1903. A. P. SUTPHEN, Clerk.

NOTICE OF ORDER TO LIMIT CREDITORS

Somerset County Surrogate's Court.

ESTATE OF C. A. Girard Lewis, deceased.

Notice is hereby given, that on the FIFTH DAY OF FEBRUARY, A. D. 1903, on the application of the undersigned, as Executors of the will of C. A. Girard Lewis, deceased; an order was made by the Surrogate's Court, requiring the creditors of the said C. A. Girard Lewis, deceased, to bring in their debts, demands and claims against the said decedent, under oath or affirmation, and present the same to the subscriber within NINE months from the date of said order; and in default thereof any such creditor should be forever barred of his or her action therefor against the subscriber.

WILLIAM P. WILLIAMS
CHARLES AUGUSTUS LEWIS } Executors.
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Sirloin Steak, -	14c	Leg Mutton - -	10c
Shoulder Lamb Chops,	10c	California Ham, -	10c
Chuck Steak, -	10c	Breast of Lamb -	04c
3 lbs for - -	25c	Bottom Round Pot Roast	12 and 14c
Breast of Veal, -	10c	Fore Quarter Lamb -	08c
Shoulder Pork, -	12c	Fresh Country Eggs -	28c
Rump Corned Beef,	10c	Rib Roast of Beef	12 & 14c
Shoulder Veal -	14c	Rib Lamb Chops, -	14c
Fresh Ham -	14c		
Leg Lamb, -	12c		

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A cold taken now may annoy you all winter unless properly treated.

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Warrenville, N. J.
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SPORTS AND ATHLETICS

Preparing a Turf Campaign.

America's most unique turf character, "Pa" Bradley, is preparing a campaign for the season that may make him as widely known as he was when Robert Waddell won the American Derby and a fortune in money—for the sturdy character from the Old Dominion state. Every newspaper in the east has devoted columns to the success of "Virginia" Bradley's stable at Bennings race track. In fact there were days when the races seemed to be equally divided between horses of "Pa" Bradley and "Father Bill" Daly. Did some multimillionaire like August Belmont manage to capture a purse with one of his high priced animals, the race followers would say, "Well, he spent $5,000 on that horse and in training him to win a $600 purse. Wait until Virginia Bradley puts in a six-dollar horse and wins an $800 race with him."

"Virginia" Bradley.

However, this stricture is not altogether a just one. Robert Waddell was fancied for the Derby by his owner when all other experts seemed to have been enticed to the camps of the millionaire's animals. An offer of $15,000 for the gelding was refused by Bradley although he needed the money, just before the race. Waddell was badly injured and when Bradley announced that the gelding had been patched up again, critics became furious. They said it would be a shame to drag out the old horse and race him again. Bradley came out the other day with a positive denial that Waddell would ever be raced again. "The ole hoss done earned his keep foh many yeah," said Bradley. "Ef I takes any moh of these yeah big classics, it will be with some othah nag."

Yet there are men who think it will be "Bradley luck" to capture the American Derby again with his 150 to 1 shot Ahola. "Any horseman who can take a runt of a horse like Boney Boy, that did not cast a shadow on a sunny afternoon, and win a small fortune with him, might capture a $25,000 stake with a wooden animal," is the way the pessimists talk. Seriously speaking, however, "Pa" Bradley is making the racing game his life's business and he wants to be called a "character." It helps him to win money. Personally he has no idea of "repeating" in the American Derby.

Agitation against the foul strike rule will not down in eastern baseball circles, and if the fans of Boston have their way the American League will yet play under the old code as it did last year. President Ban Johnson has been showered with letters and petitions from baseball followers throughout the east ever since the foul strike rule was adopted by the joint conference of the two big leagues. Boston and Philadelphia are the two cities in which the agitation against the foul strike law has been the strongest.

Memorial Day Practices.

When the graduate committee of the Intercollegiate Conference Athletic association decided upon Decoration day as the time for the annual college championships, no departure from custom was made. Memorial day has been observed for many years by the athletes as a time for their big events. Time and again have the college athletes said that they revere the G. A. R. men, honor the dead that fell for the union in the civil war and share in the general idea that Decoration day should be a humility and acts of graciousness. But they contend that the trend of the times is to have relaxation on that day—a holiday that many take advantage of in dual manner.

Regulation for Memorial Day.

Time was when Decoration day was looked forward to by an army of cyclists and their adherents as the climax day of the season's sport. In the east the Irvington-Milburn road race and in the middle west the Chicago road race were the great attractions. Baseball, athletic meetings, golf tourneys, in fact a multiplicity of out door sports marked the day. Baseball enthusiasts will hold the attention of thousands this time; golfers on a thousand courses will have their competitions and the pick of the athletes of the colleges will compete for gold, silver and bronze medals. But the cyclists—they have been compelled to recognize the decadence of the wheel as a factor in Decoration day sports.

Dual meets, held during the cold weather in the various university gymnasiums, give only a faint idea of the talent that will be seen in the Conference annual meet. Michigan by defeating Cornell and Illinois, showed strength in several departments, that inclines critics to believe that the wolverines and maroons will be hard rivals for the largest number of points. Wisconsin, too, is to be reckoned with and Illinois has a team that will never quit until the last event is contested. Smaller colleges may cut in as usual with a few points, but the principal point winners may be computed now as likely to come from Michigan, Chicago, Wisconsin, Illinois and Northwestern.

E. G. WESTLAKE.

Finally Got It.

"What do you want, little boy?" asked the druggist.

"Say, mister," said the boy, who had been wrinkling his face, scratching his head and rubbing his right foot up and down his left leg in the effort to remember something that had escaped him, "what's the name of that place where we've got so many soldiers?"

"Fort Sheridan?"

"No; it's a good deal further away than that."

"The Philippines?"

"That ain't just it, but it's somewhere around there."

"You don't mean Manila?"

"Manila! That's right! I know'd I'd get at after awhile. I want a bottle of manila extract for flavorin' ice cream. How much?"—Chicago Tribune.

The Telephoto Lens.

The up-to-date explorer now takes a biograph or cinematograph with him. One of the first to do this was Prof. Haddon, of Cambridge, who has also included a phonograph among his outfit. With these instruments combined the scientific traveler can bring back an extraordinarily vivid record of manners and customs and cause the remotest savage to dance cancans and shriek their war songs in the decorous theater of the London university. Moreover, there is the telephoto lens, a combination of telescope and camera, with which all kinds of extraordinary subjects can be taken, such as a lion attacking an antelope, secret ceremonies of savages and other functions at which the immediate proximity of the explorer is highly undesirable in the opinion of all parties.—Pearson's Magazine.

A Spotless Character.

Prospective Employer—You don't drink?

Applicant—No, sir.

"Don't gamble?"

"No, sir."

"Don't smoke?"

"No, sir."

"Wouldn't touch the filthy weed, eh?"

"No, sir."

"Never swear?"

"Never, sir."

"Consider it a vile habit, I suppose?"

"Yes, sir."

"Well, I guess I'll try somebody else. I wouldn't feel quite comfortable if I had a coachman so much better than I am myself."—N. Y. Times.

Up-to-Date Courting.

"Then you will be mine?"

"All yours!"

"Oh, joy!"

"Oh rapture!" (They embrace.)

"It's getting late, dear; one more kiss, and then good-by. My husband doesn't permit my callers to stay after ten, and besides I must put the children to bed."

"But our wedding will be soon?"

"Yes, love, if our divorces do not flash in the pan. Good night. Give my love to your wife."—Houston (Tex.) Post.

House Rents in Mexico.

Rents are high in Mexico, not alone because of the growing demand for better homes and business houses, but because building is expensive and taxes are not low. The contribution to the government from a houseowner is no less than 12 per cent. of gross receipts from his rent, and this is quite aside from his water, paving, sewer and other taxes.

Horse Sausages.

The canton of Geneva recently passed a law which makes it compulsory that butchers who sell horse sausages must wrap them up in blue paper, so as to avoid confusion. The butchers are in high dudgeon, and have complained to the federal authorities that the new law interferes with the freedom of commerce.—Cincinnati Engineer.

Penalty for Russian Students.

By a law recently enacted in Russia any university or high school student who creates or causes disorder shall be drafted into the army for a period of from one to three years. This is to curb the rashness and fondness for mischief of college students who imagine they have the privilege to annoy all creation.—N. Y. World.

The Real Thing.

"Have you ever played a leading role?" asked the theatrical manager.

"Sure thing," replied the applicant.

"What was it?" queried the t. m.

"I led the mule in an Uncle Tom's Cabin company for two years," answered the embryo star.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Not Superstitious.

"I am afraid you are superstitious."

"Deed I isn'," said Mr. Erastus Pinkley; "some folks is a-skyaht of ghoses an' all kin's of critters; but as long as I has a rabbit's paw in my pocket I feels puffickly safe." — Washington Star.

He Had the Goods.

Earnie—Why did she refuse him? I thought she said he was a man of sterling qualities.

Helen—Yes; she did; but she found a man with sterling silver.—Philadelphia Record.

Slim Diet.

"Casey, they till me th' dochter has put ye on a slim diet, b't yeh kape on atin' as hearty as iver!"

"So I do, man, but I eat spare-ribs."—Baltimore Herald.

Valuable Insecticides.

The damage to the cotton crop from the leafworm, which in some seasons exceeded $20,000,000, is now prevented by insecticides.—Science.

Merely Foolish.

Many a man thinks he is unlucky when he is merely a fool. — Chicago Daily News.

Doctor

Tried but Could Not Relieve Me

Of Headache, Dizziness, Twitching.

Dr. Miles' Nervine Did Relieve and Cure.

"The doctor tried but couldn't relieve me" is a phrase commonly met with in the letters we receive from grateful patients. The reason is plain. The doctor tries to cure the symptom and neglects the disease. In all cases of chronic headache, nervousness, weakness, general debility, dizzy spells, loss of appetite, inability to sleep, lack of energy, loss of flesh, lack of interest, morbid tendencies, hysteria, the disease is a nervous disorder and some means must be taken to strengthen and restore the nervous system. Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine is performing wonders every day and will cure you as it has thousands of others. Read how quickly it acted in the following case:

"A few years ago I was greatly troubled with nervousness and indigestion. While at work a dizzy spell would come over me and I would be forced to stop and rest. I suffered terribly from headaches and my nervousness was so marked as to cause almost constant twitching of the muscles. My doctor tried but could not relieve me. I finally began the use of Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine and continued until I have used four bottles, although I have not had a dizzy spell since taking the first dose. I am very thankful for what your medicine has done for me and shall take pleasure in recommending it whenever I can."—FRANK P. BENTLEY, Middlebury, Vt.

All druggists sell and guarantee first bottle Dr. Miles' Remedies. Send for free book on Nervous and Heart Diseases. Address Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

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READING SYSTEM.

NEW JERSEY CENTRAL

Stations in New York foot of Liberty street and South Ferry, Whitehall station.

Time Table in effect Nov. 16, 1902.

For New York—2.17, 3.37, 5.38, 6.02, 6.29, 6.57, 7.05, 7.25, 7.28, 7.48, 7.55, 8.02, 8.11, 8.30, 8.34, 8.46, 9.27, 9.59, 10.26, 11.25 a. m.; 12.09, 12.44, 1.18, 2.31, 2.42, 2.49, 3.44, 4.17, 4.47, 5.43, 5.53 6.23, 6.33, 6.43, 7.08, 7.32, 8.36, 9.40, 10.17, 11.28 p. m. Sundays—2.17, 3.37, 5.05, 7.41, 8.01, 8.52, 9.52, 10.08, 11.10 a. m.; 12.00 m.; 12.58, 1.45, 2.40, 3.17, 3.30, 5.41, 6.45, 6.52, 8.13, 8.32, 10.22 p. m.

For Newark—5.38, 6.29, 6.57, 7.05, 7.25, 7.48, 8.11, 8.34, 8.46, 9.27, 9.59, 11.25 a. m.; 1.18, 2.31, 2.49, 3.44, 4.17, 4.47, 5.43, 5.53, 6.23, 6.33, 7.08, 7.42, 8.36, 9.40 p. m. Sundays—7.41, 8.52, 10.08, 11.10 a. m. 12 m.; 12.58, 1.45, 3.30, 5.41, 6.45, 6.52, 7 32, 8.13, 8.32, 10.22 p. m.

For Somerville—5.25, 7.12, 8.21, 9.36, 9.54, 11.00 a. m.; 1.01, 2.02, 2.11, 3.32, 3.44, 4.33, 5.03, 5.29, 5.57 6.04, 6.19, 6.41 7.12, 7.34, 8.08, 8.21, 9.37, 10.23, 11.26 p. m.; 12.59 night. Sundays—5.45, 8.42, 11.14 a. m.; 2.03, 3.40, 5.37, 6.35, 8.30, 10.15, 11.29p. m.

For Phillipsburg and Easton—5.25, 8.21, 9.54, a. m.; 2.11, 5.29, 6.41 p. m. Sundays—5.45 a. m.; 2.03, 6.35 p. m.

For Bethlehem, Allentown and Mauch Chunk—5.25, 9.54 a. m.; 2.11, 5.29 p. m. Sundays—5.45 a. m.; 2.03, 6.35 p. m.

For Wilkesbarre and Scranton—5.25, 9 54 a. m.; 5.48 p. m. Sundays—5.45 a. m. 2.03 p. m.

For Long Branch, Ocean Grove, Point Pleasant and seashore points—8.11, 11.25 a. m.; 3.44, 4.47, 6.23 p. m. Sundays—8.52 a. m.; 3.30 11.28 p. m., Wednesday and Saturday only, except Ocean Grove.

For Lakewood—3.37, 8.11, a. m.; 1.18 3.44, 4.17p. m. Sunday, 9 52 a. m.

For Atlantic City—9.27a. m.; 2.49p. m.

For Trenton—5.17, 5.25, 7.12, 7.44, 8.38, 9.14, 9 44, 10.44, 11 44 a. m.; 12.46, 1.01, 1 39, 2.11, 3.44, 5.29*, 7.34*, 8.21, 9 37* p.m., 1.17 night. Sundays—5.17, 5.45, 9.55, 11.14 a. m.; 1.39, 2.45, 4.55, 5.37,* 6.35,* 9.47 p. m.; 1.17 night.

For Philadelphia—5.17, 7.44, 8.38, 9.14, 9.44, 10.44, 11.14, 11.44 a. m.; 12.46, 1.39, 2.11, 3.44, 5.34*, 7.34,* 8.21, 9.37* p.m.; 1.17 ng't Sundays—5.17, 5.45, 9.55, 11.14 a. m.; 1.39, 2.45, 4.55, 5.37*, 6.35*, 9.47 p. m.; 1.17 night.

For Reading and Harrisburg—5.17, 5.25, 8.38, 9.54, (to 44 to Readind only) 11 44 a. m.; 2.11, 5.48 p. m. 1.17 night. 1 17 night.

Sundays, 5.17 a.m., 2.03, 5.37, 6.35 p. m.;

For Pottsville, Sunbury & Williamsport— 5.17, 5.25, 9.54, a. m.; 2.11, (5.29, to Pottsville only) 8.21 p. m.; 1.17 night. Sundays, 5.17 a. m.; 2.03,; 1.17 night.

ROYAL BLUE LINE

(N.J. Cent'l, P & R., B. & O. R'ys.)

Baltimore and Washington—9.14, [illegible] R.H. Kline, Ltd., [illegible] 11.14 a. m.; 2.45, [illegible]

Plainfield passengers [illegible] cars marked change cars at Bound Brook.

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Our Grocery Department is always kept up-to-date in everything appertaining to first-class groceries and provisions. Our line of Fruits and Vegetables are always the best and freshest that can be found on the market. Our Meat Market is always supplied with the very choicest cuts in fresh and salt meats. We solicit your patronage, knowing that we can please you. Our prices are as low as the markets will afford.

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"POOR DIGESTION LANGUID AND TIRED."

[An Interesting Letter Concerning Pe-ru-na.]

Miss Della Janveau, Globe Hotel, Ottawa, Ont., is from one of the oldest and best known French Canadian families in Canada. In a recent letter to The Peruna Medicine Co., of Columbus, Ohio, she says:

"Last spring my blood seemed clogged up, my digestion poor, my head ached and I felt languid and tired all the time. My physician prescribed for me, but a friend advised me to try Peruna. I tried it and am pleased to state that I found it a wonderful cleanser and purifier of the system. In three weeks I was like a new woman, my appetite had increased, I felt buoyant, light and happy and without an ache or pain. Peruna is a reliable family medicine."

Adia Brittain, of Sekitan, O., writes: "After using your wonderful Peruna three months I have had great relief. I had continual heaviness in my stomach, was bilious, and had fainting spells, but they have all left me since using Peruna." —Adia Brittain.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio.

Bromo-Seltzer

Promptly cures all

Headaches

Health at Home

through Hires Rootbeer—a delightful preparation of roots, herbs, barks and berries. Nature's own prescription. Benefits every member of the family.

Hires

Rootbeer

purifies the blood, quenches the thirst and pleases the palate. A package makes five gallons. Sold everywhere or by mail, 25c. Beware of imitations.

Charles E. Hires Co., Malvern, Pa.

Russia's Policy.

Some years ago Lord Rosebery said these remarkable words: "There is one signal quality which I specially admire in the policy of Russia: It is practically unaffected by the life of man or the lapse of time—it moves on, as it were, by its own impetus, and it is silent, concentrated, perpetual and unbroken; it is, therefore, successful."

Wisconsin's Centenarian.

Mrs. Susan D. Crossman, of Beloit, Wis., recently celebrated her 100th birthday. She was born in Massachusetts, her father having been one of the Concord minute men and afterward a major in the Continental Army. She has lived in Wisconsin since 1848 and has fifty descendants, representing five generations.

A Veteran Steam Engine.

One of the earliest steam engines ever built is still the main source of power in some rolling mills at Birmingham. It was set up in 1767, and the original wooden beam has lately been replaced by an iron one, after 135 years of continuous service. Aside from this iron beam and a cylinder that was put in new in 1802 the engine is the same as at first, even to the connecting rod. For its special purpose the old engine has been pronounced more economical than many modern engines, and it is likely to do duty many years more.

The Oldest Woman in the World.

Another contestant for the honor of being the oldest woman in the world has been found. This is a Mrs. Anne Charsley, who lives in Cape Colony. She was born in England in 1781 and has documents to prove it. Therefore she is 122 years old.

Has Raised a Large Family.

Mrs. Lydia Luntham, of Chester, Pa., recently celebrated her ninety-third birthday. In the family reunion were sixteen children, seventy-five grandchildren and an even hundred great-grandchildren.

During 1902 the lifeboats of the Royal National Lifeboat Institution were launched 289 times and saved 456 lives.

FASTEN AGE MARKS.

Sick Kidneys make people look older than they are; hasten the evening days of life; fasten the marks of premature old age. The world over Doan's Kidney Pills is the recognized Kidney Specific.

Aching backs are eased. Hip, back, and loin pains overcome. Swelling of the limbs and dropsy signs vanish.

They correct urine with brick dust sediment, high colored, excessive pain in passing, dribbling, frequency, bed wetting. Doan's Kidney Pills dissolve and remove calculi and gravel. Relieve heart palpitation, sleeplessness, headache, nervousness.

SALEM, MASS., March 31, 1903.—I received the sample of Doan's Kidney Pills, and with the use of one more box from my druggist I am entirely cured of a very lame back.—W. A. CLEVELAND.

GALESBURG, ILL., March 30, 1903.—The sample of Doan's Kidney Pills came to hand. I also got one 50-cent box from our druggist, and I am thankful to say the pain across the small of my back disappeared like a snow bank in hot sun. Doan's Pills reach the spot.—ELMER WARFEL.

ROSE GLEN, PA., March 29, 1903.—The free trial of Doan's Kidney Pills have been of great benefit to me. Since using them I have no occasion to get up so often at night. My complaint affected the bladder more when catching cold.—JOSEPH LEPPERAL.

CAMBRIA, WYOMING.—Previous to taking the sample of Doan's Kidney Pills I could scarcely hold my urine. Now I can sleep all night and rarely have to get up, and that aching across my back a little above my hips is gone.—ISAAC W. STEPHENS, Cambria, Wyo.

FREE—TO BETTER KIDNEY HEALTH.

FOSTER-MILBURN CO., Buffalo, N. Y.
Please send me by mail, without charge, trial box Doan's Kidney Pills.

Name.....

Post-office.....

State.....

(Cut out coupon on dotted lines and mail to Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.)

Medical Advice Free—Strictly Confidential.

The Tracks of Wild Animals.

By Ernest Harold Baynes.

SNOWFALL is a blank page from the notebook of Nature, and upon it her children write the stories of their lives, each in his own way. When we begin to read and translate them the winter woods no longer present a cheerless appearance; they no longer seem a dreary waste of snow-covered ground and bare, gray trees. We find that they are peopled by a busy community, whose lives are as full of problems as our own.

Here, you see, the first note we come across has been written by a mink—a uniform trail, which might be imitated by dragging a narrow board through the snow. The legs of the mink are very short, so that his body sinks in the snow, often covering up the prints of his webbed feet, and the trail is simply a gutter in the snow, with deeper spots at intervals marking the points at which the feet have sunk. The trail of an otter through deep snow is similar, but very much larger, as a full-grown otter is sometimes nearly four feet in length. In moving through the snow an otter leaps forward, and slides for a considerable distance, plowing up the snow with his chest, then leaping again, and sliding, as before. The distinctness of the footprints depends upon the depth of the snow; when there is only a thin covering they are as plain as the tracks of a hare.

Here is quite a different trail, also leading to the water. It was made by a muskrat, and in one important particular differs from nearly all other trails—there is a sharp and almost continuous line connecting the tracks. That line was cut into the snow by the sharp-edged and almost hairless tail, which drags on the ground as the animal moves.—Woman's Home Companion.

American Women in Europe.

By Henry Labouchere.

THE American woman has unquestionably been a success in Europe. She is generally pretty. She is clever. She takes pains to please those whom she considers worth pleasing. She has that instinct for the class above which only they have who belong to the class below, and, to use Taine's expression, she always "stands with shouldered arms and feels herself on parade." Her affectations and the sins which she commits against the commandments of European good manners are overlooked because of her American origin, and the favor accorded to her by royal personages and the exalted position she sometimes acquires by marriage.

With those advantages is it to be wondered at that American women have succeeded socially in Europe? But are they also a success as wives? It is true that comparatively few American women have trailed their characters through the divorce court in England. Social success is what they aim at, and the exposure entailed by divorce court proceedings might endanger this success. They are tolerant and expect their husbands to be tolerant. Society is the end-all of the life of such an American woman and since she has obtained a foothold in England, society has degenerated from a polite pleasure into a profession.

Has the American woman come to stay? If the women of this country can maintain their higher and more womanly ideals and profit by the education and experience of modern surroundings, they may await a reaction with confidence, assured that their beauty, their home-making qualities and their disinclination to thrust themselves under the limelight will be appreciated when men of the Old World cease to go the new to procure money and when the American woman and her ways are no longer popular novelties in Europe. —London Truth.

A Steady Atmosphere.

It is a Prime Requisite For the Study of Planets' Surface Conditions.

From William H. Pickering's "A Lookout Into Space," in the Century.

ASTRONOMICAL science is divided naturally into two parts, that [illegible] have your stellar universe and that pertaining to our [illegible] "Lawful" planets. The latter are the only bodies in the universe of which we are aware that at all resemble our earth, and they are all, comparatively speaking, our near neighbors, and have, therefore, a much more personal and popular interest than the stellar universe at large. The study of their relative motions was virtually completed during the last century, so that at the present time the astronomy of the planets is confined chiefly to a study of their dimensions and surface conditions.

For this study there is one paramount requisite, and that is a steady atmosphere. With a good atmosphere, important results may be obtained even with a small telescope of only five or six inches diameter; but without such an atmosphere the very largest telescope will be of no avail. This is not the case in other departments of astronomy; for many kinds of observations on the stellar universe the quality of the atmosphere is of little account, provided only that it is cloudless and transparent; but for planetary and lunar astronomy a steady atmosphere is the fundamental requisite. To understand what is meant by a steady atmosphere, we have only to look at some object across a hot stove, or along the line of a railroad track upon a summer day. There is a shimmer in the air, a wavering motion, with which we are all more or less familiar. This wavering is always present in our atmosphere, although we usually cannot see it; but when we magnify the image of a planet in a telescope one thousand times, we magnify the atmospheric tremors in the same proportion, and they are then not only conspicuous, but they interfere very seriously with our observations.

In some parts of the world the atmosphere is much more steady than in others, and it is evidently a matter of the highest importance for the astronomer interested in planetary research to find where these places are situated. To illustrate the importance of this matter, I may say that a year ago, situated in one of these favored spots, I saw night after night, with a five-inch and even with a four-inch lens planetary markings and details that I have never seen even with the largest telescope in Cambridge.

Desire is Weak Without Resolve

By Margaret Stowe.

MANY times in this column you have been told that you are what you will to be.

It is such an important truth that I do not think it can be repeated too often.

Parents could do so much for their children by training them along those lines and carefully guiding them to the point where they have the understanding to choose for themselves the sturdy qualities of mind.

Teach them that it is will—force of purpose—that enables a man to do and to be whatever he sets his mind on doing or being.

It is not a new saying that "Whatever you wish, that you are; for such is the force of our will, joined to the divine, that whatever we wish to be, seriously, and with a true intention, that we become."

No one ardently wishes to be submissive, patient, modest, or liberal, who does not become what he wishes.

You have possibly heard the story of a working carpenter, who was observed one day planing a magistrate's bench which he was repairing with more than usual carefulness; and when asked the reason, he replied, "Because I wish to make it easy against the time when I come to sit upon it myself."

This same carpenter actually lived to sit upon the bench as a magistrate. The strong desire for that position that the man had could accomplish nothing without resolve, or force of purpose.

Each one of us feels that he is free to choose between good and evil—that he is not here to be blown in any or every direction by the wind, but that he has within him the power to direct his own movements, and is capable of pushing along on the path of his choice no matter how strongly the wind may blow or how often it may change.

This will, or force, of purpose is the only thing that is wholly yours, and it rests with you individually whether you give it the right or the wrong direction.

Your habits or your temptations are not your masters, but you of them.

The advice that Lamennais once gave to a gay youth is something that each one of us might read and take home to ourselves with some benefit.

He said: "You are now at the age at which a decision must be formed by you; a little later you may have to groan within the tomb you yourself have dug, without the power of rolling away the stone.

"That which the easiest becomes a habit in us is the will. Learn then to will strongly and decisively; thus fix your floating life and leave it no longer to be carried hither and thither, like a withered leaf, by every wind that blows."—New York Journal.

New York City.—Tucks of all widths and arranged in every possible way are seen upon the latest gowns and waists and are as charming as they are fashionable. The very pretty May Manton waist shown suits young girls to a nicety and is appropriate for all the soft and pliable fabrics now in vogue. The original is made of white batiste with trimming of Valenciennes lace and is well suited to confirmation, to graduation and to general summer wear, but soft wools and simple silks are equally effective. The lining can be used or omitted as best suits the material.

MISSES' TUCKED WAIST.

The waist consists of smoothly fitted lining, the front and the backs. The front is tucked to yoke depth only, and forms soft folds below, but the backs are tucked for their entire length. The trimming is arranged on indicated lines. The sleeves are tucked for several inches below the shoulders, then fall free and are widened to form the soft full puffs that are finished with deep cuffs. At the neck is a standing collar.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is three and one-half yards twenty-one inches wide, three yards twenty-seven inches wide, two and one-half yards thirty-two inches wide, or two yards forty-four inches wide, with two and one-half yards of insertion and three-eighth yards of all-over lace to trim as illustrated.

Lines of Grace and Beauty.

The present day Empire gowns require great artistic skill to produce without obtaining a hardness or stiff effect, which was quite unknown to the soft supple flowing garments worn in the days of Josephine's court. The fair Josephine de Beauharnais, as immortalized at Versailles by David, certainly bequeathed to the world of fashion a gown which is in every way seductive to feminine charms, while it is admirably adapted for the robe d'interieur, the toilette de bal, or the robe de diner. The Empire gown certainly ranks to-day as a picturesque example of the refined and artistic taste of the gracious wife of Napoleon the First. It is an inheritance which all fashionable women of to-day strive to possess, for a perfectly attired woman surely displays her individuality and refinement in her own particular style and simplicity of dress.

Lines of grace and lines of beauty are the primary considerations of the well appearing woman of to-day. Everything else must be subservient to these two factors. The most supple and clinging materials, with harmonious trimmings, are sought for. No style introduced seems to fit the manner of dress more than the fringe which was brought out in the early autumn. It was a little stiff and ragged then, but that now brought forth by the maker cannot be improved upon. It is satiny, soft, and while it possesses enough body seems to shape itself in just the curves and draperings desired. Many of the handsomest new gowns are garnished with it. One, a wedding dress to be sent to England, was in wood brown cloth, the entire front being of wide brown fringe. The three rows were so arranged that they came to a point in front, and the emplecement or yoke about the hips was of narrow bias bands of taffeta, brought together with herringbone stitch. The back of the skirt was sunpleated, and fell very full and gracefully. The corsage, made with wide cointure of brown taffeta, was sunpleated, and over the shoulders was a pointed collar, finished off in wide fringe. The collar was made similar to the emplecement on skirt. The cloth was sunpleated, and the pleatings made small and of as little of the goods as possible, to produce the effect such as is accomplished in crepe de chine or colleune. There is a special quality of cloth being prepared just now which is almost as soft and fine as silk.

ONE OF THE SEASON'S MOST POPULAR DESIGNS.

Dainty Hair Ornaments.

One of the daintiest of ornaments for the hair is a jetted ribbon tied in French bowknot fashion. It is invisibly wired and arranged on a fancy jet hair comb.

Girls' Gibson Dress.

So-called Gibson dresses, or those made with pleats over the shoulders that give a broad effect, always are becoming to little girls and are much in style. This stylish one designed by May Manton combines the familiar waist with a side pleated skirt and is both new and attractive. As shown it is made of dotted plque of the new, soft sort, and is trimmed with collar and cuffs of lace and worn with a pleated girdle with tasselled ends in place of the plain belt, but all the heavier cotton and linen fabrics, and such wools as cashmere, serge and the like are equally appropriate.

The waist is made over a body lining that is smoothly fitted and closes at the centre front, and itself consists of fronts and backs. The pleats are wide and extend over the shoulders, concealing the arm's-eye seams, but are so at the left shoulder and beneath the pleat at the left side of the front. The sleeves are in bishop style, with straight cuffs. The skirt is laid in backward turning side pleats that meet at the back and form a wide box pleat-ed effect at the front. It is seamed at the waist and closes at the left of the centre beneath the pleat.

The quantity of material required for the medium size [eight years] is five and one-half yards twenty-seven inches wide, or three and one-fourth yards forty-four inches wide.

GIRLS' GIBSON DRESS.

GOOD ROADS

Supports the Brownlow Bill.

IN a recent communication to Congressman Brownlow, Mr. R. W. Richardson, Secretary of the National Good Roads Association, supports the Brownlow bill in the following language:

"I have carefully read a copy of your bill, being H. R. 15,369, creating a Bureau of Public Roads in the Department of Agriculture, and providing for a system of national, State and local co-operation in highway improvement. I desire to commend you for your initiative in this most important and necessary public improvement. It seems passing strange that the people of the United States, who are so progressive in every other avenue of commercial and industrial development, should so continuously neglect to give even reasonable consideration to the public roads. It is safe to estimate that more than ninety per cent. of the area of the States of the Union is without improved roads, enduring almost impassable mud in winter and insufferable dust in summer, old and antiquated wasteful methods still in vogue in attempted road-making and repair, hundreds of thousands of dollars wasted each year in these methods, to be repeated again next year, and all this without any change from the road conditions our fathers left us, except in the majority of cases for the worse.

"National, State and local co-operation is the modern and sure method of equalizing the burden of cost, giving proper supervision and restriction, and securing an adequate system of improved highways. The postal, educational, military and economic interest of the general Government justify active interest in this behalf.

[illegible] are to be heartily commended [illegible] effort. If you succeed you [illegible] reared to your name an everlasting monument in the ever-growing gratitude of the people. Our associations are ready to give you every [illegible]"

European Methods.

[illegible]ways of Europe are [illegible]t by the farming re[illegible]hich they pass. No [illegible]d can alone bear the [illegible]s. The central gov[illegible]e pay half or more [illegible] road-building. In [illegible] roads which cross [illegible]re paid for from the national treasury. The department builds roads across every commune. The commune or township builds only the narrower branch roads.

Countess Alida von Krockow writes as follows in the Chicago Tribune: "Germans find that it pays to encourage peasants to free their fields of stones. The property rises in value—taxing value. The stones thrown into heaps by the roadside are purchased by the district road repairing commission. Poor men, who otherwise would have to be supported in almshouses, are hired to break these stones and then are trained to the work of repairing the roadbeds. The money to pay the men is made by auctioning off to the highest bidder the crops of fruit trees that were planted on both sides of the highway when it was built and which were nourished well by the manure that falls along the road and is pushed at intervals by the road tender upon their roots. The purchaser of the crop sees to it that his fruit is not stolen. The road commissioners have no bother about that. And although the sale be by auction it brings in considerable. Every burgher knows how much, because the sales of highway fruit crops are published in the local newspaper."

What the Governor Says.

Closely associated with the subject of rural public schools is the question of public roads. Good roads would enable country schools to be consolidated and strengthened, and at the same time facilitate the attendance of students. In the last few years there has been a general awakening throughout the country on the subject of good roads. Public highways are arteries of local commerce and trade, and when made permanent and substantial they facilitate travel, cheapen transportation of farm and other products to market, stimulate business, attract desirable citizens and increase the value of lands. They fill school-houses and churches, encourage social intercourse and advance civilization. Reducing the question to a purely business basis, good roads pay. If wisely and economically constructed, they are one of the best investments that can be made by the State or county. . . . I trust that your honorable bodies will give this important subject the most careful study, and amend the present law or enact some new law that will insure to the people of Tennessee a better system of public highways.—Governor Frazier of Tennessee.

Imported Crime.

The destitute aliens in London, it is very evident, are becoming more and more a den of thieves. The only course with these people is to repatriate them as far as possible, and for the future to take the most strenuous measures to oppose them landing on our shores. Other countries have had to do that before, and sooner or later we shall be obliged to follow their example.—Country Life in America.

Glasgow is pursuing a crusade against girl flower-sellers in the street.

SCIENTIFIC & INDUSTRIAL

It is estimated that the standing timber of the Dominion of Canada equals that of the whole continent of Europe, and it is double that of the United States.

The turbine plants that have been in operation during the last few years have shown high economy and call for practically no repairs. Compared with passenger steamers of similar size, but having reciprocating engines, the installation of turbines has shown a gain per indicated horse power in favor of the turbine steamer of twenty per cent.

Lord Kelvin has suggested that living spores from other planets might be thrown off into space by the perpetual hurricane of their upper atmosphere and come within the earth's sphere of attraction, be drawn to it, and then be developed. This theory of the origin of life upon the earth is as plausible as the "fortuitous concourse of atoms" theory of life's origin.

Electricity is making rapid progress throughout Spain. At the end of last year there were no less than 639 cities, towns and villages in Spain with an electric power station, and there were only 430 towns with a population of more than 4000 souls where electricity had not as yet made its appearance. In the district of Barcelona alone there are now over 850 turbines in use, representing 35,000 horse power.

In order to determine the density of the earth, President F. W. McNair, of the Michigan College of Mines, and Major John F. Hayford, of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey, will conduct experiments at the Tamarack mine, which is particularly well fitted for this purpose, since its shaft is one of the deepest in the world, penetrating to a depth of 4550 feet in strata of uniform density. The density of the earth is largely a matter of scientific conjecture. It has been computed by formulae based on Newton's laws of gravitation. It is true that Sir George Biddel Airy, the British Astronomer Royal, computed the earth's density from experiments which he carried on at a Welsh colliery, but the figures which he obtained varied so much from those based on the formulae that they have not been generally accepted.

The substitution of working on a large scale, with heavy capital, for the individual operations which characterize a new placer mining country, is quietly but rapidly going forward in the Yukon region, says the Engineering and Mining Journal. While some hydraulic work has been done, the conditions are such that it will probably never be an important element in the region. Dredging in the rivers and creeks was tried this season with such success that next year it is probable a large number of dredges will be at work, despite the short working season. Already much machinery for dredge work is on the ground, ready for next year. Over 4000 quartz claims were filed during the last season, and while the majority of them will amount to nothing, a large amount of exploration and development is certain.

A Dose in Division Lobby.

I once saw Mr. Gladstone fast asleep in one of the division lobbies, while a division was actually going on. It showed how utterly tired out he must have been, for usually when he was going through a division he rushed to find a table, and started to write either a letter or the dispatch to the Queen in which he nightly recounted the events of the Parliamentary sitting. On this occasion there was no doubt of his being asleep. Members paused for a moment as they passed. It was a dark hour in the fortunes of the Liberal leader, for his Government was breaking up, and he himself was within a few weeks of his everlasting farewell to public life. His followers were touched as they saw in the strangely pallid face, in the drawn lines and in the slumber of utter fatigue the signs of coming disaster and final fall.—London M. A. P.

Fish Ate Their Young.

A pair of catfish that were continuously watched in a Government aquarium made a nest by removing the gravel from a corner. During the first few days after hatching the fry, banked in the corners of the tank, were at irregular intervals actively stirred by the barbels of the parents, usually the mate. Subsequently the parents were seen to suck the eggs into their mouths and then extrude them with some force. The predaceous feeding habits of the old fish gradually overcame the parental instinct; the tendency to suck the fry into their mouths continued and the inclination to spit them out diminished, so that the number of young dwindled daily and the 500 that had been left with their parents had completely disappeared in six weeks, although other food was liberally supplied.

The Spectroscope's Usefulness.

In the field of astronomy the spectroscope is often more serviceable than the telescope, for by its means have been discovered dark, planet-like bodies which revolve about the stars, and which a telescope thousands of times more powerful than any we now possess could ever reveal.

Germany's Maritime Position.

Germany has built the finest, fastest vessels afloat, although she is not geographically a maritime country, and no other country is so largely dependent on others for the raw materials which enter into the making of a ship.

The Funny Side of Life.

NO USE.

"Post No Bills." I stole that sign
And nailed it on my door.
No use. By every mail that comes
I get more than before.
I fear I'm getting in a groove;
I fear that soon I'll have to move.
—New York Sun.

THE PARENTAL BLESSING.

Algy—"So you asked old Jones for his daughter's hand? What did he say?"

Ferdy—"He said, 'Take her, and let me be happy!'"—Puck.

SHE HAD NINE.

Agent—"Madam, I called to insure your life."

Mrs. Katt—"Which one?"—New York Times.

THE SUPPLEMENTARY SET.

During a lesson in physiology Willie's teacher asked him if he knew the name of the last teeth people get, to which he replied:

"Yes'm; false teeth."—Little Chronicle.

VAIN COURTESY.

De Style—"What did that polite man do after they got him strapped into the electric chair?"

Gunbusta—"He wanted to get up and offer a lady his seat."—New York Sun.

OUT OF WHOLE CLOTH.

Jaggles—"Animals in captivity seem to do more wonderful things than when in their native wilds."

Waggles—"Perhaps that's because they have press agents."—New York Times.

PROSPECTING.

Von Blumer—"Do you mean to say you have been shopping all day and didn't buy a thing?"

Mrs. Von Blumer—"I haven't been shopping — I've only been reconnoitring."—Brooklyn Life.

PUT TO THE TEST.

Truth, being crushed to earth, rose again, but with a visible effort.

"This resiliency is all right," she remarked, "but it grows to be a strain on one when she is crushed into an airship prospectus!"—New York Times.

THEY DIFFER MUCH.

Ascum—"Say, a 'bibliophile' and a 'literateur' are the same, aren't they?"

Newitt—"Not much. A bibliophile is most pleased with first editions, but a litterateur struggles to achieve twenty-fifth or fiftieth editions."—Philadelphia Press.

CLOTHES AND THE MAN.

"What a mistake it is to judge men by their clothes!"

"I know it. There is a self-made millionaire in this town who dresses just as well and with as much taste as any of the clerks in his establishment."—Chicago Record-Herald.

NOT REASSURING.

"Now, Jane, you must be very careful with this cloissonne vase. I don't know that it would break if it dropped, but of course it won't do to take any chance."

"Don't worry about it, ma'am. I'll soon find out."—Cleveland Plaindealer.

CLUES.

"Have you any clues to the murder?"

"We have plenty of clues—too many, in fact."

"Then what are you waiting for?"

"We can't decide which to follow first. If we tried to follow them all it would take a lifetime." — Cleveland Plain-Dealer.

THE REASON.

Customer—"How is it you don't have your man stop at my house for orders any more?"

Butcher—"Why, you see, your cook jilted him last week, and since then I can't get him to go near the place."—New York Sun.

Using Smoke Profitably.

To put smoke to profitable use has been the aim of Toblansky, the Belgian engineer. In his process the smoke is forced by a fan into a filtering tower charged with coke or other porous absorbent, sprinkled with naphtha or alcohol, and the soot is retained by the coke, while the filtered gases, mixed with vapor from the naphtha or alcohol, are collected in a gasometer, to be fed to Welsbach burners, stoves or gas engines. This gaseous mixture, which has been named pyrogas, burns with a bright flame and an entire absence of smoke. The value of pyrogas even makes it profitable to burn fuel of low grade for its smoke alone, and it is computed that plants of small cost will enable cities to derive a material income from the conversion of their garbage into purified smoke for light and power. Large factories and small establishments in Belgium are making experiments, both in saving and in producing smoke for its combustible gas.

Discovery of an Aztec Mine.

"That prospectors and miners can never be certain that they have worked out a property was clearly demonstrated by the recent discovery of a fabulously rich deposit of silver in an abandoned mine in the Altar district of Mexico a short while ago," said D. A. Macon. "The mine was an ancient one, and had evidently been abandoned many years ago by the Aztecs who had worked it. The recent discovery was made quite by accident. The underground system of workings is very extensive, and there is in sight over $1,000,000 worth of silver ore. The recent exploration of the mine showed the skeletons of ten men lying in one of the chambers. A large supply of mining tools made out of copper was also found. Piles of rich silver ore were stored in underground chambers which will cost little to take out to the smelter."—Washington Star.

The Sparks Family.

Michigan has a family, five members of which have celebrated their golden weddings. This Sparks family came to the State from North Carolina in 1828 and settled in Berrien. There were eleven children, ten of whom married. But five are living and all these have been married fifty years or more, and one has lived fifty years with his second wife. Joseph Sparks was married first in 1838 and again in 1853. Elizabeth was married in 1840, Levi was married in 1843. Ira was married in 1851, in which year Susan was married.

Kerosene was first used for lighting in 1826. N. Y.—17

FITS permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free. Dr. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

A red-colored solution now used in place of a dark room in photography [illegible]

Ask Your Dealer For Allen's Foot-Ease. A powder to shake into your shoes; rests the feet. Cures Corns, Bunions, Swollen, Sore, Hot, Callous, Aching, Sweating Feet and Ingrowing Nails. Allen's Foot-Ease makes new or tight shoes easy. At all druggists and shoe stores, 25 cents. Sample mailed FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

An iceboat is now propelled by an electric motor driven fan.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss.
LUCAS COUNTY.

FRANK J. CHENEY, make oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of CATARRH that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE. FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D., 1886. A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free. F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

We sell the Chinese about $5,000,000 a year more than we buy from them.

Look for this trade mark: "The Klean, Kool Kitchen Kind." The stoves without smoke, ashes or heat. Make comfortable cooking.

Herr Krupp's income, the largest ever known in Germany, was $4,760,000 a year.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle

A little lie generally travels faster than a great truth.

PUTNAM FADELESS DYES produce the brightest and fastest colors.

The unexpected seldom happens to the people who are always looking for it.

Piso's Cure is the best medicine we ever used for all affections of throat and lungs.—WM. O. ENDSLEY, Vanburen, Ind., Feb. 10, 1900.

A woman doesn't have to be a conjurer to change her mind.

Poorly?

"For two years I suffered terribly from dyspepsia, with great depression, and was always feeling poorly. I then tried Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and in one week I was a new man."—John McDonald, Philadelphia, Pa.

Don't forget that it's "Ayer's" Sarsaparilla that will make you strong and hopeful. Don't waste your time and money by trying some other kind. Use the old, tested, tried, and true Ayer's Sarsaparilla. $1.00 a bottle. All druggists.

Ask your doctor what he thinks of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. He knows all about this grand old family medicine. Follow his advice and we will be satisfied.

J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

A prominent club woman, Mrs. Danforth, of St. Joseph, Mich., tells how she was cured of falling of the womb and its accompanying pains and misery by **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.**

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—Life looks dark indeed when a woman feels that her strength is fading away and she has no hopes of ever being restored. Such was my feeling a few months ago when I was advised that my poor health was caused by prolapsus or **falling of the womb.** The words sounded like a knell to me, I felt that my sun had set; but **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** came to me as an elixir of life; it restored the lost forces and built me up until my good health returned to me. For four months I took the medicine daily and each dose added health and strength. I am so thankful for the help I obtained through its use."—MRS. FLORENCE DANFORTH, 1007 Miles Ave., St. Joseph, Mich.

A medicine that has restored so many women to health and can produce proof of the fact must be regarded with respect. This is the record of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, which cannot be equalled by any other medicine the world has ever produced. Here is another case:—

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—For years I was troubled with falling of the womb, irregular and painful menstruation, leucorrhœa, bearing-down pains, backache, headache, dizzy and fainting spells, and stomach trouble.

"I doctored for about five years but did not seem to improve. I began the use of your medicine, and have taken seven bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, which have done for me, and heartily recommend your medicine to all suffering women."—MISS EMMA SNYDER, 218 East Center St., Marion, Ohio.

"FREE MEDICAL ADVICE TO WOMEN."

Women would save time and much sickness if they would write to Mrs. Pinkham for advice as soon as any distressing symptoms appear. It is free, and has put thousands of women on the right road to recovery.

Mrs. Pinkham never violates the confidence thus entrusted to her, and although she publishes thousands of testimonials from women who have been benefited by her advice and medicine, never in all her experience has she published such a letter without the full consent, and often by special request of the writer.

$5000 FORFEIT if we cannot forthwith produce the original letters and signatures of above testimonials, which will prove their absolute genuineness.
Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass.

Curbing Russian Students.

By a law recently enacted in Russia any university or high school student who creates or causes disorder shall be drafted into the army for a period of from one to three years. This is to curb the rashness and fondness for mischief of college students who imagine they have the privilege to annoy all creation.

More than thirty great manufacturing companies of the United States are establishing factories in Canada.

Within fifteen years the wealth of Basle has increased $60,000,000 and the population has almost doubled, which is a most remarkable showing for a town that is 1500 years old.

Cascarets 10c
CANDY CATHARTIC
BEST FOR THE BOWELS
10c 25c. 50c. All Druggists
Genuine stamped C C C. Never sold in bulk. Beware of the dealer who tries to sell "something just as good."

Just the same as ever
St. Jacobs Oil
continues to be the sure cure of
Rheumatism and Neuralgia

Price, 25c. and 50c.

ALABASTINE IS WHAT?

A natural, rock base composition for walls and ceilings to be used in white or any number of beautiful tints, in powder form, to be mixed with cold water, making a durable, sanitary and cleanly home. Any one can brush it on.

KALSOMINES ARE WHAT?

Unnatural glue and whiting **decompositions** for walls and ceilings that stick only until the glue by exposure decays, when they rub and scale off, spoiling walls and rendering them unsanitary and the rooms almost uninhabitable.

Alabastine possesses merit while the only merit hot or cold water kalsomines possess is that your dealer can buy them cheap.

There are many reasons why you should not use poisonous wall paper and unsanitary kalsomines. Buy **Alabastine** in 5 lb. packages only and properly labeled.

Please write us for Suggestions from our Artists in Decorating Your Rooms with ALABASTINE.

ALABASTINE COMPANY
New York Office, 105 Water St. Office and Factory, GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. 25 CTS.

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY; gives quick relief and cures worst cases. Book of testimonials and 10 days' treatment Free. Dr. H. H. GREEN'S SONS, Box B, Atlanta, Ga.

If afflicted with weak eyes, use **Thompson's Eye Water**

ROUND ABOUT JERSEY.

(*Continued from first Page.*)

and the base-running of the team is very good. The line-up of the teams.

N. P. H. S.

	AB	R	H	SH	PO	A	E
Mundy 3	4	0	0	0	4	0	3
McLaughlin-1-P.	4	0	0	0	2	4	1
Conover S.	4	0	0	0	0	2	4
Humble 2	4	0	0	0	4	0	1
Ovens C.	3	0	2	0	7	6	3
Newmiller L.	3	0	0	0	1	0	1
Kipsey C F.	3	0	0	0	0	0	1
Shuck R 1	3	0	0	0	3	0	6
George P.	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nischwitz R.	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
	31	0	2	0	21*	12	20

P. S.

	AB	R	H	SH	PO	A	E
Williams L.	9	3	1	0	0	0	0
P. Hart P.	9	6	5	0	1	3	0
Janes 1.	8	4	1	0	12	0	1
Warren 1.	8	4	1	0	0	1	0
Grace R.	3	2	1	0	1	0	0
Burr R.	5	3	1	0	0	0	0
Brown S.	8	5	3	0	0	1	0
Pearson C.	8	5	3	0	13	0	0
H. Hart C F.	8	4	1	1	0	0	0
Yard 2.	3	1	1	0	0	3	0
MacKenzie 2.	5	3	3	0	0	2	0
	74	40	21	1	27	10	1

* P. Hart and H. Hart out--hit by batted ball.

° Williams out-running out of baseline.

Stolen Base—Pearson—3 Yard-1 Brown—1. Two Base Hit—P. Hart. Home Runs—P. Hart—2—H. Hart. Base on Balls—P. Hart—1—George 3. McLaughlin—7. Hit by Pitched Ball—Grace, Pearson, H. Hart, Kipsey. Struck out—P. Hart—13—George—4. McLaughlin—1. Passed Balls Ovens—5. Time of game 2.53. Umpire—Mr. Hart. Scorer—H. C. Brose.

The score by innings:

P. S.——— 1-2-7-3-1-3-2-21--40.

N. P. H. S.—0-0-0-0-0-0-0-0- 0 — 0.

After the game the members of the baseball team were royally entertained by the members of the Pennington Seminary Athletic Association. They were conducted about the seminary buildings and grounds and later on in the evening they were served with a fine dinner at Berriens Café by the seminary students. The rooms were tastily decorated with maroon and black, the seminary colors and which are also the colors of the High School Athletic Association. Large ferns and palms also graced the several rooms. The dinner was voted by the members of the team to be an excellent [illegible] principal streets of the town by several of the students they started for home and reached Plainfield about 8 45 p. m. Saturday.

THE SOMERSET COURTS.

(*Continued from first Page.*)

J. B. Herder, James Woods, Dennis Wyckoff and Frank Wheeland were retained as constables for the term.

The list of petit jurors from North Plainfield is as follows: Asa D. Pope, Albert Runyon, Stephen Beeching and W. B. Emmons.

The trial of Joseph Ruer, who is in the county jail charged with the murder of John Diff at Bound Brook last Christmas, will begin May 11.

Concerning Proctor's Attractions.

Notwithstanding the fact that Spring is rapidly turning to Summer, the quality and quantity of the attractions at Mr. Proctor's various houses has not changed nor will they change in the general excellence that has become characteristic of the various companies. Many sterling comedies have been negotiated for the Summer season, and among these several that have not been produced in this country as yet. In the vaudeville field many big novelties and feature acts have been engaged for the Summer season. Mr. Procter's New York City houses are now undergoing alterations whereby they will be the coolest theatres in town when the hot season comes.

The forthcoming revival of "On the Wabash," at Proctor's Fifth Avenue Theatre, promises to be a notable one.

Big Load of Provisions.

When the steamship Pennsylvania, of the Hamburg-American line, left Hoboken last week, she had on board the biggest consignment of provisions ever shipped for the use of an Arctic expedition. The consignment, which represents fifty truck loads, is from a New York concern to the Ziegler Arctic expedition, which is fitting out at Trondjeim, Norway, to make another dash for the pole. The provisions include an immense quantity of canned goods, hardware utensils and implements of every description, and cases of clothing especially adapted for the Arctic climate. In addition to these there is a plentiful supply of spirits and tobacco, coffee mills, meat cutters, crystallized eggs, pipes and cigars. As it will be Christmas before the Fram and America now at Trondjeim reach winter quarters, plum pudding another item, will doubtless form part of the Christmas menu. The Esquimau dogs, which are to draw the sleighs over the Arctic ice, are not forgotten, as an item of 120 cases of dog biscuits appear on the manifest.

A NEW CROTON DAM

The Mammoth Engineering Feat Now Nearing Completion.

Extent of the System Which Is Necessary to Supply New York with Sufficient Pure Water—Needs of the Future.

Next to Chicago's drainage canal, with its extensive system of intercepting sewers, and the new rapid transit underground system of New York, the great Croton dam which the latter city is now building is probably the greatest engineering feat ever undertaken by any American municipality. In many ways it is the greatest undertaking of its kind the modern world has ever known, for its completion will create a basin that will hold 75,000,000,000 gallons of water, to quench the thirst of the citizens of Gotham.

This immense dam, built in the Croton valley, Westchester county, New York, and stretching nearly half a mile from mountain to mountain, will create a veritable lake 20 miles long. An idea of the size of the dam may be obtained from the immense amount of material and labor that has already gone into it. The estimated cost is $6,000,000; the height 300 feet, of which 150 feet is above the bed of the Croton river. The width at the base is 200 feet, from which the structure tapers to 20 feet at the top, across which a public drive will be constructed.

The amount of stone and materials used in the construction of the dam is estimated at 1,200,000 tons. Up to the present time the work has required more than 2,000,000 days of labor performed by an average of 600 men employed nearly every working day for ten years. It is probably safe to say that such a stupendous pile of masonry has not been erected since the building of the pyramids of Egypt. The steam and machinery equipment has equalled that of an ordinary railroad, for besides the many hoists and derricks, there are in use several miles of tracks and 50 locomotives and cars of

LOOKING ALONG THE FACE.
Showing the Contour of the Great Dam.

the dinky type used in hauling earth and stone.

The storage capacity of the present dam is about 43,000,000,000 gallons, but the completion of the new one will add about 32,000,000,000 gallons, almost doubling its capacity, and making a total of 75,000,000,000 gallons. It is estimated that the boroughs of Manhattan and Bronx, the only ones draining the Croton watershed, now use 276,000,000 gallons a day; at this rate the supply would last 267 days.

Although the new dam will increase the storage capacity of the Croton watershed, it will not increase the yield, which is estimated to be about 290,000,000 gallons a day, and an expert who has made a study of the problem of the water supply for the city of New York says that at the present rate of increase, in less than two years the watershed will not be able to supply the water needed. For this reason a new commission has already been appointed to scour the state for more water, more abundant rivers and bigger watersheds. Brooklyn borough, which uses about 115,000,000 gallons a day, obtains it from Long Island wells and ponds; the daily supply of Queens and Richmond boroughs, which is about 15,000,000 and 6,000,000 respectively, are also obtained by pumping, the supply in both instances becoming less and less.

Many farms and homesteads have been condemned during the past ten years on the immense tract that will furnish the bed of this new reservoir. Among others two famous inns will have to go. One of them is the Pine Bridge hotel in Yorktown, where Gen. Husted, known as the Bald Eagle, was first nominated for the New York state assembly and where he used to hold his conventions, and the other is the Palmer house, where Senator Chauncey M. Depew received his first nomination for the assembly, more than 40 years ago, and made his maiden speech.

Every precaution is being taken all through the watershed region to keep the water pure and free from contamination. The intake from the new reservoir will be from 22 gates, each supplied with charcoal filters through which the water must pass before it is turned into the aqueducts. These intakes have a capacity of 400,000,000 gallons a day. From this point the immense volume of water will be carried down to the city through masonry aqueducts 14 feet in diameter and lined with brick. Provision is made for draining the channels if repairs are found necessary and every precaution will be taken to prevent persons from placing contaminating substances in the water.

JAMES BRISTOL GREENE.

Elevated.

A Scotchman had reached the summit of his ambitions in attaining to the magisterial bench. He tried to live up to the honor. With his head high in the air, he swaggered along till he went bolt up against a cow which had not the manners to get out of the way, but continued to browse by the roadside in mild unconcern.

"Mon," cried the indignant owner, "mind my coo!"

"Woman," he replied, with fine dignity, "I'm no longer a mon. I'm a bailie."—Tit-Bits.

Nuns as Printers.

In Wadsworth, England, there is a printing department run entirely by nuns. It is used principally for the printing of sacred books for the use of choirs, such as hymnals, psalters, missals and the like. The productions do not bear the stamp of the amateur in the least, and the high standard of excellence is particularly shown in the music printing.—Albany Argus.

Taking Chances.

Old Lady—I feel awful nervous. Are you sure we won't have have any accidents?

Guard (fond of statistics)—Every person who rides on a railway takes one chance in 1,491,910 chances of being killed.

"La sakes! Why didn't that rascally agent tell me so before I bought my ticket?"—London Tit-Bits.

She Didn't Tell.

"You mean old thing,- now! You said you wouldn't tell Maude about me being engaged, and you went and did, so there!"

"I didn't do any such a thing! I didn't tell her at all! I just—I just asked her if she knew."—Baltimore News.

More Like It.

"I was thinking," said the humorous barber, "of hanging out a sign: 'Hair cut while you wait.'"

"But that's misleading," protested the victim. "Usually it's some other fellow who gets his hair cut while you wait.'—Philadelphia Press.

Marlborough Pudding.

To four tablespoonfuls of cream, put one pound of strained tart apples, six ounces of sugar, six of butter, six well-beaten eggs, and one grated lemon rind, with half of the juice. Bake about three-quarters of an hour.—Housekeeper.

A Hard Choice.

Maude—Oh, Gertie, what a lovely engagement ring! How I envy you!

Gertie—You needn't, dear. When it comes to the point, I've either got to marry him or give it back.—Glasgow Evening Times.

First American Strikes.

Three hundred shoemakers who struck for higher wages in Philadelphia in 1766 were the first workingmen to adopt such tactics in this country.

He Slept in Peace.

Miles—Did you encounter any of the big bugs while in New York?

Giles—No. I stopped at a new hotel.—Chicago Daily News.

Removal Sale!

Strawberry Plants, 50 cents per 100.

Norway Spruce, 25 cents each.

Arbor Vita, 25 cents each.

A few Choice Grape Vines, 15 cents each.

Gladiolia Bulbs, Canary Bird, 15 cents dozen.

FOR 10 DAYS ONLY prior to removal.

Prompt Delivery.

John P. Wolfe, Watchung.

To CONSUMPTIVES

The undersigned having been restored to health by simple means, after suffering for several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease CONSUMPTION, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To those who desire it, he will cheerfully send (free of charge) a copy of the prescription used, which they will find a sure cure for CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, CATARRH, BRONCHITIS and all throat and lung MALADIES. He hopes all sufferers will try his remedy, as it is invaluable. Those desiring the prescription, which will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing, will please address.
Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON, Brooklyn, N. Y.

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are added in the last edition of Webster's International Dictionary. The International is kept always abreast of the times. It takes constant work, expensive work and worry, but it is the only way to keep the dictionary the

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has opened

A First-Class House Furnishing Goods Store at 23 SOMERSET ST, PLAINFIELD,
(near Front Street)

Everything for furnishing a house for comfort, ease, and appearance, sold on Monthly or Weekly Payments. Discount for Cash. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

Pianos, Phonographs and Records a Specialty.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

As an inducement to Cash Purchasers for the days we shall give Absolutely FREE your choice of the following handsome present:

A HANDSOME AXMINSTER RUG
with every purchase of $5.00 or over.

A HANDSOME HASSOCK
with every purchase of $10.00 or over.

A HANDSOME AXMINSTER RUG, (16 x 34)
with a $10.00 purchase.

All goods delivered free of charge.

A LIBERAL OFFER

As an Inducement to secure New Subscribers, and for Old Subscribers to pay up, we will, until MAY 10th, 1903, give each subscriber to the REVIEW, absolutely Free, a year's subscription to the Tribune Farmer; or the REVIEW and the Tri-Weekly Tribune for the single price of that paper.

Read Our Combination Offers Below.

Most Liberal Offer Of The Year

The New York Tribune Farmer

is a national illustrated agricultural weekly for farmers and their families, and stands at the head of the agricultural press. It is a practical paper for practical farmers, helping them to secure the largest possible profit from the farm through practical methods.

It is entertaining, instructive and practically useful to the farmer's wife, sons and daughters, whose interests it covers in an attractive manner.

The regular price is $1.00 per year, but for a limited time we will receive your subscription for THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE FARMER and also for the REVIEW, Plainfield, N. J.,

Both Papers One Year for only $1.00

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is a metropolitan newspaper for busy people, almost as good as a daily.

It is published on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, and contains all the most important news of The Daily Tribune, which is a guarantee of its value.

If you live in the borough or on a farm and have not time for a daily newspaper you may be kept in close touch with all important news of the world at a very low cost.

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Both Papers One Year for $1.50.

Send your order and money to the REVIEW.

Your name and address on a postal card to THE NEW YORK TRI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE, New York City, will bring you a free sample copy.

Remember, this offer holds good only until May 10, 1903, after that date the price will be raised.

North Plainfield Weekly Review.

VOL. 4—NO. 6. NORTH PLAINFIELD, N. J., SATURDAY, MAY 2, 1903. PRICE 3 CENTS

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Brief Bits About Many Matters of Local Interest.

Mulford Estil, of Grove street is recruiting at Atlantic City.

The graduating exercises for the training school nurses will take place May 14.

C. Frank French, of Somerset street the wholesale grocer, is enlarging his building.

J. Edmund Skiff has been secured as organist for the Church of the Holy Cross.

The Independent Gun Club will give a dance in Sangerbund Hall, Monday evening, May 4

William Barre, of Somerset street, has returned after a pleasant visit with Newark relatives.

The County teachers' examination will be held at Somerville, Friday and Saturday, May 1 and 2.

Mrs. Julia Rushmore of Pittsfield, Mass., is visiting her son, Edmund Rushmore of Sycamore avenue.

Mrs. John H. Carney, of Bayonne, is the guest of her mother, Mrs. Jacob Voehl, of Somerset street.

Mrs. H. A. Bonn, of Craig place, who has been detained at her home with a severe illness, is about again.

The New Jersey State Association of Postoffice Clerks will hold its convention at Trenton, Decoration Day.

Mrs Charles Greer, of Grove street who has been visiting friends and relatives in Newark has returned home.

John P. Wolf has ordered a delivery wagon of W. L. Sharkey, which he will use in delivering the Page wire fence for which he is agent.

A. V. D. Honeyman, of this borough, will lecture in the pubic school, Somerville, Monday evening on "The Aztecs and their Descendants in Mexico."

On Sunday May 10, Rev. C. [illegible] Sandahl, of Montclair will preach in the Swedish Lutheran Church, Grove street at 3.30 p. m. There will be baptism and communion.

The All-Plainfield baseball team will play the opening game of Wednesday's ball, on Hope Common, May 20. The opposing team will be the Sacred Heart Academy of Elizabeth

The Warren Chapel will at last have a building of its own. The property belonging to Councilman Robert Clark, Jr. at the corner of Watchung and Fairview avenues, has been purchased and a building that will cost about $15,000 is to be erected.

A Sunday school convention will be held in the Park Avenue Baptist Church Tuesday afternoon and evening, May 5. The conference is intended for superintendents, teachers and pastors. A number of speakers have been engaged for the occasion.

There will be no service in the Swedish Lutheran Church, Grove street tomorrow as the members will attend the celebration of the tenth anniversary of Upsala College which will be held in Carnegie Hall 57th Street and 9th avenue, New York City, tomorrow afternoon at 3.30.

The women's auxiliary to the board of governors of Muhlenberg Hospital has appointed these members as a visitors' committee for the month of May: Mrs. E. Arthur Janke, Mrs. Dorsey Hyde, Mrs. B. A. Hegeman, Jr., Mrs. I. N. Van Sickle, Mrs Rowland Stover, and Mrs. August Kleinche.

Hugh R. Monro, vice president of the Niagara Lithographic Co., of Buffalo will address the Y. M. C. A. meeting on Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock. Mr. Monro is young, forceful and eloquent and he makes a strong appeal to the consciences of men. Charles L. Lewis, baritone of the famous Lotus Glee Club will be the soloist. The club of which Mr. Lewis is a member is advertised as Major J. B. Pond's the finest musical quartette in existence.

From some unknown cause the barn of Contractor William Simmons, of Cowperthwaite avenue was found to be on fire early Sunday morning. The flames had gained considerable headway before the burning building was discovered. Mr. Simmons has been severely burned. The alarm was sent in from box 142 and the Washington Company responded quickly. They arrived to find the building in flames and had to confine their efforts to saving adjoining property, which they did.

At the regular meeting of the North Plainfield Epworth League of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Saturday evening the following officers for the ensuing year were elected: President, Dyckman Wyckoff; first vice president, Miss Emma Smalley; second vice president, Miss Dyckman Wyckoff; third vice president, Mrs. D. L. Earp; fourth vice president, Miss Mary Steiner; secretary, William Warren; treasurer, Charles W. Harden. Mrs. Alfred Gaddis was appointed Superintendent of the Junior Department.

A fire started in a shed at the rear of 25 Somerset street yesterday forenoon. The fire department was called out and fire extinguished before any serious damage was done.

The fifteenth anniversary of the Monday Afternoon Club was observed Thursday by a breakfast at the Casino. Several out of town guests were present, and Mrs. R. W. Conklin, president of the club, gave the address of welcome.

In order to raise money to help erect the addition to the Park Club S. St. John McCutcheon, of Myrtle avenue gave a descriptive talk on "Italy" at the Park Club reception room Tuesday evening. The affair was largely attended and about sixty dollars was cleared for the fund.

New Bridge in Bernards.

The Somerset Board of Freeholders met at the Basking Ridge Hotel last Saturday and organized. It was decided to build a new bridge near Westlecroft's in Bernard Township.

Baseball Games Today.

Alis vs St. Mary, at St. Mary's grounds; Safe Works vs. Garwood, at Garwood; Westfield vs. Seventh Regiment; Hope vs. Scotch Plains; N. P. H. S. vs. ex High School; P. H. S. vs. Steven's Institute Underclassmen.

At Rest.

Funeral services for Mrs. Helen Leslie Love, wife of Andrew Love, Sr., of this borough, who passed away last Sunday, were held at her late home Wednesday afternoon.

Rev. Dr. D. J. Yerkes officiated and touchingly spoke of the character of the deceased. Elmer Runyon sang "I Do Not Understand" and "Abide With Me." Interment was made in Hillside Cemetery.

Annual Dinner of the Y. M. C. A. Gymnasts.

The annual gymnasium class dinner of the Y. M. C. A. was held in the small [illegible] Dinner was served at 6.30 to about fifty. Addresses were made by President Stephen Cahoone, W. D. Murray, General Secretary, J. H. Manning and Boys' Secretary, Kenneth Robbie. Physical Director, C. F. A. Heywood distributed the medals and badges to those winning the championship contests. Walter McNaughton was the champion in the athletic class, and was presented with a medal. Medals of silver and bronze were presented to Ray Smith the 2nd and to Paul Collier the 3rd champion. Walter McNaughton was also champion of the [illegible] class. William E. Neal came [illegible] and Wilbur Bonduff third. Both received silver medals.

Cellar for North Plainfield Engine House Begun.

At 7.15 sharp Thursday evening the Cellar Gang headed by the Independent Fife and Drum Corps marched through Lincoln Place to Contractor Dowd's home where each member was furnished with a shovel. They then marched down Duer street, through Craig Place and up Somerset street to the grounds where the Engine House will be built. The streets were lighted with red fire as the Cellar Gang marched to the grounds.

At 7.30 sharp the Mayor put five shovels full of earth into one of the wagons and each shovel full called forth cheers from the people led by Chief Stahl. After the Mayor had finished his work, and amid the cheers of the people, the ringing of the firebell, and the playing of the drum corps the Cellar Gang started to fill the twenty-four carts which were to take the earth away. The time consumed in filling the wagons was about one hour and fifteen minutes. After this the Cellar Gang again headed by the Fife and Drum Corps and followed by the Mayor, Councilmen and Hose Cart marched to the contractor's house where they deposited their shovels. The shovel which the Mayor used was presented for that purpose by A. M. Griffen through Chief Stahl.

The Gang then marched to Mr. Debele's house where a banquet was served. The yard was prettily decorated with bunting and lanterns.

Literary Note.

Book News for May carries the burden of the spring's heavy increase bravely. Fifteen pages of new work demand the entire [illegible] has been pressed into service, making the review columns uncommonly large but immensely well worth reading. D. Williams has, as usual, his talks "With the New Books," while Quentin McDonald has indulged in generous lots of space in "The Lorgnettes." The miscellaneous departments are complete, up to date, and the illustrations are numerous, the whole combining to [illegible] a most readable and [illegible] number.

JOHN WANAMAKER
Philadelphia. New York.

SEWER FOR BOROUGH?

Prominent Citizens Discuss Advisibility of a Sewer.

In response to a call for a mass meeting at Sangerbund Hall Wednesday evening, about fifty people gathered to hear the report of the committee appointed by the Mayor some time ago to investigate the different sewer systems and to recommend some system for the Borough.

The meeting was called to order by B. Hegeman, Jr., chairman of the committee, who read the report, which stated the different systems available, namely, a septic tank, similar to Plainfield's, and which would cost about $90,000 approximately; the establishment of a pumping station to connect with Plainfield, costing about $1500; and a tide water system to cost about $200,000.

A Mr. Smith, who is connected with an engineering firm in New York which installs sewer systems, was introduced and gave a very clear description of the kind of sewers his firm is interested in, and which seems to be almost identically the same as the one in Plainfield, in which the bacteria takes care of the sewage in a septic tank. He claimed that his system needed no attention after being installed, beyond an occasional inspection.

Joseph Osgood, of the borough, followed in a lengthy explanation of the Plainfield system. Mr Osgood stated that the water from the Plainfield plant flowed into Green Brook perfectly clear.

Mayor Smalley was the next speaker. He said he believed the people of North Plainfield were ready for a sewer system; that we were in great need of one, as the present cesspools were not satisfactory. He stated that within a radius of two hundred feet from the Hall there were located 25 cesspools, and said that was one of the reasons why he had sold his adjoining property. Some portions of the borough need a system right now, while other portions will not need it for some [illegible] system, whether it is tide water, or whatever system it is, I hope we will get the best, and I think we will if we take it up in the right manner and hang on until we are sure we are right," he continued.

He said that no one in the Borough was suffering at present for want of a sewer, but that there are places where a sewer was needed, and while no serious results had occurred, he thought there was room for improvement. "There is going to be a great expense in connection with a sewer, and I don't see how we can steer clear of that, and I hope the matter will be discussed and brought up just after my term of office expires, and that my successor will be some man who can give his time to the duties of the office, but I am ready to do anything I can and I hope the people of this Borough will be interested enough to get a good sewer system that will benefit the town."

At the conclusion of the Mayor's speech the chairman announced that the meeting was open to anyone.

Dr. H. K. Carroll arose and after thanking the committee for the commendable manner in which the members had performed their duties, said that "the question of a sewer is one of the most important which had confronted the people of North Plainfield, but I do not agree with the Mayor about deciding the question quickly. I think we should take plenty of time, and be very careful and not adopt any system that is in the experimental stage, but wait until the different systems proposed are found practicable; and of course the expense must be considered, and not burden our prosperity with too heavy a debt. I know very little about the systems mentioned. I should like to have a description of these different systems put in print so I can sit down at my leisure and study them over. My own opinion is and has been that the best way would be to go to tide water, but the cost must be considered. Perhaps in the course of a few years other communities will be willing to join with us in going to tide water and thus make it easy for all." He concluded his remarks by citing a similar case which came under his notice not long ago, where Roselle by joining with Orange was enabled to take its sewage to tide water with very little expense.

Mr. Smalley then explained that he did not mean that we should decide quickly on a system, but whether we did or did not want a sewer.

Mr. Osgood said that it would be necessary to first treat sewage before it could be emptied into a stream.

Charles H. Lyman, said the lack of a sewer in the Borough hurt every piece of property in it, and that it would cost no more for a sewer than it did to clean out [illegible] what proportion of [illegible] field were connected [illegible] This question raised [illegible] and brought to light that only about one-half of the houses there were connected with the sewer.

Mayor Jenkins, of Plainfield made a few remarks saying that he would like very much to see a sewer in North Plainfield, as he owned property here and was tired of cleaning cess pools, the cost of which averaged $20 a year. He said: "I believe it would be a good investment to put in a sewer. I have nothing to say about the system."

W. W. Howland was the next speaker. He joined Dr. Carroll in thanking the commission for its excellent work. He asked if the commission had examined into any other system besides that of Plainfield, and the chairman replied that they had not. He then said: "The only system before us is that in use at Plainfield, which I believe requires a stream of water to carry away the sewage." Mr. Osgood replied that in his opinion he did not think it was absolutely necessary that the sewage should empty into a stream or body of water. Mr. Howland then asked if all the houses in Plainfield were connected with its sewer if Green Brook was large enough to carry off all the effluent. Mr. Osgood replied in the affirmative.

Considerable discussion followed relative to the bacteria question. Mr. Osgood claimed that Green Brook contained as many bacteria before the sewer emptied into it as it does now.

Mayor Smalley said that the Borough was doing as much to contaminate the brook as was the city.

W. L. Saunders made quite a speech. He said, in part: "The question before us is not a system, but whether we need a sewer here in the borough." He spoke of seeing two open sewers in the borough near his property, one passing through a 4-4 inch pipe, the other a 10 inch pipe on the property of Mr. McCutcheon. He said that he had already paid $35 for cleaning cess pools the past year and have

[Continued on Last Page.]

MR. HONEYMAN INTERVIEWED.

[illegible] In Reference to Misstatements Made [illegible] Relative to Scores of Stream.

The Daily Press, last Saturday, contained an article to the effect that two drains were carrying filth into Stony Brook, and that the attention of the Borough Board of Health had been repeatedly called to the same but that the flow still continued.

Knowing that we have an efficient and prompt-acting Board of Health in the Borough, it was with a feeling of surprise that such a statement should be published and a representative of the REVIEW saw Rev. W. E. Honeyman, Secretary of the Board, and called his attention to the article. Mr. Honeyman said there were three distinct mis-statements in the article.

1. That Mr. Brooks has repeatedly called the attention of the health authorities to this drain. Mr. Brooks has never sent any communication to the Board of Health concerning said drain; nor has he ever conversed with them about it, nor does he pretend to have done so, and has so stated to me personally.

2. That the Board has neglected or been indifferent to the condition of Stony Brook in spite of notification of its bad condition. On the contrary, our Health Inspector, two or three times last Fall, went up and down the stream, looking for drains and pipes; and he has also been this Spring.

3. That a number of cases of Typhoid Fever have been reported among the boys who have used the swimming pool for bathing purposes. No case of typhoid fever among the boys, great or small, occurred in the Borough last year, and only one case the year before, which was contracted at Trenton, according to the statement of the physician who attended the case. No case of typhoid has ever been contracted, as far as known, from the use of this swimming pool.

Mr. Honeyman further stated that the *Press* was silent when the Plainfield Gas Works was sending daily, for weeks, a thousand times more foul matter into Green Brook than could possibly come from these drains. It was silent when the Electric Light Company poured its refuse into the Brook near Liberty street, and was silent last Fall when French's raceway was foul and filthy; and was silent when vaults near the bank of said raceway poured their contents into the water; and silent about other similar matters happening in the city. Why?

He also says there are vaults situated near the banks of the brook in Plainfield which pollute the stream and no notice is taken of them, and again questions why?

Mr. Honeyman stated that he has personally examined the two drains referred to, and that both appear to carry off only surface water. No connections whatever have been found between the drains and cess pools, but a more thorough investigation is being conducted, and of course if any such connection is found, the same will be instantly stopped.

HIGH SCHOOL NOTES.

Items of Interest Regarding the Borough Schools

Elmer Ackor '04 has accepted a position with a Newark firm.

A large number of students enjoyed pleasures of Free day yesterday.

Oscar Crite '01 is playing a great game for the Cornell Freshman Baseball team this season.

Superintendent Savitz, of the Westfield High School was the guest of Prof. Wightman, Tuesday.

Miss Ethel Daggett, who has been visiting friends at Whitehouse, N. J. has returned to her studies.

Miller is wondering where the baseball team of the Orange and the Block is this season—Deep, Down Deep.

The High School Athletic field has at last been put in condition and the boys are practicing every day.

The High School Baseball team will play the Battin High School team of Elizabeth here on May 19.

"Mary" has been adopted as the mascot of the High School nine at the suggestion of Manager George.

Otto Mueck is fast becoming an expert ball player and will no doubt play with next season's baseball team.

Arthur Humble has regained full use of his right ankle which he hurt in one of the basket ball games last month.

The High School baseball team will play the ex High School team on the Myrtle avenue ground in this afternoon.

The graduation essays of the class of 1903 have at last been finished and have been handed to Miss Glass for correction.

The Plainfield High School Baseball team will play the Underclassmen of Steven's Institute on Stillman field this afternoon.

Carl Steiner won the gymnastic championship of the Junior Department of the Young Men's Christian Association on [illegible] points.

The baseball game which was to have been played with Rutgers' "Prep" School on the N. P. H. S field Saturday, was cancelled on account of the poor condition of the field.

The class of 1903 of the Plainfield High School will edit the Oracle for the month of June. The cover will have a representation of the Plainfield High School class of 1903 pin enlarged.

Herbert Munro '05 of the Plainfield High School Baseball team has been elected Captain of the baseball team in the place of Fred Van Auken resigned on account of the recent death of his father.

The Senior class of the Plainfield High School has decided upon Monday June 15 as class day. The following officers have been elected: Class Poet, Miss Dorothy Waldo. Class Prophet, Archibald Brakely. Class Historians, Norman Hill, Cyril Brown, Arthur Conant, Helen Moody.

The N. P. H. S. baseball team went to Westfield Wednesday afternoon but were robbed of the game by the very poor decisions of the umpire, Manager Abrams. Spectators who were in position to see the playing acknowledge that his decisions were uncalled for, and that the team with two exceptions behaved very ungentlemanly. The score was, Westfield 13, N. P. H. S. 12.

Board of Education Met.

A meeting of the Board of Education was held on Monday evening at which a number of important steps were taken. Old Glory which has been waving at the head of the school fine days has become ragged and the Board has provided that two flags shall be bought, one for fine weather and a smaller one for bad weather.

The Truancy Committee made a report and showed that the attendance of the school has been increased by thirty pupils since the measure was passed.

A request was also read from the North Plainfield High School Alumni Association asking for the use of the High School Chapel in which to give a reception and dance to the Senior class next June. The request was refused because of the large amount of trouble it would cause to unscrew and remove the seats in the chapel but each member of the Board expressed their willingness to secure and defray the expenses of the Park Club House. It was also decided that repairs would be made to the Watchung School. Richard McDonald was secured as janitor of the school for another year. The Board unanimously decided that they would ask Prof. Wightman to reconsider his resignation and take charge of the schools another season.

Applications were received from Dr. Buchanan and Dr. Pittis for school physician and the Board, after a little discussion, decided upon Dr. Pittis.

At the Park Club Links.

Play was opened on Saturday afternoon for the President's Club on the links of the Park Club. First honors were equally divided between Charles A. Reed and Frank Rogers; second honors went to Rev. C. L. Goodrich. The scores were:

	GROSS	HAND	NET
Charles A. Reed	104	20	84
Frank Rogers	107	23	84
Rev. C. L. Goodrich	109	23	86
W. R. Faber	100	13	87
Nelson A. Miller	109	20	89
Leon R. Thurlow	114	24	90
C. W. Murray	111	20	91
S St. John McCutcheon	107	15	92
Herbert S. Rogers	112	18	94
A. W. Anderson	114	20	94
T. U. Dudley, Jr.	124	30	94
Morgan Townsend	100	0	100

STANDING FOR THE CUP.

Charles A. Reed	2.5 points
Frank Rogers	2.5 points
Rev. C. L. Goodrich	1 points

Refreshments were served during the afternoon by Mrs. Henry A. McGee and several young ladies of the club. Play will be continued this afternoon for the President's cup.

NEWS FROM WATCHUNG.

Ernest Fisher has new rubber-tired buggy.

Dr. Richard Moldenke and brother wheeled to New York City last Tuesday.

Crap shooting is openly practiced here Sundays. It ought to be stopped.

Mrs. C. Deity, of Woodhaven, L. I., is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Willis.

Harry H. Coddington has sold his kindling wood factory to Winans and Mobus.

Mrs. Grootmaan and children, of West Fourth street, Plainfield have been spending a week with Mrs. John S. Koch.

Richard R. Colton and Arnold Challett, of New York City came out on their wheels last Saturday and remained over Sunday with Postmaster Schmidt.

Farmers are wishing for some of the surplus rain that fell a few weeks ago. The top crust is so hard that plowing has been abandoned for the present.

Mobus has rented his house to Mr. Hillman, of Garwood, who took possession Wednesday. Mr. Mobus has moved into the Johnson house.

A whole lot of excitement and ammunition were wasted last Saturday on five wild ducks seen on Watchung Lake. Mrs. Koch's house which is situated on the bank of the Lake, received a broadside of shots which greatly frightened some children who were visiting there, but the ducks were secured.

A merry party gathered at the home of Mrs. John H. Koch's last Wednesday evening. Games and musical selections, both vocal and instrumental made time pass all too quickly. Among those present were: Mrs. and Miss Higgins; Mr. and Mrs. Henry Spear; Mr. and Mrs. George A. Schmidt, Mrs. Kelm and daughters, Miss Florence Ackor, Miss Etta Gordon, Ernest Bicknell, Hugo and Paul Kelm, George and Edward Spear, E. S. Ackor.

WARRENVILLE NEWS.

Mrs Wm. G. Cooper and son called on friends here this week.

Mrs. E. A. Cooper is spending a few days with her mother at Watchung.

W. Howard Toms is doing the carpenter work for Mr. Anderson at Washington Rock.

Dr. Martin Jennings has purchased another horse.

Nicholas Van Winkle is making some very good improvements on the old Cory place.

James Stewart has sold his farm on Safety Heights to a party in New York.

Mrs. Alice Cory has made arrangements to let furnished rooms for the summer.

The Board of Education will meet tonight at the Warrenville school house.

County Superintendent of schools, Krebs visited the school here last Thursday.

Death of Jacob J. Giddis.

Jacob J. Giddis, son of the late Amos and Martha Giddes, died at his home in Mt. Horeb Thursday morning. The funeral services will be held tomorrow morning at 10.30 o'clock from the Mt. Horeb Church.

The deceased is survived by four children, Amos, Benjamin, Martha and Lillian; three brothers; Amos of this borough, Isaac of Dunellen, Abram of Greenbrook: also three sisters, Mrs. W. J. Conroy, Mrs. Henry Demott both of this borough and Mrs. Louis Perrine of Martinsville.

Mr. Giddis had lived in Mt. Horeb all his life and been a member of the church there for thirty years.

Annual Reunion of New Jersey Editors.

The annual meeting of the reunion of the New Jersey Editorial Association will be held from Saturday, May 16 to Monday, May 18 at the Hotel Strand, Atlantic City.

REPORT OF GENERAL MILES

His Criticism of Conditions in Philippines Made Public.

WATER CURE AND ARSON ALLEGED

The Lieutenant-General Treats of Instances of Cruelty Reported to Him—Bureau Chiefs at Washington Dissent From His Opinions—The Report Given Out by Secretary Root.

Washington, D. C.—In reply to the charge of anti-imperialists that he dared not reveal the allegations of cruelty to Filipinos made by Lieutenant-General Miles, Secretary Root ordered the publication of General Miles' Philippine inspection report.

While the charges of cruelty have caused the greatest comment here General Miles' statement that the Philippines *are no better defended now than* five years ago; his urgent recommendation for establishment of a naval station at Olongapo; his prediction of a terrible famine within a very short time on acount of the drouth and disease among domestic animals have also attracted great attention.

In his address to the Secretary of War General Miles says that in going from Calamba to Batangas in November last he noticed that the country appeared devastated and that the people were very much depressed.

Stopping at Lipa he says a party of *citizens, headed by the acting presidente*, met him and stated that they desired to make complaint of harsh treatment of the people of that community, saying they had been concentrated in towns and had suffered great indignities, that fifteen of their people had been tortured by what is known as the water torture, and that one man, a highly respected citizen, sixty-five years old, named Vincente Luna, while suffering from the effects of the torture and unconscious, was dragged from his house, which had been set on fire, and was burned to death.

They stated that these atrocities were committed by a company of scouts under command of Lieutenant Hennessey and that their people had been crowded into towns, 600 being confined in one building. A doctor of the party said he was ready to testify that some of the 600 died from suffocation.

General Miles said he looked at the building, which was one story in height, eighteen or twenty feet wide and possibly sixty or seventy feet long. He asked for a written statement to be forwarded *him at Manila*, but says he never received it, and adds:

"I have no reason to disbelieve their statements, in fact, the instances of torture in the case of the man Luna having been tortured and burned to death are confirmed by other reports."

General Miles then refers to other cases, saying that in the Island of Cebu it was reported and published in November, 1902, "that two officers, Captain Samuels, Forty-fourth Infantry, Volunteers, and Lieutenant Fecter, Nineteenth Infantry, had committed similar atrocities against the people of that island. It is also reported that at Lacag, on the Island of Luzon, two natives were whipped to death.

"At Tacloban, Leyte, it was reported that *Major Glenn ordered* Lieutenant Caulfield, Philippines scouts, to take eight prisoners out into the country, and that if they did not guide him to the camp of the insurgent Quison he was not to bring them back.

"It was stated that the men were taken out and that they either did not or could not do as directed. One of the men, who had a son among the scouts, was spared, but the others were separated into two parties, numbering three and four respectively, and while tied together were all murdered by being shot or bayoneted to death, some being in a kneeling position at the time.

"The pretence was made that they were killed while attempting to escape, but, so far as I know, no official report was ever made of the circumstances. These facts have been reported by Major Watts, who investigated the case. Besides Lieutenant Caulfield, Civilian Scouts Ramos, Preston, Corn and McKeen were participants.

"It appears that Major Glenn, Lieutenant Conger and a party of assistants and native scouts were moved from place to place *for the purpose of* extorting statements by means of torture, *and it became so notorious* that this party was called 'Glenn's brigade.' Whether it was possible for officers to be engaged in such acts without the personal knowledge of the general upon whose staff they were serving at the time, namely, Brigadier-General Hughes, I leave for others to conjecture.

"These facts came to my notice in a casual way and many others of similar character have been reported in *different* parts of the archipelago. In fact, I was *informed* that it was common talk at the places where officers *congregated* that such transactions had been carried on either with the connivance or approval of certain commanding officers. It is, however, most gratifying to state that such atrocities have been condemned by such commanders as Generals Lawton, Wade, Sumner, Lee, Baldwin and others."

Continuing his report to the Secretary, General Miles says the law was violated in handling and buying large quantities of rice, which was *sold at a* profit. The people who were in the re-concentration *camp were, says* General Miles, "considered prisoners of war, but were compelled to buy food from those who held them at a large profit." General Miles speaks of the magnitude of the transaction, which involved 21,000,000 pounds of rice and other supplies, at a cost of $306,320. He says that "an extraordinary feature of this *transaction*" is that the action was disapproved by a division commander, who assumed command and who turned the matter over to the civil authorities, and that it has been carried on under an act of the Philippine Commission.

A reply to the foregoing portion of the report has been prepared by Judge Advocate-General Davis in a letter to the Secretary of War, in which he says:

"The incidents which are set forth in *the enclosed special* report have been made the subject of special investigations; in some instances these have been conducted by courts-martial and their findings and sentences have been duly promulgated in orders; in others the inquiries have been intrusted to inspectors or to officers designated for that purpose by the commanding general in the Philippines."

Replying to General Miles' recommendation that beef on the hoof be supplied to the troops in the Philippines, *General* J. F. Weston, Commissary-General, states:

"In my judgment it is not a feasible or economical plan, and there should be no departure from the present system of supplying frozen beef."

General Crozier, Chief of Ordnance, says the War Department appreciates the necessity of defending by fixed works the principal ports of all the insular possessions, including the Philippine Islands, but that the matter rests with Congress.

Miles' Charges Stale, Says Chaffee.

New York City.—General Adna R. Chaffee, after reading the statement of General Miles, said:

"There is nothing to say regarding it. It is only a restatement of that which has been published before dozens of times. Concerning the purchase of rice that was done with my knowledge, and I am willing to stand by it.

"This rice was bought with money taken from the insular treasury after *consultation with General* Bell. We sold at a profit of twenty-five cents on *every* 133 pounds, and the profits were used to relieve destitution in other parts of the island."

STRANGE CAREER OF ROLLER.

Had Been Thief, Respected Business Man and Forger by Turns.

Newark, N. J.—The suicide of Charles L. Roller in the Windsor Hotel in Montreal brought to a close a career which had furnished many sensations.

Roller was born in this city twenty-eight years ago. He came of a good family, and was looked on as a lad of much promise. In his teens, however, when he was employed by a watchcase company of this city, he stole some gold bars from the factory. The firm discovered the theft and compelled him to pay for one bar he had sold *and* return the others. The affair was hushed up.

Later he started in the real estate *and* investment business in this city. He showed business acumen and prospered to such a degree that within a few years he was regarded as a rich man.

One day, about two years ago, he disappeared. A few days later it was rumored he had been putting out fraudulent paper right and left. Then it came to light that he was a forger and embezzler to the amount of $60,000. Some of the most prominent men in Newark were his victims. He was arrested in California, brought back and tried. A sentence of seven years in State Prison was imposed.

After he had served eleven months of *the term he was released on parole.* He had revealed the secrets of a smuggling system that had been going on in the prison, and for this service he received conditional freedom. Then he went to Yonkers. He came into view again when he made a murderous assault on his wife in New York City. He was sent to an asylum, but released in his uncle's care.

LED PONY INTO WHITE HOUSE.

Animal Carried Up on Elevator to Archie Roosevelt's Room.

Washington, D. C.—Archie Roosevelt, who is recovering from the measles, had a visitor the other day whose visit will do more to restore him to health than all the medicine the doctor can give him. Soon after Archie began to convalesce, he begged to be *allowed to see his spotted pony. It was* too soon for Archie to leave his room, *and Mrs. Roosevelt was compelled to* decline the request. Charles, the *groom*, who looks after the pony and who also is a great chum of Archie, thought the matter over and concluded that if Archie wanted to see his pony he should do so.

Without confiding his plan to anyone he led the pony the other day into the White House and along the corridor into the elevator. The attendants were too much surprised to say a word, until after the elevator had disappeared. When *the second floor was reached* Charles led the pony to Archie's room *and ushered it in. To say that Archie* was delighted expresses it mildly, and the pony also seemed to enjoy the visit.

This is the first time that a horse has ridden in a White House elevator.

BOYCOTT BY BUSINESS MEN.

Omaha Association Threatens to Stop Supplies For a Restaurant.

Omaha, Neb. — William J. Huston, proprietor of the Climax Restaurant, a well-known house in Omaha, has been notified by the Business Men's Association that unless he abolishes the wage *scale he just signed with the Waiters'* Union he will not be able to purchase *supplies of groceries and provisions.*

The association is made up of nearly 900 of the strongest business houses in the city for the purpose of fighting labor unions. This is their first move in that direction. Huston says that he will lay in several days' supplies and see what results will be. The waiters assert that the new scale will be demanded everywhere.

BRITISH HONOR AMERICAN VALOR.

Memorial *Statue* Tells of International Incident at Pekin.

London.—The Prince of Wales unveiled in St. James Park a statue erected in memory of the marines recently killed in South Africa and China. The events at *Pekin are commemorated* by a bas-relief on the pedestal depicting *an episode in the defense* of the legations, when the British marines were *led in a sortie* by an officer of the United States Marine Corps, after their own officers had been put out of action.

Elections In Spain.

The general elections throughout Spain *are reported to have* resulted favorably to the Republicans, who obtained victories in Madrid, Barcelona, Valencia and other large towns. Slight rioting occurred at Barcelona, Bilbao, Granada and elsewhere; at Barcelona several persons were wounded by revolver shots.

Cruiser Colorado Launched.

The armored cruiser Colorado was launched at the Cramp shipyards in Philadelphia, Pa.

MUST RESPECT PROMISES

Our Government Demands an Explanation From Russia.

OPPOSES MANCHURIAN POLICY

Muscovite Ministry Reminded of Its Assurances That the Integrity of China and *Open Door Policy* Would Be Preserved—Ambassador Cassini, Though Ill, Has Conference With Secretary Hay

Washington, D. C.—Russia's *demands* in Manchuria and their effect on American interests were the subject of a conference between Secretary Hay and Count Cassini, the Russian Ambassador, which occurred at Secretary Hay's house and lasted for nearly an hour. It is denied that the Ambassador brought official advices from his Government, but the fact that he is still suffering from an attack of lumbago, which has confined him to the Em*bassy for several weeks, is evidence of* the urgency of the call.

Steps already have been taken by the State Department to ascertain the true inwardness of Russia's latest move. Ambassador McCormick, at St. Petersburg, has been instructed by cable to present to the Russian Foreign Office a note which, while diplomatically known as one of inquiry, is in substance a strong protest against Russia's demands.

Cable instructions have also been *sent to Minister Conger, at Pekin, to* express to the Chinese authorities the *dissatisfaction of the United States* with Russia's demands, and our hope that China will not accede to them. No answers have yet been received to either note, though unofficial assurances are still reaching the Department that American interests in Manchuria will be protected.

In the Department's note, forwarded to Ambassador McCormick, Russia's attention is called to the assurances which repeatedly have been given the United States relative to the preservation *of the integrity of China* and the continuance of the open door policy.

Russia also is reminded of the severe blow to American trade which must follow the granting of the first two demands, that no more ports or towns in Manchuria be opened, and that no additional foreign consuls be admitted. Russia's reason for contending for the closed door in Manchuria is the claim that the open door there is not a commercial but a political question. She continues to assure the United States that in some way this country's interests will be protected in Manchuria. The point is made that as the Manchurian demands are still in negotiation *between St. Petersburg and Pekin*, the United States cannot expect that Russia make concessions until the fate of her demands has been determined. *Should China* has acceded to all of these demands, it is suggested that a trade agreement of some sort can be reached between this country and Russia which will protect our trade interests.

Appreciating the fact that the interests of this country in Manchuria are those of trade and not territory, Russia, it is stated, is disposed to make certain trade concessions to the United States in Manchuria at the proper time.

Minister Conger Protests.

Pekin, China.—Minister Conger has sent a note to Prince Ching, the Grand Secretary, protesting against two features of Russia's proposed Manchurian agreement, which are considered particularly antagonistic to American interests. The note objects to China promising not to open more towns to foreign trade because negotiations are *progressing in connection* with the American commercial treaty for the *opening* of Mukden and Taku-Shan, and it objects to promising that the foreign employes in China shall only be Russians. The United States withholds expression regarding the other demands, but is prepared to insist on her treaty rights if infractions occur.

Russia's Denial.

St. Petersburg, Russia.—Russia surveys with undisturbed equanimity the tempest that has been aroused over the Czar's attitude in Manchuria, and the Foreign Office has entered a plausible denial of the intention attributed to it of renouncing the "open-door" policy. In fact, when the Pekin dispatches of April 23, setting forth the eight demands said to have been made by Russia on China regarding Manchuria, were shown, the officials entered a bold denial of several of the points, and minimized the importance of others.

Japanese Press Demands Action.

Yokohama, Japan.—Even those newspapers which previously have been moderate in tone now join in the opinion that the time has arrived for all Powers interested in the integrity of China, her development and trade opportunities there, to show a *firm front* to Russia in the matter of her demands upon *Manchuria*.

China Rejects the Demands.

London.—It is officially announced here that the Chinese Government has sent to the Russian Government in St. Petersburg a formal refusal to grant the latter's demands in regard to the evacuation of *Manchuria*.

Russia Increasing Fleet in Orient.

Victoria, B. C.—According to mail advices received here from the Orient, Japanese papers state that Russia is increasing her fleet in the far East.

Buffalo Broker a Suicide.

Wolf M. Elsner, note broker and real *estate dealer*, was found dead in his office by his clerk, Miss Louise Werle, *at Buffalo, N. Y.* Death was caused from carbolic acid poisoning. Elsner had been despondent on account of financial difficulties.

Macedonian Reports Exaggerated.

There will be no general uprising in Macedonia, the Bulgarians not having the right men for leaders. The reports of atrocities, both by Turks and Bulgarians, are much exaggerated.

A GERM OF SMALLPOX

Scientists Amazed at the Discovery of a Harvard Man.

The Relief Now Is That a Cure For the Dread Disease Soon Will Be Found —Experiments In Boston.

Boston, Mass. — Scientists were amazed when Dr. William T. Councilman, professor of pathology in the Harvard Medical School, told of his discovery of the germ of smallpox.

Though some news of the great medical discovery had crept out, it remained for Dr. Councilman to give to the world the details of it and suggest some remedy for a disease that has afflicted mankind for many centuries.

Most of the prominent members of the medical profession and many scientists of the East were in attendance at the meeting of the Boston Medical Society when Dr. Councilman read his paper, and after the reading it was *freely commented on. The opinion* was the cure for the disease now would be *found*.

The announcement of the discovery of the germ of smallpox is the outcome of the investigations conducted by Dr. Councilman, Dr. George Burgess McGrath and Dr. Walter Remsen Brinckerhoff, with the co-operation of the Boston Board of Health, during the recent epidemic of the disease in this city.

It has been determined that smallpox is caused by a micro-organism representative of the *lowest form of* animal life. This fact serves to relate *the disease with malaria and to distin*guish it from many other infectious diseases caused by minute forms of vegetable life known as bacteria.

Dr. Councilman's efforts resulted in finding that smallpox is caused from protozoa, distinguished from bacillus, as the latter germ is a vegetable organism, while the former one is the lowest form of animal life. Thus it is not strange that such a discovery of world-wide importance should have been made by a pathologist instead of a bacteriologist.

The recent outbreak of smallpox in this city gave the greatest opportunity for Dr. Councilman and his assistants to investigate its causes. The disease was studied in every form and the greatest attention paid to the most minute development in each case. New theories were put into practice and experiments made on subjects which were already known to be most susceptible, with the amazing discovery being accomplished as a result.

It is thought still greater truths will be learned in this manner in regard to *other diseases of an infectious character*, the chief symptom of which is shown on the skin.

EARL WEDS AN HEIRESS.

Relatives of Miss Thaw Absent From Her Marriage to British Nobleman.

Pittsburg, Pa.—Amid scenes as impressive as a lavish display of wealth, the dignity of society, and the solemnity of the ritual of the Protestant Episcopal Church could provide, the marriage of George Francis Alexander Seymour, of England, the Earl of Yarmouth, and Alice Cornelia Thaw, of Pittsburg, daughter of the late William Thaw, was solemnized in Calvary Church. The Rev. Dr. W. L. McEwan, pastor of the Presbyterian Church, of which Miss Thaw is a member, assisted by the Rev. Dr. John H. Mellvaine, pastor of Calvary Church, officiated.

A circumstance which caused much comment was the absence of a number of members of the bride's family, who were opposed to the marriage. Josiah Copley Thaw, a younger brother, gave his sister away.

The bride wore a magnificent gown of ivory satin, trimmed with duchesse lace, made high-necked and with a court train. She carried a bouquet of orchids and lilies of the valley, and wore a fine string of pearls that was her brother's wedding gift.

After the church ceremony there was a reception at Lyndhurst, the Thaw residence, for 150 people. The house was splendidly decorated, and the collection of gifts was most magnificent.

The bride gave to her attendants diamond and amethyst bracelets. The newly wedded couple left for a brief honeymoon trip before sailing for England. The Earl of Yarmouth's father, the Marquis of Hertford, and his family, who came from *England for the* wedding, are to return to London at once.

THE PRESIDENT IN IOWA.

He Is Greeted by Many Children and Kisses Some Babies.

Ottumwa, Iowa. — President Roosevelt's itinerary led him eastward through Iowa. Brief stops, punctuated with speeches, were the order of the day. Everywhere the President was greeted by large and enthusiastic crowds. With him as guests were Governor Cummins and Secretary Shaw. Congressmen Hull and Hepburn also were with the *party part of the day*.

One of the features of the day was the large number of school children that greeted the President. At every place he stopped and at many places where the train did not stop the little people were congregated, waving small American flags. This feature pleased the President very much, and he referred to the children several times. At Des Moines the President kissed a number of babies. During the drive four mothers, each with a baby in her arms, approached his carriage and handed him bouquets of flowers. They *then held the babies up to be kissed*, and the President did not disappoint *them*.

The President is bearing the strain of the trip splendidly, and his face has not yet lost the tan it acquired during his two weeks in Yellowstone Park.

A Rothschild Must Go to Prison.

The Appellate Court at Paris, France, confirmed the sentence passed on Baron Henri de Rothschild of ten francs fine and one day in prison, for driving an automobile at excessive speed on the boulevards.

Cable Landing In the Philippines.

Secretary Root, at Washington, has granted permi[ssion to] Commercial Cable [Company] on the militia [island of] Antonio Abau, to erect a cable

MOUNTAIN IS BLOWN APART

Disaster Visits a Mining Town in a Canadian Province.

SCORES OF PERSONS KILLED

Various Theories on the Cause of the Explosion—Whole Top of the Mountain Slides Into Valley—Victims Crushed to Death In Their Beds While Asleep —Threatened by Flood.

Vancouver, B. C.—Probably ninety-five persons are dead as a result of a mysterious explosion which *tore off* the top of Turtle Mountain, overlooking the little town of Frank, in the Province of Alberta. Great masses of rock were hurled down into the valley of the *Old Man's Creek*, sweeping away the works at the coal mines on the side of the mountain and demolishing houses in the town below. Many of the inhabitants were killed in their beds, the men at the mine works were all killed, and fifteen of the seventeen men in the mine escaped only by cutting their way out through debris which choked an opening leading from the main shaft.

There was danger that flood would add to the disaster. The rock formed a great dam, behind which the waters of the creek piled up, and if they should be let loose it was not doubted that the entire town would be swept away.

*Frank is a town of about 1000 inhabi*tants on the line of the branch of the *Canadian Pacific Railway over Crow's* Nest Pass. It lies at the entrance to the canyon, and the French Canadian Coal Company has been operating the coal deposits in Turtle Mountain for about eighteen months.

A dispatch received from Frank stated that at 4.10 o'clock a. m. the town was shaken with terrific force and was shocked by loud reports and detonations. Houses threatened to topple over in the rocking motion. Instantly the whole town was afoot, and *soon the shouting of men, who were* running to and fro, mingled with wails of injured and dying, showed that a catastrophe of magnitude had taken place.

For a time nothing was seen but dense clouds of black smoke, with balls of fire darting here and there across the disturbed section. As soon as the first smoke cleared away it was seen that the whole side and top of the mountain immediately at the back of the town had been blown off.

An immense upheaval of about one mile by two miles long had taken place, *and what before was a long swamp* was suddenly transformed into a huge mountain of rock. The direction of the eruption from the mountain was north and northeasterly and in limestone altogether, as this section of the country is all limestone. The side of the mountain on which the mine was working is [illegible] falling rocks.

As to the cause or nature of the explosion many theories are advanced, some asserting it was due to gas, others that it was slaking of limestone, and still others declaring it was a regular volcanic eruption. The immense stretch *of country torn up by the upheaval* would seem to lend color to the idea *that there was an upheaval for a mile* or so, but no explosion till the top of the mountain was blown up.

The company's mines and plant are totally destroyed, and the new electric light plant being installed is also gone. A mile or so of the Canadian Pacific tracks is also torn up, and the rails are twisted and bent in all sorts of fantastic shapes. The road could never be built up from there again.

Nearly every cottage in the district is now vacant, the occupants going to Blairmore, a small town seven miles distant. Rescue parties have been *organized, and a systematic method of* search and rescue is being vigorously *carried on*, but very little hope is held out for any of the missing.

Official Report of Disaster.

Ottawa, Ont.—Sir Wilfrid Laurier received the following telegram from S. W. Chambers, President of the Board of Trade of Frank, Northwest Territory:

"Terrible disaster here. The eruption of Turtle Mountain devastated miles of territory. One hundred killed. Must have Government aid at once to clear *passage of river*, which is dammed 100 feet high, and danger to life and *property from the flood most immi*nent. Not one day distant."

Sir Wilfrid Laurier replied as follows: "Very sorry to hear the sad news. I have given instructions to the mounted police at MacLeod to give all the relief possible. Please send further details."

Irving M. Scott Dead.

Irving M. Scott, head of the Union Iron Works and builder of the famous battleship Oregon, died of paralysis at his home in San Francisco, Cal. He was a millionaire. Mr. Scott was a native of Baltimore County, Maryland, and was sixty-six years old. He never *held public office*.

Foreigners In Venezuela.

President Castro has issued a decree defining the status of foreigners in Venezuela. Its provisions are drastic and foreigners in that country are much exasperated. Immigration and the introduction of foreign money there are expected to cease.

Three Suicides In Washington.

Three persons committed suicide in Washington, D. C., in one day with carbolic acid. They were Leonard H. Mangum, Guy E. Padgett and Mrs. Sadie Plummer.

Naval Surgeon Shoots Himself.

For reasons unknown Dr. Harold Hamilton Haas, Surgeon in the United States Navy, who was on sick leave at Staunton, Va., shot himself in the head at the Eakelton Hotel there. He left a sealed letter addressed to Senora Muneen, Culebra, P. R. He was a native of Harrisonburg, Va.

Some *Albanians* Accept.

The Albanians at Liuma and a section *at Ipek have given their acquies*cence to the reforms suggested by Austria and Russia.

KING VISITS THE POPE

British Monarch Received in a Secret Papal Audience.

The Pontiff Presents a Memorandum Concerning Church Affairs in the Empire and Requests Consideration.

Rome.—"I *am happy to see Your Ma*jesty," said Pope Leo XIII. in French, as he stood at the threshold of his private apartments and extended his right hand to King Edward VII. of England.

"I *am* happy to be here," responded King Edward also in French, as he clasped the Pontiff's hand, "and to add my congratulations to those of others upon having outlived the days of St. Peter."

The King passed within the Pope's private apartment, the door closed and *the two were alone twenty minutes*.

It has leaked out that the Pope told the King that in expectation of the visit he had looked into all questions regarding Catholic interests now pending in various parts of the British Empire, and had prepared a memorandum, to which he hoped the King would pay his benevolent attention.

One part of this memorandum concerns the school question in Canada.

King Edward arrived at the Vatican at 4.30 p. m. It being contrary to Papal etiquette to receive any one coming from the Quirinal, the King had [illegible] at the Quirinal and then driven to the British Embassy, and after a few moments' stay had driven to the Vatican in a carriage that did not belong to the King of Italy. But instead of returning to the British Embassy Edward drove directly to the Quirinal.

In the morning he had driven to the parade ground with Queen Helena and seen 25,000 Italian troops engage in mimic war under command of King Victor.

One of the Pope's chaplains called at the *British Embassy later with a por*trait of the Pontiff for King Edward, *upon* which was a dedication in the Pope's hand and his autograph.

Speaking to his familiars after King Edward left the Pope said:

"He is a very nice man."

At the Embassy reception King Edward remarked:

"It is wonderful: he looks more to be seventy-three than ninety-three years old."

HANGED NEGRO COMES TO LIFE.

Question Now as to Whether He Can Be Executed Again.

Mobile, Ala.—Two weeks ago a negro named Tom Barth was hanged at Wodowee, Ala., and was pronounced dead by a physician when he had been suspended in the air for some time. The body was cut down and turned over to relatives. Soon afterward it was noticed that the body seemed to have life in it, and a physician was called and administered restoratives. A few days ago the news came to Anniston that the negro is so far recovered as to be able to sit up.

This is the first legal execution to take place in Randolph County. The negro's neck was not broken. The question now is: Has he paid the penalty exacted by the law, and can he go a free man, since he has been declared legally dead. The negro is still in the hands of his people, and there has been no move to rearrest him.

The crime for which he was sentenced to death was murder.

WYOMING'S GOVERNOR DEAD.

Colonel De Forest Richards Succumbs to Acute Kidney Disease.

Cheyenne, Wyo.—Governor De Forest Richards died at his home in this city of acute kidney disease.

Colonel De Forest Richards had been a resident of Wyoming for fifteen years. He was born in Charleston, N. H., in 1847, and was educated in the New England States. He went to Alabama as a young man, and remained there eighteen years, engaged in mercantile business. During his residence in Wyoming he was identified actively with the business interests of the State. He was president of several concerns. For several years he was at the head of the State militia.

938 KILLED ON RAILROADS.

11,873 Others Injured in the United States in Three Months.

Washington, D. C.—The Interstate Commerce Commission has issued a bulletin on railroad accidents for the three months ended December 31, 1902. It shows that during that period in train accidents 266 persons were killed and 2788 injured. Accidents of other kinds, including those sustained by employes while at work, and by passengers in getting on and off cars, etc., *bring* the total number of casualties up to 938 killed and 11,873 injured. The *damage to cars and engines and road*bed by these accidents amounted to $2,462,056.

Confession Implicates High Officials.

John A. Lee, former Lieutenant-Governor of Missouri, has furnished Circuit Attorney Folk, at St. Louis, Mo., with a long typewritten statement of his connection with *boodling in the* Legislature, giving the names of Sena*tors and Representatives* whom he knows to have accepted boodle for the suppression of the enactment of legislation. Mr. Folk is satisfied that the expose is complete, names and dates being carefully recorded.

Turkey Admits American Pork.

Minister Leishman cables the State Department, in Washington, that the prohibition of American pork in Turkey, which has been in effect for five years, has been removed, and orders *have* been issued permitting entry after the customary inspection.

High Heels Cripple Baroness.

The Baroness Hengelmuller, wife of the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador, slipped on the polished floor of the Embassy in Washington and broke her ankle. The accident is attributable to the high-heeled shoes which the Baroness was wearing at the time.

Sluicing in the Klondike.

Sluicing out all the creeks in the Klondike has begun. The estimated *output for the present year* is given as $15,000,000, against $12,000,000 for last year.

A SANITARY TENT.

The Latest Health Device For Consumptives.

The newest thing in health devices in the Rocky Mountains is the sanitary cottage tent, in which a great many persons afflicted with tuberculosis are living almost out of doors in many

SANITARY TENT FOR CONSUMPTIVES.

parts of Colorado and others of the *Rocky Mountain States.*

This tent is ten by twelve feet, as designed for but one person. It has a good frame, floor and wainscoting. The latter is two and a half feet high above the floor, and above this is two and a half feet of canvas, making the side walls five feet high from floor to angle of roof. It is covered with double walls of canvas, between which is an air space of four inches and so arranged as to ventilation that a constant circulation of fresh air surrounds the inmate of the tent cottage. The outer roof canvas or "fly" is elevated six inches above the inner roof and projects two feet at each end and each side, thus protecting the tent from sun, snow, or rain. By a simple *mechanism the upper half of the outer* wall of each side and the rear end can be converted into an awning, thus changing the tent cottage into a tent pavilion whenever desirable. *These* features are shown in the illustrations here presented. Other devices regulate ventilation at will, the whole making a very convenient, cheap and comfortable habitation, durable, portable and easily dismantled by the removal of eight bolts.

New President of Brazil.

Dr. Francisco de Paula Rodrigues Alves is the new President of the United States of Brazil. President Alves belongs to the Republican party, which is also described as the "Conservative" party. He has held many public positions, and is one of the ablest men in Brazil.

DR. FRANCISCO P. RODRIGUEZ ALVES.
(The New President of Brazil.)

Dr. Brandao, who was elected Vice-President, has recently died.

President Alves holds that it is absolutely necessary to pay all the republic's obligations in gold. His chief effort will be to raise the value of the paper currency. He does not advocate a partisan modification of the constitution, as he believes it now embodies *the most advanced principles of democracy.*

French cabinet-makers have learned a way of preparing sawdust and making it into articles of ornament that resemble carved woodwork.

WILL MOVE SMITHSON'S BODY

Genoa Wants the Ground Occupied by America's Benefactor.

James Smithson, the founder of the Smithsonian Institution, is about to be turned out of his grave, in Genoa, Italy, to make room for a quarry, says the Kansas City Star.

The birth, life and death of this great benefactor of mankind were for him one series of misfortunes, and now *even his resting place is to be de*stroyed. As the illegitimate son of a duke and a noble lady who was the descendant of kings, he came into the *world unwelcomed; his life was em*bittered and blighted by the thought of his stained birth; he died in Genoa—he never had a home—without a single kinsman beside his deathbed; his grave was dug in a city far from his native land, and now his bones must be turned out of his grave in order that the city may get stone for its harbor works.

The movement that has been started urging that the body of James Smith-

SMITHSON'S TOMB AT GENOA, ITALY.

son be brought to the United States deserves and ought to gain success. If the people to whom he was so generous knew or realized that his bones were about to be disturbed they would insist upon honoring the memory of their great benefactor by bringing *them to this country and giving them a* permanent resting place in the grounds of the institution which he founded.

The United States Government ought to assign a war ship to carry his body in state across the Atlantic. It would be base ingratitude on America's part to let him be buried again in Genoa in another cemetery where, as time goes on and the city grows, he will be again disturbed.

Judging by the Job.

A man was taken on as a laborer in one of the large shipbuilding yards on the Clyde. The first job he had to do was to carry some rather heavy planks. He had been about an hour carrying them when he went up to the foreman and said:

"Did ah tell you ma name whin ah started?"

"Aye," said the foreman. "You said it was Tamson."

"Oh, that's a' right," replied the man, looking over at the pile of planks he had yet to carry. "Ah wis wunnerin' if you thocht ah said it wis Samson."—Tit-Bits.

First Vessel on the Great Lakes.

In 1679 the Griffon, the first vessel to navigate the great lakes, was built by La Salle on the shore of Lake Erie, near the present city of Buffalo. She was of about fifty tons burden, and carried thirty-four men and five guns. She sailed safely to Mackinac and thence to Green Bay. During her return voyage with a cargo of furs in 1680 she was wrecked, probably in Lake Huron.

Striking an average of the whole Orange River colony, land values have doubled since the war.

The first Union flag was unfurled on January 1, 1776, over the camp at Cambridge.

—The Sketch.

CRIME IN MACEDONIA.

No woman's honor can be safe in Macedonia, or else all Europe is in a conspiracy to malign the Turk. Torture in specially hideous forms is daily inflicted upon mothers and maids whose names and wrongs, vouched for by witnesses, have been widely printed. The men are overpowered by numbers, burned or impaled or mutilated.

Commenting editorially upon all these things, The Daily News (London) says:

"The Turk in Macedonia works in the minor key. He pillages, robs, violates and perpetrates the brutish tortures which he, alone among European peoples, has handed down from the Middle Ages, and from remoter days of barbarism. His officials and soldiery are not paid, and so they quarter themselves on the population. Reinforcing the acts of the Turks are Albanian troops and brigands, who are to the Macedonians what the Kurds are to the Armenians. Albanian lawlessness has developed of late years; and, indeed, Albania is at once the victim and the avenger on the Christian races of the laveterate misrule of the predominant partner in this ill-assorted empire. The reports before us show that neither life, nor women's honor, nor private property is respected in Macedonia, and that the nominal toleration accorded to Christians disappears when the military are given their head. This is the situation."

A most gloomy view of the situation is taken by the Reichswehr (Vienna), which predicts the failure of the reform measures undertaken by Austria and Russia. This view is shared by other observers, who insist that the Powers are concerned not so much about reforming Macedonia as about the political consequences of that undertaking. The Powers are mutually suspicious. Thus the Sviet (Odessa) says Italy is preparing to make a descent upon Tripoli the moment a conflict breaks out between the Balkan Slav States and Turkey. The Popolo Romano says Italy has nothing in particular to do with the Macedonian question:

"As long as the Powers concerned with Macedonia remain within the limits prescribed by the Berlin treaty, public opinion in Italy has not the slightest reason for anxiety. Even a repetition of the Bulgarian atrocities and a revolutionary movement in Macedonia need involve no risk to Italy's foreign policy. This is due to the oft-mentioned agreement between Austria-Hungary and Italy with reference to Albania—that is, the portion of the Balkan peninsula with which Italy's commercial and political relations are principally concerned."

Macedonia will succeed in throwing off the Turkish yoke, according to a well-informed but anonymous writer in the Neue Freie Presse (Vienna).

Unique and Wonderful Garment.

A genuine fish dress for women is shown in the accompanying illustration. These unique and wonderful garments are worn by wealthy ladies

FISH SKIN DRESS FROM SIBERIA.

of the Amur River region in far-off Siberia. They can now be seen at the American Museum of Natural History and are probably the only ones in America.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

"BRIGANDS" OF THE BALKANS.

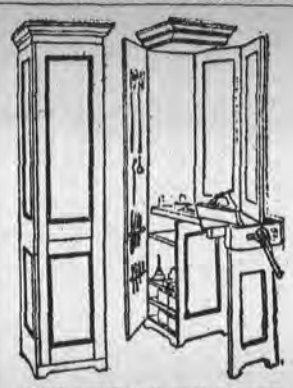
COLONEL YANKOFF.
Noted as a leader of "irregular" revolutionary bands in Macedonia.

BORIS SARAFOFF.
Pronounced "the most notorious" of Macedonian leaders.

FOLDING WORK BENCH

An Unsightly Piece of Furniture Tucked Away in a Closet.

An *exceedingly clever arrangement* has been recently devised by which a man who wants a work bench in the house can have his wish supplied without *the necessity of being constantly* confronted with what is necessarily a somewhat homely piece of furniture. In these days of general manual training nearly every man and many women have a good knowledge of the use of tools, and it is not an uncommon thing to find an excellent and complete set of tools in the possession of gentlemen who get more or less pleasure in performing various minor matters around the house in the way of construction and repair. It is not every man who has the space at his disposal to give up to a work bench, and this is quite as essential as the tools, and in response to the demand of gentleman carpenters various devices have been worked out for their convenience. Attractive wall cabinets to hold the tools conveniently have been in the market *for some little time, but the latest* thing in this line is a combination cabinet and work bench, which is shown in the accompanying cuts. This consists of a cabinet which has all the appearance of a wardrobe or closet when closed. Two of the sides are doors, and when one is opened all the tools in more general demand are conveniently displayed thereon. When the second door is opened it permits the



WORK BENCH AND TOOL CABINET.

bench to be dropped into position for use, the whole making a very compact *and convenient arrangement.* The bench is made of hard wood, is three feet long and has a strong parallel-jawed vise. It is provided with a bench stop and has a series of holes for similar stops running the entire length. This enables work to be held securely at both ends. There is a sliding guide on each side of the bench which supports work when necessary.

A Poisoner's Warning.

The following letter has been received at this office: "I note your frequent references to the sin of poisoning dogs. In our neighborhood there is a little dog that barks all night in a peculiarly irritating way. Several sick people have been greatly annoyed by the animal. I intend to poison this dog. I hope I am a fairly good citizen, but the dog annoys me, and I cannot sleep. The owners of the animal do not seem to care how much the neighbors are annoyed, and we are compelled to get rid of him."—Atchison Globe.

A Sap-Sucking Squirrel.

A correspondent of Forest and Stream tells a story of a four-legged sapsucker. He says: While driving from Freedom to Liberty, Me., I observed a red squirrel acting rather strangely. He was clinging to a small sugar maple tree beside the road some distance ahead. Stopping my horse to watch him, I soon learned that he had a 'sweet tooth' and was tapping trees for the sap. He had gnawed through the bark and clinging to a limb, was sucking the sap as it started to run freely from the gash he had *made. So eager was he not to lose a* drop that as I drove past, near enough that I might have hit him with my whip, though he eyed me cautiously, he clung to his post. It is well known that certain birds suck sap, but such action in a squirrel is apparently new.

Pins were first manufactured in this country soon after the War of 1812.

A SERMON FOR SUNDAY

AN ELOQUENT AND CONVINCING DISCOURSE ENTITLED "IMMORTALITY."

The Rev. St. Clair Hester Delivers a Comforting Message to Those Who Are Wavering in the Belief in Regard to a Life Everlasting.

New York City.—In the Church of the Messiah, Brooklyn, Sunday morning, the rector, the Rev. St. Clair Hester, preached on "Immortality—The Longing for It, Proposed Substitutes, Man's Right to It." The text was from Job xiv: 14: "If a man die shall he live again?" Mr. Hester said:

The irrepressible, ubiquitous question, repeated again and again, world without end. Men like Job were asking it centuries before Christ, and men like Job are asking it centuries after Christ. It is invested with perpetual youth and the world never tires of hearing answers to it.

A father afflicted by the loss of his only son in the morning of a beautiful youth writes a book entitled "Life Beyond Death." His dedication is a letter to his boy, beginning, "My Dear Phil," and closing with these words: "God bless you, my boy, till the eyes which I closed I see open again and looking into mine. Lovingly, father." This is the answer of one in grief. Under similar circumstances could you, would you, want to give any different answer? A wife bewails the sudden decease of her husband. She finds great comfort in reading through his sermons and gathering from them and publishing every sentence that bears on the subject of meeting again in the world to come. Her heart is constantly singing:

"Soul of my soul, we shall meet again,
And with God be the rest."

Here is the answer of one in loneliness buoyed up by confident anticipation. Who in such a position could or would want to give any different answer?

The thoughts of men on the subject repeated, reiterated, reaffirmed through thousands of years of human history, form an accumulation of evidence from which it is difficult to escape, evidence that gains emphasis by its repetition, evidence that arouses deepest feeling by the very earnestness of its utterance. The answer of Jesus Christ is the only answer that entirely satisfies the human mind and heart. It was proclaimed amid rejoicing, melody and song on Sunday last in all the churches.

The echoes of Easter have not yet died out. Their soul has gone into all the world and *their words unto the ends of the earth.* The echoes that come from the rock-hewn tomb within the Garden of Joseph of Arimathea are not like those we shout among cliffs and canyon walls that gradually soften *and die away. They are within the* realm of the spiritual world and they increase rather than diminish. They grow from soul to soul, from the soul of the risen Christ to the souls that believe in Him, and so they grow forever and forever.

If Christ alone of all who live or have lived upon the earth is to live again after death, the resurrection of the first Easter day is nothing more than an amazing exhibition of Almighty power which while it impresses us it correspondingly depresses us because it emphasizes the difference between us and Him and makes us despair of ever attaining unto such exaltation. If this be your feeling His rising was to no purpose, our preaching is vain, Christianity is a cruel system of deception and we are of all men most miserable. But the truth is His rising was a promise and pledge to us of ours. He was the first fruit of them that sleep.

First of all let me ask is it a fact that men desire to live again? Emerson tells the story of two members of the U. S. Senate who were fond of discussing speculative questions. Whenever possible they would never find salvation in conversing on subjects other than shop. The favorite topic was the immortality of the soul, but they could never find any satisfactory reason for believing it. They separated and one retired to a distant State. After twenty-five years they met at a crowded reception in the White House. They shook hands cordially, and standing to one side for a moment one of them asked, "Any light, Albert?" "None," was the reply. After a pause the other asked, "Any light, Lewis?" The answer again was "None." They shook hands again, looked one another in the eye in silence and parted, never to see each other again. Emerson's remark upon the incident is that the impulse that prompted these men to try to find proofs of immortality was itself the strongest of all proof. In my opinion Emerson was right.

Yes, men do desire to live again. They are not afraid to die, to have the body destroyed, many of them, but they shudder at the idea of annihilation, of becoming nothing more than a breath of air or a pinch of dust. Even the barbarian and the savage believe in a future life, that somehow the thinking soul may escape the wreck of the unthinking body. In all probability it is an idea that grew out of the phenomena of dreams. While man sleeps his other self wanders away at will, and something like this may happen, he reasoned, when death, the long sleep, comes to him. In after and higher stages of culture the conception of immortality was at first a sad and depressing one. The Sheol of the Jews, the Hades of the Greeks, the Orcus of the Roman, were abodes of shades, shadows, ghosts—and such a future could only be regarded with fear and dislike. But *in time man* began to surmise that perhaps the next life might be an improvement upon this one. The analogies in nature around him gave a strong suggestion to this effect. The snake casts its skin and *glides forth in a new and better one.* The beetle breaks away from its filthy sepulcher and enters on a new career, and man notices it and begins to hang golden scarabaei in his temples as symbols of his hope. *Winter retires and there comes a resurrec*tion of flower, foliage and fruits. He sees the silkworm weave its cocoon and die within it, and after a time come forth clad in brighter colors and able to spurn the earth on which it formerly crawled and fly away and then he begins to carve butterflies on tombstones and ventures to hope that he may likewise be freed from the entanglements and defilements of earth and flesh and range in a freer and happier state the universe at will. All such similitudes, and there are hundreds of them in nature, help to strengthen man's conviction that he will live again, make more roseate the hope that he will survive the wreck of the universe.

If a man die, shall he live again? The answer of Christianity is, "I believe in the resurrection of the body and the life everlasting." But this answer is not unanimous. Modern skepticism and speculative philosophy have proposed certain substitutes for the faith once delivered. Even though the comforting doctrine of Christianity be rejected men recoil from the specter of eternal oblivion. They invent new theories and call them by the old sweet name of immortality, which means continuation without break of the individual life. One substitute proposed is absorption into God, loss of consciousness of difference between self and another and between self and God—a melting of human being into Divine Being, just as sugar melts and is lost in the coffee it sweetens, just as the river flowing to the sea is swallowed up in the great deep.

Now the loss of individuality, personal identity, selfhood, would be a loss of consciousness and a loss of consciousness would be the loss of everything of importance. If I do not know that I exist this is practical annihilation, and this does not at all meet or satisfy the longing of my nature. This is a theistic substitute. Now let me mention some atheistic substitutes, substitutes that leave out God altogether.

One of these proposes the idea of absorption into the universe. The particles of matter of which we are composed will mingle with earth and air and sea and sky, and live eternally amid their ever varying changes and combinations. All this sounds well, but think of what it means. Life is always dying out, and death alone persists and conquers, according to this interpretation. Materialism attempt to dazzle us with an infinite panorama of whirling suns, evolving planets and astronomical wonders, but without the self-conscious soul life is nothing, a series of sepulchers, earth, ashes, dust. There is nothing in prospect to comfort the sorrowing heart.

Still another substitute is absorption into the race. *Immortality of fame.* The great man, it is said, will survive in the memory of his fellows. Beautiful books, useful inventions and instructive examples—these will insure the plaudits of posterity. *Napoleon is said to have remarked:* "My soul will pass into history and the deathless memories of mankind, and thus in glory I shall be immortal." The objection to this theory is that it makes immortality *the privilege of the few.* The Alexanders, the Cæsars, the Augustuses, the Washingtons, the geniuses, are all happily provided for, but what of the many who have written no beautiful books, who have performed no heroic deeds, who have left no inspiring examples? Are they to be blotted out, punished for not having what was never given them, for not having what they could not possibly get? Is immortality thus a reward only for the distinguished, the gifted few? No, it is a false theory. It is pathetic and surprising that men of parts should have stooped to console and flatter themselves in this fashion. Fame alone, be it as great as that of Pericles or Luther, is not by itself a sufficient and satisfying return for the labor its winning entails, it certainly is not pay enough for man's extinction. Fame is something left behind anyway, and those of us who have no fame are like the drop of water that dries up after it has fallen. This substitute is puerile, wanting in dignity.

The desire for immortality is too apparent to be open to dispute. The savage and the civilized, the illiterate peasant and the profoundest thinker alike want it to be so. Even when some have lost hope they desire it fondly as ever. Even when a man has lost all hope of living again he cannot rid himself of desire for it. That is ineradicable. Now here is the sound and legitimate conclusion. A desire so universal and persistent is the planting of the creative power responsible for our existence. It is a manifest prophecy of what shall be. The existence of an organ implies the existence of a field for its operation—this is an axiom of science. There would be no fins if there were no water to swim in, no wings if there were no air to fly in, no feet if there were no earth to walk on. Now here is another sound and legitimate conclusion—what God promises He performs. His character is perfect. To hold any other idea of Him would be blasphemous or presumptuous. To implant this desire and provide no means for its gratification would be a cruel deception. To make this promise and not carry it out would be a breach of trust as base as the squandering on selfish pleasure of the property the widow or the orphan confides to an attorney's management. God has not dealt so in any other case. He is the rewarder of those who put their trust in Him.

If a man die, shall he live again? As a Christian I answer yes. Do you ask why? *Because he has a right to do so. Because* God is just. Righteous art Thou in all Thy way, the psalmist sings. Some incline to the view that as regards God's dealings with man, the latter can have no right, *that man is in the position of a beggar,* glad to receive anything, but without any legitimate claim. He must call upon God, not because of any virtue in His character, but because He is all powerful. He made us, we are His creatures; therefore, He may act toward us and do with us as He pleases. We are duty bound to obey Him, to be kindly disposed toward Him, but He is under no sort of obligation to deal generously or justly toward us. All such theories and interpretations are misrepresentations of the divine character, actual goodness. God is a [illegible] at liberty to neglect a child simply because [illegible]. Indeed, this very fact is the strongest sort of reason that he will do just the reverse. We all recognize and respect the obligations of parent blood. To care for the child's body, to train its mind, to instill moral principle into its nature is incumbent upon every parent. Some deny themselves the high privilege for fear of an inheritance of weakness or disease, and thereby making the life of a loved one miserable. It is the veriest sophistry, it is cruel misrepresentation, to my mind it is unthinkable, that imperfect man is of kindlier nature toward his child than the perfect God toward His, that the finite is under compulsion to do right, but the Infinite is not. On the contrary, every rise in the scale of being demands a corresponding rise in the scale of obligation. The wiser, the greater, the better off the parent, the happier his child is expected to be. The greater his ability to do, the more he ought to do. This is the lesson of the parable of the talents. To one five, to another two, to another one, to every man according to his several abilities. In proportion to the gift so ought the return to be. He who has little of him little is demanded. He who has much of him much is required. This is an immutable law of universal application.

We are not mere objects—stones, sticks, shells—but animate, intelligent beings, into *whom God breathes* and builds something that identifies us with Him and His nature. The difference between God and man is more in degree than in kind. The two are of the same spiritual essence. There are *faculties the two have in common:* Reason, conscience, will, are specifications in point. Man is endowed with them and the constitution and course of nature reveal their existence in the workings of God. By resemblance of *attribute and identity of life we* are proven God's children. And will God kill His own children? kill us before we have fully realized what the life He has given is? We long for happiness and yet we get comparatively little of it here. We cherish an ideal of perfection and yet we never attain it on earth. We are but beginning to understand what a grand and noble thing life may be when we have to lie down and die. We are just on the point of reaching the rewards for which we have waited and toiled when the end comes, and if we are ever to enjoy them it must be in another world. Now is God in all this and all the while deceiving us? When we desire the bread of everlasting life will He give us the stone of everlasting death? After we have prayed to Him, trusted in Him, lifted up our hearts to Him, tried His works to do, loved Him and longed to be with Him during our residence on earth will He welcome us when at last we come to Him with annihilation? If so He is not good. If so He is not God. If so there is no God. If so on the throne of the universe is seated not a loving father but a jeering fiend taunting us for our helplessness and delighting in our misery. Righteousness, eternal righteousness is against any such supposition. It is not possible that the devil is supreme. It is not possible that man is more kind, more humane and considerate and sympathetic than the God who made him. It is not possible that He who made conscience has no conscience. If anything stands the test of reason this does—that He who implanted the sense of justice within us must Himself be just. Amid all the darkness the sorrows, the riddles of existence, let us not despond or despair, let us look confidently for the greatest gift, the gift God owes it to Himself to bestow—eternal life.

"In all the maddening maze of things
And tossed by storm and flood,
To one fixed state my spirit clings—
I know that God is good."

Therefore, He will never leave or forsake us, either in this life or the world to come. Let us hold fast to this truth—God is good—and when the end cometh all will be well with the soul.

When stress is applied internally to eggs they give way at a pressure of thirty-two to sixty-five pounds per square inch.

North Plainfield Weekly Review

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SATURDAY, MAY 2, 1903.

THE SEWER MEETING.

The meeting at Sangerbund Hall Wednesday evening demonstrated the fact that North Plainfield is awake to the importance of having a sewerage system. It also proved that the people are not willing to accept any or every "system" that comes along, but on the contrary, they want the best one available.

The meeting also demonstrated that while you may lead a horse to water, no human power can make that horse drink if he doesn't want to. Applying this homely illustration to the people of the borough, they are led to the conclusion that if the Plainfield sewer is the unqualified success its ardent supporters at the meeting would have the people of North Plainfield believe that it is, they are willing Plainfield shall continue to pay for and eventually own such a system, but they are not ready, just yet, anyway, to be forced into a co-partnership or adopt a similar system. Our people are willing to be led up to an [illegible] system, provided the officers, Can to come into close cch Inf Will it; but it is too much to a.. them to drink of its effluent which, according to one enthusiasti individual, flows into Greenbroo. so clear and sparkling and so free from all bacteria, that there are really fewer such animals in the water of the brook below the sewer than above!

Yes; the people of North Plainfield, want a sewer, but they are not in such a great rush for it as a certain element at the meeting tried to convince them, but afterward altered its plans somewhat when it saw the drift of public opinion.

AS IT APPEARS TO OTHERS.

The following editorial which appeared in the Newark Evening *News* last Wednesday, contains some good points which should commend it to the consideration of all fair-minded men.

The *News* loses sight of the chief argument in this question, however, namely: That the people of North Plainfield will never consent to leave Somerset county; but no such sentiment exists in Plainfield for Union county, therefore the proper and logical thing is for Plainfield to come into Somerset county. This would reconcile all differences, benefit Somerset county, and, in view of the petty jealousy and strife existing between the politicians of Plainfield and the county seat (Elizabeth), actually be a benefit to Union county by removing the cause of its chief trouble.

The article is as follows:

"Although the people of Plainfield and North Plainfield who favor the consolidation of the two municipalities are still discussing the proposition, there is growing evidence that they are becoming more and more discouraged as to the success of the movement. While they loudly assert that the repeal of the act authorizing the people of North Plainfield to vote on the proposition of annexation to Union county is invalid, there appears to be little likelihood that they will test the matter in the courts. If they do not take this step, the only course left open to them in the direction of uniting the two municipalities is to proceed under the consolidation act. This latter law gives the citizens of Plainfield and North Plainfield the right to vote on the question of joining fortunes, even though the two places remain in different counties.

"Though the *News* believes that the 'Greater Plainfield' is sure to materialize, it is to be doubted whether it would be advisable to consolidate the city and borough while the former is in Union county and the latter remains in Somerset. The wiping out of municipal lines, while allowing county boundaries to exist as at present, would be certain to cause much confusion and conflict of authority. If these places are to be joined together, they should be united under the most favorable circumstances, and that means that they should be in the same county. Had it not been for the trickery and underhand work that was done in the Lesislature when the original 'Greater Plainfield' bills were passed, it is more than probable that there would not have been an adverse vote on the question of annexation to Union county when it was submitted to the voters of North Plainfield last September. The time is coming, and it should not be so far distant, when it will be possible to secure the passage of a similar annexation act by straightforward means, and when that time arrives the people of the city and borough will doubtless be found ready to take advantage of the legislation."

STATE CONVENTIONS.

One of the results of the new primary law will be an increase in the number of delegates to the conventions that nominate candidates for Governor. The increase will be most perceptible in the Republican convention where the number of delegates will be 1,185 instead of 825 in 1901. The increase will not be so great in the Democratic convention as the convention of 1904 will have 1,157, while that of 1901 had 1,099.

The new law gives a delegate to each election district and as there are 1,114 such districts in the state there will have to be at least that many delegates. Some districts are entitled to more than one delegate, so that large conventions are assured for the future.

The following table will show how the Republican delegates will be distributed in 1904, according to the vote for the Governor in 1901:

	Rep. vote for Gov. 1901.	Delegates 1901.	Delegates 1904.
[illegible]mored [illegible]			
[illegible]antic	6,051	21	38
[illegible]rgen	7,401	35	65
[illegible]rlington	6,[illegible]77	34	44
[illegible]mden	13,571	55	90
[illegible]pe May	1,877	9	17
[illegible]umberland	5,567	27	35
[illegible]ssex	36,780	161	196
Gloucester	3,504	19	21
Hudson	27,882	111	191
Hunterdon	2,978	16	27
Mercer	10,954	50	64
Middlesex	7,627	35	44
Monmouth	8,556	41	58
Morris	6,355	33	45
Ocean	2,516	14	26
Passaic	13,480	56	71
Salem	2,931	16	18
Somerset	3,490	18	25
Sussex	2,302	12	21
Union	10,215	46	64
Warren	2,919	14	27
Total	183,814	825	1,185

One-Client Lawyers.

The poverty of briefless barristers is as proverbial as that of the church mouse. It would not be an unnatural mistake to consider a barrister with only one client hardly better off than one with none. But the modern "one-client lawyer" is usually a prosperous individual. Said a man well known in the business world some years ago to a friend: "I want a young lawyer to put down at a desk beside mine. I'll familiarize him with my affairs, and then I want him to keep me out of trouble." The counterpart of this lawyer, whose duty it is to act as his own client's ounce of prevention, may be found in the office of many large concerns. He is often connected with trust companies, banks, banking houses, railroad and other transportation companies and large wholesale mercantile houses. When a merchant found himself in a tangle, it was once the custom for him to go to his lawyer for advice. The results were a written "opinion" and a fee. The business man to-day has a lawyer who shall work for him alone. Again, the field of the general practitioner is narrowed.—World's Work.

The Irish Captain.

"Which was the cleverest thief you ever caught?" asked the curious one?

"The one that was so clever I couldn't catch him," answered the Irish captain.—Chicago Post.

A Bacteria Find.

Dr. Ehrlich, an eminent German scientist, recently found 24,000,000 bacteria on the skins of a pound of cherries, and 16,000,000 on the skins of the same quantity of grapes.—Science.

As It Sounds.

Mrs. Newrich—Marie's trip abroad has given her quite a smattering of French.

Mr. Newrich (disgustedly)—Quite a sputtering, I should call it.—Judge.

Rats Fed by Municipality.

According to the Allahabad Pioneer the municipal committee appointed to take precautions against the spread of the plague has initiated comprehensive plans to exterminate rats as the propagators of the disease. The committee was at once brought face to face with the difficulty arising from the scruples of the natives, whose religious tenets forbid the taking of life. Consequently the committee is compelled to offer a reward for live rats, which will be maintained comfortably at public expense until the plague is suppressed, when presumably the rodents will be released. The municipality has authorized the expenditure of 42 rupees a month for the board of the rats while the scheme is being tried.

His "Character."

There was an opening for a butler in the family where Bridget was cook, and she promptly applied for the position in behalf of her brother.

"I take it that his reputation morally is all that could be expected," suggested madame.

"'Xuse me, but would you min' saying that question over ag'in?" asked Bridget.

"I say," repeated madame, "doubtless he is a man of moral character."

"Sure, mum, sure—but I don't know if I'm afther un'erstandin' you."

Madame waxed slightly impatient. "Oh, he is a good man, Bridget?"

"Good, is it? Sure he could lick th' eyes out of any spalpeen from Cork to Kilkenny!" was the enthusiastic reply.—N. Y. Times.

Diamond in a Meteorite.

The finest diamond ever imported paid no duty to the customs officers, having smuggled itself in from some other planet in a meteorite. Packed in a thick envelope of meteoric iron, it fell to earth in Diable canyon, at the foot of Crater mountain, Arizona, its coating being broken in numerous particles by contact with the rocky formation of the ground. A party of geologists discovering these fragments, at first thought them indications of a remarkably pure vein of iron ore, but their true character was soon discerned, and in one of the pieces picked up by Prof. G. A. Koenig, the diamond was found imbedded. It is now on exhibition at the American Museum of Natural History.—Washington Star.

"Hurry Up" Lacking.

Almost the first words which Italians learn in coming to this country are "Hurry up!" and this also expresses the first idea which they glean from their new environment. A young Italian who has been in this country just six months found, when he welcomed a younger brother at the end of that time, that there was already a slight difference in their point of view. In deprecating his brother's shortcomings as a friend he remarked:

"I see my brother ecss too much Italian; I see he ecss not 'nuff hurry up."—N. Y. Times.

Sleepy Railway Travelers.

To sleep at any moment is undoubtedly a sign of physical soundness and Philistine sanity, especially in the matter of the brain and its functions. A physician would have little anxiety about the general condition of a patient who could sleep at will on a railway journey. In these days of hurry and bustle there could be no more encouraging sight to the philosopher than a railway carriage at nonday full of sleepy passengers.—Medical Press and Circular.

Such Is Life.

Hamlet—What has become of De Ranter?

Eggbert—The old fellow was sent to the county infirmary last week.

"That's tough. But he will doubtless feel at home there."

"Because why?"

"He has been accustomed to poor houses ever since he began his stage career."—Chicago Daily News.

Conclusive Evidence.

"They weren't playing golf," said the wise caddy; "they were making love."

"They did stay at the other end of the links a pretty long time."

"Oh, it ain't that."

"What is it, then?"

"They wouldn't take a caddy along, an' they never lost a ball."—Chicago Post.

Perpetual Motion.

"Well," said the president of the South American republic, "has the revolution been suppressed?"

"Yesterday's has," replied the secretary of war, "but the nine o'clock revolution of this morning is still on. We've captured one of the revolutionists, but the other is still at large."—Philadelphia Press.

A Lot to Select From.

Carr—Motorleigh is going to offer a prize of $100 for the most appropriate name for his new automobile.

Whyrr—Humph! He can save his money by simply letting the machine bump into a cab driven by any old cabman.—Brooklyn Life.

Queen Alexandra's Pianos.

At the time of her marriage, 40 years ago, Queen Alexandra received 19 pianos as wedding presents. Every one of these elaborate instruments is still in perfect condition. — London Mail.

Elongated Sweetness.

Ethel—A 16-page letter from George! Why, what on earth does he say?

Mabel—He says he loves me.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

Old Cathedral Windows.

The Cathedral of Chartres, in France, is said to contain the most beautiful and the best-preserved twelfth-century windows in the world. They date from about 1145.—N. Y. Sun.

Spring-time in Washington.

Washington is a typical Spring resort and its bustle is purely social and political. There are gathered in the Capital representatives of every nation and country, and their comings and goings are of no little interest. Then the doings of the Senate and House are features which every tourist delights in following, and these features together with the visits to the numerous public buildings keep one busy all the while one is in Washington. The Royal Blue Line of which the New Jersey is the initial road is going to operate an excursion to Washington on May 7th, and cost of tickets for the 3 days' excursion including all expenses is $12. Train leaves New York at 1 p. m., and arrives Washington at 6.10 p. m. If you want to know about the trip drop a postal to C. M. Burt, General Passenger Agent, New York City, for tour book. Free for the asking.

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Notice to Correspondents.

Personals, social gatherings, celebrations, anniversaries of various kinds, reception, etc., will be published in the REVIEW free. All copy must be written plainly, preferably in ink; and names must be clearly written and correctly spelled, write only on one side of the paper. Full information in regard to weddings is always desired, and when requested a reporter will call to secure facts for publication. No attention will be paid to items of news forwarded to this office unless the sender gives his or her name and address. These will not be printed but it is necessary to have them properly vouched for.

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

The final meeting of the Board of Chosen Freeholders will be held at the Court House ON TUESDAY, MAY 12, 1903, to settle up the business of the current year. It is requested that all claims be presented to the Clerk on or before May 8.

A. P. SUTPHEN, Clerk.

In accordance with the statutes of New Jersey, the members of the Board of Chosen Freeholder of the County of Somerset will meet ON WEDNESDAY, MAY 13, 1903, in the Court House, in Somerville, at 11 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of organization and such other business as may be presented.

April 6, 1903. A. P. SUTPHEN, Clerk.

NOTICE OF ORDER TO LIMIT CREDITORS

Somerset County Surrogate's Court.

ESTATE OF C. A. Girard Lewis, deceased.

Notice is hereby given, that on the FIFTH DAY OF FEBRUARY, A. D. 1903, on the application of the undersigned, as Executors of the will of C. A. Girard Lewis, deceased; an order was made by the Surrogate's Court, requiring the creditors of the said C. A. Girard Lewis, deceased, to bring in their debts, demands and claims against the said decedent, under oath or affirmation, and present the same to the subscriber within NINE months from the date of said order; and in default thereof any such creditor should be forever barred of his or her action therefor against the subscriber.

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Chuck Steak,	10c	Breast of Lamb	04c
3 lbs for	25c	Bottom Round Pot Roast	12 and 14c
Breast of Veal,	10c	Fore Quarter Lamb	08c
Shoulder Pork,	12c	Fresh Country Eggs	28c
Rump Corned Beef,	10c	Rib Roast of Beef	12 & 14c
Shoulder Veal	14c	Rib Lamb Chops,	14c
Fresh Ham	14c		
Leg Lamb,	12c		

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EASTERN WAR CLOUD

Why It Arises Over the Perplexing Macedonian Question.

A Complication of Difficulties That Keeps Western Europe Constantly at the Boiling Point—Russian and Austrian Interests.

In this country and in western Europe people are sometimes puzzled to understand why it is that the Macedonian question occupies so large a place among the anxieties of the statesmen of the great powers, and why it should be generally assumed to involve the most serious dangers to European peace.

On the surface no political question could be simpler or more exclusively local. Macedonia, like Greece, Roumania, Bulgaria, Servia, eastern Rou-

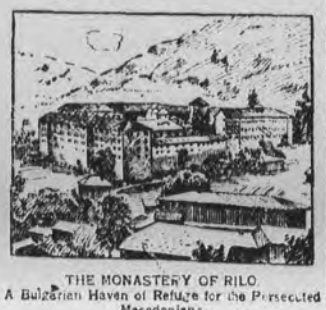
MAP OF WESTERN EUROPE.
Showing Macedonia and the Neighboring Countries.

melia, and Crete, is a Christian province of Turkey, suffering, as they once suffered, from intolerable maladministration and oppression. The treaty of Berlin stipulated for certain reforms in the local government similar to those which were demanded for Crete. They have never been carried out. The obvious conclusion is that the dissatisfaction and turbulence of the Macedonians are due to the nonfulfilment of the treaty, and that the proper remedy is either to insist on the reforms being fully and honestly applied, or, if it be too late to invoke the panacea, to expel the Turks altogether, and give the province some such autonomy as has fallen to the emancipated Christian dependencies of the sublime porte.

Where in all this is a menace to European peace?

The question is a tangle of many questions, involving the ambitions of two great powers and three minor states. In the first place there is no such thing as a Macedonian nation. Macedonia, like Austria, is a geographical expression, covering an ethnographic Babel. The population is a maddening mixture of Greeks, Bulgarians, Serbs and Roumanians, and a variety of minor races, who are still further split up by religious and sectarian differences. There is no national union among them, and although they are for the most part of the Slav race, they are incapable of uniting on that issue, and still less capable of rallying to one of the neighboring independent Slav states, seeing that some gravitate towards Bulgaria, others towards Servia, others again towards Montenegro, and a considerable section towards the growing Slav power in Austria. Each of these nations hates the other more bitterly than any of them hates the Turk. Hence an attempt to solve the grievances of the Macedonians on the basis of emancipation from Turkey is likely to result in a serious conflict between at least the Bulgarophils and the Serbophils, while it is exceedingly probable that Greece would find it necessary also to assert her rights.

The most serious dangers arise, however, from the conflicting interests of Russia and Austria. If once Mace-



THE MONASTERY OF RILO.
A Bulgarian Haven of Refuge for the Persecuted Macedonians.

donia were thrown into the melting-pot a struggle between Russia and Austria would be inevitable, and such a struggle would probably drag the allies of both powers into the fray. Russia as the head of the Slav world must insist either that Macedonia should be independent, or should form, with Bulgaria, Servia and Montenegro, a great Balkanic confederation. Austria, on the other hand, with her predominant Slav population, with her influence in Germany gone, with her outposts at Novi Bazar and her railways running to Salonica, could never permit the erection of such a barrier to her eastern expansion.

It is of vital interest to Austria that she should attach to herself the Slav population of Macedonia, for if once that province were to go the way of Bulgaria, the [illegible] would be practically master of the Balkans, and would inevitably attract [illegible] in time the Czechs of Bohemia, the Ruthenes of Transylvania, and, perhaps, even the Poles of Galicia. This would be the end of the Austrian empire.

Such are the main elements of the Macedonian question. It follows that if a European war is to be avoided the status quo must be maintained. This does not, of course, mean that the present maladministration should be allowed to continue. What, however, is essential is that the status of Macedonia as a Turkish province should not be radically changed.

DANIEL CLEVERTON.

Big Trees of Santa Cruz.

Santa Cruz, Cal., is rapidly becoming a show place. By accident more than foresight a grove of giant redwoods, in the canyon of the San Lorenzo, a little more than five miles from town, escaped the ax. Gradually it dawned upon the people that board measure was not the only standard by which the value of trees could be computed. Thus the lines of preservation were drawn about this grove, and each year the size, beauty and majesty of these monarchs becomes more impressive, and each year they attract a larger number of visitors. There are about 80 trees in this grove, ranging from 30 to 60 feet in circumference, and from 200 to 300 feet in height. Beside their enormous dimensions, the curiosities of their manner of growth and the charm of the grove itself combine to make this one of the most attractive spots in California.—Sunset Magazine.

Left at the Post.

"No, Mr. Slowun," said the fair possessor of the square chin, "I must respectfully decline to become your other half."

"B-but why?" asked the astonished young man who had figured from his form sheet that it was he under the wire in a canter.

"Because," replied the female extender of the frosty digit, "the man I marry must be brave and fearless. To-night you let out the information that you have loved me for five long, weary years but have not dared mention it until the present writing. A man who has no more nerve than that would hide under the bed while his wife went downstairs to interview a burglar who was making a raid on the family larder. Therefore, Mr. Slowun, I will work the piano for a little slow music while the curtain drops on the farewell scene. You will find your hat on the usual peg of the hall rack. Good evening."—Chicago Daily News.

Potato Planting.

The potato planter of to-day would make a farmer of a generation ago sit up and rub his eyes. It requires that the potatoes be supplied, but will do all the rest of its own initiative. It picks the potato up and looks it over—or seems to—cuts it into halves, quarters or any desired number of parts, separates the eyes and removes the seed ends. It plants whole potatoes or parts thereof, as desired, as near together or as far apart as the judgment of the farmer on the driving part suggests. Having dropped the seed it covers it, fertilizes it, tucks it in like a child put to bed and paces off the next row with mathematical accuracy.—Agricultural Journal.

Right Way to Bribe.

An amusing story is told among lawyers of a Walloon peasant who had gone to law with a neighbor. In a conversation with his lawyer he suggested sending the magistrate a fine couple of ducks.

"Not for your life," said his adviser. "If you do you'll lose the case."

The judgment was given in his favor, when he turned to his lawyer and said: "I sent the ducks." Astonishment on the latter's part turned to admiration when his client continued: "But I sent them in my neighbor's name."—London Express.

"Whisky on the Hoof."

Terence V. Powderly, formerly commissioner-general of immigration, has been confined to the house all winter by an old injury to his knee, which has recently given him much trouble. He was out recently for the first time in several months. He met Senator Penrose, of Pennsylvania, just outside the white house.

"How's your gout getting along?" a bystander asked Mr. Powderly.

"Oh, I suppose you might as well call it gout as anything," he replied. "Up my way," remarked Senator Penrose, "they call it 'whisky on the hoof.'"—N. Y. Sun.

Looked Hard to Him.

Cholly—I tell you, Sloman's a clevah fellah. Heard him tell a girl jawst night something about "Kind hearts are bettah than cwowns," or something or othah.

Algy—"Kind hearts are more than coronets." And did you consider that original with him? That's an old one.

"Ya-as; but think how clevah of him to keep it in his head!"—Catholic Standard and Times.

Great Expectations.

Her Former Mistress (admiringly)—He certainly is a bright baby, Norah. I expect he will make his mark some day.

Mrs. Muleaghy (fondly)—Sure, ma'm, an' we expect he'll be able to do more than make his mark—we want him to be able to write his name!—N. Y. Times.

Beyond a Doubt.

"Riches will not buy happiness," remarked the man with the quotation habit.

"Perhaps not," responded the chronic doubter, "but I know lots of guys who would be happy if they had money enough to make the experiment."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Making a Noise.

"What do you mean by accepting a callow youth like Jack who's just out of college? Why, he'll never make a noise in the world!"

"Oh," said Mabel, "you just ought to hear him give his cute college yell and you wouldn't think so!"—Baltimore Herald.

Trick of Photography.

A German photographer, Kunwald, when taking a picture of a lady of doubtful age, places sheets of celluloid between the negative and the printing paper, thus producing a very softening effect, which hides the discrepancies of age.—Photography.

Severe

Nervous Trouble and Dyspepsia.

No Sleep for Weeks Because of Pain.

Dr. Miles' Nervine Gave Back My Health.

Dyspepsia nearly always arises from a derangement of the nerves. When the stomach is not well the entire system suffers. Constipation, bad breath, sour stomach, frequent headaches, biliousness, etc., will lead to terrible consequences if not treated in time. Dr. Miles' Nervine is a specific for nervous dyspepsia and all nervous diseases.

"My health was miserable for years, due to severe nervous trouble and dyspepsia. I had not been able to sleep for weeks at a time without being awakened with pains in my chest and stomach. My limbs felt tired, I was unable to do my house work without feeling completely worn out. The doctors failed to relieve me, and after taking an endless amount of their medicines I began taking Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine and Nerve and Liver Pills. I obtained relief from the first bottle of Nervine, was able to sleep better than I had in years. My stomach began to gain strength and I felt better in many ways. I have taken twelve bottles of Nervine and Nerve and Liver Pills in the past three years but have not taken any of late as I have not felt the need of it. I go about my work an entirely different woman and have recommended them to ever so many people. I am a great believer in Dr. Miles' Nerve and Liver Pills, I have them on hand all the time. I feel very grateful for the Dr. Miles Remedies."—MRS. J. W. WHITMAN, Mechanic Falls, Me.

All druggists sell and guarantee first bottle Dr. Miles' Remedies. Send for free book on Nervous and Heart Diseases. Address Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

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READING SYSTEM.

NEW JERSEY CENTRAL

Stations in New York foot of Liberty street and South Ferry, Whitehall station.

Time Table in effect Nov. 16, 1902

For New York—2.17, 3.37, 5.38, 6.02, 6.29, 6.57, 7.05, 7.25, 7.28, 7.48, 7.55, 8.02, 8.11, 8.30, 8.34, 8.46, 9.27, 9.59, 10.26, 11.25 a. m.; 12.09, 12.44, 1.18, 2.31, 2.42, 2.49, 3.44, 4.17, 4.47, 5.43, 5.53, 6.23, 6.33, 6.43, 7.08, 7.32, 8.36, 9.40, 10.17, 11.28 p. m. Sundays—2.17, 3.37, 5.05, 7.41, 8.01, 8.52, 9.52, 10.08, 11.10 a. m.; 12.00 m.; 12.58, 1.45, 2.40, 3.17, 3.30, 5.41, 9.45, 6.52, 8.13, 8.32, 10.22 p. m.

For Newark—5.38, 6.29, 6.57, 7.05, 7.25, 7.48, 8.11, 8.34, 8.46, 9.27, 9.59, 11.25 a. m.; 1.18, 2.31, 2.49, 3.44, 4.17, 4.47, 5.43, 5.53, 6.23, 6.33, 7.08, 7.42, 8.36, 9.40 p. m. Sundays—7.41, 8.52, 10.08, 11.10 a. m. 12 m.; 12.58, 1.45, 3.30, 5.41, 6.45, 6.52, 7.32, 8.13, 8.32, 10.22 p. m.

For Somerville—5.25, 7.12, 8.21, 9.36, 9.54, 11.00 a. m.; 1.01, 2.02, 2.11, 3.32, 3.44, 4.33, 5.03, 5.29, 5.57, 6.04, 6.19, 6.41, 7.12, 7.34, 8.08, 8.21, 9.37, 10.23, 11.26 p. m.; 12.59 night. Sundays—5.45, 8.42, 11.14 a. m.; 2.03, 3.40, 5.37, 6.35, 8.30, 10.15, 11.29 p. m.

For Phillipsburg and Easton—5.25, 8.21, 9.54, a. m.; 2.11, 5.29, 6.41 p. m. Sundays—5.45 a. m.; 2.03, 6.35 p. m.

For Bethlehem, Allentown and Mauch Chunk—5.25, 9.54 a. m.; 2.11, 5.29 p. m. Sundays—5.45 a. m.; 2.03, 6.35 p. m.

For Wilkesbarre and Scranton—5.25, 9.54 a. m.; 5.48 p. m. Sundays—5.45 a. m. 2.03 p. m.

For Long Branch, Ocean Grove, Point Pleasant and seashore points—8.11, 11.25 a. m.; 3.44, 4.47, 6.23 p. m. Sundays—8.52 a. m.; 3.30 11.28 p. m., Wednesday and Saturday only, except Ocean Grove.

For Lakewood—3.37, 8.11, a. m.; 1.18 3.44, 4.17p. m. Sunday, 9.52 a. m.

For Atlantic City—9.27a. m.; 2.49p. m.

For Trenton—5.17, 5.25, 7.12, 7.44, 8.38, 9.14, 9.44, 10.44, 11.44 a. m.; 12.40, 1.39, 2.11, 3.44, 5.34*, 7.34,* 8.21, 9.37* p. m.; 1.17 night. Sundays—5.17, 5.45, 9.55, 11.14 a. m.; 1.39, 2.45, 4.55, 5.37,* 6.35,* 9.47 p. m.; 1.17 night.

For Philadelphia—5.17, 7.44, 8.38, 9.14, 9.44, 10.44, 11.14, 11.44 a. m.; 12.40, 1.39, 2.11, 3.44, 5.34*, 7.34,* 8.21, 9.37* p. m.; 1.17 night. Sundays—5.17, 5.45, 9.55, 11.14 a. m.; 1.39, 2.45, 4.55, 5.37,* 6.35,* 9.47 p. m.; 1.17 night.

For Reading and Harrisburg—5.17, 5.25, 5.38, 9.54, (10.44 to Reading only) 11.44 a. m.; 2.11, 5.48 p. m.; 1.17 night. 1.17 night. Sundays, 5.17 a. m., 2.03, 5.37, 6.35 p. m.;

For Pottsville, Sunbury & Williamsport—5.17, 5.25, 9.54, a. m.; 2.11, (5.29, to Pottsville only) 8.21 p. m.; 1.17 night. Sundays, 5.17 a. m.; 2.03, 1.17 night.

ROYAL BLUE LINE
(N. J. Cent'l, P & R., B. & O. R'ys.)

For Baltimore and Washington—9.14, 11.14 a. m.; 1.39, 3.44, 4.18, 5.34,* 7.34* p. m.; 1.17 night. Sundays—11.14 a. m.; 2.45, 5.37, 6.35* p. m., 1.17 night.

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HARD TO BEAR.

When the back aches and pains so badly, can't work, can't rest, can't sleep, can't eat, it's hard to bear. Thousands of aching backs have been relieved and cured. People are learning that backache pains come from disordered kidneys, that Doan's Kidney Pills cure every kidney ill, cure bladder troubles, urinary derangements, dropsy, diabetes, Bright's disease. Read this testimony to the merit of the greatest of kidney specifics.

J. W. Walls, Superintendent of Streets of Lebanon, Ky., living on East Main street, in that city, says:

"With my nightly rest broken, owing to irregularities of the kidneys, suffering intensely from severe pains in the small of my back and through the kidneys, and annoyed by painful passages of abnormal secretions, life was anything but pleasant for me. No amount of doctoring relieved this condition, and for the reason that nothing seemed to give me even temporary relief I became about discouraged. One day I noticed in the newspapers the case of a man who was afflicted as I was and was cured by the use of Doan's Kidney Pills. His words of praise for this remedy were so sincere that on the strength of his statement I went to the Hugh Murrey Drug Co.'s store and got a box. I found that the medicine was exactly as powerful a kidney remedy as represented. I experienced quick and lasting relief. Doan's Kidney Pills will prove a blessing to all sufferers from kidney disorders who will give them a fair trial."

A FREE TRIAL of this great kidney medicine, which cured Mr. Walls, will be mailed to any part of the United States on application. Address Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y. For sale by all druggists, price 50 cents per box.

The Medical Institute for Women in St. Petersburg recently gave diplomas, after a five years' course, to 111 students, ninety-three of whom passed their examinations "with distinction."

FITS permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free DR. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

A girl may make a date with a fellow and not care a fig for him.

Beware of Ointments For Catarrh That Contain Mercury,

as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure to get the genuine. It is taken internally, and is made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free.

Sold by Druggists; price, 75c. per bottle.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Many a fellow who has fallen in love at first sight wishes he had taken another look.

PUTNAM FADELESS DYES do not stain the hands or spot the kettle, except green and purple.

Gold From Poor Rock.

About the nearest approach there is to manufacturing gold, says the Mining Investor, goes on night and day in the Black Hills. Occasionally bunches of very rich rock are found there, but ninety per cent. of the ore is of low grade, running from $2 to $10 per ton. This grade of rock, however, is there in such vast quantities that it can be handled economically. In the old days the ore treatment consisted in crushing the rock under the stamps and collecting the free gold on the plates. This, of course, did not make very clean saving, and as the workings became deeper the rock was more and more refractory. Then the cyanide method was tested, and found to be just what was wanted. It is estimated that millions upon millions of dollars' worth of gold have in the past been allowed to wash down the gulches practically, and that all of this could have been saved had the cyaniding system been in use. It is principally this which has given such an impetus to mining in the Black Hills in the last two or three years.

A census recently completed shows that there are 94,882 children of school age in Boston, and that 71,532 of them are pupils in the public schools and 15,601 in private schools.

Miss Agnes Miller, of Chicago, speaks to young women about dangers of the Menstrual Period — how to avoid pain and suffering and remove the cause by using Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"TO YOUNG WOMEN:—I suffered for six years with dysmenorrhea (painful periods), so much so that I dreaded every month, as I knew it meant three or four days of intense pain. The doctor said this was due to an inflamed condition of the uterine appendages caused by repeated and neglected colds.

"If young girls only realized how dangerous it is to take cold at this critical time, much suffering would be spared them. Thank God for **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound**, that was the only medicine which helped me any. Within three weeks after I started to take it, I noticed a marked improvement in my general health, and at the time of my next monthly period the pain had diminished considerably. I kept up the treatment, and was cured a month later. I am like another person since. I am in perfect health, my eyes are brighter, I have added 12 pounds to my weight, my color is good, and I feel light and happy."—MISS AGNES MILLER, 25 Potomac Ave., Chicago, Ill.

The monthly sickness reflects the condition of a woman's health. Anything unusual at that time should have prompt and proper attention. Fifty thousand letters from women prove that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound regulates menstruation and makes those periods painless.

READ WHAT MISS LINDBECK SAYS:

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—**Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** has greatly benefitted me. I will tell you how I suffered. My trouble was painful menstruation. I felt as each month went by that I was getting worse. I had severe bearing-down pains in my back and abdomen.

"A friend advised me to try Mrs. Pinkham's medicine. I did so and am now free from all pain during my periods."—JESSIE C. LINDBECK, 1201 6th Street, Rockford, Ill.

FREE ADVICE TO WOMEN.

Remember, every woman is cordially invited to write to Mrs. Pinkham if there is anything about her symptoms she does not understand. Mrs. Pinkham's address is Lynn, Mass., her advice is free and cheerfully given to every ailing woman who asks for it. Her advice has restored to health more than one hundred thousand women. Why don't you try it, my sick sisters?

$5000 FORFEIT if we cannot forthwith produce the original letters and signatures of above testimonials, which will prove their absolute genuineness.
Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass.

How to Succeed.

By Henry Frank.

DETERMINATION to succeed means merely that one's mind is set upon success. Now, can this habitual mental mode be acquired and cultivated? I think so. In the first place, to be surrounded by success is a great inspiration toward success. Therefore let him whose nature is timid and lackadaisical seek the company of people whose native energy is virile and persistent, whose outlook is always toward achievement and whose habit is to succeed.

Another suggestion: Mental habit is the product of the action of the so-called "unconscious mind." Says C. H. Lewes: "I am the product of all I have felt; not a thrill passes through the body but our sensorium is altered by it; the sum of such traces is the human life." If this proposition is true, then the object of life should be to get the unconscious mind working for success. How is this done?

By reading authors whose writings inspire the hope of success, by reading the lives of successful men and women, by living much with successful people. These are the first essential steps. But perhaps above all other essentials is that of cultivating the mental habit of thinking success for one's self. By day, by night, awake, asleep, let the one thought and yearning be to succeed. The unconscious mind will do the rest.

Teaching Man How to Live.

By the Editor of What to Eat.

WHERE is the billionaire philanthropist who is willing to accept a crown of immortality by endowing an agency for teaching men how to live?

Free public libraries, universities, colleges, schools and hospitals are being endowed all over the country. Millionaire philanthropists are engaged in a rivalry over the endowment of learning. Each is striving to build a monument in the shape of a munificent gift to education or art that will forever perpetuate the memory of the donor in the hearts of the people. One multi-millionaire is scattering libraries in the cities and towns of the Union, thereby enshrining his name in the grateful memories of a hundred or more communities.

But of what avail are all the well-laden shelves of the free libraries in teaching man the laws of life? Millions of volumes of literature have rolled from the presses in the last decade, and one might read every line of every page without understanding the mysteries of his own being or the laws of his own bodily nourishment and replenishment. Young men come out of the colleges and universities every year with their craniums packed with useless facts and dead languages. But who ever heard of one who had mastered the art of building his own body, scientifically and perfectly, from the materials bountifully provided by nature? Whoever heard of one graduating with the degree of doctor of dietetics or doctor of alimentation?

And yet what is of greater importance to the human being, which has in its custody and keeping the most wonderfully delicate and complicated mechanism in all creation—the human body, temple of an immortal soul—than the science which teaches how to live?

Success.

By George Horace Lorimer.

BOYS are constantly writing me for advice about how to succeed, and when I send them my receipt they say that I am dealing out commonplace generalities. Of course I am, but that's what the receipt calls for, and if a boy will take these commonplace generalities and knead them into his job, the mixture'll be cake.

Once a fellow's got the primary business virtues cemented into his character, he's safe to build on. But when a clerk crawls into the office in the morning like a sick setter pup, and leaps from the stool at night with the spring of a tiger, I'm a little afraid that if I sent him to take charge of a branch house he wouldn't always be around when customers were. He's the sort of a chap who would hold back the sun an hour every morning and have it gain two every afternoon if the Lord would give him the same discretionary powers that He gave Joshua. And I have noticed that he's the fellow who invariably takes a timekeeper as an insult. He's pretty numerous in business offices; in fact, if the glance of the human eye could affect a clockface in the same way that a man's country cousins affect their city welcome, I should have to buy a new timepiece for the office every morning.

Boys are a good deal like the pups that fellows sell on street corners—they don't always turn out as represented. You buy a likely setter pup and raise a spotted coach dog from it, and the promising son of an honest butcher is just as like as not to turn out a poet or a professor. I want to say in passing that I have no real prejudice against poets, but I believe that if you're going to be a Milton, there's nothing like being a mute, inglorious one, as some fellow who was a little sore on the poetry business once put it. Of course, a packer who understands something about the versatility of cottonseed oil need never turn down orders for lard because the run of hogs is light, and a father who understands human nature can turn out an imitation parson from a boy whom the Lord intended to go on the Board of Trade. But on general principles it's best to give your cottonseed oil a Latin name and to market it on its merits, and to let your boy follow his bent, even if it leads him into the wheat pit.—From "Letters from a Self-Made Merchant to His Son," by George Horace Lorimer. By permission of Small, Maynard & Co., Publishers, Boston, Mass.

The Law of Cause and Effect.

By Margaret Stowe.

OUTSIDE of my window two boys have quarrelled. One has knocked the other one down. The boy picks himself up and shouts after the retreating friend: "You wait. I'll get even with you. I'll pay you back for this!"

They are boys, apparently, of refined and educated parents, yet they evidently have not been taught, and probably have never heard of, the law of cause and effect.

One has only to read the progressive magazines and newspapers to see how education along this line is spreading, and how thousands of thinking beings are building up their lives and the characters of their children by the power of thought.

The true physician and parent of the future will not medicate the body with drugs so much as the mind with principles.

The coming mother will teach her child to assuage the fever of anger, hatred and malice with the great panacea of the world—Love.

The coming physician will teach the people to cultivate cheerfulness, good will and noble deeds for a health tonic, as well as a heart tonic; and that a merry heart doeth good like a medicine.

Let us go back to the boy holding thoughts of anger, revenge and malice. If he pays the other boy back in the same coin that he received at his hands what will happen?

He will get even with him by going down to his own level, and both will suffer by it.

But if this boy had been brought up by the law of cause and effect he would show himself the larger by sending his companion love for hatred, kindness for ill-treatment, pay him back by raising him to his level.

Sentimental rubbish? Yet turn an honest and impartial judge for a moment and tell me which way of dealing with the question is the better.

Teach your children that they can never help another without by that very act helping themselves.

If the boy is ready to treat the other as he treated him, then he shows clearly that there is in him that which attracts the hatred and ill-treatment to him; he deserves what he got and should not complain.

We know that love is a positive force and stronger than hatred. The latter can always be conquered by love.

Make children understand that by meeting hatred with hatred they degrade themselves, but by meeting it with love they elevate not only themselves, but also the one who bears them hatred.

I heard a mother the other day say to her children who were nagging and teasing each other in a very rude and annoying manner: "If you children hold the discordant thoughts that are in possession of your minds at present I shall not be surprised if you are both ill sooner or later.

"You understand the law of cause and effect and so know that an angry and discordant thought has a direct effect upon your bodies.

"By former experience you know, too, the poisoning effect that discord has upon the organism; therefore I advise you each to go into your own room and clear your thoughts, as you know so well how to do, and do not let me see you again until you are quite sure that harmony is restored."

Educating a child upon such lines, you will find that these little lessons become less frequent, because harmony is developing and increasing, while discord is quickly diminishing.—New York Journal.

SCIENCE & MECHANICS

The late surveys of the English coast show a loss of land of forty thousand acres since 1867, although in some places, as at New Romney, the solid ground has been pushed out two miles or more in the sea.

There are now ninety-seven rice mills in Burma alone, and fifty-eight saw mills. They are gradually being extended by the Burmese themselves throughout the province. They cheapen timber for building purposes, and rice, the staple food of the country, besides giving remunerative employment to a considerable number of hands.

An enterprising lignite colliery, at Bodarf, near Cologne, has laid down a central generating plant for supplying light and power in the district between Cologne and Bonn. It was found that the fuel was so poor that it would hardly pay for transport over considerable distances, but it has turned out a very valuable asset when put to the above purpose, and used at the pit mouth.

The magnitude of the electrical business and what is meant by the phrase "investment in copper," which occurs so frequently in electrical literature, is disclosed by the statistics of copper consumption in the electrical industries of this country. It is asserted on good authority that during the past year 170,000,000 pounds of the red metal were used for electrical apparatus, while the telephone interests require about 60,000,000 pounds additional.

The milky sea, as it is known to mariners, is not yet fully understood. It seems to be most common in the tropical waters of the Indian Ocean, and is described as weird, ghastly and awe-inspiring, and as giving the observer on shipboard the sensation of passing through a sort of luminous fog in which sea and sky seemed to join and all sense of distance is lost. The phenomenon is probably due to some form of phosphorescence.

A swinging radiator, suitable for steam or hot water, is a recent offering of an American manufacturer. One naturally questions the demand for such a design, but the actual marketing of the type in large numbers during the past seasons proves that the device has a niche of its own to fill. The distinguishing characteristic of the radiator is that it is hung upon a pivot, and can be swung back again to the wall when not in use, and out into the room when greater heat is desired. The entire weight of the radiator is sustained by the top wall bracket, the working connections at the bottom carrying practically no weight. The question of leakage of steam or water at the joint has been cared for in the union in a practical and successful manner. As these radiators, according to the maker, are in special demand for hospital work, they are made as plain as possible to reduce to a minimum lurking places for dust and its accompanying hosts of germs.

Good Hunting Without Exception.

A gentleman having an estate in the Highlands, as he was going abroad for some time, advertised the shootings to let, and told his gamekeeper, Donald, who was to show the ground, to give it a good character to any one who called to see it.

An Englishman came down, and inquiring of Donald as to how it was stocked with game, first asked if it had any deer. Donald's reply was:

"Thoosands of them."

"Any grouse?"

"Thoosands of them, too."

"Any partridges?"

"Thoosands of them, too."

"Any woodcock?"

"Thoosands of them, too."

The Englishman, thinking Donald was drawing the long bow, asked if there were any gorillas. Donald drew himself up.

"Weel, they are no' so plentifu': they jist come occasionally, noo and agin, like yourself."—Spare Moments.

Left in the Nest.

A lady who had moved into a remote district of the West found it almost impossible to keep her "help." One after another girls came on from their country home in the East, and were married before, as the deserted housewife said, they had time to wash the dinner dishes. Finally, she sent for a severe-looking maiden of advanced years who had no opinion of masculine blandishments. On the day of the maid's arrival a miner called at the kitchen door for a glass of water. He looked at her, drank the water, expressed his thanks briefly, and then went round to the front of the house, where the mistress herself was sweeping off the steps.

"Well," said he, lazily taking off his hat, "looks as if you'd got a nest egg now."—Youth's Companion.

Stoneware Furniture.

The German plan of finishing meat shops with tiles is a very satisfactory one, as cleanliness is thereby secured with added attractiveness. In many German butcher shops the floor, walls, ceilings, counters, scales and desks are all finished with glazed tile, somewhat similar to those used in the American bathroom. Stoneware furniture is a novelty in German shops that might be adopted with advantage in this country. This is especially applicable to meat shops, fish and other markets, kitchens, sculleries, etc.—Philadelphia Record.

Early Use of Electric Plow.

So long ago as 1879 a field at Sermaize, in France, was plowed by an electrically driven plow.

GOOD ROADS

Relation of Vehicles to Maintenance.

KEEP what you have, and get all you can" is an old saying of successful business men when asked as to how they succeeded in life, writes George E. Chadsey. The expression is peculiarly appropriate in connection with the subject in hand, and particularly applicable, as regards the first part of the quotation. When the first is carried out the last half follows as a natural consequence.

The effect of tires on a roadway is unmistakable in its results. The wide tire has long received the vote of approval as a preserver of roads, whereas the narrow tire is universally conceded to be destructive. Experiments conducted at the Missouri and South Carolina agricultural colleges have demonstrated conclusively the advantages of the wide tire over the narrow one, both in the beneficial effect on the road surface and the lighter draught.

As regards the lighter draught the tests made show that on macadam or dirt roads the broad tires, under the same conditions, carry a gain in lighter draught of from sixteen to thirty-five per cent. over the narrow tire. Where the roads are soft and muddy but have a hard foundation the narrow tire seems to offer less resistance than the wider one. It cuts through to the solid earth more easily and lifts less mud. But the season of soft roads is comparatively short during any year and the little temporary advantage passes out of consideration.

A bad road will never become good by the traffic of good vehicles passing over it, but a good road may become bad by indiscriminate use of improper wheels. Narrow tires grind and wear away surfaces instead of packing and cementing them. It has been demonstrated by Morin, the French engineer, that a tire 2.4 inches wide caused nearly double the wear of a 4.6 inch tire. Further tests showed that a 9.6 inch tire causes no more damage to a road than a seven inch tire and the general opinion is that above 4.5 inches there is no special advantage.

It may not be out of place at this point to mention the influence of wheels of different diameters on the roadway. According to experiments made at the Royal Agricultural Show, at Bedford, England, the resistance of wheels increases inversely as the diameter; that is, reduce the diameter of the wheel by one-half and the force required to move the load will have to be doubled. The cause of this difference is attributed to the sinking down of the wheel in the roadbed. This sinking of the wheel is what destroys a road and an additional foot in diameter of wheel might prove of greater benefit than an extra inch in width of tire. It will be perceived that a wheel of small diameter has to cut deeper in order to get a greater bearing surface. On a well constructed road the elasticity of the roadbed is equal to the down bearing and as the wheel passes over the surface it quickly springs back to place. On poorly built roads the wheels crush and displace the road materials, thereby threatening the endurance of the roadbed and increasing the cost of pulling a given load over it. In such a case, even if the road be perfectly level, the wheels are constantly going over an incline. To reduce this grade to the minimum should be the object of the engineer and can only be accomplished by making the roadbed so firm that its elasticity responds in measure to the pressure of the wheels.

It will therefore be seen that several influences may be brought to bear upon the maintenance of a system of roads. Proper construction of roads and careful selection of vehicles that pass over them are two of the most important factors in the good roads question. The engineer may be responsible for the first condition, but the latter comes within the jurisdiction of the municipal or governing authorities.—Good Roads Magazine.

A Governor's Expression.

No argument is necessary to prove that the prosperity and welfare of a people is vastly improved by a perfected system of highways. Good roads not only add value to every acre of land in their vicinity, but they also lessen isolation, so undesirable in rural life, by bringing people into closer social relations. The pecuniary benefits are also marked, for good roads lessen the expense of reaching the markets and railway stations with the products of the farm. Fully ninety per cent. of all our products primarily have to pass over our highways. The State of Minnesota should not be found lagging in this work. In my judgment much will be added to our growth and prosperity through a perfected system of good roads. In order to establish such a system, after the most careful consideration, I am satisfied that the Legislature should, under the authority given by the Constitutional amendment adopted in 1898, provide for a State highway commission and enact the necessary legislation to carry out the provisions of that amendment.—Governor Van Sant, of Minnesota.

Supervisors Convicted.

Two supervisors of Lower Waln[illegible], Pa., were recently convicted of maintaining a nuisance in the condition of the roads. The court sentenced them to pay a fine of $1 and the costs of prosecution, to abate the nuisance, and to stand committed until the same be complied with. Here is a hint for other towns whose roadmasters regard public office as a private snap.

Pride goeth before a fall, and afterward there isn't anything left of it.

North Plainfield Weekly Review.

VOL. 4—NO. 7. NORTH PLAINFIELD, N. J., SATURDAY, MAY 9, 1903. PRICE 3 CENTS

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Brief Bits About Many Matters of Local Interest.

The Borough Board of Health will meet for business on Monday evening.

Miss Gladys Meade, of Somerset street, is detained at home with a severe illness.

Mrs. Elizabeth Shotwell, of Pearl street is detained at her home with a severe illness.

Miss Ashbrook, of Philadelphia is visiting her aunt, Mrs. Ashbrook, of Mercer avenue.

Mrs. F. O. Ball, of Myrtle avenue, is entertaining her sister, Mrs. Holman, of Buffalo.

Mrs. William Morrison, of Mountain avenue is the guest of her sister in New Brunswick.

Welsh Brothers circus will be in town June 3rd at West Fourth street and Darrow avenue.

Frank Barre, of Somerset street, was the guest of Brooklyn friends on Monday and Tuesday.

The Alis Club House on Arlington avenue was opened to the members on Saturday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. John Moleke, of Newark are visiting at the home of Mrs. Jacob Gaub, of Duer street.

Miss Ada Van Horn, of Duer street, who has been visiting friends at Elizabeth has returned home.

Miss Helen Foster, of New York City is the guest of her aunt, Mrs. John Gray Foster, of Mercer avenue.

C. Frank French, wholesale grocer, is having an addition built to his store building on Somerset street.

Miss Mamie Meade, of Somerset street, who has been visiting her parents at High Bridge, has returned home.

Mrs. Morgan Taylor, of Colorado Springs, formerly of Rockview Terrace, is visiting friends in the Borough.

Mrs. Charles Jensen, of Somerset street, who has been visiting her parents at South Amboy, N. J. has returned home.

Miss [illegible], who has been the guest of Brooklyn friends the past week has returned home.

Herbert Simpson, of Craig place, has accepted a position with the United States Steel Corporation, of New York City.

John Gaub, of Duer street, who has been detained at his home with a severe attack of pneumonia, is able to be out again.

Rev. E. L. Earp, of the Grace M. E. Church, who has been detained at his home with a severe illness is able to be out again.

Thomas J. McNeill and Frederick O'Harra, of Belleville, visited at the home of Mr. and Mrs. O. R. Pearson, of Manson place. Sunday.

Miss Blanche Stover, of Watervliet, N. Y., who has been visiting at the home of her uncle, James C. Blair, of Duer street, has returned home.

The New Jersey Motor Vehicle Company's plant on East Fourth street was purchased on Monday by Harry L. McGee, of Willow avenue.

Miss Minnie McNeill, who has been visiting at the home of her sister, Mrs. O. R. Pearson, of Manson place, has returned to her home in Belleville.

Tomorow Rev. C. F. Sandahl, of Montclair will preach in the Swedish Lutheran Church, Grove street at 3:30 p. m. There will be baptism and communion.

The Business Men's Basket Ball team of the Y. M. C. A. played the Reform Club Five at the Y. M. C. A. Gymnasium Monday evening and defeated them by the score of 22 to 20.

The Independent Gun Club held a [illegible] shoot on Saturday afternoon on [illegible] avenue grounds. Most of [illegible] were present. Refreshments were served after the shoot.

[illegible] Brothers, who received the contract for digging the cellar for the new engine house started work Monday with ten men. The work is progressing and will no doubt be finished the first part of next week.

A duplicate whist party was given at the home of Mrs. De Witt C. Brokaw, of Sycamore avenue, on Saturday afternoon. The affair war largely attended by people from the city, borough and out of town. Refreshments were served during the afternoon.

The Monday Afternoon Club met at the Casino Monday afternoon for the ensuing year. The officers elected were: Mrs. Robert Lowry, president; Mrs. Isaac L. Miller, Mrs. Benjamin Shreve and Mrs. Josiah Brown, vice presidents; Miss Mary Whiton, recording secretary; Miss Susan Hubbell, corresponding secretary; Mrs. James R. Joy, treasurer.

Warren Engine Company Elects Officers

At a meeting of the Warren Engine Company held Tuesday night the following officers were elected: Forman, L. B Bodine; First Assistant, Alonzo Brokaw; second assistant, Frank Kesselring; recording secretary, Philip Kirch; financial secretary, W. H. Debele; treasurer, J. M. Higgins; engineer Lou Feiring; first assistant, A. DeCamp; second assistant, Winfield Conover; stoker, Harry Coddington; delegate to Firemens Relief Convention, J. M. Higgins.

A smoker and social time followed the business meeting.

West End Hose Company Election.

The West End Hose Company held its regular election of officers on Monday evening at West End Hose Company's rooms. A challenge from the Warren Engine Company Baseball Team for a game with West End Hose Company was read and Manager Bagley was instructed to accept and the game will be played Decoration Day. The officers elected were: George Giddes, foreman; Dennis Bagley, first assistant foreman; Frank Keller second assistant foreman; William Demorest, coresponding Secretary; Gus Piering, financial secretary; Herman Hansen, treasurer; deiegates to the Firemens Relief Association, Charles Kellar.

Free Delivery For Prideville.

Through efforts of Colonel A. G. Perry, that portion of the borough known as Prideville, situated north of Greenbrook road, will soon be favored with free delivery of mails. An Inspector of the P. O. Department was here Wednesday and after investigating the subject, expressed himself as favorable to the scheme.

Mr. Grant's Narrow Escape.

Frank A. Grant, of Westervelt avenue, had a remarkable escape from death last Saturday, and is now confined to his bed as a result of his injuries received while in performance of his duties as Inspector of buildings for an insurance company in New York.

In company with the owner of the building, who preceded him with a lighted lantern, Mr. Grant was examining the basement of a down-town office building. It was quite dark and he did not [illegible] the floor. Between the bottom of elevator and floor there is a space of about twelve inches, and this prevented his instant death. As it is, he was seriously injured and for a time his life was despaired of, but he is now out of danger and in a fair way of speedy recovery.

Members of the I. G. C. Dance.

The members of the Independent Gun Club gave a dance in Sangerbund Hall on Monday evening. The affair was largely attended by the German residents of Plainfield and the borough. The dance was a success socially and financially.

Music was furnished by Suhr's Orchestra. The committee in charge was: Henry Haurand, chairman; W. W. Mills, secretary; Charles Jensen, treasurer; Charles Keller, Louis Van Dyck, Frank Keller.

Fined for Keeping Pigeons.

An investigation made by the Board of Health of the pigeon nuisance caused the arrest of David Conover, of Duer street, who breeds pigeons. The arrest was made by inspector Wm. N. Pangborn. Conover pleaded guilty in Justice Mattison's court Tuesday and was fined $3., and warned to get rid of his birds. Several other arrests may follow.

Dr. Moldenke Wins Suit.

In a suit for extra plumbing brought by D. J. Galbraith against Dr. Charles Moldenke, of Watchung, for $446.14 and which was decided by James J. Bergen, judgment was awarded Galbraith for $264.12—a little more than Dr. Moldenke offered to pay prior to suit being brought.

A New Athletic Club Started.

The Progressive Tennis Tournament was started at the Park Club Saturday afternoon. The prize is a handsome silver pewter bowl from Tiffany's. The person making the largest score in any single tournament holds the championship and cup for that week. The person winning the largest percentage of games during the season wins the championship and cup for good.

On Saturday Charles Dupee won 71 per cent of his games and William Burrows was second with 65 per cent.

Progressive Heart Party.

A Progressive Heart Party was given at the Park Club on Tuesday evening. There were ten tables with six players at each table. There were four prizes which were won by Mrs. John Holman, of Buffalo; Miss Nellie Valiant, Wallace Guilford and William R. Faber. After the play refreshments were served after which followed an informal dance.

The committee which had charge was Mrs. S. St. John McCutchen, chairman. Mr. and Mrs. Walter M. McGee, Everitt Morgan, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Townsend and S. St. John McCutchen.

HIGH SCHOOL NOTES.

Items of Interest Regarding the Borough Schools

William B. Mundy has signed to play left field with the Y. M. C. A. team this year.

The Leal's School Athletic Association will hold an Athletic Meet this afternoon on Hope Common.

There is some talk that the Alumni Reception next June will be given at the Mountain Park Inn.

The offer made by the Board of Education to Prof. Wightman has been accepted and he will remain here another year.

Fred T. Van Auken, Plainfield H. S. '03 is taking the entrance examinations to the West Point Military Academy at Governor's Island.

The North Plainfield Crescents will hold a fair at the home of Councilman Charles Lee on Grove street on Friday, May 29 at 2.30 p. m. cake, candy, lemonade, etc. will be for sale.

The North Plainfield School Alumni Association met in the High School Chapel Tuesday evening. Final arrangements were made for the commencement dance next June.

Princeton Football Schedule.
Sept. 30—Swarthmore at Princeton,
Oct. 3—Georgetown at Princeton.
Oct. 7—Gettysburg at Princeton.
Oct. 10—Brown at Princeton.
Oct. 17—Carlisle at Princeton.
Oct. 21—Bucknell at Princeton.
Oct. 24—Dartmouth at Princeton.
Oct. 31—Cornell at Princeton.
Nov. 7—Lafayette at Princeton.
Nov. 14—Yale at New Haven.

The High School Ball team journeyed to Elizabeth, Wednesday afternoon to play the Pingry School Nine. In some respects the playing of the High School was improved in some directions.

As was expected when they went down, they were defeated by the score of 16 to 2. The fielding of the Pingry Nine was gilt edged with the exception of Liv[illegible] was changed.

McLaughlin was changed from first to third base and as the position was new to him failed to stop some of Oven's bad throws. Ovens played a good game behind the bat, but was erratic in his throwing to bases which was responsible for some of the runs.

Humble played a great game at second and his wonderful stops of grounders and catches of flys added materially in keeping up the spirit of the boys. Humble's batting showed improvement and he cracked out a neat little single.

Armstrong was changed from right field to first where he played a great game. His wonderful stops of wild thrown balls called for the applause of the spectators. In the first inning Armstrong made a one handed stop of E. Miller's hot liner and putting the ball to Humble on second completed the High Schools first double play. Armstrong smashed the ball over right field fence for two bags.

Manager George should be given credit for the excellent game which he pitched and had he received the same support from all the members of the team as was given him by Humble and Armstrong, he would no doubt have won the game. The team lined up as follows:

N. P. H. S.

	R.	H.	P.O.	A.	E.
McLaughlin 3	0	0	1	0	0
Ovens C	0	0	8	1	0
Adams R	1	0	0	0	1
Humble 2	1	1	5	2	0
Armstrong 1	0	1	7	1	0
Conover S	0	0	1	0	3
Kipsey C F	0	1	1	0	2
Newmiller L	0	0	1	1	0
George P	0	0	0	3	1
Total	2	3	24	8	7

PINGRY.

	R.	H.	PO	A.	E.
Turner C F	2	1	1	0	0
E. Miller 1	2	2	8	1	0
Satelle P	3	2	1	4	0
Glazebrook 3	2	0	0	1	0
Kerr C	1	0	13	1	1
K. Miller L	1	1	1	0	1
Wilson R	1	2	0	0	0
Livingston 2	2	1	2	2	4
Keeney S	2	2	1	0	0
Total	16	11	27	9	6

Score by innings:
Pingry—2-0-4-1-1-3-4-1-x--16.
N. P. H. S.—0-0-0-2-0-0-0-0-0—2.
Stolen bases—Armstrong—4. Turner—1.
Two base hits—Armstrong, E. Miller.
Double plays—Armstrong to Humble, Miller to Livingston.
Base on balls—Off Satelle-1. Off George-4. Struck Out—By George-5. By Satelle-13. Passed Balls—Ovens-1-Kerr-2. Time of game—1. 10.
Scorer—H. C. Brose.

The Sewer Pipe Canard.

After a careful and exhaustive investigation by the Borough Board of Health of the two pipes, which it was claimed by a Plainfield newspaper and several ardent annexationists, were emptying sewage into Stony brook, it is proven beyond a shadow of doubt that there is not a word of truth in the statements.

The larger drain, a ten inch pipe, was built to convey surface water into the brook, and there is no evidence whatever that it conveys anything else, save, of course, the wash of the streets from two catch basins. These basins were carefully examined by three members of the Board and it was found that the water in them was *below* the bottom of the outlet pipes, so that nothing was flowing out. Neither basin contained any foul matter, nor was any ordor perceptible even after stirring up the water.

Both basins were flushed and for half an hour the outlet was carefully watched, but no vault or cess pool matter was discovered—nothing but the natural wash from street.

The 4 inch pipe, which was claimed to be in such a dreadful condition, was also carefully examined, and nothing worse than spring water was discovered. It is not connected with any house or cess pool. About a year ago it was connected with a house, but the Board of Health notified the owner to disconnect it and it was done at that time. And even that connection was an indirect one and the property owner was unaware of it until his attention was called to it by the Board, when he cheerfully complied with their request to disconnect.

A man was employed to dig up this drain and tests made which conclusively proved that it was not connected with any house, or cess pool. The inside of the pipes were perfectly clean—no grease or other accumulations such as collect on pipes from cess pools.

And so ends another fairy story.

Property of Delinquent Taxpayers Sold.

Ten properties of delinquent tax payers was put on sale Monday at noon by the Tax Collector George F. Brown. Of the ten properties the borough bought eight. Many tax payers settled up before noon on Monday. The properties [illegible] by the borough were:

Lot O—on Greenbrook Road, Estate of F. S. Runyon $36.72.

Lot No. 4—Unknown owner on Watchung avenue $121.

Lot on Rockview avenue, Theodore Smith, $121.

Lot on Summit avenue, Frederick Arthur, Jr. $10.09.

Estate of Bridget Utzinger, 110 Jackson avenue, $38.72.

Estate of Isaac Scribner, Myrtle avenue, $13.06.

F. A. Dunham, 89 Fairview avenue, $52.03.

Mrs. Isabelle A. Miller bought Lot No. 6 at 157 Grove street belonging to the estate of F. S. Runyon for $44.56.

The Dime Savings Institution bought 31 Rockview avenue for $221.35.

Fair of the W. F. A. C.

The Washington Park Athletic Club held a fair on the grounds of Mrs. W. J. Roome, of Willow avenue, Saturday afternoon. The fair was a success and the club cleared $48.50. The candy table was in charge of John Valiant, Jr., and Tracy Howard. Ice cream table was looked after by Gwendolyn Strong and Lawrence Milne. Lemonade table was in charge of Jack Dewey and Lloyd Fisher. Cake table, Russel Pond and Leslie Brokaw, Charles Lyman, Jr., had charge of the grab bag.

The committee in charge of the affair was: Lawrence Milne, chairman; Jack Dewey and Lloyd Fisher.

A Dance at the Park Club.

The first informal Saturday night dance was given at the Park Club House Saturday evening. The affair was largely attended and the rooms were prettily decorated with bunting. Large palms and ferns graced the nooks and corners.

The affair was under the patronage of Mrs. Samuel Townsend and Mrs. Walter M. McGee. Music was furnished by Prof. Garland and orchestra, of New Brunswick.

Last Saturday's Golf Game.

The second week's play for the President's cup was played on the links of the the Park Club on Saturday afternoon. A large number of players were present.

	GROSS	HAND	NET
Rev. J. O. McKelvey	100	18	82
T. U. Dudley, Jr	114	30	84
George T. Rogers	112	23	89
William R. Faber	106	12	94
Charles B. Morse	115	20	95
W. De L. Anderson	96	0	96
S. St. John McCutchen.	115	16	99
Frank Rogers	116	18	99
Nelson A. Miller	120	20	100
Samuel Townsend	122	122	100

Standing for President's cup:

	POINTS.
Rev. J. O. McKelvey	3
Charles A. Reed	2½
Frank Rogers	2½
T. U. Dudley, Jr.	2
Rev. C. L. Goodaich	1
George T. Rogers	1

Play will be continued this afternoon.

ROUND ABOUT JERSEY

Summary of News From the Four Corners of the State.

What is said to be the largest catfish that has been taken out of Lake Hopatcong in twelve years was caught Tuesday night by Alderman Nicolas Arrowsmith, of Morristown. With a party of friends he was fishing in the River Styx when he made the catch, which tipped the scales at four pounds.

E. Jesse Esterbrook died at Hammonton last Tuesday, seventy-nine years old. Although he was near his eightieth year, he had only had eighteen birthdays, having been born on the twenty-ninth day of February, 1824, and 1900 he was deprived of his regular birthday by the calendar skipping leap year. He had voted for every Republican candidate for the Presidency since Zachary Taylor.

At a meeting of the New Jersey Society of the Colonial Dames of America held at Trenton Tuesday, the following officers were elected: President, Mrs. Thomas T. Kinney, Newark; vice-president, Mrs. Frederick G. Burnham, Morristown; second vice-president, Mrs. Ernest C. Richardson, Princeton; Delegates to Washington, 1904: Mrs. Thomas J. Craven, Salem; Mrs. R. Meredith Dickinson.

The Suydam prize, in competition at Rutgers' College, New Brunswick has been awarded to Frank Steele Booth, of Yokohama, Japan, for his essay upon "The Sepoy Mutiny, a Study in Human Nature Politics and Religion." The Appleton Memorial prize for the best essay on "Moral Philosophy," written by a member of the senior class, has been awarded to James Wallace Hageman, of New York.

John Firman, twenty-five years old, of Paterson, has two hearts. He is a fine specimen of physical manhood, and is in constant enjoyment of good health. Firman discovered that he was a double hearted man when he enlisted with the Second Regiment at Paterson. Since that time he has been interesting to physicians both in Paterson and New York, and has had an X-ray photograph taken by Dr. A. L. Newman, of Paterson, which shows the heart formation.

There was a gathering of local societies in the Presbyterian church of Freehold Monday night, at a massmeeting helped by the local chapter of the Brotherhood of Andrew and Philip. The music was furnished by the choir and the Freehold Cornet Band. It was the first time the people of that town had heard a band in church on Sunday, and the first time the band appeared in public. The audience was principally of men, fifteen societies being represented. President Fred Parker welcomed them, and a special sermon was preached by Dr. Fox. The band played sacred music.

The annual meeting and church day of the Middletown Baptist Church was held last Saturday. A feature of the occasion was the roll call, and nearly all the members answered to their names. The church is situated in one of the most prosperous farming sections of Monmouth County, and has a membership of some of the oldest and solidest families in the township. The society is one of the oldest religious bodies in this part of New Jersey, having been originally founded in 1668. Its first regular preacher was assigned to the charge before 1750. The present pastor is Rev. W. H. J. Parker, who has been at the head of the church for the last nine years.

Dennis McMullen a Jersey Central brakeman, was brought to the hospital at Somerville last Saturday night badly injured by a peculiar accident. McMullin was on top of a freight train at Hampton Junction and fell between two cars just as the train pulled out. His head rested on the rail in front of a moving wheel and he seized an axle bearing in a frantic effort to save himself. The wheel pushed his head along the track several feet and he was nearing a frog when a knuckle on the automatic coupling on the car ahead snapped and the train parted. This applied the air brake at the rear, and stopped the car when McMullin's head was within a few feet of the frog. McMullin's face and one arm were badly torn.

Mr. Blair's latest investment in trees exceeds his great expenditure of last winter, when he moved a hundred mammoth trees by wagons ten miles over mountain roads and transplanted them about his new residence at Peapack. In front of Blairsden, as Mr. Blairs palatial residence is called. There is a picturesque basin or pool, which it is his intention to fringe with boxwood trees. The boxwood is the rarest tree found in New Jersey. A boxwood tree, which is said to

[Continued on Last Page.]

Medical Society Meet at Somerville.

The annual meeting of the Somerset County Medical Society was held at Somerville, in the Ten Eyck House, Thursday afternoon.

Prof. H. Augustus Wilson, of Jefferson Medical College made the chief address of the afternoon taking for his subject "The Advantages to be Derived From the Early Diagnosis of Tubercular Joint Disease." He was followed by Doctors John Ward, of Trenton, O. H. Sproul, of Flemington and A. Treganowan, of South Amboy.

Among other physicians present were Dr. J. Hervey Buchanan, of this borough, W. H. Merrill, Mary Gaston, W. H. Long, Jr., C. R. P. Fisher, J. F. McWilliam, T. H. Flynn, S. O. B. Taylor, J. H. Cooper, M. C. Smalley, J. P. Hecht, J. D. Ten Eyck, A. L. Stillwell, Josiah Maigh and George Henry.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, C. R. P. Fisher, of Bound Brook; vice president, J. P. Hecht, of Somerville; secretary, J. Hervey Buchanan, of North Plainfield; treasurer, T. H. Flynn, of Somerville; reporter, W. H. Long, Jr., of Somerville; representatives to State Society, J. Hervey Buchanan, of North Plainfield, M. C. Smalley, of Gladstone and T. H. Flynn, of Somerville.

The proprietor of the Ten Eyck House served the medical fraternity with an excellent dinner.

Baseball Games Last Saturday.

Alis—13; St. Mary's—7.

Orange F. C.—27; New Market A. C.—17.

Plainfield H. S.—11; Stevens Underclassmen—15.

Dunellen A. C.—9; Cuban Giants—0.

Safe Works—11; Garwood—5.

Clinton Avenue A. C.—8; Y. M. C. A.—4.

Westfield—6; Seventh Regiment—5.

Scotch Plains—5; Hope Chapel—1.

Will Observe Memorial Day.

At a meeting of the G. A. R. Memorial Day Committee, last Saturday evening, I. L. McVoy was appointed marshal for the day and it was decided to attend divine services Sunday evening at St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church this borough. Vicar Gen. Father Miller will preach.

Revision of State Game Laws.

Revision of the game laws by the legislature this year included a number of changes which will be of interest to sports in this section. People who sell game and fishing tackle are also interested, because new restrictions are also placed upon them.

The section in relation to the sale of game changes the period of possession from thirty to fifteen days.

It is unlawful this year to sell any artificial bait with more than three hooks attached.

Open season for reed birds begins September 1 instead of August 25.

Open season for geese, ducks and webfooted fowl begins October 1 intead of September 1.

Open season for snipe is during the months of September, October, November, and December. Under the old law snipe could be shot during March and Apirl and from August 25 to December 31.

Section in relation to shooting partridge, quail and rabbits while snow is on the ground is made plainer, showing that only a tracking snow is meant, doing away with much confusion under the old law.

It shall be unlawful to kill or have in possession any yellow legs, povers, willets, sandpipers, dowitchers or robin snipe, brown backs, curlews, turnstones or calico backs, godwitl or marlin, and tattlers, or any other birds commonly know as shore birds, surf snipe or bay snipe, excepting only from the fifteenth day of July to the thirty-first day of December, both dates inclusive.

It shall be unlawfu to kill or have in possession any marsh hen (commonly know as mud-hen) or rail bird excepting only from the first day of September to thirty-first day of December, both dates inculsive, of each year.

It shall be unlawful for any person to kill in any one day, from the first day of September to the thirty-first day of December, inclusive, more than thirty marsh hens.

It shall be unlawful to kill or have in possession any partridge, quail, English or ring-necked pheasant, prairie chicken or any wild turkey, excepting only between the tenth day of November and the thirty-first day of December, both dates inclusive.

It shall be unlawful to hunt, kill or possess any woodcock, excepting during the months of July, October, November and December of each year.

It shall be unlawful to kill or have in possession any rabbits, gray, black or fox squirral, excepting only from the tenth day of November to thirty-first day of De-

(Continued on Last Page.)

TRAIN KILLS EXCURSIONISTS

Men, Women and Children Mown Down by a Flyer.

THE VICTIMS ARE TOLEDO POLES

A Large Party Waiting For a Train at Detroit Struck by a Grand Trunk Express—Bodies Strewn Along the Tracks For Two Blocks—Warnings Not Heard —Scores Killed and Injured.

Detroit, Mich.—Late, and thundering in from the West at high speed, the famous Grand Trunk Pan-American flyer plowed through a crowd of a thousand excursionists at the crossing of Dequinder and Canfield streets. From seven to ten persons were killed outright and forty more injured, some of whom will die.

The accident was terrible, its results horrifying. The swift train tore through the crowd like a flash, and without warning, crushing persons in mere masses, or hurling men, women and children to one side or the other, as a snow plow would cut its way through a drift. Some of the victims were thrown thirty feet by the impact, and scores not on the track were knocked down by the flying bodies.

In an instant the merry party of excursionists were transformed from a laughing, chatting group into a riven, horror-stricken, hurtling, shrieking mass, while the crossing ran with blood from the many victims.

The excursion was given by the Polish Lancers, a society connected with a Toledo Catholic Church. There were fifteen cars filled with men, women and children. Their train, which was on the Lake Shore Road, was scheduled to leave the Canfield avenue station at 7.30 o'clock, but was late. Finally it hove in sight and the tired people, anxious to get seats, rushed down the tracks to intercept it.

A freight train was on the west track, while their train was on the east track. The gateman, who had been warned by the electric bell of the approaching train, says that he yelled at the crowd to get out of the way, but they paid no attention to him.

It is alleged, however, that the farewells between the Detroiters and their guests were so noisy that the voice of the old man at the gate was drowned.

So in the shadow of the approaching excursion, which was slowly coming up and the freight train on the opposite side, the crowd stood on the middle track.

Then the Grand Trunk passenger train, due at the station within a few minutes after it left Canfield avenue, came along.

Witnesses insist they did not hear any bell on the Grand Trunk engine or any whistle. All they know is that the train bore down it, the crowd and the slaughter followed.

Patrolman Shultz sent in a general call for doctors and ambulances. Along the tracks for two blocks the mangled bodies of the dead were found. The victims all came from Toledo.

John Synda, a wealthy Polish brewer of this city, who was present, insists that the crowd was not warned in the least of the approach of the Grand Trunk train.

"It was simply dreadful," said he. "There never was a happier crowd of people. All of a sudden that train rushed down almost in the centre of the crowd. The crying could be heard for blocks."

The railroad officials and crews say that the gates were down and the police verify this statement.

KAISER AT THE VATICAN.

Pope Grants the Emperor a Private Interview Lasting Forty Minutes.

Rome, Italy.—Kaiser Wilhelm was entertained at a state luncheon at the German Embassy. After the luncheon the Kaiser was driven to the Vatican in a magnificent four-horse landau, escorted by a detachment of carbineers.

Surrounded by his entire court the Pope received the Kaiser in the throne room, and then granted him a private interview which lasted forty minutes.

This interview over, the Kaiser presented his sons, Crown Prince Frederick William and Prince Eitel, who have just returned from a tour of Egypt and Palestine, where both were ill with measles. The Pope expressed great pleasure at meeting the young princes, and when the audience was terminated he presented to the Kaiser and his sons three very costly mosaics made in the Vatican factory.

TWO NEGROES LYNCHED.

Hanged to a Railroad Bridge For the Murder of a Merchant.

Vicksburg, Miss.—Ben Bryant, aged twenty-one, and William Morris, aged thirty, two negroes who murdered William H. Legg, a merchant and planter, at his store at Adams Landing, sixteen miles north of here, were arrested and confessed the murder. They were taken from three deputy sheriffs and hanged to the iron bridge near the scene of the murder, just twenty-four hours after the assassination.

Russia Assures Great Britain.

Announcements were made in Parliament that the British Government has received authoritative information that Russia had no new designs in Manchuria.

Postal Robbers Get $10,000.

Nearly $10,000 was secured by burglars from the postoffice at Ravenswood, W. Va.

Besieged Town Relieved.

Six hundred troops have relieved the besieged town of Arzila, Morocco. Two hundred and fifty fugitive Jews from that place have been taken to Tangier in steamers. They are in a miserable plight.

Salonica Bank Blown Up.

The Ottoman Bank at Salonica, European Turkey, was blown up by dynamite, bombs were thrown in many places throughout the city, and two men were killed in the disorders.

KILLED IN A COURT HOUSE

Former Judge J. B. Marcum Murdered in Jackson, Ky.

He Was the Last Surviving Leader of the Cockrills, Who Had a Feud With the Hargises.

Lexington, Ky.—James B. Marcum United States Commissioner in eastern Kentucky, former County Judge of Jackson, Ky., and once prominent candidate for the Court of Appeals, was assassinated while standing in front of the court house door at Jackson. He was shot in the head from behind by some person standing in the dark hall further back.

This murder is another chapter in the long-standing feud existing in eastern Kentucky between the Hargis and Cockrill factions, in which in the last twelve months the lives of thirty-five men have been sacrificed. Marcum was the last recognized leader of the Cockrill faction.

The feud originated over a contest for the office of town marshal in 1896, as the result of which John O. Hargis was killed by Jerry Cardwell. The feud smouldered until the spring election of 1901, when the Hargis faction overran the independent ticket and took possession of the offices of County Judge and Sheriff. Marcum was the attorney for Teny and Davis, the contestants for these offices.

County Judge Tom Cockrill, a Cardwell man, shot and killed Ben Hargis in a saloon. Directly after this Dr. D. B. Cox, the guardian of the Cockrill boys, was assassinated. Then Jim Cockrill was shot from a window in the court house.

Marcum was warned to leave the county, and through spies he learned of a plot to assassinate him. He refused to go and barricaded himself in his house for seventy-two days. He then slipped away, coming to Lexington. He fought his opponents in the courts from this place.

NICARAGUA'S CIVIL WAR.

Revolutionists Claim Successes in the Republic.

Panama.—The official news emanating from Managua, Nicaragua, to the effect that the revolution has been put down, is contradicted. The Nicaraguan revolutionary junta here has received a report from General Emiliana Chamoro, saying that the Nicaraguan Government steamer Once de Julio has been sunk by the rebel vessel Victoria. The entire crew of the Government boat were lost, notwithstanding the efforts made to save them. The rebel victory at Acoyapa and the capture of Ometepe and San Carlos have been confirmed. The members of the junta are hopeful of success, and declare that the rebels cannot be attacked, the Government forces not being sufficiently strong to do so.

TEXAS WINS LAND SUIT.

Ownership of 375,000 Acres Affected by a Decision of the Courts.

Austin, Texas.—Tracts of land aggregating 375,000 acres, situated in the southwestern part of the State, which were originally a part of a Spanish land grant, will pass into the ownership of the State of Texas under a decision rendered by the Supreme Court in the case of the State of Texas against Thomas O'Connor, for the recovery of 20,000 acres of land.

The same question is involved in the cases of other claimants to these lands now pending in the courts. Some of these claimants have had possession of the land for a half century or more, and improvements valued at many thousands of dollars are located thereon.

CUBAN VETERANS WANT PAY.

Tell Palma and Congress They Are Tired of Delay in Raising Loans.

Havana, Cuba.—The Veterans' Association of Havana has sent a memorial to President Palma and Congress setting forth its dissatisfaction with the delay in raising the loan to pay the Cuban soldiers and asking Congress to appoint a committee to decide upon the legality of the claims not recognized by the commission which is preparing the army lists.

It is said officially that no difficulty is looked for in obtaining this $35,000,000 loan, and that the collection of taxes in payment of the loan soon will be begun.

LOURDES GROTTO TO PEN.

Premier Combes Says It Will Not Be Closed Till Court Says So.

Paris, France.—A delegation from Lourdes which waited on Premier Combes was assured that the Grotto will not be closed until the courts have decided whether the law under which the religious orders are expelled from France applies in this case.

This was considered equivalent to saying that the Grotto will not be disturbed.

Buffalo Woman Shoots Husband.

John H. Costello, capitalist, mine owner and lumber merchant, was shot and seriously wounded by his wife in the corridor of the Prudential building at Buffalo, N. Y. Immediately after the shooting Mrs. Costello walked down to Police Headquarters and gave herself up. The shooting was the outcome of years of domestic infelicity and open warfare in the courts between Costello and his wife.

U. S. Consul Escapes Sentence.

The sentences of the local court in Solingen, Rhenish Prussia, imposed on United States Consul Landger, a fine of $7.50 and one day's arrest, for disorderly conduct in the courtroom, have been canceled.

Swift's Estate Valued at $12,000,000.

Letters testamentary were granted by Judge Cutting, at Chicago, to the administrators of the Gustavus Swift estate. The will provides that the estate shall not be divided within ten years, nor later than twenty years. The estate is valued at $12,000,000.

Philippines Postmaster Sentenced.

O. G. Milne, postmaster at Tacloban, Island of Leyte, P. I., who recently was convicted of misappropriating Government funds, has been sentenced to seven years' imprisonment.

CRASH OF STEAMERS IN FOG

The Hamilton Sinks the Saginaw Off the Virginia Coast.

AT LEAST A SCORE PERISH

The Wrecked Vessel Goes to the Bottom Within a Few Minutes—Victims Asleep When Disaster Overtakes Them—Lifeboat, Filled With Fifteen Women, Swamps and All Drown.

Norfolk, Va.—Replete with the tragedy and heroism which form so large a part of the annals of the sea is the story of the sinking of the steamer Saginaw, of the Clyde Line, from Richmond and Norfolk, for Philadelphia, and the drowning of at least twenty of her passengers and crew off the Virginia coast. The steel prow of the steamer Hamilton, of the Old Dominion Line, from New York City for Norfolk, cut off twenty feet of the Saginaw's stern, as though it was so much cheese, and then, in the darkness of fog so thick that objects a boat's length away could hardly be discerned, with the almost bisected Saginaw sinking, as the waters rushed in, ensued a shipwreck scene more thrilling than which the pages of fact have seldom recorded.

From both steamers boats were lowered into the pit of the fog amid the clamor of panic and the silence of despair from passengers who had been aroused from sound sleep and rushed on deck to see the water pouring into the ship. As the first boat from the Saginaw's side struck the water it capsized, and fourteen negro women sank. With the roar of a battleship's broadside the decks of the Saginaw burst and belched forth freight, crew and passengers into the sea. Lashed to a mast above it all was Captain Tunnell, with some of his ribs broken, and others of the crew and passengers who had taken refuge there, and amid the wreckage, the struggling and the drowned sped the lifeboats of the Hamilton, picking up those who had kept afloat. When the Saginaw sank, a few minutes after the collision, there went to the bottom with her some who had been killed in their bunks by parts of the cargo, which had fallen on them.

The list of the dead and missing, so far as known, is as follows: Passengers—A. Gilmore, P. L. Pendleton, Florence Newby, Edna Ward, M. E. Jones and Mary Robertson. Crew—Edward Goslee, first mate; William Bitters, first assistant engineer; Mary Anderson, stewardess; ———, cook; William Morris, steward; unknown colored waiter; Peter Swanson, missing.

The scene of the wreck was about fourteen miles offshore between Winter Quarter Lightship and Fenwick Island Lightship. The first officers of both steamers were at the wheel, both were proceeding under reduced speed and, both were sounding their fog sirens, each hearing the other. Captain R. B. Boaz says:

"It was clear when we left New York City, but we ran into a fog bank four miles north of Egg Harbor, the fog lasting until we reached Cape Charles. It was about 4.40 o'clock a. m., and we were proceeding at about nine knots an hour. We had been under reduced speed since encountering the fog. We could not see a ship's length ahead, when we heard a whistle on the starboard bow two points ahead. We stopped the Hamilton and then I heard another whistle. Suddenly the Saginaw loomed up three points on the bow, and the Saginaw attempted to run across the Hamilton's bow. We backed at full speed, but struck the Saginaw on the port quarter. In a very short time she went down. When the Hamilton backed off she was settling. We lowered two boats, but meanwhile the Saginaw had lowered her boats and a raft. I picked up two of these boats and the raft."

When the Saginaw was sighted after the first impact her stern was under water and her bow was high in the air. Panic stricken people rushed over her decks and scrambled toward the bow. A boat from the Hamilton saved Second Officer W. L. Morris and the colored stewardess of the Saginaw, who were in the lifeboat that capsized. The woman died in the Hamilton's boat. She had been held up by First Mate Goslee, of the Saginaw, who sank himself as the Hamilton's boat reached them.

The other two boats and the life raft lowered from the Saginaw and the Hamilton's two boats picked up the people who clung to floating wreckage, but so quickly did the Saginaw sink that when the lifeboats of the Hamilton reached her nothing but the topmasts were visible, with the men clinging to them. The lifeboats took them off.

The Hamilton hovered around the scene of the wreck for more than an hour, but no sign of life could be seen among the mass of floating freight. Two bodies, one of a man and the other of a woman, clad in nightgowns, were seen drifting between bales of cotton and cases of goods.

The Hamilton has been in several serious collisions since she was launched in 1899, at Roach's yard, Chester, Pa. On June 13, 1900, she struck and sank the steamship Macedonia, seriously damaging her own bows. Ten days later she sank the schooner John H. Ker, and on October 7, of the same year, she sank the schooner A. A. Shaw.

Waterloo Veteran Dies at 105.

Louis Reep, of West Bay City, Mich., is dead at the age of 105. It is said he was in the Battle of Waterloo under Blucher.

Salvador Must Pay Up.

The State Department, in Washington, has cabled instructions to Minister Merry to notify Salvador that she is expected to settle the El Triunfo claim without delay. This is expected to produce some definite statement of Salvador's position.

Decrease in Navies Favored.

The Italian Under Secretary of State said that Mr. Balfour had declared that Great Britain was ready to diminish her navy if the other Powers would follow the same course.

FATHER WALSER FREED

Priest Exonerated of the Charge of Killing Miss Agatha Reichlin.

Brothers of the Girl Swear at Coroner's Inquest That They Believe Him Innocent of the Crime.

Elyria, Ohio.—At the end of an investigation into the cause of the death of Agatha Reichlin, who was murdered, Coroner French, of this county, gave as his conclusion the verdict "That Agatha Reichlin came to her death from wounds inflicted by a stone in the hands of a person unknown." The conclusion reached by the Coroner resulted in the freeing of Father Walser from confinement later in the evening.

The witnesses examined included policemen who had been called to the Reichlin home and Casimir Reichlin, a brother of the murdered girl. The Rev. Charles Reichlin, another brother, also testified. The consensus of the testimony of the witnesses was favorable to Father Walser's claim of innocence and in support of the theory that a burglar or some other desperate man had committed the crime.

Casimir Reichlin, the younger brother of the murdered girl, who was in the house when the crime was committed, said he was awakened about 1 o'clock by the priest rushing into his room and excitedly saying that burglars were in the house. He arose and ran to his sister's room and found her lying in her bed, covered with blood and life extinct. He then searched the house, but found no one. Casimir said he notified the police and took them into the attic, where they found fresh mud on the attic floor under the attic window and afterward on a ladder which stood outside under a window of the murdered girl's room.

"You have every confidence that Father Walser is not guilty of the crime with which he is charged?" he was asked.

"If Father Walser is guilty, then I am guilty. If he should hang, then they had ought to hang me. I know he is innocent."

Later the same question was asked of Father Reichlin. He said: "I have absolute faith in Father Walser. I know he is innocent."

The Rev. Charles Reichlin said as to a possible motive:

"My first thought was that it might have been a jilted lover. A Mr. Rospert was her last lover. I think the motive for the crime was robbery. My sister never expressed to me any love for Rospert. He called twice since November."

Martin Reichlin, another brother of the girl, testified that Rospert had come to see Agatha last summer, but she refused to accept his attentions.

Father Walser was brought from the county jail and discharged from the charge of murder. Mayor King went through the formality of reading the warrant for Walser's arrest, and his attorney, E. G. Johnson, entered a plea of not guilty. Prosecuting Attorney Stroup, addressing His Honor, said that, after having listened to the evidence presented at the inquest he could see that there is not sufficient evidence to hold the defendant.

Mayor King then announced that, as the Prosecuting Attorney had said there was not sufficient evidence to hold the accused he had nothing to do but discharge him from custody.

Father Reichlin, brother of the murdered girl, listened attentively to the proceedings, and upon adjournment of court was the first to approach Father Walser with a hearty handshake, after which the handshaking became general, and the freed priest was the recipient of congratulations on all hands.

HARVARD ATHLETE LONG MISSING.

Wealthy New Yorker Disappeared in February—Feared That He Is Dead.

Cambridge, Mass.—It was learned that William Scollay Whitwell, a wealthy New York youth in the senior class at Harvard and a member of last year's football eleven, has been missing from Cambridge since February 27.

At the time of Whitwell's disappearance his father, Dr. Whitwell, was ill in their home in New York City, and the common belief was that the young man had hastened to the invalid's bedside. As he left no word and as nothing was heard from him as time went on fears were entertained that he had committed suicide or had been the victim of foul play.

His father died soon after his disappearance, and it is said that death was hastened by grief over the youth's disappearance. The fact that Whitwell took neither money nor clothes with him and that he was always of a more or less despondent nature leads to the belief that he committed suicide.

WELCOMED BY "ROUGH RIDERS."

Roosevelt Assists at a Picturesque Christening at Santa Fe, N. M.

Albuquerque, N.M.—President Roosevelt was made welcome by the ancient cities of Santa Fe and Albuquerque, received greetings from hundreds of his old Rough Riders, assisted at the christening of a baby boy named in his honor, and had a splendid time from start to finish of the day.

The christening of Theodore Roosevelt Armejo, son of Sergeant George Armejo, of the Rough Riders, was one of the prettiest affairs of the day. The ceremony took place in the ancient cathedral in Santa Fe. The President stood at the baby's head and the mother at his feet, while the venerable priest read the long service and applied the sacred ointment and holy water. Governor Otero, of the Territory; Mayor Parks, of the city, and Secretary Loeb held candles in a semi-circle about the chief actors during the function.

Jim Howard's Brother-in-Law Killed.

Sid Baker, a brother-in-law of Jim Howard, who was recently convicted of the murder of William Goebel, was shot and killed in a fight on the highway near London, Ky. The man who fired the fatal shot is William McCullum. Hugh Barnes, a companion of Howard, was shot through the arm.

Cuba to Issue Independence Stamps.

The Cuban Congress has authorized an issue of 7,700,000 postage stamps in commemoration of the installation of the Cuban Republic.

THE POSTOFFICE INQUIRY

Investigation to Extend to All Large Cities, Says Mr. Payne.

THE STORY OF AN AUTOMOBILE

A Costly Machine Bought For the New York Office, Ostensibly For Business Purposes, But Really For Private Use —The Inquiry Will Embrace Every Phase of Administration.

Washington, D. C.—Postmaster Van Cott's automobile was the uppermost topic in the Postoffice Department investigation a few days ago. The information to be had at the department is that the automobile is a good one, and that it cost nearly $3000. It was bought by Mr. Beavers, the late head of the salaries and allowance division, on pretext that it was a daily necessity to carry money from the main postoffice in New York City to the bank for deposit, and for safety and dispatch an automobile was indispensable.

Mr. Van Cott, it seems, did not ask for the machine and did not realize that the office could not get along without one. Mr. Beavers practically gave him the machine. It is of the coupe pattern, with the platform for the chauffeur up behind. The front is curved and of the finest plate glass.

From accounts received at the department it has not been used so much for the transportation of money from the postoffice to the bank as for personal pleasure, and the statement was made by a prominent official at the department that it is believed the real motive in buying the machine was to provide an automobile for Mr. Beavers' use in New York City.

Postmaster-General Payne said to the twenty newspaper men who made their customary call late in the afternoon that the investigation authorized by Congress would take in all the first-class postoffices of the country. The scope of the inquiry will embrace every phase of administration, including possible extravagance and dishonesty, and any other thing that had been or might be suggested as meriting investigation.

He had conferred with the President about that general investigation early last session of Congress, he said. When the idea was first considered there was no talk of dishonest practices any more than the general matter of extravagant and wasteful methods and practices in the purchase of supplies. Later, when charges of all sorts of irregularities were made, the present investigation was precipitated, and the pending inquiry had developed a good deal that had not been contemplated in the original plan.

There was a revival of comment on the recent visit of Senator Lodge to Washington, to see the Postmaster-General. It is denied positively, however, that Mr. Lodge came here as the President's personal representative or that he had told Mr. Payne that the latter would be forced out of the Cabinet if he did not at once suspend A. W. Machen, the Chief of Free Delivery, from office pending the conclusion of the investigation.

It is true that Mr. Lodge did appeal to Mr. Payne in the strongest terms to suspend Machen, but he did not mention the President nor make any allusion to Mr. Payne's possible retirement from the Cabinet. He put the matter on party grounds and said that Machen, as a matter of common decency, should not stay in the department while he was under investigation. Mr. Payne said that he had not yet taken any action looking to Machen's suspension or dismissal.

SWEPT FROM RIGGING INTO SEA.

Sailors in Wrecked Schooner Battle For Life—Fifteen Perish.

Canso, N. S.—The American fishing schooner Gloriania, Captain George Stoddart, of Gloucester, ran ashore during a thick fog on the cliffs in Whale Cove, near White Point Ledges, and fifteen of the crew, including the captain, were drowned out of a total of eighteen men.

The Gloriania left Sable Island bound for Canso, in a heavy easterly gale and a thick fog. She brought up on the inner reef in Whale Cove, butted against a cliff and fell off into the sea. When she struck the cliff the three survivors rushed out on the bowsprit and climbed up on the rocks before a receding wave carried the vessel off again. Others of the crew started to lower the dories, but each boat was smashed. Four of the crew jumped overboard and were dashed against the rocks. The others who were on the vessel took to the rigging, but one by one they were swept away. When day dawned only one man was left in the rigging. When the survivors got assistance he was taken down, but he was dead.

MIXED ON HISTORY.

Kuhne Beveridge's Sculptural Version of the Charge at San Juan.

London.—The World says that Mrs. Kuhne Beveridge, the sculptor, has taken a house in Park street and commenced work on a monumental bas relief depicting the charge of the Rough Riders at San Juan Hill. President Roosevelt is leading the charge and at his feet lies Hamilton Fish.

Sergeant Hamilton Fish was killed at Las Guasimas several days before the fight at San Juan.

Ill Health Cause of Suicide.

Despondent through ill health, H. E. Moran, of Helena, Mont., killed himself at Baltimore, Md.

$42,032,800 Taxable Property in Newport

The tax assessors of Newport, R. I., have completed their labors and turned over to the city clerk their books. As stated by them the total valuation of the city is placed at $42,032,800, divided as follows: Real estate, $34,668,200; personal estate, $7,364,600, on which the tax is $504,393.60.

King Edward Welcomed Home.

King Edward was welcomed on his return to London by cheering crowds which lined his path from the railroad station to Buckingham Palace.

LAST ACT OF DYING MAN

Unknown to Family Left Death-Bed to Pay Insurance Premiums.

The Strange Case of a Commission Merchant of St. Louis, Mo.—Fact Discovered After His Death.

St. Paul, Mo.—From his dying bed Frank S. Powell arose, went downtown and paid the premium on his $5000 life insurance policy and returned home without the knowledge of his wife or anyone in the family. That night he died.

The fact that he had even left the house did not become known until negotiations toward settling up the policy were begun. In a statement of the circumstances of Powell's death, Charles W. Morgan, secretary of the Merchants' Exchange, who managed the matter for the widow, told the insurance company that Powell was confined to his bed for seven days prior to his death.

Later on the agent of the company called on Morgan and in the course of the conversation remarked that Mr. Morgan had made a mistake in saying that Powell had been kept at home so long.

"He was downtown and paid the premium to me the day before his death," asserted the agent.

Mrs. Powell was asked to decide the point. She was positive that she had been with him constantly during his illness, and that he certainly could not have been outside the house without her knowledge. Told the agent's story, she recalled that her husband had asked her to go downtown for something he desired and had asked her to tell other members of the family that he was not to be disturbed while she was away. She said she had gone downtown by the most direct route and had returned without delay.

On her arrival home she found her husband in bed. He said nothing about having left the house, and did not mention his life insurance.

Powell was a well-to-do commission man. His illness had lasted barely a week, when it terminated fatally.

"It is the strangest case I ever encountered," said Mr. Morgan. "The evidence would seem conclusive that it could not have been possible for Mr. Powell to leave his home at all, and certainly not to go downtown and back without being noticed by any one of his family. Yet the agent received the premium on the policy from Powell, whom he knew well. He recalls that Powell looked pale, almost ghostly, and had nothing to say. I am almost tempted to believe that, if there is any such thing, Powell projected his astral body into the presence of that agent and paid him the coin of the spirit land. It makes my flesh creep to think about it."

ABUSES IN THE CONGO STATE.

American Missionary Tells of the Tyranny of the Whites.

London.—The Rev. William Morrison, of Lexington, Ky., a member of the American Presbyterian Mission, who is here on his way home after six years' work along the Kassai River, about 1200 miles in the interior of the Congo State, fully confirms the stories of the abuses in the Congo administration.

He has furnished an exhaustive report on the situation to the Congo State authorities, to the American and British Ministers at Brussels, and to Foreign Secretary Landsdowne, detailing the results of his personal investigation. He shows that the situation is growing worse, as a result of the rubber monopoly's introduction of forced labor, virtually amounting to slavery.

On his way to the coast Mr. Morrison covered 800 miles of the Kassai River, formerly thickly dotted with villages, and he says there are now less than a dozen villages there, the people having fled into the forests to escape the tyranny of the whites. The missionary declares it is impossible for the natives to get any redress from the Congo State officials for the flagrant abuses and cruelties to which they are subjected.

BANKER'S DAUGHTER SLAIN.

She Was Defending Her Father From a Highwayman.

Boston, Mass.—Miss Nellie Sturtevant, daughter of James Sturtevant, President of the Medford Co-Operative Bank, was shot down on her father's doorstep on Sturtevant Terrace, Medford, late at night by an unknown man.

The case is one of the most mysterious which the police of that city have ever had to contend with. The young woman was shot at three times by her assassin, each of the bullets taking effect in her body.

Miss Sturtevant was one of the best known young women in the Hillside district of this city. She was twenty-five years old. Her family is one of the oldest in the city and is highly respected.

The assassin was attempting to rob Miss Sturtevant's father, as he was returning from a bank meeting with a satchel filled with checks and money. After the shooting the man jumped upon a bicycle and escaped.

BRITISH MONROE DOCTRINE.

No Power Can Have a Naval Base in the Persian Gulf.

London.—Foreign Secretary Lansdowne has proclaimed a British Monroe Doctrine in the Persian Gulf.

"I say without hesitation," said the Foreign Secretary in the House of Lords, "that we should regard the establishment of a naval base or a fortified port in the Persian Gulf by any other Power as a very grave menace to British interests, and we should certainly resist it with all the means at our disposal."

RESTRAINS 3000 STRIKERS.

Federal Court Bars Interference With Freight in Omaha.

Omaha, Neb.—Judge Munger, in the Federal Court, has issued a sweeping injunction against the 3000 strikers.

The order restrains the striking teamsters from interfering with freight between warehouses and depots or destined for other States; from congregating in large crowds on the streets, or in any way interfering with the transaction of business.

FOR THE FAIR

LATEST NEW YORK FASHIONS

New York City.—Blouse jackets with little capes of various sorts are among the features of advanced styles, and are exceedingly becoming to young girls. The very stylish May Manton example illustrated is suited alike to the general wrap and the costume, but, as shown, is of Rhone blue cheviot and takes part of a suit. The trimming is bands of the same material stitched on with corticelli silk and held at the points with handsome buttons.

MISSES' BLOUSE JACKET.

The blouse is made with fronts and back. The cape is separate and is circular over the shoulders and extended at the front to form stoles, at the back to give a V effect and to make the postillion. It can be omitted and the blouse made plain when preferred. To the lower edge are attached the basque portions. The sleeves are full but tucked above the elbows and allowed to form puffs below. At the wrists are plain straight cuffs simply stitched.

The quantity of material required for the medium size (eleven years) is two and a quarter yards forty-four inches wide or two yards fifty-two inches wide.

Hints For the Summer Wardrobe.

What pretty fashions we are given this year. We never feel quite sure of styles until the exclusive places show the very latest things Paris has put out, because the best come last. But this great event has come off and womankind can settle down to dream over and plan her summer wardrobe, sure she is on the right track.

Quite a noticeable feature is the use of the fine, thin laces, frequently the old-fashioned silk laces we have not seen for so long. There has been such a hue and cry about the vogue of heavy, coarse lace that the appearance of these fragile, delicate laces comes much as a surprise. They are used, however, only on the thin sheer muslins, organdies and fine handkerchief linens that build the summer gowns. The coarse lace will still be used on the heavy linens and the voiles and etamines. But on the fine sheer fabrics—the silk crepes, the French mousselines, the filmy printed organdies—this finer lace is used. It is a nice, discriminating touch, and it takes the best of taste and judgment just when to use it and when to leave it alone.

Another point to be noticed is the lingerie effect in the gowns. Of course the abundance of handiwork used could not but make a trend this way. It is all very dainty and sweet and simply idyllic for the summer girl.

Handkerchief points are much noticed. Some of the daintiest trimming on gowns looks as if the points of fine lace handkerchiefs had been taken and applied to the gown in all manner of dainty ways. In fact, one of the loveliest gowns shown in a recent opening is made of fine crepe de chene in handkerchief squares embroidered, and held together by dainty Val lace. The fronts of the little bolero effect are gracefully drooping handkerchief points, and the long—almost angel—sleeve is entirely of this picturesque handkerchief point effect.

Skirts, many of them, show the three ruffle effect. There are not three ruffles as a rule, but the skirt is shirred in three bands, each fuller than the other, and each having a heading, so that almost it seems as if the ruffles were there.—Philadelphia Telegraph.

The Short Four-in-Hand.

Curtailed cravat ends mark the "Short Four-in-Hand" which is worn with a morning blouse. As so many waists are trimmed with pendant collar ends, in fact, long, flat streamers of cloth or silk, it would be decidedly too much of a good thing to have elongated cravat ends also fluttering down to the waist. The fresh-looking "shorts" are made of cotton cheviot or Oxford cloths with a brilliant stripe of white upon a dull white ground, and clusters of light blue dots or pen rings sprinkled lavishly upon the shining white stripes.

Neckwear For Young Girls.

Different styles of neckwear in the simpler designs, turn-over or protection collars, wash stocks and the like, that are worn by the grown-ups, are to be found also in the young girl's wardrobe.

LADIES' FANCY WAIST—LADIES' SKIRT.

Woman's Shirt Waist.

Plain shirt waists are always in vogue. The very desirable May Manton one illustrated includes just the fulness at the neck which renders it becoming to all figures and is made with the new wide centre pleat. The original is made of white dotted batiste with large pearl buttons, but all waistings are equally appropriate. The tie can either be made of the same or of contrasting material as preferred.

The waist consists of fronts and back only and is fitted by means of shoulder and under-arm seams. The fronts are gathered at the neck edges and again at the waist line, but the back is plain and drawn down snugly at the belt. The sleeves widen as they approach the cuffs, which are straight and can be held by means of buttons or links as preferred.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is four and a half yards twenty-one inches wide, four yards twenty-seven inches wide, three yards thirty-two inches wide or two and a quarter yards forty-four inches wide.

A PLAIN SHIRT WAIST.

The Funny Side of Life.

ALWAYS LUCKY.

A jolly fisherman was he,
As jolly as you'll ever find;
While some caught big ones in the sea,
He caught still bigger in his mind.
—Washington Star

CONUNDRUM ANSWERED.

A teacher once asked a class of little folks where wool came from to make so many useful things.

"I know," piped Frederick; "from wolves!"

BAD TERMS.

Walling—"Bogert and Appleton are not on speaking terms, are they?"

Nelson—"Well, yes; but they don't use very good terms, I'm afraid."—New York Herald.

GRATITUDE.

Mr. Fish—"Thanks, old man."—New York Sun.

NOT IN HIS LIST.

"Our son seems to be goin' right in for culture," said Mrs. Corntossel.

"Yes," answered her husband in a tone of slight disappointment; "every kind except agriculture."—Washington Star.

PAINFUL EXPOSURE.

Richard—"Uneducated people often have a lot of insight."

Robert—"That is so; our new maid knows that she is a better cook than we've been used to."—Detroit Free Press.

CONSIDERATIONS.

"You must not forget that there are millions of people whose interests are at stake."

"Yes," answered Senator Sorghum, "and millions of dollars, too."—Washington Star.

AILMENT.

"I settled that fellow's hash for him."

"Was he mad, doctor?"

"No; that's what he wanted me to do. He was suffering from indigestion."—New York Herald.

A SUBJECT FOR DEBATE.

"You know he married Miss Millions."

"And they do not get along?"

"No. They can't agree about what portion of the wife's income the husband ought to have."—Puck.

A DRAW.

"Diplomacy is a curious game," said one statesman.

"It is," answered the other; "it is one in which the most satisfactory results are achieved when both sides can go home and claim a victory."—Washington Star.

CAN'T HELP THAT.

Street Car Magnate—"You patrons are a mighty narrow lot, I must say."

Patron—"How can we help it? We were broad enough until we were pressed into our present width by being jammed into those human sardineries."—Baltimore American.

BUSINESS.

Merchant—"Did you find out what that gentleman wanted?"

New Clerk—"No, but I found out what he didn't want——"

Merchant—What? How dare you——"

New Clerk—"And I sold it to him."—Catholic Standard and Times.

THOSE TALL GIRLS.

Cholly—"Yes, indeed, my love for you has broadened me greatly."

Sweet Kathleen—"It hasn't lengthened you out any, has it, Cholly?"—New York Times.

HIS RIGHT TO A MEAL.

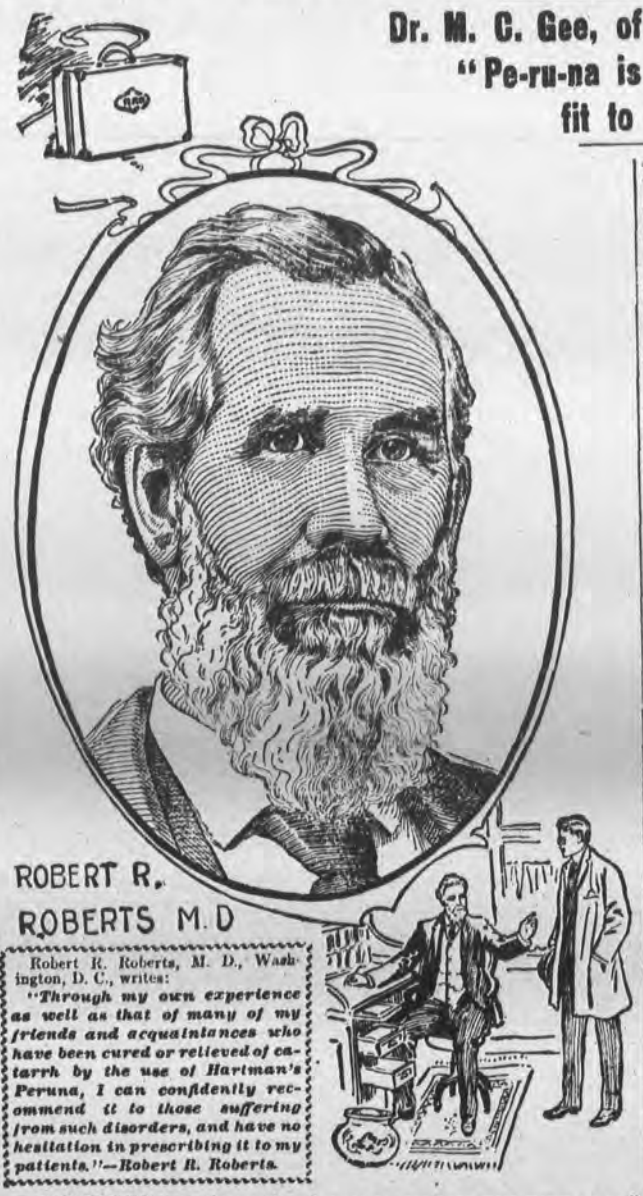
"Don't you think it's unwise," said the first partisan, "to be so sanguine about your candidate?"

"All right," retorted the other, "just wait till after election and then I'll have a right to crow."

"That's what you will, but I don't think you'll care to eat all you'll have a right to."—Philadelphia Press.

PROMINENT PHYSICIANS PRESCRIBE PE-RU-NA.

Dr. M. C. Gee, of San Francisco, Says "Pe-ru-na is of Especial Benefit to Women."



Robert R. Roberts, M. D., Washington, D. C., writes:

"Through my own experience as well as that of many of my friends and acquaintances who have been cured or relieved of catarrh by the use of Hartman's Peruna, I can confidently recommend it to those suffering from such disorders, and have no hesitation in prescribing it to my patients."—Robert R. Roberts.

A CONSTANTLY increasing number of physicians prescribe Peruna in their regular practice. It has proven its merits so thoroughly that even the doctors have overcome their prejudice against so-called patent medicines and recommend it to their patients.

Peruna occupies a unique position in medical science. It is the only internal systemic catarrh remedy known to the medical profession to-day. Catarrh, as everyone will admit, is the cause of one-half the diseases which afflict mankind. Catarrh and catarrhal diseases afflict one-half of the people of United States.

F. H. Brand, M. D., of Mokena, Ill., uses Peruna in his practice. The following case is an example of the success he has through the use of Peruna for catarrh.

Dr. Brand says: "Mrs. 'C.,' age 28, had been a sufferer from catarrh for the past seven years; could not hear plain and had watery eyes. She came to me almost a physical wreck. She had tried the Copeland cures and various other so-called specialists, and had derived no benefit from them. She told me she did not want to spend any more money on medicines unless I could assure her relief.

F. H. Brand, M. D.

"I put her on Peruna and told her to come back in two weeks. The effects were wonderful. The cast-down look she had when I first saw her had left her and a smile adorned her face. She told me she felt a different woman, her hearing was improved and her eyes did not trouble her any more.

"This is only one case of the many I have treated with your valuable medicine."—F. H. Brand, M. D.

Catarrh may invade any organ of the body; may destroy any function of the body. It most commonly attacks the head, nose and throat, but thousands upon thousands of cases of catarrh of the lungs, stomach, kidneys, bladder and other pelvic organs have been cured by Peruna.

Peruna is able to cure catarrh wherever it may be located by its direct action upon the mucous membranes. Catarrh means inflamed mucous membranes. Peruna acts at once to cleanse and invigorate the catarrhal condition of the mucous membrane no matter where it may occur in the body. Its action is the same on the mucous lining of the nose as on the mucous lining of the bowels. It cures the catarrhal inflammation wherever it may occur.

Dr. R. Robbins, Muskogee, I. T., writes:

"Peruna is the best medicine I know of for cough and to strengthen a weak stomach and to give appetite. Beside prescribing it for catarrh, I have ordered it for weak and debilitated people, and have not had a patient but said it helped him. It is an excellent medicine and it fits so many cases.

"I have a large practice, and have a chance to prescribe your Peruna. I hope you may live long to do good to the sick and suffering."

We say Peruna cures catarrh. The people say *Peruna cures catarrh.* Prominent men and women all over the United States from Maine to California do not hesitate to come out in public print to say that Peruna is what it is recommended to be, an internal, systemic catarrh remedy that cures catarrh wherever it may be located.

Dr. M. C. Gee's Experience.

Dr. M. C. Gee is one of the physicians who endorse Peruna. In a letter written from 513 Jones street, San Francisco, Cal., he says:

"There is a general objection on the part of the practicing physician to advocate patent medicines. But when any one medicine cures hundreds of people, it demonstrates its own value and does not need the endorsement of the profession.

"Peruna has performed so many wonderful cures in San Francisco that I am convinced that it is a valuable remedy. I have frequently advised its use for women, as I find it insures regular and painless menstruation, cures leucorrhoea and ovarian troubles, and builds up the entire system. I also consider it one of the finest catarrh remedies I know of. I heartily endorse your medicine."—M. C. Gee, M. D.

Women are especially liable to pelvic catarrh, female weakness as it is commonly called. Especially in the first few weeks of warm weather do the disagreeable symptoms of female weakness make themselves apparent. In crisp, cold weather chronic sufferers with pelvic catarrh do not feel so persistently the debilitating effects of the drain upon the system, but at the approach of summer with its lassitude and tired feelings, the sufferer with pelvic catarrh feels the need of a strengthening tonic.

Peruna is not only the best spring tonic for such cases, but if persisted in will effect a complete cure. Write for a copy of "Health and Beauty," written especially for women by Dr. Hartman. If you want to read of some cures, also, write for a copy of "Facts and Faces." That will surely convince you that our claims are valid.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio.

Origin of Jekyll and Hyde.

Charles H. E. Brookfield says he was in Robert Louis Stevenson's company at the moment when the germ of the idea of "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde" was conceived. Stevenson was inveighing against a man with whom he had done business and with whose methods he was dissatisfied. The man's name was Samuel Creggan or something like it. "He is a man who trades on the Samuel," Stevenson declared in his rather finicky, musical Scot's voice. "He receives you with Samuel's smile on his face; with the gesture of Samuel he invites you into a chair; with Samuel's eyes cast down in self-depreciation he tells you how well satisfied his clients have always been with his dealings; but every now and then you catch a glimpse of the Creggan peeping out like a white ferret. Creggan's the real man; Samuel's only superficial."

A Remarkable New Grain.

A new grain, known as corn-wheat, is being grown in Eastern Washington. It has the nature of both corn and wheat, possessing the fattening qualities of corn and the corn flavor. In appearance it resembles wheat. Its grains are twice as large as those of ordinary wheat. It yields sixty to 100 bushels an acre, and seems to solve the problem of fattening hogs in the Pacific Northwest, as corn is not successfully raised in that country.

A Painful Marriage Custom.

The penalty among the Hottentots for widows who marry again is a somewhat severe one. It is the rule among these people that, before so marrying, a widow must cut off the joint of a finger and present it to her new husband on the wedding day.

Mother Gray's Sweet Powders For Children
Successfully used by Mother Gray, nurse in the Children's Home in New York. Cure Feverishness, Bad Stomach, Teething Disorders, move and regulate the Bowels and Destroy Worms. Over 30,000 testimonials. At all druggists, 25c. Sample mailed FREE. *Address* Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

Any experienced burglar will tell you that a safe robbery isn't as safe as it sounds.

H. H. GREEN'S SONS, of Atlanta, Ga., are the only successful Dropsy Specialists in the world. See their liberal offer in advertisement in another column of this paper.

A bad habit grows like a weed; a good one requires as much care as an orchid.

"The Klean, Kool Kitchen Kind" of stoves make no smoke, smell, soot, ashes or excessive heat. Always look for trade mark.

The average woman is more apt to speak her mind than to mind her speech.

Piso's Cure cannot be too highly spoken of as a cough cure.—J. W. O'BRIEN, 322 Third Avenue, N., Minneapolis, Minn., Jan. 6, 1900.

The average man is known as a "good fellow" until his money is all gone.

The Cathedral of Chartres in France is said to contain the most beautiful and the best-preserved twelfth-century windows in the world. They date from about 1145.

The report of the Commissioner of Patents for 1902 shows a total of 49,490 applications for patents, including designs, and that 27,776 patents, including designs, were issued.

Coolies in India earn four cents a day. N. Y.—18

Deserts of the World.

The great desert of Gobi would fill the entire Mississippi valley from the Alleghenies to the Rockies. Upward of 300,000 square miles of Arabia are an uninhabitable waste, while the terrible Sahara is vast enough to cover three whole United States.

Health

"For 25 years I have never missed taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla every spring. It cleanses my blood, makes me feel strong, and does me good in every way."—John P. Hodnette, Brooklyn, N.Y.

Pure and rich blood carries new life to every part of the body. You are invigorated, refreshed. You feel anxious to be active. You become strong, steady, courageous. That's what Ayer's Sarsaparilla will do for you.

$1.00 a bottle. All druggists.

Ask your doctor what he thinks of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. He knows all about this grand old family medicine. Follow his advice and we will be satisfied.

J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

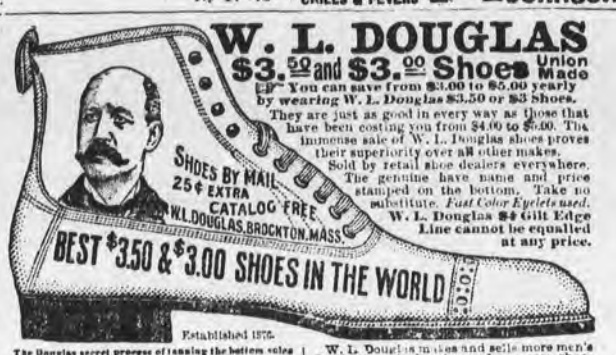
If your constitution needs amending, the proper draught is
Hires
Rootbeer
The Nation's Temperance Beverage.
A package makes 5 gallons. Sold everywhere, or sent for 25 cents. Beware of imitations.
CHARLES E. HIRES CO., Malvern, Pa.

Cascarets 434
CANDY CATHARTIC
10c 25c. 50c. BEST FOR THE BOWELS All Druggists
Genuine stamped C C C. Never sold in bulk. Beware of the dealer who tries to sell "something just as good."

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY: gives quick relief and cures worst cases. Book of testimonials and 10 days' treatment Free. Dr. H. H. GREEN'S SONS, Box B, Atlanta, Ga.

25 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

Happy Pills CURES MALARIA CHILLS & FEVERS 35c Johnson's


W. L. DOUGLAS
$3.50 and $3.00 Shoes
Union Made
You can save from $3.00 to $5.00 yearly by wearing W. L. Douglas $3.50 or $3 Shoes.
They are just as good in every way as those that have been costing you from $4.00 to $5.00. The immense sale of W. L. Douglas shoes proves their superiority over all other makes.
Sold by retail shoe dealers everywhere. The genuine have name and price stamped on the bottom. Take no substitute. Fast Color Eyelets used.
W. L. Douglas $4 Gilt Edge Line cannot be equalled at any price.
SHOES BY MAIL 25¢ EXTRA
CATALOG FREE
W.L.DOUGLAS, BROCKTON, MASS.
BEST $3.50 & $3.00 SHOES IN THE WORLD
Established 1876.
The Douglas secret process of tanning the bottom soles produces more flexible and longer wearing leather than any other tannage. The soles have more than doubled the past four years, which proves its superiority.
1899 Sales: $22,203,883.21
1902 Sales: $25,024,840.00
W. L. Douglas makes and sells more men's Good-year welt hand-sewed process shoes than any other manufacturer in the world.
$25,000 Reward will be paid to anyone who can disprove this statement.
Made of the best imported and American leathers.

SEWER FOR BOROUGH?

(*Continued from first Page.*)

leta contract for $40 more. He then offered the following resolution:

"*Resolved.* That it is the sense of this meeting that an efficient system of sewerage shall be installed here as soon as the best method can be determined."

Mr. Howland said he would join the citizens in any movement for a system of sewerage, but that at the same time he agreed with ex-Mayor Gilbert, of Plainfield in that no immediate necessity existed.

W. J. Buttfield thought the report of the commission did not cover the ground inasmuch as the systems examined by them were in the nature of experiments. He agreed with others that tidewater was the best system, and inquired if Plainfield had been approached to see if it were possible for the Borough to connect with the sewer there, to which Mr. Hegeman, the chairman, replied, no; that it was their idea to first ascertain if the people really wanted a sewerage system, and if so, to then look up the best system and to avoid the expensive experiments that Plainfield had passed through.

C. A. Reed said that he had two cesspools which were dug 12 years ago which had never gotten full, but he knew others not so fortunate. He presented some figures of property owned by his partner, wherein it was shown that it was actually cheaper for a sewer connection than to keep cess pools cleaned.

W. C. Smith related his experience with cess pools, which was anything but satisfactory. He claimed that they were successful in some locations and failures in others.

John R. Goodwin was satisfied with a cess pool and thought it unwise to saddle any more debt on the borough. Though the servants were responsible in a great measure for the filling up of cess pools by allowing the water to run to waste from the pipes.

Dr. J. H. Cooley stated that his experience with cess pools was that it did not pay to have them cleaned out, but rather to install overflows about fifteen feet away.

Dr. Carroll thought the resolution proposed by Mr. Sanders was too far reaching in its character, and advocated a simple resolution to the effect that a sewer was needed, leaving the details for a future meeting. Mr. Saunders agreed to this and the resolution was amended as follows:

"RESOLVED. That it is the sense of this meeting that an efficient sewerage system is desired."

This resolution was then passed without a dissenting voice.

Trying to Close Draw Bridges.

The Merchants' Association, of New York, has started a crusade against the delays caused to the commuters from the residential sections of New Jersey, owing to the opening of the drawbridges, over Newark Bay, and the Passaic and Hackensack Rivers during the rush hours morning and evening, which are a source of great annoyance and a loss of time and consequently of money, to thousands of people residing in the State who do business in New York. While these people have their places of business or employment in New York City, a large proportion of them live in New Jersey, spend their money there, and pay taxes in that State. These delays also cause a great loss of time, and consequently of money, to the employers in this city. In view of the relative character of the traffic on the river, the Association has made application to the War Department for the closing of the drawbridges during the rush hours morning and evening. As a result of the application, the War Department has appointed a special Board of Engineers, which will meet at the Army Bldg., New York City, on Wednesday.

The session opened with the reading of a carefully prepared argument by S. Christy Meade, assistant secretary of the Merchants' Association. The gist of the argument was to the effect that the proposed closing of the draws was a matter of great importance, as the volume of business coming into New York over the various railroads was very large, and about 100,000 passengers were carried daily on these railroads, which required 462 trains to accommodate the traffic. Fifty per cent. of this traffic, the Association contended, was between the hours of 7.30 and 9.30 o'clock in the morning, and 5.30 and 7.30 in the evening.

Somerset County Courts.

The civil cases were concluded Wednesday, and the jurors dismissed until May 11, at which date the criminal cases will begin.

The following cases were disposed of:

J. E. Hillpot vs. Delaware River Quarry and Construction Co. Verdict for plaintiff, who was awarded $980.

Guiseppe Vene, vs. Somerset M'f'g. Co., of $250 for plaintiff.

D. J. Galbraith vs. Dr. Chas. Moldenke, referred to James J. Bergen for settlement.

Four cases against Theodosia E. Carman, all of which were for goods purchased. Verdicts in each case against defendant for full amounts sued for.

Joseph Erner, indicted for the murder of John Driff at Bound Brook, plead not guilty. His trial will begin on May 12. Nelson Y. Dungan was appointed to defend.

The following prisoners were arraigned and all pleaded not guilty:

William Wolf, who is charged with re

ceiving s[illegible] gave $200 bail to appear May 11.

William Ralph, breaking and entering with intent to steal, was bailed in $200 for May 11.

John [illegible] grand larceny, $200 bail each.

William Kennedy, breaking with intent, to be tried May 11.

Samuel S. Johnson, rape, to appear for trial May 12.

James Conboy, assault and battery, gave $100 bail and will be tried May 11.

James A. Little, assault and battery, will be tried May 11. Daniel H. Beekman was assigned as his counsel.

William Brown, malicious mischief, was held in $100 bail for trial on May 11.

Rosie Magino, for receiving stolen goods, was bound in $100 for appearance May 11.

Tony Louies, receiving stolen goods, gave $100 bail until May 11.

Tilly Gabriel, larceny, will be tried May 12. A. M. Beekman was assigned to defend her.

The Olcott will case was argued before Judge Scheuck on Friday. Decision was reserved.

$50,000 in the Bank.

Forty Thousand Dollars has been set aside and deposited in a Savings Bank to be paid to successful contestants in the Greatest Prize Contest ever offered by a reliable concern.

What one State in the U. S. touches the greatest number of States? If you can answer this question you will receive the full particulars of which will repay you many times over for a little trouble on our part. Enclose with your answer five cents silver to cover cost of this free publication and particulars. You will receive immediately reply also beautiful Genuine Austrian Pearl Scarf Pin free. Send your answer to-day, remember every one has an equal opportunity; distance makes no difference. Address, Illustrated American, Dept. G 114 Fifth Avenue, New York.

ROUND ABOUT JERSEY

Summary of News From the Four Corners of the State.

Lewis Sipes, of Frieslburg, celebrated his 43d birthday anniversary Saturday. His mother and a pair of twins were present. Lewis was born [illegible]

Edgar, the year-old son of Edmore Duffield, of Bridgeton, saved a six year old boy named Fagan from drowning. Fagan fell overboard from a skiff, and as he came to the surface young Duffield grabbed him and held the boy until help arrived. Fagan's father gave young Duffield $5 for his heroism.

As a result of the gallantry of a rooster, Enfield S. Gale, of Mount Holly, now walks with his left hand bandaged. Mr. Gale is a well known poultry farmer, was attempting to separate two hens who had the head of the flock come to the rescue and inflicted a painful wound in Mr. Gale's hand with his spur.

The Cradle City Council of Trenton has passed an ordinance to the big celebration of the anniversary of the battle of Monmouth to be held at Freehold on June 27. They want to parade with the national guard of this state and the invitation will be tendered by the committee. It is expected that this will be the biggest celebration of its kind held in this state for some time.

The New Jersey Weather Bureau which has been located at New Brunswick for fifteen years will be transferred to Atlantic City. The change is partly due to the fire which destroyed the New Jersey Experimental Station in that city in which the weather bureau was located. The reports for the State will be sent out from Atlantic City, and there will be only a local agent there.

The New York Audit Company has been engaged to examine the Cranford Township accounts and straighten out the muddled books. The committeemen are unable to tell just how much money they have to spend. The clerk's books balance, but are at variance with the annual report. A new set of books has been purchased, and a fresh start will be taken when matters are cleared up.

Watson F. Henry, of Johnsonburg, has in his possession a $1.25 bank note that was issued by the Belvidere National Bank on October 1, 1862. It bears the names of John I. Blair as president, and I. Harris, cashier. Mr. Henry received it from Mrs Julia Crockett as compensation for shearing a flock of sheep, and at his death the bill is to go to his son, S. V. Henry, of Newark. The note is in a good state of preservation.

District Court Clerk George S. Bogart, of Bayonne, is still house hunting desperately. He has a wife, seven children and a dog, and no owner or agent will rent him a dwelling. Last week a woman with nine children obtained a house by a ruse. She had tried for a week, but the agents all refused when she told how many children she had. She had a friend take her children to a cemetery, and then called on a real estate agent. When he asked the fatal question she said: "I am the mother of nine, but they are all in the cemetery now." The agent expressed sorrow, and gave her a year's lease.

Peril in Dirty Money.

It has long been a crime against the sanitary welfare of this country that the government should tolerate the circulation of so much paper money that is utterly vile in its filthiness. Every day one is compelled to handle dirty bills that one would not touch under any circumstances. Lately there appears to have been a great deal of this nasty stuff in circulation, and that it transmits fatal diseases from one person to another cannot for an instant be doubted. In fact, smallpox was introduced into a thriving western town through this means, the first victim being the cashier of a bank. The sacrifice of several lives followed. Many deaths have been traced to contaminated money. But we never hear a protest from the national health department.—Rochester Herald.

Singular Plurals.

A correspondent who keeps a watchful eye on our columns wants to know what are the correct plurals of "mongoose" and "phoenix." One is tempted to write "mongeese" as one is tempted to write "Musselmen," though neither man nor goose has any claim to consideration in these words. "Mongoose" is quite a fancy spelling, and you may spell it "mungous" or "mongous" or "mungoos," as you will. Therefore, we think "mongoose" is quite plural enough to cover all the specimens that are likely to come up for christening. As to the phoenix—its case may be dismissed with the swiftness of a police court magistrate. There is never more than one on the active list at the same time, so the phoenix does not require a plural at all.—London Chronicle.

A Cash Time-Register.

She—Didn't our honeymoon pass quickly, dearest?

He—Well, I should say it did! Why, it seemed no time before I had spent all the money I had.—Harper's Bazar.

Calendars Distributed.

Forty millions of calendars are gratuitously distributed in the United States during the first month of every year.—Albany Argus.

Page Wire Fence.

We have the wire and can put it up at short notice

Send for catalogue and price list.

JOHN P. WOLFE, Agt.
Watchung, N. J.

Removal Sale!

Strawberry Plants, 50 cents per 100.

Norway Spruce, 25 cents each.

Arbor Vita, 25 cents each.

A few Choice Grape Vines, 15 cents each.

Gladiolia Bulbs, Canary Bird, 15 cents dozen.

FOR 10 DAYS ONLY prior to removal.

Prompt Delivery.

John P. Wolfe, Watchung.

To CONSUMPTIVES

The undersigned having been restored to health by simple means, after suffering for several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease CONSUMPTION, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To those who desire it, he will cheerfully send (free of charge) a copy of the prescription used, which they will find a sure cure for CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, CATARRH, BRONCHITIS and all throat and lung MALADIES. He hopes all sufferers will try his remedy, as it is invaluable. Those desiring the prescription, which will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing, will please address. Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON, Brooklyn, N. Y.

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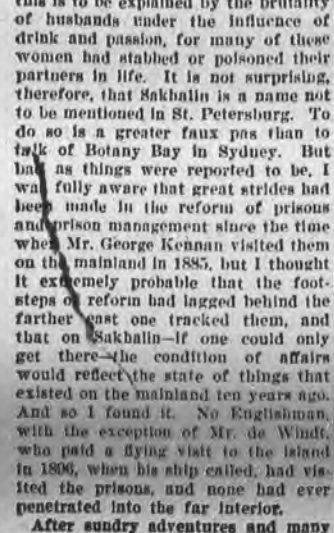
The author is one of the only two or three Englishmen who have ever visited the Russian prison-island of Sakhalin, which numbers no fewer than eight thousand murderers among its small population! Mr. Hawes paints a most impressive picture of the terrible life led by convicts in this grim land of despair and desolation.

OF all the penal settlements in Siberia the Island of Sakhalin has the worst reputation. This is not surprising when we remember its great distance from the central administration and that it is the prison-island to which all the worst criminals are sent. There are probably not a dozen free-born individuals outside of the convicts, ex-convicts, their wives and children, and the officials and native tribes. On January 1, 1898, there were on the island 22,167 convicts and ex-convicts. Of these 7080 were engaged in hard labor, and of this number alone no fewer than 2836 were convicted of murder, so that out of the total number of convicts and ex-convicts a moderate estimate would give 8000 as murderers!

Of the 2836 murderers the large proportion of 634 were women. Perhaps this is to be explained by the brutality of husbands under the influence of drink and passion, for many of these women had stabbed or poisoned their partners in life. It is not surprising, therefore, that Sakhalin is a name not to be mentioned in St. Petersburg. To do so is a greater faux pas than to talk of Botany Bay in Sydney. But bad as things were reported to be, I was fully aware that great strides had been made in the reform of prisons and prison management since the time when Mr. George Kennan visited them on the mainland in 1885, but I thought it extremely probable that the footsteps of reform had lagged behind the farther east one tracked them, and that on Sakhalin—if one could only get there—the condition of affairs would reflect the state of things that existed on the mainland ten years ago. And so I found it. No Englishman, with the exception of Mr. de Windt, who paid a flying visit to the island in 1896, when his ship called, had visited the prisons, and none had ever penetrated into the far interior.

After sundry adventures and many difficulties overcome, I succeeded in getting away from Nikolaevsk, which is situated on the mainland, near the mouth of the River Amur, to the island. At the very last moment I was pacing the deck of a tramp steamer which stood in about two miles from the shore, and the captain was signalling again and again. He despaired of being able to land me, though he good-naturedly delayed, and at length a tiny tug, used for dragging lighters loaded with convicts, put out, and to my surprise I was allowed to board it; but no sooner had I ascended the steps of the wooden jetty than a military officer stepped forward and demanded my business. To him I made reply in the scantiest of Russian that I had a letter of introduction to an ex-convict merchant. His was a strange and sad story, for in early days he had been heir to large estates, through which the traveler from Berlin to St. Petersburg passes. The only answer I received was that the ex-convict merchant was now at the coal mines and would not return for another twenty-four hours, and that I must remain there in custody. I looked around the log-built room and thought I had slept in much worse places than that; then I went to the door, but was stopped by a sentry, of whom, however, I demanded my baggage. From the window I could see my ship preparing to leave, and in this lay my great hope; for although the authorities might lock me up they would not be able to send me away for some time.

Here I was a prisoner, but how enviable was my lot to that of those who had to spend the remainder of their lives on the island. As I stood looking out to sea the sun was setting behind a fiery-red cloud-bank. To me it pictured the passionate longing of those exiles whose eyes were straining ever westward to the land of the sunset, to the homestead, the land of friends and loved ones, so long ago left behind.



THREE LONG-SENTENCE CONVICTS.

Some weeks later I shared the log-house of a petty official engaged on the jetty, and so was able to wend my way to the place of my late detention to watch the batches of convicts arriving. One lot from Siberia had tramped the two thousand and seventy-five miles from Nertchensk to Nikolaevsk, with an occasional lift from a steamer, and the journey had occupied them three months.

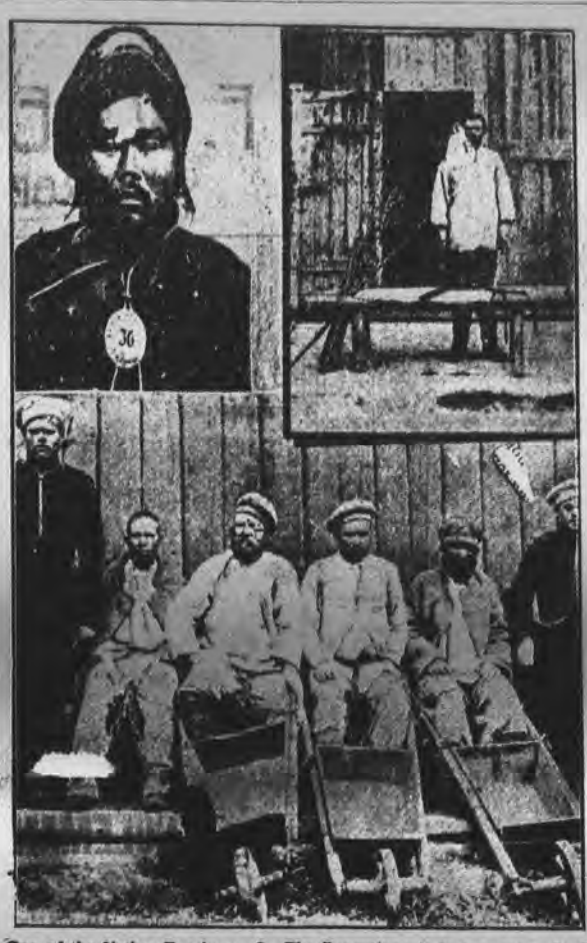
I know what it is to have had to struggle for a bare bench in a fourth-class Russian railway carriage whereon to sit and try to sleep at night, and this was my home for a couple of weeks through a frozen country. But what was this to the lot of those poor convicts who, hungry and weary after a long day's march, failed in the wild scramble to obtain one of the miserable plank resting-places allotted them, and had to lie on the filthy floor. Even there a stronger neighbor often crushed them, for the most brutal tongue, the hardest fist, got the best place, and the timid and weak went to the wall—or the floor. Such is the description we have heard in the past. Is it true to-day? In the main—no; but in my experience—yes!

Russian convicts are dressed in unbleached cotton shirts and trousers, with socks—or pieces of cloth wound around their legs, puttee fashion—and shoes. Over all they wear the "khalat," or long, ulster-like frieze. All are in chains. One degrading form of punishment, that of chaining the convict to a wheelbarrow, which is never detached either by day or night, has been abolished on the mainland; but on Sakhalin to-day there are still two men who are undergoing this miserable punishment.

This form of punishment, the officials say, is necessary to keep them from escaping. The clean shaving of half the head is also intended to render escape more difficult and identification easier.

Only one hundred out of the six hundred convicts in the worst prison were being sent out to do hard labor in the mines or road-making; it was not surprising, therefore, that the dreadful ennui drove some of the remainder into risking attempts at flight. The night to choose for an escape was when a storm was raging. It was on one such night of my stay that six in the Alexandrovsk Testing Prison, under cover of the darkness and the howling storm, lassoed the tops of the twenty-foot stockade and, clambering over, dropped down and successfully evaded the patrols. The storm that night did us as good a turn as it did the convicts, for returning from a seven hundred mile journey, mostly accomplished in a dug-out canoe, we (my interpreter and I) had entered on our last stage which took us through the forest into which these six convicts had plunged. There were two roads before us, one traversing the forest and the other being merely the sandy beach. The latter was impassable at high tide, and had this advantage, that one had only to defend oneself from human—or, rather, inhuman—assailants on one side. An ex-convict who had given us hospitality begged us not to take this forest road. Now, of course, there is freemasonry among the convicts and ex-convicts, and while he told us that they were armed with guns more particulars he would not divulge. Seeing us still unpersuaded he backed up his statement by telling us how the post, which I have seen leaving Alexandrovsk, twelve miles distant, carrying beside the driver one armed official and two soldiers with bayonets fixed, was held up on this road, a few miles out of Alexandrovsk. So we determined to take our chances of the rising tide and try the beach route, though we had just heard that the youth who lived with us at Alexandrovsk had been murdered on the sands for the sake of the gun he carried.

We started in darkness with no lantern, for that would have rendered us a mark, and the wretched telega moved along at a snail's pace. We sat back to back, revolvers and daggers handy in our belts and loaded rifles in hand. We had instructions from the police to fire if we should see any moving form. Little, indeed, could we make out—though we could imagine a great deal—as we peered into the dark forest on our way to the beach. We had dragged on at this miserable pace for about a mile and a half, longing for a troika with its galloping steeds, when suddenly the storm burst upon us. To keep our guns dry and be ready for an attack was impossible, and I confess I was not sorry to be compelled to take refuge in the hut of a convict, which the howling of dogs announced to be near by.



1. One of the Native Trackers. 2. The Executioner's Instruments. 3. Convicts Chained to Wheelbarrows.

It is almost impossible for these "brodyagas" (passportless vagabonds) to get away from the island. From the prison they escape into the forests, and there in summer they manage to exist on bilberries, cranberries, mushrooms and roots, and add to the little given them by comrades, whose sentences have expired, by waylaying passers-by. But when winter comes on, with its seven feet of snow and a temperature occasionally touching forty degrees (Fahr.) below zero, with no food to be obtained and rags for clothing, they find their way back to the prison. After giving themselves up here they are flogged with the cruel "piet," and received back again with an additional sentence.

The photograph shows the instruments of the executioner—the "kobila," or bench, on which the convict is strapped; the birch-rods, which are dipped in hot brine, and the heavy, three-thonged "piet," with leaded ends. These are the instruments in use at Ilkovsk Prison.

Another photograph shows the public executioner at Alexandrovsk, Golinsky by name. The "palatch," or executioner, is chosen from among the convicts themselves. Prisoners who are refractory in prison are birched, but sometimes this punishment is given for no other reason than that the chief of the prison, of whom it would be difficult to say anything too bad, happens to be in a fit of ill-humor when they go before him to prefer some simple request. My own interpreter, himself a man of rank, told me that in common with all the rest of the convicts and political exiles he paid tribute money in the shape of food to the executioner, so that, should he be ordered the "piet," the leads should be brought down on the underside of the board and not on his bare body. Corporal punishment for women has been done away with by law in Russia, but in February of last year two women were flogged with birch-rods dipped in brine, and afterwards put in chains for refusing to obey their villainous overseers.—World Wide Magazine.

GOLINSKY, THE EXECUTIONER, WITH THE TERRIBLE "PIET."

MURDER CROSSES.

Gruesome Memorials That Dot New Mexican Plains.

It is one of the charms of travel in the out-of-the-way districts of the United States to encounter picturesque customs undreamt of in the philosophy of the well-populated regions tributary to the great cities of the North and East. Particularly rich in these quaint ways is the Southwestern country, of which New Mexico is the geographical centre and which draws its traditions from old Spain.

Among the peculiar customs of that territory is the practice of planting crosses on spots where murders have been committed. Not infrequently, as one rides across some lonely plain bare of vegetation save for the ubiquitous sagebush and greasewood, or through some wild pass in the hills made wilder still by the desolate ruins of an abandoned adobe hut or two amid the cactus. Such crosses are met with rising out of small piles of stones. They are constructed of wood, without inscription of any sort, and often being taken to the church by the relatives and friends of the murdered man and blessed by the priest, are set up upon the scene of the murder, there to remain a continuing memorial of the unholy deed and a mute appeal to all pious passers-by to contribute a prayer for the unshriven soul that has gone beyond.

You can't liquidate a debt by paying compliments.

CITY KITCHEN IN CHRISTIANIA.

One of the best municipal institutions in Norway is no doubt the city kitchen in Christiania, opened last year. During the last six months of 1902 no less than 1,624,240 meals were served to the poor, while 76,000 meals were sold at six cents a meal. The building is throughout fitted with the latest inventions and most up-to-date machinery, including a dish-washing machine, laundry machinery, etc. Our cut shows one of the large kitchen rooms where eight boilers are installed for the supply of heat and hot water.

A SERMON FOR SUNDAY

AN UPLIFTING AND ELOQUENT DISCOURSE ENTITLED "FAITH."

The Rev. Roderick Terry Shows the Necessity of Establishing a True Spiritual Life on a Proper Foundation—Why We Have Hope Unto an Eternal Life.

NEW YORK CITY.—Dr. Roderick Terry, pastor of the South Reformed Church, Madison avenue, preached Sunday morning on "Faith." His text was chosen from Jude 20 and 21: "But ye, beloved, building up yourselves on your most holy faith, praying in the Holy Ghost, keep yourselves in the love of God, looking for the mercy of our Lord Jesus Christ unto eternal life." Dr. Terry said:

We have no information concerning this short Epistle of Jude beyond that which is contained in the verses themselves. We know not who he was, nor where he lived, nor to whom he wrote, nor the circumstances calling for the writing of the Epistle further than the information we gain regarding some of these facts from its contents. And inasmuch as this, as well as the whole of the revelation, though written originally for certain people at a certain time, was intended to be universal in its scope, and was applicable to people of all times, it is not of so much importance to us to know precisely for whom the words were first intended, as to ascertain their applicability to the different periods of the church's history, and especially to the time in which we live. It is written, as Jude says, as a warning to Christians; that they should "earnestly contend for the faith which was once delivered unto the Saints." These words imply first, the importance of guarding this faith once delivered to the Saints, and in the second place, that there were dangers lest this faith might be lost. In regard to the first of these, however needful at that time, or at any succeeding time in the church's history such a warning may have been, it can never have come with greater force than it should come to Christ's people to-day. The necessity of contending for the faith, "delivered once for all to the Saints," is, in the present state of religious opinion, something which needs to be repeatedly insisted upon. By faith is meant here, not that quality or grace which the Christian possesses which typifies his feeling toward God; it has reference rather to that which is believed in; which St. Paul calls "The Faith of the Gospel." "The faith which is in Christ Jesus," and which is used universally by the sacred writers as synonymous with the teaching which God gives concerning Himself. "This faith," says Jude, "was once for all delivered unto the Saints," and he exhorts Christians that they should earnestly contend for it. When this faith was delivered unto the saints, and under what circumstances, we are well aware; it included the revelation which God made of Himself through all history, and His relation with His chosen people; it included the life and the work of the Master, and the influence which He shed upon His disciples; it included the work and the teachings of His followers; it was, in fact, the revelation of God recorded through all the Scriptures. Jude insists upon the necessity that every one who is a child of God should contend for this faith as thus by revelation and miracle once for all delivered unto the Saints.

The writer of the epistle makes no secret of the reason why he found it necessary to insist upon the importance of thus guarding the faith as given to us by God, for the dangers which menaced it were two fold; in the first place they sprang from the natural tendency of men to seek to reason out for themselves all matters of faith or belief, as they would reason out questions of history or of science. These men, puffed up with their own supposed knowledge, were unwilling to abide by the clear and simple words of Scripture which came from God, and not only interpreted them according to their own judgment, but even replaced them with ideas of their own. The writer has little to say to these men, whom he describes as those whose "mouths speak swelling words," as though the words came not from any deep thought, but he shows conclusively that they were as conspicuous in the church then as they are to-day. There is nothing harder for the natural man than to acknowledge and live up to the acknowledgment of his ignorance; there is no subject of thought or discussion—whether connected with the life in this world or in the world to come—which men will not seek to handle with the tools of their own mental equipment, and therefore men are always jealous when the Bible declares that there are some things which they cannot understand, but that in regard to those very things they must have faith; so that the first class of dangers to the maintenance of its true position on the part of faith in human intellectual life, springs from mental conceit, from the unwillingness of men to believe that which seems inconsistent with, or above their own reasoning.

When this epistle was written this class of enemies to the faith, in that contention against it which is always being waged, were not very conspicuous nor influential in the church, but to-day there is more danger to the purity and the simplicity of the Christian faith from them than from any other of its enemies, and it becomes the adherents of the cause of Christ to be strong and unyielding in their opposition to the modern tendency; to elevate human individual opinion as over against the revealed will of God. When God says: "The soul that sinneth, it shall die," and some man rises in opposition and declares that "all good and bad shall finally inherit everlasting life," it is time for the servant of God to take a firm position in support of the revealed will of the Lord and to contend for the "faith once delivered to the Saints." When men declare that this very Bible, which contains God's revelation to men, is a somewhat uncertain guide to belief, an unreliable anchor to hope, and proceed to tear it to pieces and to rob it of its supreme strength in its hold upon the consciences and minds of men, it is time for the servant of Christ to announce with emphasis his belief that it is the revealed will of God, and that of all His revelation there shall fail not one jot or tittle, and that a curse shall come upon him who taketh away from or addeth unto the words which God hath given for our comfort and our guidance. Surely there is need to-day, more than ever in the past, that in regard to all of God's teachings, in regard to the word of God's revelation, in regard to the plan of salvation, in regard to our hope of heaven, even to our belief upon God Himself, the Christian should stand firm, and should contend, with courage and with zeal, in his own heart and in the world for the faith as it is in Jesus.

For that faith is also in danger of being undermined by the human characteristics universally found among men which make them unwilling to accept of and to live up to its moral and ethical teachings. The standard of morality in the world being much lower than that taught in the Scriptures, all men are apt to suffer their ideas to drift lower and lower in sympathy with the ideas of the world. In the first place this result occurs to-day, as in the time of the writing of the epistle, from the creeping into the church of certain men who are themselves ungodly "filthy dreamers, defiling the flesh, despising dominion, speaking evil of dignities," criticising those things which they know not, who in the time of the writing of this epistle had become so conspicuous in the church life of the time that they were called "raging waves of the sea, foaming out their own shame, murmurers, complainers, having men's persons in admiration because of advantage." It is a blessed thought that to-day such persons are not conspicuous in the church, for this is an age of honesty, an age of the denouncing of all duplicity, an age, when Pharisees and hypocrites once brought to the light, are abhorrent to all classes of men, but while not openly conspicuous as members of the church of Christ, such emissaries of Satan are still at work in the world, and their influence is felt in a subtle fashion influencing the hearts of men against pure and holy living.

In very striking terms Jude calls attention to instances in history where God showed His abhorrence of unfaithfulness in mind, heart or action upon the part of those who were His professed followers. He refers to the large number of the children of Israel, who, having been delivered from Egypt, for their lack of faith were destroyed in the wilderness. He reminds them of Sodom and Gomorrha; of Cain, of Balaam and of Core, in order that they may be persuaded of the high value which God sets upon adherence and obedience to the faith which He has given to men; for the point of the whole epistle lies in the contrast between those who thus neglected their privilege and duties as children of God—who, knowing the right, yet pursued evil—who professing love to God practically ignored Him in their lives, and those who not only in outward profession, but in inward service, sought to live as became the children of faith: "Building up themselves on their most holy faith, praying in the Holy Ghost, and thus keeping themselves in the love of God, looking for the mercy of our Lord Jesus Christ unto eternal life." Of the number of these he prays, "may be those to whom he writes," hoping that they will see the present misery and the sure future punishment associated with the course of wickedness and neglect of faith, and on the other hand, blessedness now and hereafter of those who are not only in name, but in deed and in truth, the children of God, and in order that those who read, and that all of every time who hear this epistle may know how to avoid the dangers against which he warns them, and to persevere in their service for God and for the right, he gives them these two verses explaining the principles and the method of progress of the servant of God; giving to them what has been called "The Law of Christian Safety," that they should keep themselves in the love of God, and explaining how that may be done.

To this end he insists, first, upon the necessity of establishing a true spiritual life on a proper foundation: "Building up yourself on your most holy faith." As in the beginning of the epistle, so here, the faith, the teaching, the revelation of God is given as the foundation upon which alone true religious life is to be built. There is no establishing of spiritual growth upon a merely ethical foundation; there is no erecting a fabric of true religious character upon the teachings of men, and as for the church itself Jesus Christ must needs be the true corner stone, so of all religious ideas, the revelation of God must furnish the base. As the foundation of a building is essential not only to the solidity of that which is erected upon it, but also furnishes the lines and dimensions according to which it is to be built, so unless there is at the basis or foundation of all religious life some revelation or some truth broad enough for an ideal and strong enough to sustain the whole building, there can be no security and no assurance that the character will stand. He who seeks to direct his course in life according to the teachings of men's wisdom, or the dictates of human conscience uninstructed by God, is sure to find his character like unto a ship; tossed about by the waves and driven by contrary gales, for human judgment and human ideas of right and wrong are as valuable as are the winds of heaven. There must be an ultimate and universal standard of right according to which we may direct our moral lives, or we can never be sure that we are not going wrong. Such an ultimate and satisfactory standard must be given by one whose knowledge is infinite as compared with that of man, and such a standard has been given in the revelation of God. It is therefore not unreasonable nor unnecessary that the Bible should insist upon this revelation as being the foundation upon which we are to build our characters. Nor can we fail to notice the use of the word "building" here, as applying to our relation to the revelation of God. Day by day and year by year the Christian is erecting a structure either of righteousness or of unrighteousness. According to the general desire and tenor of the life is the general character of the building. On the whole, every man is moving onward either toward holiness or toward wickedness, either advancing or retrograding in his moral nature. As long as we live in this world we shall continue in a state of change. We never shall lay down our armor nor have our work finished until we cease to draw the breath of life. It is natural to believe that some, after many years of careful labor in the erection of true Christian characters, have suddenly turned and in a short time destroyed the result of years of effort; there is danger to every one lest by failing to continually build up his character in righteousness, in the true faith, he should be taking away from that which he has already builded. There is no period of rest, there is no goal attained, there is no definite eternal reward until we reach that other world. "Building" is the word used, of our daily Christian lives. Let us see to it that every stone placed in the building of our characters is one formed upon the model of the life and deeds of Jesus Christ, and is a strength to the whole edifice.

The second duty insisted upon by Jude, if the Christian would keep himself guarded from the dangers which beset him, is expressed by the words "praying in the Holy Ghost." Now we are well aware that there is no prayer except in the Holy Spirit; that is to say, no prayer except such as is in harmony with the Spirit of God, and so sincere that that Spirit will join to it his utterance and intercessions, with groanings which can not be uttered, and he must needs be persuaded that the Holy Spirit which descended at Pentecost is still active in the church. It needs no enormous faith, no long experience to pray in the Holy Ghost, but it requires sincerity, a meaning and a feeling in the prayer, and a determination that the expression of the desire made in the prayer shall be followed by fitting action.

The third and fourth conditions requisite to growth in spiritual life referred to in the text, while not less important than those already discussed, need only to be mentioned, for their necessity is clearly apparent: "Keep yourselves in the love of God, looking for the mercy of our Lord Jesus Christ unto eternal life," living in such a way that God's love to us shall both grow and be continually more apparent, and a stronger factor in our spiritual life is something eminently necessary, if we would live as His children. Were it not for the supreme and infinite love of God we should have no hope either for this world or for the world to come, and the more deeply we appreciate that love, and the more strongly we cling to it, the more confident may we be of our own future, and the more will we be led to give unto Him in return that love which He seeks from us. And not less certain is it that only through the expectation of the mercy of our Lord Jesus Christ can we have hope unto eternal life, as it is the only hope which can sustain us in the time of our weakness, of our sin, of our despair. According as our confidence in the truth of the Gospel grows, and our assurance of the love which Christ has for each of us, shall be our ability to stand in the evil days of this life and to persevere in our pursuit after holiness. This is the divine word of God; it is His message to us, and may He grant us grace so to "build up ourselves in our most holy faith, praying in the Holy Ghost, keeping ourselves in the love of God, looking for the mercy of our Lord Jesus Christ unto eternal life" that we may be guarded from the evils into which so many are falling about us in the world, the evils of doubt, of carelessness, of immorality, so that we shall be saved, as it were, brands from the burning and kept by Him that is able to keep us from falling, and "presented by Him faultless before the presence of His glory with exceeding joy."

The fellow who is run over by an automobile is apt to have that tired feeling.

North Plainfield Weekly Review

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SATURDAY, MAY 9, 1903.

IS CLEVELAND A CANDIDATE?

A few Democratic newspapers have recently come out for Grover Cleveland as the Democratic candidrte for President in 1904.

One of the most ardent promoters of the New Jersey candidate is the Brooklyn *Eagle*, which says that the "Princeton gentleman is the only man who can assuredly lead the party to victory, and that the alternative for that party is either Cleveland, or only a nominal opposition to the election of Mr. Roosevelt."

As to the matter of a platform the Eagle says the nomination of Cleveland "would end all quibbles about recent or future platforms. He would be the platform. His career and character would be the guaranty of the restoration of repose, of strength, of consistency, of dignity, of wisdom and of trained experience to the chief magistry. The dangerous tendencies of plutocracy on the one hand and of proletiariatism on the other would be stopped by the very fact of his presidency. To the Democratic party his nomination would mean rejuvenation and to the country at large reassurance."

The greatest opposition to Mr. Cleveland would come from the West, and that portion of the United States must surely be reckoned with if success is to be attained. It will be remembered that Cleveland and his friends refused to support Bryan in the last two Presidential campaigns, and that element will not support Cleveland; and were he nominated there would be a bolt, and the Bryan element would no doubt put up another ticket.

There is still another objection to Mr. Cleveland's candidacy: The people are unhesitatingly opposed to a third term under any and all circumstances, and this fact alone would influence thousands to vote against him.

In commenting on Mr. Cleveland's possible candidacy, the *Mail and Express* says:

"He enjoys the unusual distinction of seeming stronger with the people when out of power and responsibility than when clothed with those attributes of popular confidence. He was weak in 1888, after his first term; and weaker in 1896, after his second term. Those who regard him as strong today ignore the fact that he holds that position in the national mind where forgetfulness of the past is regarded as a duty to the one living man who has passed the goal of every American's highest ambition, and who is therefore presumed to look out upon his country and its interests from a place that harbors neither the conflict of individual ambition nor the prejudice of partizan creed. Mr. Cleveland with Presidencies and Presidencial candidacies forever behind him is one man; Mr. Cleveland with Presidencies and Presidential condidacies still in his mind and view is quite another. All hats are off to the former. If the country has to express its opinion of the latter through the ballot box, those who force it will invite the most humiliating experience that any ex-President of our country ever suffered."

TO CLOSE THE DRAW BRIDGES.

The Merchants' Association of New York is doing some excellent work in the endeavor to have the railroad drawbridges closed during the hours when New Jersey commuters are on their way to and from New York.

Thousands of men and women who go to New York and whose business interests involve millions of dollars, are subjected to annoying delays, and railroads have their schedules thrown out of gear which are not resumed for hours by some sail boat or steam tug which could just as well as not avoid the rush hours.

It would seem that these arguments should and did prevail at the recent meeting held at the Army Building, and that the Government will surely take some action to relieve the annoyance referred to.

MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP AT SUMMIT.

After months of investigation the citizens of Summit, at a public meeting, recommended the puchase of the water plant now owned and operated there by the Essex-Union Water and Light Company. The question of municipal ownership of water plants has been decided in the affirmative so many times that it may scarcely be said to remain an open question.

If we mistake not the Borough of North Plainfield has a committee in existence charged with investigating the feasibility of a municipal plant for this Borough, but we do not hear much of it lately.

NEW JERSEY HIGH SCHOOLS.

According to a recent report issued by the State Board of Education, for each pupil who graduates from a High School-course in New Jersey the cost to the State and school district, based upon the figures for last year, average $365.60. There were 1,672 graduates turned out as finished products of the 147 High Schools is the State during the year, a little more than four per cent. of all the pupils enrolled in all the public schools, and about eleven per cent. of the total enrollment in the High Schools. To enable every High School pupil to graduate at this rate the High School course would have to be extended to ten years, and for every child now in the public school to obtain a diploma would take something like twenty-five years.

Out of twenty-five children who enter the primarys grades in the pubic schools, only about ten get as far as enterinfi the grammar grades, and less than tpree enter the High School.

THE *Suburbanite* for May, a monthly magazine published by the passenger department of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, is just out and contains many interesting articles.

BETWEEN thirty-five million and forty million dollars are expended annually in the United States for new church buildings, and for each day in the year there are built and dedicated between twelve and fifteen new churches. It is hard to argue from this that the world is growing worse.

SAN FRANCISCO is to entertain the Grand Army of the Republic this year, on the occasion of the thirty-seventh national encampment to be held in August. If we can judge from the newspapers, no veteran attending the encampment will have cause to complain of lack of hospitality and attention.

IT seems never to have occurred, says the Indianapolis Journal, to those Democrats who are constantly flinging at Mr. Bryan the charge that he has twice led his party to defeat that he received tens and tens of thousands more votes than did Mr. Cleveland in all the voting states except on the eastern coast.

MORE than a thousand miners of Pennsylvania struck the other day because they could not decide whether a bridle was part of a mule's harness or not. The trouble arose over the refusal of the stablemen to put on the bridles, claiming it was not part of the harness. The case was submitted to a committee of referees, who compromised the matter by recommending that the mules be driven without bridles, whereupon the men returned to work.

THE New York *Times* prints the details of a disastrous fire which occurred near Maplewood recently, to which the local fire company was notified by postal card to come to the rescue.

And our esteemed contemporary, the Short Hill Item, which is published in that neighborhood, says it is informed with all seriousness that because the fire department did not respond to the summons, that there is talk of bringing suit against the township.

Shades of Philadelphia, preserve us! Was there ever such calumny heaped upon our fair state as this?

Subsoiling with Dynamite.

"Strange are some of the farming methods of California," said Benjamin Mann, of Germantown, who recently returned from a visit to the Pacific coast. "One day in the vine country I heard a tremendous bang, bang, banging, and started from my seat, thinking that a dreadful explosion had occurred. But my host told me, with a laugh, that his men were merely plowing with dynamite. Then he went on to explain that when it was desired to loosen up the soil to a depth of three feet or so dynamite cartridges were set in the earth and fired off. They broke up the ground beautifully. They did the work much better, and much more cheaply, than any machine or any manual labor could do. And, in addition to this, they destroyed the parasite called the phylloxera, the bane of the vine growers. No vineyard whose soil had been dynamited, my host said, ever suffered from the phylloxera afterward."—Philadelphia Record.

Queer Language, Verily.

"It is a queer language," said a bewildered Frenchman. "A horse falls into ze subway and hees owner falls out with ze contractaire. Ze house, it goes up in smoke and ze firm goes under from ze fire, while ze goods go down on account of ze smoke and ze wattaire when ze fire goes out.

"Ze wife run up a bill at ze shop, ze bookkeepaire runs up ze column of figures in ze ledgaire, ze husband runs from ze collectaire, ze shopkeepaire runs over to ze court, and ze attachment runs about a month and zen it runs out.

"Ze gamblaire sees ze poor foreigner, ze foreigner sees ze gamblaire's bet and raises it; zen he sees a flush royale and zen ze police seize ze whole business. Ze gamblaire sees ze wardman and ze foreigner sees his money no more. It is a strange language in ze great country of America."—N. Y. Times.

The "Athletic Awakening."

Prior to 1880 not a single record for events on standard athletic championship programmes was held by an American. They were all credited to Englishmen, Scotchmen and Irishmen. To-day, 22 years later, Americans hold nearly all the records. That is one result of the "athletic awakening"—the increased interest in outdoor sports in the United States; but it is by no means the most valuable. Better health, sounder, stronger bodies, calmer minds, less tendency to dyspepsia and nervousness—these are worth more than records; they seem in this case to go together.—Youth's Companion.

"Point Tresse" Lace.

"Point tresse" is a very rare kind of lace made of human hair. Its production was confined to the early part of the sixteenth century. Margaret, countess of Lennox, the mother of the wretched Darnley, sent from the tower, where she was imprisoned when her son, Lord Charles Lennox, married the daughter of Bess of Hardwicke, a piece of this kind of lace to Mary, Queen of Scots. This curious little square of point tresse was worked by the old countess' hands from her own gray hair.—London Globe.

No Bath, No Wife.

Among the Turks bath money forms an item in every marriage contract, the husband engaging to allow his wife a certain sum for bathing purposes. Should it be withheld she has only to go before the cadi and turn her slipper upside down, and if the complaint be not then redressed it is a ground for divorce.—London Chronicle.

George's Kind Permission.

"Mary!" her father called downstairs, "just ask your young man if he doesn't think it's pretty near bedtime."

"Yes, papa," replied the sweet girl, after a pause, "George says if you're sleepy go to bed by all means."—Toledo Bee.

Used to It.

Towne—You don't mean to say you didn't notice that earthquake shock?

Browne—I guess I was home in Aiguhurst at the time.

"But the shake must have been perceptible there."

"I guess all of us just took it for our malaria."—Philadelphia Press.

The Smoke Nuisance.

"I hear young Jenkins has lost his job."

"Yes; he came into the office several times puffing cigarettes, and the boss said that where there was so much smoke there must be some fire."—Kansas City Journal.

Comparison.

He—Are Miss Simson and Miss Timkins good friends?

She—I should say not. Why, they couldn't be more bitter enemies if they sung together in the same church choir.—Chicago Daily News.

Something Unheard Of.

He—Did you hear of the accident your husband met with at the railroad station this morning?

She—No; I did not.

"Well, he ran for the train—and caught it."—Yonkers Statesman.

Hawaii's Population.

Hawaii has a population of 160,000, of which 60,000 are Japanese and 30,000 Chinese. There are also Porto Ricans and likewise some Hawaiians.—N. Y. Sun.

Spring-time in Washington.

Washington is a typical Spring resort and its bustle is purely social and political. There are gathered in the Capital representatives of every nation and country, and their comings and goings are of no little interest. Then the doings of the Senate and House are features which every tourist delights in following, and these features together with the visits to the numerous public buildings keep one busy all the while one is in Washington. The Royal Blue Line of which the New Jersey is the initial road is going to operate an excursion to Washington on May 7th, and cost of tickets for the 3 days' excursion including all expenses is $12. Train leaves New York at 1 p. m., and arrives Washington at 6.10 p. m. If you want to know about the trip drop a postal to C. M. Burt, General Passenger Agent, New York City, for tour book. Free for the asking.

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If you want job printing of any description done in a satisfactory manner, you can have your wants gratified by calling on THE REVIEW, 39 Somerset stre North Plainfield, and leaving your orders or if preferable, use the telephone and our representative will call on you.

Notice to Correspondents.

Personals, social gatherings, celebrations, anniversaries of various kinds, reception, etc., will be published in the REVIEW free. All copy must be written plainly, preferably in ink; and names must be clearly written and correctly spelled. write only on one side of the paper. Full information in regard to weddings is always desired, and when requested a reporter will call to secure facts for publication. No attention will be paid to items of news forwarded to this office nuless the sender gives his or her name and address. These will not be printed, but it is necessary to have them properly vouched for.

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE.

The final meeting of the Board of Chosen Freeholders will be held at the Court House
ON TUESDAY, MAY 12, 1903,
to settle up the business of the current year. It is requested that all claims be presented to the Clerk on or before May 8,

A. P. SUTPHEN, Clerk.

In accordance with the statutes of New Jersey, the members of the Board of Chosen Freeholders of the County of Somerset will meet
ON WEDNESDAY, MAY 13, 1903,
in the Court House, in Somerville, at 11 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of organization and such other business as may be presented.

April 6, 1903. A. P. SUTPHEN, Clerk.

NOTICE OF ORDER TO LIMIT CREDITORS

Somerset County Surrogate's Court.

ESTATE OF C. A. Girard Lewis, deceased.

Notice is hereby given, that on the FIFTH DAY OF FEBRUARY, A. D. 1903, on the application of the undersigned, as Executors of the will of C. A. Girard Lewis, deceased; an order was made by the Surrogate's Court, requiring the creditors of the said C. A. Girard Lewis, deceased, to bring in their debts, demands and claims against the said decedent, under oath or affirmation, and present the same to the subscriber within NINE months from the date of said order; and in default thereof any such creditor should be forever barred of his or her action therefor against the subscriber.

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3 lbs for - -	25c	Bottom Round Pot Roast	12 and 14c
Breast of Veal, -	10c	Fore Quarter Lamb -	08c
Shoulder Pork, -	12c	Fresh Country Eggs -	28c
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Fresh Ham, -	14c		
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NEW CANADIAN NAVY

It Is Being Created for the Purpose of Colonial Defense Only.

Our Northern Neighbors Will Enlist Some Three Thousand Men in a Naval Reserve Force—Newfoundland Establishment.

Canada is preparing to organize a colonial naval force for home defense along much the same lines that have been followed by Newfoundland in creating the Royal Naval reserve which was begun some three years ago.

Neither Canada or Newfoundland are garrisoned to any extent by either land or naval forces from England, though Canada supports quite an extensive militia force of her own for land service. England maintains but 2,000 imperial troops in Canada. These are stationed off the fortress of Halifax, which is considered an imperial station. To this force Canada adds a well trained reserve of about 35,000 organized militia, covering all branches of the land military service. So far as the imperial navy is concerned Canada is practically without representation. The ships of both the North Atlantic and North Pacific stations touch at her ports from time to time, and at Esquimalt, on Vancouver island, British Columbia, a naval victualling station is maintained. Partly because of this lack of representation Canada proposes to organize a naval reserve force of her own, which will be in no way connected with the Royal navy of England, as is the Newfoundland force.

TRAINING SHIP CALYPSO.
Anchored in the Harbor of St. Johns, Newfoundland.

The commander of the Canadian Fisheries Protection Service, a retired English naval officer, Capt. Spain, has visited Newfoundland recently to study the workings of the Naval Reserve there, so as to see what modifications are necessary in the system to adapt it to Canada's needs. The Newfoundland force is eventually to be at least 600 strong; the Canadian is to be four times that strength. The two bodies are recruited from much the same class of men—the former from the famous cod-fishers of Newfoundland, and the latter from the fishermen of the maritime provinces.

The Canadian parliament met on March 12, and the legislation to create the force was then presented. The total strength is fixed at about 3,000 men, but it will be some years, of course, before this is reached. To provide the necessary staff for inaugurating the system, sufficient retired officers and instructors from the Royal navy will be engaged, and the headquarters of the force will be at Halifax, Nova Scotia. Drill-sheds will be built, ranges will be procured, and the system will be inaugurated in the most workmanlike manner. The first enrollment will probably take place next autumn, at the close of the fishing season, when the young fishermen will have little to do for the winter.

NEWFOUNDLAND FISHING VILLAGE.
Is from These the Colonial Naval Reserve Is Recruited.

The Newfoundland Naval Reserve, upon which this Canadian force is fashioned, was formed in November, 1900. An experimental contingent of 50 young fishermen was recruited and taken for a six months' cruise in the West Indies in H. M. S. Charybdis. So satisfactory was their work that 44 earned promotion as "qualified seamen" at the close of the cruise. The next autumn another batch was taken, and did equally well, 47 being promoted. Last autumn 80 were enrolled, and these saw active service in Venezuela, where the Charybdis was the flagship of the allied fleet which brought Castro to terms. Meanwhile, the men of the previous years, and scores of others, are putting in their month's drill (which the rules ordain each year) aboard H. M. S. Calypso, sent out last October by the British admiralty for the purpose, and intended to be kept permanently in Newfoundland waters.

P. T. M'GRATH.

GEORGE MEREDITH

The Last of a Bright Band of English Literary Lights.

Though Seventy-four Years of Age He Is as Buoyant of Spirit To-Day as He Can Ever Have Been.

By general consent one of the most engaging figures in literary life of our time is that of Mr. George Meredith. Now that Philip James Bailey has passed away, he is the only survivor of that bright band of British poets and novelists that gave distinction to the first half of Queen Victoria's reign. His work is achieved, his pen is laid aside—unless it be that he is engaged at intervals on his autobiography, for at the end of 1901 it was stated that he had the intention of writing the recollections of his life.

George Eliot, Tennyson, Browning, Swinburne—these were among the first to hail George Meredith as a new force in literature; so long ago as 1862 Mr. Swinburne spoke of him as "one of the leaders of English literature." But even the imprimatur of such authorities was powerless to make the reading public take him to its bosom forthwith. There are, it need scarce be said, certain obvious reasons why George Meredith should have been so long winning his way to popular approval. A brilliant young novelist to whom I listened the other night reading with rapture from "Love in a Valley," said, very happily, as it seemed to me, that Meredith "thinks in metaphor." That is precisely what the rank of mankind never does; hence it is not surprising that to the avearge reader the works of the greatest English novelist should present grave difficulties of style.

It may come as a surprise to many to be told that his spoken words resemble curiously his written phrases, with their unexpected epithets and surprising association of thoughts;

GEORGE MEREDITH.

so that what he has written of his peerless Diana may aptly be said of himself: "This was like her, and here and there a phrase gave him the very play of her mouth, the flash of her eyes." Indeed, to have listened to the talk of George Meredith for but one brief hour is to have abandoned the thought that nobody was ever so brilliant in speech as he makes many of his characters to be.

He talks with a touch of that old-fashioned manner which sounds to-day almost like affection, but none could be freer from a suspicion of such than George Meredith, for the lasting impression which the man leaves on one's mind is that the child's heart has never changed in him, and that he is as lacking in self-consciousness as a boy of 12. After we have searched laboriously for that unknown, elusive something which constitutes genius, we shall find that it is nothing more than the power to keep in our old age the spirit of our youth, and to retain to the end the great gift of wonder. Assuredly George Meredith has done those things. In his 74th year we find him as buoyant of spirit, as full of wonder as he can ever have been.

Flint Cottage, Boxhill, has been his home for at least one-half of his days, and there The Egoist, that relentless study of refined selfishness, and many another masterpiece have been written. There, too, he has lived his quiet days of close communion with nature, and here his happy years of family life have been passed; his long widowhood, and now his lonely age. Flint Cottage lies in a hollow by the roadside, around it spread its owner's well-loved gardens, and perched on the hill behind is the little chalet in which most of his writing for over 30 years has been done. The well-stocked bookshelves are heavy with what the literary man would call working books, but a large proportion are the familiar paper-bound French novels, of which Mr. Meredith has been a great reader. In a corner stands the desk whereon the master-hand has written so long; but the quills lie dry, the inkbottle empty. From the window is obtained a spacious view of the green hills of Surrey, gentle in outline, soft and peaceful, strangely unsuggestive of the rugged grandeur of the master's work. One cannot leave the place without a touch of sadness, knowing that the work of this great writer is finished while yet he lives; but that is only the emotion of a moment, for in the knowledge of his splendid achievement there is nothing but thankfulness.

J. A. HAMMERTON.

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In itself LaGrippe is very dangerous, but in its after effects it is one of the most deadly scourges that afflicts mankind. It shatters the nervous system, weakens the heart's action, and lays the foundation for heart disease. The accompanying fever consumes the vitality and renders the patient susceptible to pneumonia, bronchitis and catarrh. The best treatment consists of Restorative Nervine which quiets the nerves, soothes the brain, restores strength and vitality to the entire system; Dr. Miles' Nerve and Liver Pills, a nerve tonic acting directly on the nerves of the digestive organs causing them to act in a natural and healthy manner, and Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain-Pills which speedily relieve the torture of headache, backache and soreness, the most common symptoms of Grip.

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READING SYSTEM.

NEW JERSEY CENTRAL

Stations in New York foot of Liberty street and South Ferry, Whitehall station.

Time Table in effect Nov. 16, 1902

For New York—2.17, 3.37, 5.38, 6.02, 6.29, 6.57, 7.05, 7.25, 7.28, 7.48, 7.55, 8.02, 8.11, 8.30, 8.34, 8.46, 9.27, 9.59, 10.26, 11.25 a. m.; 12.09, 12.44, 1.18, 2.31, 2.42, 2.49, 3.44, 4.17, 4.47, 5.43, 5.53 6.23, 6.33, 6.43, 7.08, 7.32, 8.36, 9.40, 10.17, 11.28 p. m. Sundays—2.17, 3.37, 5.05, 7.41, 8.01, 8.52, 9.52, 10.08, 11.10 a. m.; 12.00 m.; 12.58, 1.45, 2.40, 3.17, 3.30, 5.41, 6.45, 6.52, 8.13, 8.32, 10.22 p. m.

For Newark—5.38, 6.29, 6.57, 7.05, 7.25, 7.48, 8.11, 8.34, 8.46, 9.27, 9.59, 11.25 a. m.; 1.18, 2.31, 2.49, 3.44, 4.17, 4.47, 5.43, 5.53, 6.23, 6.33, 7.08, 7.42, 8.36, 9.40 p. m. Sundays—7.41, 8.52, 10.08, 11.10 a. m. 12 m.; 12.58, 1.45, 3.30, 5.41, 6.45, 6.52, 7.32, 8.13, 8.32, 10.22 p. m.

For Somerville—5.25, 7.12, 8.21, 9.36, 9.54, 11.00 a. m.; 1.01, 2.02, 2.11, 3.32, 3.44, 4.33, 5.03, 5.29, 5.57 6.04, 6.19, 6.41 7.12, 7.34, 8.08, 8.21, 9.37, 10.23, 11.26 p. m.; 12.59 night. Sundays—5.45, 8.42, 11.14 a. m.; 2.03, 3.40, 5.37, 6.35, 8.30, 10.15, 11.29p. m.

For Phillipsburg and Easton—5.25, 8.21, 9.54, a. m.; 2.11, 5.29, 6.41 p. m. Sundays—5.45 a. m.; 2.03, 6.35 p. m.

For Bethlehem, Allentown and Mauch Chunk—5.25, 9.54 a. m.; 2.11, 5.29 p. m. Sundays—5.45 a. m.; 2.03, 6.35 p. m.

For Wilkesbarre and Scranton—5.25, 9.54 a. m.; 5.48 p. m. Sundays—5.45 a. m. 2.03 p. m.

For Long Branch, Ocean Grove, Point Pleasant and seashore points—8.11, 11.25 a. m.; 3.44, 4.47, 6.23 p. m. Sundays—8.52 a. m.; 3.30 11.28 p. m., Wednesday and Saturday only, except Ocean Grove.

For Lakewood—3.37, 8.11, a. m.; 1.18 3.44, 4.17p. m. Sunday, 9.52 a. m.

For Atlantic City—9.27a. m.; 2.49p. m.

For Trenton—5.17, 5.25, 7.12, 7.44, 8.38, 9.14, 9.44, 10.44, 11.44 p. m.; 12.46, 1.01, 1.39, 2.11, 3.44, 5.29*, 7.34*, 8.21, 9.37* p.m., 1.17 night. Sundays—5.17, 5.45, 9.55, 11.14 a. m.; 1.39, 2.45, 4.55, 5.37,* 6.35,* 9.47 p. m.; 1.17 night.

For Philadelphia—5.17, 7.44, 8.38, 9.14, 9.44, 10.44, 11.14, 11.44 a. m.; 12.46, 1.39, 2.11, 3.44, 5.34*, 7.34,* 8.21, 9.37* p.m.; 1.17 ng't Sundays—5.17, 5.45, 9.55, 11.14 a. m.; 1.39, 2.45, 4.55, 5.37*, 6.35*, 9.47 p. m.; 1.17 night.

For Reading and Harrisburg—5.17, 5.25, 8.38, 9.54, (10.44 to Readind only) 11.44 a. m.; 2.11, 5.48 p. m. 1.17 night. 1.17 night.

Sundays, 5.17 a.m., 2.03, 5.37, 6.35 p. m.;

For Pottsville, Sunbury & Williamsport— 5.17, 5.25, 9.54, a. m.; 2.11, (5.29, to Pottsville only) 8.21 p. m.; 1.17 night. Sundays, 5.17 a. m.; 2.03,; 1.17 night.

ROYAL BLUE LINE
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For Baltimore and Washington—9.14, 11.14 a. m.; 1.39, 3.44, 4.18, 5.34,* 7.34* p. m; 1.17 night. Sundays—11.14 a. m.; 2.45, 5.37, 6.35* p. m., 1.17 night.

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Tired when you go to bed, tired when you get up, tired all the time. Why? Your blood is impure, that's the reason. You are living on the border line of nerve exhaustion. Take Ayer's Sarsaparilla and be quickly cured. $1.00 a bottle. All druggists.

Ask your doctor what he thinks of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. He knows all about this grand old family medicine. Follow his advice and we will be satisfied.

J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

A Keen Observer.

Prince Edward of Wales appears to be a keen observer for one of such tender years. A story is being told which illustrates this. It happened during some of his early theological studies when a kind teacher was endeavoring to convey to him some idea of the future state. She told him that there all men and women would be completely equal in happiness. He meditated over this thoughtfully and then inquired: "Shall we all, everybody, be really equal?" "Yes, my dear." "All of us, really?" "Yes, darling." "Great-grandma," referring to Queen Victoria, "and all?" "Yes, darling, even great-grandma." "I am quite sure," said the young prince decidedly, "that great-grandma won't like that at all. Quite sure."—London Tatler.

The classified civil service now embraces 134,017 positions.

An Ideal Woman's Medicine.

So says Mrs. Josie Irwin, of 325 So. College St., Nashville, Tenn., of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Never in the history of medicine has the demand for one particular remedy for female diseases equalled that attained by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and never during the lifetime of this wonderful medicine has the demand for it been so great as it is to-day.

From the Atlantic to the Pacific, and throughout the length and breadth of this great continent come the glad tidings of woman's sufferings relieved by it, and thousands upon thousands of letters are pouring in from grateful women saying that it will and positively does cure the worst forms of female complaints.

Mrs. Pinkham invites all women who are puzzled about their health to write her at Lynn, Mass., for advice. Such correspondence is seen by women only, and no charge is made.

The Vanishing North Sea.

Heligoland is not the only land which is gradually giving way before the continued onslaughts of the North Sea. A strip of thirty-six miles of English coast between Flamborough and Spurn Head loses on an average two yards and a quarter, or thirty acres, a year. Over a mile has gone since the Norman conquest. Nothing has yet been devised to stop the inroads of the waves.

The old, invariable virtue of

St. Jacobs Oil

makes it the king cure for

Sprains and Bruises

Price, 25c. and 50c.

The Principle of Rest

By Rose Wilson-Helme.

THE principle of rest is the principle of relaxation—a temporary cessation or suspension of energy from any part or from all of the body. Absolute rest implies the complete "letting go" of tension, mental, nervous and physical; all are involved, to some extent, in every act of our daily life, nor can they be entirely separated.

Let us see what will happen if we place the body in a reclining position, so comfortably arranged that absolute physical repose would seem inevitable. Then let the mind take hold of some problem and concentrate on it until all the mental energy is aroused. This energy is unconsciously communicated to the nervous system, and soon the entire physical self is in a highly tensed condition. Few people realize this until their attention is called to it. They think they must be resting when the body is inactive. It is not necessary that the body be exercising in order to be tense. A set of muscles may be nervously tense and yet be apparently motionless. This difference between a tensed muscle and a muscle entirely relaxed, or devitalized, is what I want you to thoroughly understand, for this tense condition brought on by mental and nervous strain, and often held without relaxation for hours, produces greater fatigue than many forms of exercise that are more physical in execution.

Remember, always, that the mind is the great controlling power, and it is only when the mind becomes, as nearly as possible, a perfect blank, that the body can rest satisfactorily. If the body would rest the mind must rest also; in other words, "Think rest," "Let go" of everything mental, and relax completely.—The Pilgrim.

Government's Business a Model

By Frank A. Vanderlip.

THE responsibility for keeping the revenues and for their disbursement, now that the totals have come to aggregate more than one thousand million dollars, would seem to be quite enough to lay upon the shoulders of any man, particularly if he must take up those duties without thorough familiarity with their details, as does each new Secretary. But in addition to this duty, there is the further responsibility for the solution of the problems of an intricate and diverse currency system. The Secretary, too, occupies indirectly, through the Controller of the Currency, a supervisory relation to the whole National banking organization of the country. He is the indirect custodian of $300,000,000 of gold and silver coin, stored in the Treasury vaults, against gold and silver certificates in circulation representing that coin, and, through his subordinate, the Treasurer of the United States, he shares the responsibility for the care of more than two hundred million dollars, representing the reserve balance which the Government carries. All the Mints and Assay officers are, through the Director of the Mint, under his control. He directs the operations of a great factory employing 3000 operatives in the printing of money and Government securities, and he must there meet the same problems of organized labor that other great employers have to meet. He is responsible for the collection of commercial statistics, and is fortunate in finding a bureau for that purpose which has a record for the best statistical work done by any of the great Governments. He is at the head of the greatest auditing offices in the world, where every dollar of income and every item of expenditure is checked over with minute exactness, so that at the end of the year it is safe for him to say that the whole billion dollars, the total on both sides of the ledger, has been collected and disbursed with absolute fidelity and legality and without error.—From "The Treasury," in Scribner's.

Courage, Physical and Moral.

By the Rev. Thomas B. Gregory.

THE sublimest pages of biography and of history are those which show the manhood triumphant over the pressure that was brought to bear upon it.

One day the immortal discoverer of the law of gravity was sitting in his office in the Mint when a seemingly dressed lady came in and in the most delicate way intimated to the grand old man that if he would use his official power to aid her in a certain direction she would see to it that he should not be the loser by it.

"Madam!" said Sir Isaac, "here is the door. You will oblige me by your immediate departure!"

"Forward, men—forward!" cried Blucher to his wearied soldiers as they were floundering through the mud on their way to join the English at Waterloo. "I have promised my brother Wellington to be there—promised, do you hear? and you shall make me break my word?"

Americans will never cease to be proud of the reply made by Henry Clay when he was urged not to champion a certain cause lest it should jeopardize his chances for the Presidency. "I would rather be right than be President!" thundered back the incorruptible old Roman.

When Stephen A. Douglas was at the height of his fame he was approached by the agent of a rich syndicate, who offered him a princely fee if he would lend his advocacy to a certain bill which the syndicate was anxious to get through Congress.

The Little Giant's eye flashed fire, and there was a sudden exit of the agent—without his hat!

These men had moral courage. Theirs was the highest form of bravery—the bravery which enabled them to bid defiance to the temptation to wrong.

Physical courage, we repeat, is something that calls for our admiration. The spectacle of a fellow human being gritting his teeth, clinching his fists and silently, calmly bearing the pain that is killing him, draws from us at once pity and chords!

But grander than any mere physical pluck is the silent courage of the soul, which, though hard pressed by splendid inducements to do wrong, keeps its poise, and in its fight with unprinciple never shows the white feather!—New York Journal.

The Value of Human Life.

By Prof. Rudolf Eucken.

BROADLY viewed our present human existence reveals an entirely different condition from that shown by the spirit of pessimism—a spirit which exerts so potent an influence upon our contemporaries. The existence of the facts which pessimism sets forth in support of its views, is not questioned; they remain, and deserve consideration. In reality, however, they constitute but one side of human life, which is fraught with a deeper meaning and involves far more at present than many of us become conscious of. The fact that this deeper meaning is too frequently relegated to the background and that the possibilities of the spiritual life are not sufficiently developed may be explained from the general state of modern culture. Great revolutions have been effected in the last centuries; [illegible] channels; old doctrines are beginning to totter; and new ideas [illegible] recognized. An equilibrium, however, has not yet been established. The law of compensation has not yet exercised its power to the fullest extent. Above all, there is still an absence of that energetic concentration which will convert man into a complete and harmonious organic entity, as the variety and multiplicity without—an entity capable of sifting, [illegible], and clarifying all the innumerable impressions presented by the heterogeneous influence of the external world. An intellectual activity capable of rising superior to all the blows of fate is also lacking. It may, therefore, be said that the centrifugal forces are greater than the centripetal. Labor, with its enormous ramifications, is more powerful than the spiritual force within ourselves. Herein we must seek the answer to the question whether life contains more reason than meaningless complexity and whether true happiness can exist. Life, as conferred upon us, is not invested with a fixed and unchangeable value. It depends upon ourselves what value we are willing to give it. The more man seeks to concentrate his life, the more he seeks to develop a victorious intellectual activity productive of ever higher spiritual strength, the greater will be his ability to confront the complex phenomena of life with cheerfulness and courage. He will then readily understand the words of Vauvenargues: "Le monde est, ce qu'il doit etre pour un etre actif, plein d'obstacles" (The world is, what it ought to be to an active being, full of obstacles). In our day also happiness and confidence in the rational purpose of nature may be obtained by zealously and mightily developing the intellectual life, so that man may face all the multifarious phenomena of life as a unit endowed with strength of character and the power of conviction. Never were there greater possibilities in this direction than to-day; and it devolves upon man to avail himself of them, to the end that he may find good cheer and courage within himself and power to become victorious over the petty and depressing impressions which a first view of prevailing conditions produces. He will then tread the upward path ever sought by the powerful and youthful natures, be they nations or individuals.—The Forum.

New York City.—Gowns cut in princess style are exceedingly becoming to many figures and make most satisfactory home gowns. The admirable May Manton model shown fits snugly and smoothly and becomes simple or elaborate as material and trimming are one or the other. As illustrated it is designed for morning wear and is made of cashmere in a pretty shade of beige, is simply stitched with corticelli silk and finished with gold buttons.

PRINCESS GOWN.

The gown consists of fronts, backs, side backs and under-arm gores. The fronts are fitted by means of single darts and all the portions flare freely at the lower portion, so giving the fashionable effect. At the neck is a simple turn-over collar. The sleeves are in bishop style with straight cuffs.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is twelve and a half yards twenty-seven inches wide, ten and three-quarter yards thirty-two inches wide or seven and a half yards forty-four inches wide, when material has figure or nap; ten yards twenty-seven inches wide, seven and three-quarter yards thirty-two inches wide, five and three-quarter yards forty-four inches wide, when material has neither figure or nap.

Woman's Blouse Jacket.

Blouse coats with stole finish are among the features of the latest styles and are exceedingly smart both for the entire costume and the separate wrap. The stylish May Manton model shown in the large drawing is suited to both purposes, but, in the case of the original, is made of etamine, in soft gray stitched with corticelli silk, and combined with stole and belt of Oriental embroidery and makes part of a costume.

The blouse consists of fronts, back, and under-arm gores. The back is plain and without fulness but the fronts blouse slightly over the belt. The capes, which are optional, are attached to the stole which is then applied over the neck and fronts. The basque portions are seamed to the lower edge, but these last can be omitted and the blouse finished with the belt if preferred. The sleeves are the full ones of the season with roll-over cuffs.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is two and three-quarter yards forty-four inches wide or two and a half yards fifty-two inches wide, with three-quarter yards eighteen inches wide for stole.

Brim Veiled as Diadem.

A white chip hat has a high coronet-shaped brim, with the edge cut in deep curves and bent carefully to stand upright like a diadem. This is veiled with a soft covering of fine batiste heavily embroidered with floral border deep enough to reach from the upper edge nearly to the bottom. Below this the batiste is softly gathered into shape. The embroidery stands out well and resembles a crown of flowers or garland around the face, when it is executed in rose pink, pale blue or mauve. A small loop-bow of black velvet ribbon is set low down on the left side, almost directly resting on the hair of the wearer.

The New Bishop Sleeve.

When made of batiste, crepe de chine or any thin silk, the blouse can boast of the new bishop sleeves adorned with rows of shirring both above and below. This sleeve is cut immensely full, and shows triple rows of close shirring on the upper arm, just below the arm-size, and again at the wrist. Between these points the sleeve is very full, but as it is correctly cut, the fulness is not suffered to droop. Such a blouse should have a full front, with a triple row of shirring extending across the front just below the yoke, which is inset with lace.

The New Hats.

Most of the new models in hats show brims (rolled on the edge) completely covered with small green foliage and buds of whatever flower is chosen, with a heavy fall of the full flown flowers at the back. These "waterfalls" of flowers will largely supplant the graceful lace scarfs of the last three seasons that fell over the back hair.

Pink Prettiness.

A pink frock, which has a pointed shoulder collar of embroidery over a longer one of pink, has the guimpe tucked, and is of the pink material of the frock.

Fancy Waist.

Combinations of tucks and shirring are notable in many of the latest gowns and waists, and are exceedingly effective in the fashionable soft materials. The very smart May Manton waist illustrated is shown in white crepe de Chine with yoke and trimming of Venetian lace, but is suited to washable fabrics as well as to silks and wools, and to the odd waist as well as the entire gown.

The waist consists of the fitted lining with fronts and back of the waist proper. The lining is made to form the yoke and the waist is shirred at the upper edge and tucked above the belt. It is gathered at the waist line and is slightly full over the belt. The closing is effected invisibly at the centre back. The sleeves are shirred at the shoulders, where they form continuous lines with the waist, so giving the desired broad effect, and the fulness is gathered to form soft full puffs at the waist.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is five and three-quarter yards twenty-one inches wide, four yards twenty-seven inches wide, three and a half yards thirty-two inches wide, or two and seven-eighth yards forty-four inches wide, with seven-eighth yards of all-over lace and two and one-eighth yards of applique to make as illustrated.

EXCEEDINGLY SMART BLOUSE JACKET.

FANCY WAIST.

SCIENTIFIC & INDUSTRIAL

In dry airs sound travels 1442 feet a second; in water 4900 feet, and in iron 17,500 feet.

It is proposed at Yarmouth, England, to revive the Greenland whale fishery formerly carried on from that port.

Several children and adults have become totally blind after eating a fruit known as "finger-cherries" near Cairns, in northern Queensland, Australia.

The weather bureau station having the highest mean annual precipitation, including rain and melted snow, is Hatteras, N. C., where the figure is 66.4 inches.

The discovery has been made by a German physician that erysipelas can be more promptly cured if the patient remains in a room painted red and with red windows.

An automatic signal lantern has been placed at street railway crossings in Leipsic which will avoid accidents at such points. It answers its purposes as well in the daytime as at night.

In proportion to population, more patents are issued to citizens of the District of Columbia than to those of any State. A recent compilation showed that Tennessee was at the foot of the list.

Captain Scott with the Discovery has penetrated 100 miles nearer the South Pole than any previous explorer and discovered an extensive mountainous region hitherto absolutely unknown. He thinks this indicates that land stretches to the Pole in a series of very lofty mountains.

The facility with which an automobile turns a corner depends upon the fact that its motor-driven axle is in two pieces connected with bevel wheels and a pinion. In turning the pinion is loosened on its stud, which permits the two wheels, each of which is solid on its axle, to revolve at different speeds.

Princeton University recently received from John M. Clarke, New York State palaeontologist, the body of an octopus-like creature, from Onondaga Lake. Dr. Orman examined the specimen and found it to be a cold-water, short-armed squid, a species of devil-fish prevalent along the Atlantic coast from Cape Cod to Newfoundland. The specimen examined by Dr. Ortman differs from the ocean-bred squid in that it has not the delicate membrane [illegible] that stretch out from its body.

What One Clever Woman is Doing.

There seems to be no limit in these modern days to what woman may do. In South Boston there is a woman who owns and controls a chain of nine weekly papers supplying smaller New England cities with leisure reading. Five years ago this woman had never seen the inside of a newspaper office. At that time she invested in five papers at the advice of a young man who had supreme confidence in himself as an all-round newspaper man and controller of a syndicate. The result not justifying his confidence, collapse seemed imminent, when this resourceful woman herself stepped to the fore. The peculiar feature of her management is that she employs only girls on these papers. Man never appears in connection with them, save as subscriber or advertiser. Her workers are often as young as seventeen, and she never engages any one over twenty-one, her idea being to secure optimistic, fresh and cheery views of life in her sheets and to avoid the work of women with "set ways" which might be difficult to unlearn. These "girl graduates," as most of them are, are sent forth in search of news, and rapidly learn to become newspaper women. The proprietor herself writes and signs all editorials. Her papers are not distinctively papers for women—that is, they do not confine themselves exclusively to women's news—but they have the interests of women more particularly in view.

Woman by a Woman.

If women's brains were as strong as their hearts, the combination would conquer heaven.

Extreme amiability in women is either stupidity or a social or matrimonial axe to grind.

Women are a study—men are an understudy.

The divination of the heavens is A, B, C compared to the divination of women.

The head women attract us. The heart women fasten us.

As an individual, woman is divine. As a sex, she is a bore.

When a man is divorced, the women "poor thing" him and put on an extra smile. When a woman is divorced, the men all wink and wonder what there is in it!

Wasn't it a foxy design of some one's that made widow's weeds so becoming?

If women were judges of men, there would be no marriages. If men were judges of women—but that is an inconceivable proposition!

A man is born generous, just, forgiving. A woman has to have every one of these virtues pounded into her with a sledge hammer.

Men take themselves so seriously! It is very amusing to the woman who hears him rail at the coffee, blame the laundry man, and turn the house topsy-turvy when he has the toothache.—Nettie Seeley-Murphy, in Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.

GOOD ROADS

Endorsing National Co-Operation.

CONGRESSMAN BROWNLOW, of Tennessee, says that his good roads bill is the most popular measure introduced in Congress ince the Civil War. He says that even he Democratic Legislature of his own State has endorsed it, and that the Legislatures of Minnesota, Missouri, Alabama and New Mexico have taken similar action, and that he believes the bill will be endorsed by the Legislature of every State in the Union, if that is necessary to press upon Congress the importance of the measure. The following is a copy of the resolution as adopted by the Legislature of Minnesota:

Whereas, The burden of improving and maintaining our highways according to the general prevailing system in this country rests entirely upon the agricultural lands and people living in the rural districts; and

Whereas, The State-aid plan for constructing highways, as practiced in the States of New Jersey, New York, Connecticut and Massachusetts has proven satisfactory in its operation, and has offered a partial solution of the road question in that it distributes this burden of cost so that one-half is paid out of a general fund supplied by the State; and

Whereas, It is desirable to extend this principle of co-operation and distribution of the burden of cost to a still greater extent, so that the Government of the United States shall bear a share the cost of construction to be paid of the general revenues of the United States; and

Whereas, One-half of said revenues, aggregating during the last two years $1,000,000,000 per annum, is derived from the agricultural States and rural districts, while only ten per cent. of the total amount is appropriated by Congress for the use of said agricultural States and districts, while ninety per cent. is appropriated for public buildings and other uses pertaining to great cities; and

Whereas, The Hon. Walter P. Brownlow, member of Congress from Tennessee, has introduced a bill in the United States House of Representatives providing for a system of National, State and local co-operation in the permanent improvement of the public highways, according to the provisions of which the sum of $20,000,000 is appropriated, and the United States Government [illegible] cost of [illegible] when [illegible] co-operation thereof; therefore be it

Resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Minnesota, That we hereby heartily endorse said Brownlow bill and recommend its passage by Congress, and that we request the Representatives from the State of Minnesota in Congress, and instruct the United States Senators from this State to vote and support said bill.

The First Gains.

If the people of Pennsylvania, by authority of the Legislature, expend $1,000,000 annually on the making and mending of public roads, it will be the country folk who will profit most directly by the outlay, while it will be the city folk who will furnish the greater part of the money. Eventually, however, the welfare of all will be greatly promoted, and the advantages accruing from good country roads will be reflected in the prosperity of the entire Commonwealth. The merchant's teams in the city streets, or his carriage in the park, will traverse the same pavements and the same driveways as heretofore, while to the farmer going to market improved roads will make fully one-third difference in the cost of transportation, and far more than that in the comfort, the convenience and the satisfaction found in his work. The first gains, therefore, all go to the tillers of the soil, but, while recognizing this fact, no intelligent taxpayer will regret his contribution to the good roads fund, what though he never leaves city pavements from year's end to year's end. In the long run the welfare of each citizen coincides with the welfare of the community, and there need be no question that a system of good country roads throughout the State will aid most effectively in building up the towns of the State.—*Philadelphia Telegraph.*

A Novel Plan.

A novel plan for raising money for good roads was adopted by the farmers and fruit growers of Fennville, Mich., while at the same time securing better facilities for packing, shipping and disposing of fruits. An association was formed which during the season employed a man at the Chicago end of the line to see that the goods are properly received and accounted for. All surplus or savings at the end of the year are expended in graveling and improving the roads throughout the fruit country. The association alone during the past season shipped 265 cars of fruit by rail, and after paying all claims and expenses had a balance on hand of $875 for the making of good roads.

Advertising Means Enterprise.

People do not crowd a store which makes no use of its show windows. Such a store is obviously without enterprising management. For the same reason people are not disposed to trade at a store which does not advertise in an age when advertising is general.

The East Indians call rock crystal an unripe diamond.

MOVING THE MISSISSIPPI.

Deserted a Decade Ago, Vicksburg Is Again a River Town.

Until about the beginning of the last decade all the geography classes in our schools were taught, and correctly, that the city of Vicksburg, Miss., made historic during the Civil War, was situated on the bank of the Mississippi River. This statement, however, ceased to be a fact some ten or more years ago, when the Father of Waters, in one of his erratic moods, forced a new channel for himself and left Vicksburg perched on a high bluff, several miles inland. The town, which had been one of the most important steamboat ports on the big stream, was thus suddenly deprived of much of the traffic that had caused it to prosper. Strangely enough the misfortune was an echo of the famous siege of Vicksburg, and General U. S. Grant was primarily responsible for it. In order that the Union gunboats might run past the shore batteries unharmed Grant sought to divert the waters of the Mississippi away from the city by digging a new channel. The great river refused at the time to take the new course marked out for it, but it eventually did so, more than thirty years after such action could be of any use to the Union Army.

Naturally the people of Vicksburg did not accept with good grace the Mississippi's belated performance, so damaging to their material interests. They clamored for a restoration of the old days when they dwelt near navigable water and when stately floating palaces touched at their wharves and trade flourished. They appealed to Congress for aid, and the national lawmakers made an appropriation for constructing a canal northward to the Yazoo River. This canal was recently completed, and the water was let into the channel deserted by the Mississippi. The flow was abundant and filled the space from bank to bank, making Vicksburg once more a river town. The event caused general rejoicing in the city, which has already begun to feel the good effects of renewed traffic.—Leslie's Weekly.

WISE WORDS.

Nothing dries sooner than tears.—German proverb.

What's true is not always probable.—French proverb.

The public is wiser than the wisest critic.—Bancroft.

Literature is the immortality of speech.—Schlegel.

A little gall spoils much honey.—Portuguese proverb.

Those are generally good at flattering who are good at nothing else.—South.

The man who lets the world, or his own portion of it, choose his plan of life for him, has no need of any other faculty than the apelike one of imitation.—J. S. Mill.

It is a real delight, a restful pleasure to be in the society of people who have been disciplined in the amenities of life—of those who radiate an atmosphere of kindliness, of good will, and of helpfulness, wherever they go.—Success.

It is something to have an influence on the fortunes of mankind; it is greatly more to have an influence on their intellects. Such is the difference between men of office and men of genius, between computed and uncomputed rank.—Landor.

Cheerfulness, enforced at first, by and by inspires a gracious contentment, and self-sacrifice, at first a conscious struggle, loses itself in the self-forgetfulness of love. In such ways as these the daily crosses of duty change into the many-rayed crown of life.—Brooke Herford.

"No Hogs Now."

President Tucker, of Dartmouth College, is "telling one on himself." In fact, he avows that the entire story is a little too personal to be enjoyed.

Last summer he went to a Maine town for a short rest, and boarded with a farmer who was in the habit of taking a few summer guests into his house to help "lift the mortgage." Some time ago the President received a letter from his former landlady asking for his patronage during the coming summer.

"There are several little matters that I desire changed, should my family decide to pass the coming summer at your house," wrote President Tucker in reply. "We don't like the maid, Mary. Moreover, we do not think a sty so near the house is sanitary." And this is what he received in reply:

"Mary has went. We hain't hed no hogs sense you went away last September."

Brake For Electric Motors.

Mr. Arthur Hultqvist, assistant engineer in the workshops of the electrical street railways of Gothenburg, has recently constructed a brake for electric motors which consists of a small automatic reversing switch (omkopplare), which is fastened near the motor. On every machine is a pendant handle bearing the words "emergency brake" in red letters. If a workman should happen to be caught in the machinery or any other accident should occur, the machinery can be quickly stopped by pulling the handle, which sets the brake in action. It is claimed that the machine can be stopped in this way within one-half or one-fourth rotation. It is expected that this brake will be found very useful in every establishment where electric motors are in use.

An Expensive Penny.

The sensation of a London auction the other day was the sale of a gold penny of the reign of Henry VIII., the earliest and most beautiful coin of the English series, of which only five other specimens are known. It was knocked down to Mr. Norton, a private collector, for £325.

The Funny Side of Life.

TOO MANY BANQUETS.

I'd like to hold a hero's place
With talents to command it,
And yet I sadly fear that my
Digestion wouldn't stand it.
—Washington Star.

EVENING MATTERS UP.

Customer—"That is very large coal you have sent me for the range."

Dealer—"Possibly, but you'll notice that it is a very small ton."

SWEET NOTHING.

"Why did you send me a blank sheet of note paper instead of your usual love letter?"

"Because my love has grown beyond reach of expression."

A NEW OCEAN TERROR.

"Goodness, Bertie, what ever's the matter with you? Been plucked for your exam?"

"No; just flew into one of those new-fangled Marconigrams, that't what."—London Punch.

AN IMPOSSIBILITY.

"Whose photograph is that?"

"One of the chorus girls in the Frivolity show taken when she was sixteen."

"Nonsense; photography wasn't invented then."

ONE THING SURE.

"Do you believe Germany is in earnest about respecting the Monroe Doctrine?"

"I don't know. If she isn't, she's going to be."—Chicago Record-Herald.

LIMITATIONS.

Squire Cornfodder—"This free mail delivery is great, ain't it?"

Billy Shoemaker—"Wall, Squar', I don't like it. A feller can't get up no excuse to come to town evenin's any more!"

WORDS, WORDS, WORDS.

Browne—"Gringle has chosen a title for his last up to date novel that is simply perfection for simplicity, truth and directness."

Towne—"What is it?"

Browne—"Eighty Thousand Words."

ONLY PLACE FOR HIM.

Some one said to Brother Dickey: "Here's a story of a man who has eight living wives."

To which after a moment's reflection, Brother Dickel replied:

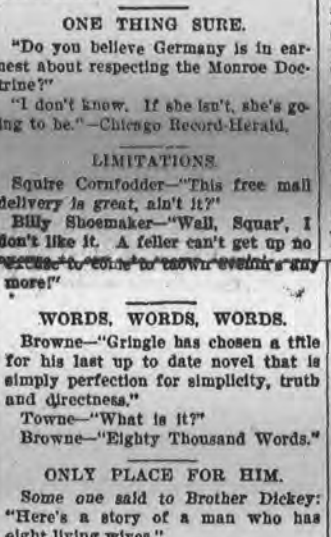
"Which one er de lunatic asylums is he in?"—Atlanta Constitution.

RESIGNED.

Golfing has a very Scotch story of an old caddie and his wife. The minister who was called in tried to comfort the wife, saying that while John was very weak he was evidently ready for a better world. Unexpectedly, however, John rallied, and said to his wife: "Jenny, my woman, I'll maybe be spared to ye yet."

"Na, na, John!" was the reply! "ye're prepared, and I'm resigned! Dee noo!"

PERFECTLY SAFE.



Dusty Darby—"'Ere's a man lost his eye from blood poisonin' by handlin' dirty money."

Weary Willie—"I wouldn't take chances like dem rich fellers does fer nuttin', would you?"

A KNOTTY PROBLEM SOLVED.

Sapleigh (naughty-never), Yale, made a new discovery recently.

Meeting some of his classmates on the fence, he enunciated this problem:

"If I should stand on my head," he began, "all the blood would rush to my head, wouldn't it?"

No one ventured an answer.

"Now," he continued, triumphantly, "when I stand on my feet why doesn't all the blood rush into my feet?"

"Because," said Matty Matics, "your feet aren't empty Sapleigh."

"PE-RU-NA SAVED MY LIFE,"

Writes Mrs. W. McRoberts.

Women Made Strong and Happy Mothers.

Catarrh of the Pelvic Organs is a Frequent Cause of Barrenness.

Pe-ru-na Eradicates Catarrh From the System.

MRS. W. McROBERTS

"I Do All My Housework and Take Care of My Baby and I Feel So Good."

TO the woman of ancient Israel not to become a mother was regarded as the greatest of earthly calamities. To become a mother—more especially the mother of a strong, healthy boy—was the height of glory for the faithful woman of the good old Bible days. Even now, when maternity is not esteemed as of yore, the mother of healthy children is an object of admiration, and sometimes envy, by her neighbors. As compared with ancient peoples, the average American woman has a low appreciation of motherhood. There are, however, a great many exceptions to this statement.

The accompanying letters from grateful women who have been made strong, healthy and happy mothers need no added words of ours to make them convincing. Catarrh had weakened and impaired their entire systems. Peruna made them sound and well.

Mrs. L. M. Griffith, Arco, Idaho, writes: "Your medicine did me a wonderful amount of good. It cured me of barrenness. I am 30 years old and never had any children; but since beginning your medicine I gave birth to a 10-pound baby girl. She is now six months old and weighs 25 pounds. My friends were all surprised. Some would not believe it until they came to see me.

"My husband says he never saw such a change in any one as there was in me after I had taken three or four bottles of Peruna. I am stronger than I have been since I was quite young. God bless you and your medicine forever. I cannot tell you all. My letter is too long already; but I will say Peruna cured me. I never saw or heard of anything half so good. I can never thank you enough for your kindness. In cases of la grippe it works like a charm. It cured my baby when other medicines failed. She was real bad with la grippe."—Mrs. L. M. Griffith.

Mrs. E. E. Thomas, Alpha, Mo., writes: "I have used your Peruna and Manalin. I had been doctoring for several years, but kept getting worse. One day a neighbor woman brought me your book, the 'Ills of Life,' and wanted me to take your medicine. I told her that I had given up all hope of ever getting well. I had tried so much medicine. My neighbors thought I was nearly dead with consumption.

"Finally I concluded that I would make a last trial. So my husband got me a bottle of Peruna and Manalin. I commenced taking them according to directions. That was two years ago. A year ago last November I gave birth to a 10-pound baby boy, who is well and hearty, and I am doing my own housework. I can never give Peruna too great praise. I think it is the best medicine I ever heard of."—Mrs. E. E. Thomas.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio.

A YOUNG MOTHER'S LETTER.

Mrs. W. McRoberts, writes to Dr. Hartman from Delano, Miss., the following:

Delano, Miss.

Doctor S. B. Hartman, Columbus, Ohio:

Dear Sir:—"I feel perfectly well of catarrh. I did as you directed me to and took Peruna and Manalin. The third of March I gave birth to a 10-pound baby girl and we are both well and happy. I am very thankful to you, and Peruna saved my life. I recommend it to everyone and can't praise it enough.

"I send you my own and my baby's picture. She is so sweet and good,—she is a Peruna baby. I have such good health now. I do all my housework and take care of my baby, and feel so good.

"There are three or four of my neighbors using Peruna now, since it did me so much good. They were just run down, and they think it is fine. It is so good to give strength."—Mrs. W. McRoberts.

Long Service Engine.

There is in Birmingham an engine which was erected in 1767, and has been working continuously ever since. It is of beam type, and the oak beam was only replaced at the end of last year by one of iron. In 1802 a new cylinder was put in, but the rest of the engine remains as it was 136 years ago, even to the connecting rod for rolling mill purposes.—Tit-Bits.

Dr. Ekenberg, a Swedish scientist, has invented a machine for converting skimmilk into a powder, which when dissolved in water gives the properties of ordinary milk.

FITS permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free Dr. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

We are told that it takes two to make a quarrel, and also that man and wife are one. It's hard to reconcile these statements.

The 1902 prune crop of Oregon estimated commercially at 15,000,000 pounds.

Use Allen's Foot-Ease.

It is the only cure for Swollen, Smarting, Tired, Aching, Hot, Sweating Feet, Corns and Bunions. Ask for Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder to be shaken into the shoes. Cures while you walk. At all Druggists and Shoe Stores, 25c. Don't accept any substitute. Sample sent FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N.Y.

The forests of South Africa are composed principally of stunted and gnarled native trees, fit only for wagon making and fence building.

"The Klean, Kool Kitchen Kind" of stoves keep you clean and cool. Economical and always ready. Sold at good stove stores.

The bigger the man the harder it is for him to squeeze out of a tight place.

You can do your dyeing in half an hour with PUTNAM FADELESS DYES.

It may be cowardly to show the white feather, unless you are a milliner.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligation made by their firm.

WEST & TRUAX Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price, 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Bells are never used in Mohammedan mosques. The Moslem race detests bells under the delusion that they cause the assemblage of evil spirits.

I do not believe Piso's Cure for Consumption has an equal for coughs and colds.—JOHN F. BOYER, Trinity Springs, Ind., Feb. 15, 1900.

It's a physical impossibility for some people to live within their income, because they haven't any.

DOAN'S CHANGE DOUBT TO GLAD SURPRISE

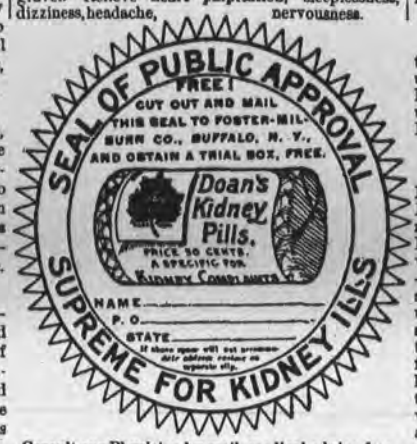
EVERETT, MASS.—I received the sample of Doan's Pills and they stopped all my trouble of pain in the back, from which I have suffered for two years. I am a sole-leather cutter, and being on my feet and lifting heavy dies all day, appreciate the help Doan's Pills have given me. I feel like a new man.—GEO. A. BURGESS, 163 Belmont Street.

ST. LOUIS, MO.—Received sample, and am on my first bottle from the druggist—they helped me wonderfully. I had a feeling of wanting to urinate all the time, and trouble in passing, burning and itching. That is all gone now, and I feel thankful.—E. K. STEVENSON, 5351 Easton Ave.

ASPEN, COLO., April 10, 1903.—Doan's Kidney Pills accomplished the desired result in my case—relief came the second day after I commenced taking them. I was troubled with retention and dribbling of the urine. Now it is natural and free as ever in my life.—D. L. STAFFORD.

Aching backs are eased. Hip, back, and loin pains, limb swellings and dropsy signs vanish.

They correct urine with brick dust sediment, high colored, pain in passing, dribbling, frequency, bed wetting. Doan's Kidney Pills remove calculi and gravel. Relieve heart palpitation, sleeplessness, dizziness, headache, nervousness.


SEAL OF PUBLIC APPROVAL
FREE!
CUT OUT AND MAIL THIS SEAL TO FOSTER-MILBURN CO., BUFFALO, N. Y., AND OBTAIN A TRIAL BOX, FREE.
Doan's Kidney Pills.
PRICE 50 CENTS. A SPECIFIC FOR KIDNEY COMPLAINTS
NAME
P. O.
STATE
SUPREME FOR KIDNEY ILLS

Consult our Physician by mail; medical advice free.

BURLINGTON JUNCTION, MO.—I received sample of Doan's Pills and they are all that is claimed, they relieved a pain in my back, and did all that was represented.—C. C. RAY, R. F. D. No. 1.

TAYLORSVILLE, MISS.—No man can tell the good of Doan's Kidney Pills until he tries them for a weak back. I tried everything and got no relief until I used Doan's Pills.—J. N. LEWIS.

WEST BRANCH, MICH., April 11th.—Many thanks for the sample of Doan's Kidney Pills. We had tried many remedies with little benefit but found Doan's act promptly, and hit the case, which was an unusual desire to urinate—had to get up five and six times of a night. I think Diabetes was well under way, the feet and ankles swelled. There was an intense pain in the back, the heat of which would feel like putting one's hand up to a lamp chimney. I have used the free trial and two full boxes of Doan's Pills with the satisfaction of feeling that I am cured. They are the remedy par excellence.—B. F. BALLARD.

Robins are here drink
Hires
Rootbeer
The greatest spring tonic. A package makes five gallons. Sold everywhere, or by mail for 25 cents.
CHARLES E. HIRES CO.
Malvern, Pa.

Cascarets
CANDY CATHARTIC
10c 25c. 50c.
BEST FOR THE BOWELS
All Druggists
Genuine stamped C C C. Never sold in bulk.
Beware of the dealer who tries to sell "something just as good."

WITH NERVES UNSTRUNG AND HEADS THAT ACHE

WISE WOMEN BROMO-SELTZER TAKE

TRIAL BOTTLE 10 CENTS

Ambitious Machinists Wanted to work on the Premium Plan in the manufacture of Steam Engines. State experience and references as to character and ability. Fine opportunity for desirable men. PAYNE CO., Box 61, Elmira, N. Y.

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
25 CTS. 25 CTS.

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY; gives quick relief and cures worst cases. Book of testimonials and 10 days' treatment Free. Dr. H. H. GREEN'S SONS, Box B, Atlanta, Ga.

If afflicted with weak eyes, use Thompson's Eye Water

ROUND ABOUT JERSEY.

(*Continued from first Page.*)

grow only an inch a year, must have from twenty-five to fifty years' growth to be of the desired size, and several hundred of these are needed to go around the edge of the pool. In order to obtain these trees, agents of Mr. Blair are now canvassing the country for a distance of fifty miles around his residence, and are buying up boxwoods wherever they can be found. After a tree has been purchased a force of men is set to work digging trenches about it. A box about four feet square, made out of two-inch planking, is then built about the roots of the tree, and when this is completed the tree, with its natural soil is loaded on a wagon by the aid of a derrick. Ten teams are constantly engaged in carrying these trees to the Blair residence.

John McNamara, an apprentice boy employed by John R. Croot, a plumber of Summit was seriously injured by an accident that resulted from his fooling with gasolene last Saturday. He had seen a trick performer at a theatrical entertainment perform some sort of a feat that appeared to blow a flame from his mouth, and it is believed that he was trying to imitate that trick. He filled his mouth with gasolene and then lighted a match, holding it but a few inches from his face. Toward this burning match he he blew the gasolene, and the flame backed to his face and head, burning both horribly. The physician in charge of the boy believes he will recover, but will probably be disfigured.

The faithfulness of dogs was never more fully shown than by an incident witnessed by Frederick Voight, of 71 Thorn street, Jersey City Heights, who had his Newfoundland and fox terrier at the reservoir pond for a bath last Saturday. Voight threw a stick into the water and the smaller dog went to fetch it. It got the piece of wood, but on its return it suddenly stopped and began to make desperate offorts to keep its head above the water. The man on the bank saw at once that something had happened to the terrier, but was helpless to aid him. The large dog at his side, with almost human intelligence, seemed also to divine that the dog in the water was drowning and springing into the pond soon reached the gasping and struggling terrier. The large dog grasped its smaller companion by the neck and carried him to the shore, where both lay panting for breath. A piece of wire had become entangled in the terrier's feet and he would undoubtedly have been drowned but for the action of the Newfoundland dog.

Revision of State Game Laws.

(*Continued from first Page.*)

cember, both dates inclusive, of each year.

It shall be unlawful to hunt, kill or destroy, or attempt to hunt, kill or destory, any partridge, grouse, pheasant, quail, woodcock or rabbits while there is snow upon the ground in such condition that any such bird or animal may be tracked therein, or by tracking any such bird or animal in the snow, or to have in possession any such bird or animal above mentioned that has been hunted, killed, destoryed or taken as aforesiad under penalty of twenty dollars for each bird or animal.

It shall be unlawful to take or to attempt to take any fish from part of the waters of this state by means of any contrivance whatsoever, excepting in the manner commonly know as angling with hand-line or with rod and line; provided, however, that this provision shall not apply to the catching of eels by means of eel wires from the fifteenth day of September to last day of October, both dates inclusive; nor to the taking of suckers, eels, catfish or carp with a spear in all streams and in all lakes and ponds of less than one hundred acres, from the twenti:th day of February to twentieth day of April, both dates inclusive, of each year; provided, also, that it shall be lawful to take minnows and other bait-fish with a seine not over fifty feet in length in all ponds and lakes which have an area of over one hundred acres, and in all other waters with a seine not over thirty feet in length; in every such case, however, all trout, pickerel, bass, pike and pike-perch captured therein shall be immediately released thereform uninjured.

It shall be unlawful to kill or have in possession any black bass Oswego bass, white bass, calico bass or pikeperch, excepting only from the fifteenth day of June to the last day of November, both dates inclusive.

It shall be unlawful to take, kill or have in possession any pike or pickerel excepting only from the first of May to the last day of November, both dates inclusive.

It shall be unlawful to catch, kill or have in possession any brook trout, except only from the first day of April to the fifteenth day day of July, both dates inclusive.

It shall be unlawful in any manner to take any trout, bass, pike-perch, pike or pickerel between 9o'clock in the evening and daylight of the morning following.

It shall be unlawful to put, place, use or maintain in any of the waters of this state inhabited by pickerel, pike, pike-perch, black bass or trout, any set-line or set lines, or to use upon a line for the taking of fish in such water any contrivance having more than three hooks attached thereto, under a penalty of twenty dollars for each offense.

It shall be unlawful at all times to use, have in possession, or offer or expose for sale, any artificial bait with more than three hooks, or more than one burr of three hooks, attached thereto, under a penalty of twenty dollar for each offense.

Transfers of Real Estate.

The following transfers of real estate in Somerset county have been recorded in the County Clerk's office at Somerville since our last issue :

NORTH PLAINFIELD

Mary E. Messerschmidt and husband to Fannie G. Bolen, $1.

Alice F. Martin and husband to Cornelius R. Gulick, $1.

Anna R. Rhodes and husband to Dorcas Burtchell, $3,800.

Joseph A. Hubbard to Estelle Aken, $2950.

Addie Dietrich to Christena Howard, $900.

Summer Outings.

The season for excursions of Sunday Schools, Churches, Societies, is at hand and everything is astir with Walter C. Walsh, Jr., the District Passenger Agent of the New Jersey Central at Newark, N. J. Mr. Walsh is one of the best known excursion managers in this section, and the largest excursions from Newark and vicinity have been under his direction. Among the excursion resorts reached by the New Jersey Central are Atlantic City, Mauch Chunk, Lake Hopatcong, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, Highland Beach, Boynton Beach and innumerable other resorts, while its well known Sandy Hook steamer "St. Johns" can be chartered for trips up the Hudson or to the Shore and Sound excursion grounds. The New Jersey Central devotes particular attention to excursion business and for information, dates, rates, etc., apply to W. C. Walsh, Jr., D. P. A., Broad street station, Newark, or to C. M. Burt, G. P. A., 143 Liberty street, New York City.

Early Spring at the Seashore.

In a hundred ways conditions at the sea shore have changed. The time was when one never considered that the shore could be visited until the hot season of July and August, first because of the supposed miserable weather, and because there were no hotel accommodations for those who dared a visit, nor were there any attractions in the amusement line. Of course the Southern and Florida resorts were in bloom, but in May and June the weather was far from delightful, and for the busy man who delights in a day or two's outing during these charming months Florida was out of the question. Then Atlantic City came to the front. A superb climate, magnificent hotels, entertainment galore, and all within three hours of New York, and at the shore too, what more could you ask.

Atlantic City at the present time is the ideal spot, its temperature averaging in the nineties, when overcoats and heavy clothing are unnecessary. The ocean breezes are most exhilarating and bracing, and the board walk is thronged with a happy crowd. Down at the inlet two score of craft are in commission for delightful pleasure cruises along the shore. The several big ocean piers are alive and entertainment is provided for young and old in the form of theatricals, concerts, cakewalks, basketball games, dancing and like diversions. The bazaars on the board walk are all open and from the inlet to Chelsea there is an incessant liveliness. Atlantic City was made famous by its marvellous hotels and every one of the beach front hostelries numbering fully a score and accommodating fully 20,000 guests, is open for the reception of visitors. These hotels cater to your every demand, and nothing is left undone which will make you happy and comfortable.

The cuisine in every instance is equal to that of the fashionable metropolitan houses, and when you consider the fact that Atlantic City is but 3 hours distant from New York by the New Jersey Central, it can be readily imagined that Atlantic City is the leading resort for May and June, as well as the seasons. The New Jersey Central has vestibuled trains with buffet Pullman's from its Liberty Street Station, New York, at 9.40 a. m. and 3.40 p. m., and if you want to know about Atlantic City send a postal to C. M. Burt, G. P. A., New Jersey Central, New York City, room 8, for booklet, free for the asking.

Why He Couldn't Buy.

It happened in the south—not the new south, but the old south, where they live in the same old way.

The enterprising Yankee thought he saw some "opportunities."

"This looks like good land," he commented.

"It is," replied the native, carelessly.

"But the people here don't make the most of it."

"They don't," admitted the native.

"I could make three times as much out of it as they do."

"You could, if you could get it."

"Can't I get it?"

"Well, hardly."

"Not if I pay twice what it's worth to the present owners?"

"You couldn't buy it for ten times what it's worth to them."

"Why not?"

"Stranger," said the native wearily, "you don't seem to get the hang of things here. If they sold they'd have to move away, wouldn't they?"

"Of course."

"Well, they're too lazy to move."—Stray Stories.

Good Breeding.

The best bred women do not fuss. They take their gowns and their furniture and their jewels as a matter of course. They are unconscious of their veils and their gloves, and they expect every one else to be equally so. If they see an intimate wearing a handsome gown, they refer to it admiringly, but they also preface their comment with an apology. Their differences with their husband are not aired, neither are the domestic upheavals. The repose of the well bred woman is not the quiet of weakness. It is the calm of trained faculties, balanced so nicely that an earthquake may cause a change of color, but will not bring forth a loud cry. Well bred women are a boon to the human race. They help the world to maintain a high standard both of morals and behavior.—Washington Star.

The Indian Could Box.

Two roystering young New Yorkers entered a cafe on Broadway and jostled against a sallow-faced little man wearing a sombrero. He turned, expecting an apology, and was insulted by one of them. The little man's right fist shot out to the swell's jaw, lifting the insulter off his feet, and knocking him senseless. The assailant was arrested, and in court told the magistrate that he was Wounded Buffalo, son of Chief Running Elk, of the Mohawk tribe. He learned to box at the Carlisle school, where he played with the football eleven. On hearing the circumstances the magistrate discharged him.—N. Y. Sun.

Japanese Railway Waitresses.

The Japanese railway company recently introduced dining cars on its trains, and also pretty Japanese girls as waitresses, and the experiment has been found to be a great success. The girls have been carefully chosen from among some of the best families of the island and were required to be of known good health, good appearance and with a past absolutely marked for its respectability. The girls are not allowed to talk to the passengers, and would lose their jobs if they were caught taking a tip.—Washington Star.

Insinuating.

Harry—I hear you do not speak to Miss Rose.

Reggis—No, she is too offending. I told her I went to a phrenologist and had my head examined and she said there was nothing in it.

"Did she mean there was nothing in phrenology?"

"She said I could draw my own conclusions."—Chicago Daily News.

Page Wire Fence.

We have the wire and can put it up at short notice.

Send for catalogue and price list.

JOHN P. WOLFE, Agt.
Watchung, N. J.

Removal Sale!

Strawberry Plants, 50 cents per 100.

Norway Spruce, 25 cents each.

Arbor Vita, 25 cents each.

A few Choice Grape Vines, 15 cents each.

Gladiolia Bulbs, Canary Bird, 15 cents dozen.

FOR 10 DAYS ONLY prior to removal.

Prompt Delivery.

John P. Wolfe,
Watchung.

To CONSUMPTIVES

The undersigned having been restored to health by simple means, after suffering for several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease CONSUMPTION, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To those who desire it, he will cheerfully send (free of charge) a copy of the prescription used, which they will find a sure cure for CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, CATARRH, BRONCHITIS and all throat and lung MALADIES. He hopes all sufferers will try his remedy, as it is invaluable. Those desiring the prescription, which will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing, will please address,
Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON, Brooklyn, N.Y.

25,000 NEW WORDS

are added in the last edition of Webster's International Dictionary. The International is kept always abreast of the times. It takes constant work, expensive work and worry, but it is the only way to keep the dictionary the

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PAYS 3 PER CENT. ON DEPOSITS.

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Assets over $500,000.

The Crescent Furniture Company

has opened

A First-Class House Furnishing Goods Store

at 23 SOMERSET ST, PLAINFIELD,
(near Front Street)

Everything for furnishing a house for comfort, ease, and appearance, sold on Monthly or Weekly Payments. Discount for Cash. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

Pianos, Phonographs and Records a Specialty.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT,

As an inducement to Cash Purchasers for the next 20 days we shall give Absolutely FREE your choice of a handsome present :

A HANDSOME AXMINSTER RUG
with every purchase of $5.00 or over.

A HANDSOME HASSOCK
with every purchase of $10.00 or over.

A HANDSOME AXMINSTER
with a $10.00 purchase

All goods delivered free of charge.

A LIBERAL OFFER

As an Inducement to secure New Subscribers, and for Old Subscribers to pay up, we will, until MAY 10th, 1903, give each subscriber to the REVIEW, absolutely Free, a year's subscription to the Tribune Farmer; or the REVIEW and the Tri-Weekly Tribune for the single price of that paper.

Read Our Combination Offers Below.

Most Liberal Offer Of The Year

The New York Tribune Farmer

is a national illustrated agricultural weekly for farmers and their families, and stands at the head of the agricultural press. It is a practical paper for practical farmers, helping them to secure the largest possible profit from the farm through practical methods.

It is entertaining, instructive and practically useful to the farmer's wife, sons and daughters, whose interests it covers in an attractive manner.

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North Plainfield Weekly Review.

VOL. 4—NO. 8. NORTH PLAINFIELD, N. J., SATURDAY, MAY 16, 1903. PRICE 3 CENTS

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Brief Bits About Many Matters of Local Interest.

W. Wm Weckoff, of this borough had two fingers badly mangled at the Potter Press Works Wednesday.

The house on Westervelt avenue, which A. V. Searing, Jr., is having built is nearing completion.

The condition of Charles J. Fisk, of Plainfield, who was so ill last week that it was thought he could not live, is now slowly improving.

Somerset Council, Jr. O. U. A. M. entertained members of Franklin and Benevolent Councils to a smoker Wednesday evening.

The Somerset County Teachers' Association will hold a meeting in the Bound Brook public school building today beginning at 10:30 a. m.

Mrs. Jennie Fowler Willing, the founder of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, will give a series of seven lectures in Plainfield May 19, 20 and 21.

Members of the Ladies Aid Society of Grace M. E. Church, this borough, will hold a fair and strawberry festival on the evenings of May 28 and 29 at the church.

Otis Simonson, of Duer street, while working at Plainfield Electric Light Company's plant last Monday, fell and while seriously injured has been confined to the house.

At a meeting of the Grand Commandery, Knight Templars of New Jersey held in Trenton last Tuesday, Dr. D. C. Adams, of this borough was chosen grand commander.

Dr. Chas. Lancaster, one of the oldest if not the oldest person in this borough, is able to be out again after a severe illness which confined him to his bed for five weeks.

The funeral of Mrs. Albert Runyon was held Thursday evening at the home on Grove place. Rev. J. B. Cleaver, of Bound Brook officiated. Interment was private at Orange, Friday.

E. A. Haywood and Kenneth Robinson have planned a tennis tournament for the Young Men's Christian Association members. All entries must be in by May 23, and play will commence June 1.

Miss. Tsilka will speak in the Congregational Church tomorrow evening. Mr. Tsilka and little Elenche will accompany her. It will be remembered that Mrs. Tsilka was Miss Stone's companion in captivity among the brigands of Bulgaria.

The Union County Board of Chosen Freeholders met and organized last Wednesday morning. J. Frank Hubbard of Plainfield, was unanimously elected director, which is the seventeenth time he has been successively elected to this office.

William Ross, of Plainfield was arrested for intoxication last Tuesday and taken to police headquarters. While confined there he strangled himself to death. He leaves a wife and nine children the youngest an infant only two weeks old. The family are in destitute circumstances.

The Odd Ladies of Mizpah Lodge, No. gave an "Old Folk's Concert" at Washington Hall Tuesday evening which was so well received that it may be repeated. Mrs. H. L. Gibbons, Mrs. E. K Cox, Mrs. A. Randolph and Mrs Henry Benn comprised the committee in charge of the affair.

Ragmar Jensen, a Danish girl, who had only been in this country three weeks, escaped from a trolley car last Sunday afternoon while it was in motion and was almost instantly killed. It is thought that in her eagerness to see an acquain she forgot to notify the conductor to stop the car and thus made the jump.

Low, chief book-keeper of the department of the Jersey Central road, who removed with his family this borough to Philadelphia year ago, was in town Thursday after some work which he will on his property on Fairview

e of Frederick E. Kanen, of against the Philadelphia and ilroad for injuries received in l wreck, the jury last Tuesat in a verdict for $18,000. The sued for was $30,000. The railthrough i's counsel has given notice of appeal, believing the amount to be excessive.

Relief Association Elected Officers.

The following men have been elected officers of the North Plainfield Firemen's Relief Association: President, William Demarest; secretary, David Bodine; treasurer, Jacob M. Higgins. The members of the board of visitors are Julius J. Stahl, George Schlereth, Lewis Bimble and Charles Keller.

Howard George Falls and Breaks Leg the Second Time.

Howard George, of Craig place, a victim of the Westfield wreck, who was fast recovering from the bad effects of the wreck, while walking about on crutches at his home Sunday afternoon, one of crutches slipped with the result that he broke his leg again in the same place previously broken. Dr. Endicott was called in and it was at once placed in a cast again and the unfortunate young man will have the second ordeal of the bone knitting process to pass through.

Special Music at the First Baptist Church.

Rev. Edward Judson, D. D. will preach at the First Baptist Church tomorrow morning and evening. As Dr. Judson proposes soon to sail for Europe to spend a year abroad with his family, this will be his last appearance in the pulpit of this church.

Special music has been arranged by the choir for the evening service, which will be in the nature of a farewell to this preacher, who is highly esteemed by the congregation of the First Baptist Church.

An offering will be made for the King's Daughters' summer mountain camp, and the Fresh Air Home of Miss Curry at Netherwood.

Semi-Annual Meeting of Kings Daughters.

The semi annual meeting of the city union of King's Daughters was held at Trinity Reformed Church Tuesday afternoon.

Reports were listened to from various circles which were interesting and encouraging.

Election of officers for the year resulted as follows: President, Mrs. C. A. Reed; vice president, Mrs. D. W. Hyde; recording secretary, Mrs. F. W. French; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Anna Most; treasurer, Mrs. S. A. Krom.

The baby camp on the mountain will be continued this summer.

Found Dead in His Wagon.

David K. Campbell, a farmer residing on the mountain back of Adamsville was found dead in his wagon, which was in the yard at his home, last Sunday. County physician Taylor decided that the man had died of heart disease.

Somerset County Freeholders Organize.

The last meeting of the old Board of Freeholders was held in the Court House Somerville, Tuesday.

The new board organized Wednesday and is as follows:

Director, William J. Logan; Clerk, A. P. Sutphen; County Collector, E. B. Allen; County Engineer, Joshua Doughty, Jr.; Counsel, John A. Frech.

Justice Kitchen swore in the officers.

The new board is constituted as follows:

Bedminster—David Philhower, D.
Bernards—J. A. Whitenack, D.
Branchburg—E. B. Hoagland, D.
Bridgewater—Wm. J. Logan, D.
Franklin—T. E. Gibson, D.
Hillsborough—R. W. Hoagland, R.
Montgomery—Jacob M. Vreeland, R.*
North Plainfield—Wm. M. Demler, D.*
North Plainfield Boro—A. Lutkins, R.
Warren—Joel Codington, D.*

*Elected in April.

The following newspapers were selected to print the financial statement: Unionist Gazette, Messenger, Democrat, Chronicle, North Plainfield Review and State Centre.

NEWS FROM WATCHUNG.

Miss Cooper, of Gallia is visiting her grandmother, Mrs. D. Bartels.

Percy Cannon, the blind man, conducted a very interesting service at our chapel last Sunday night.

Mrs. Col. Hines and family spent Sunday with her sons-in-law Richard and Charles Moldenke.

Henry Guinard is improving Somerset Park and is enclosing it with the Page wire fence.

Postmaster Schmidt has made application to the Post Office Department, at Washington, D. C., for two mails a day. The probabilities are that he will get it.

There has been an unusually good attendence at our school this month, the average in the primary grade being 35. A kindergarten department has been added to the school which is under the efficient supervision of Miss A. J. Higgins.

Crap shooting is still practiced on Sunday in this township, and we are sorry that young men from this neighborhood are among the number. The game must be stopped and if the local authorities cannot do it, then officers from Somerville will be called upon to do so.

School Roll of Honor for April. Grammar Grade. Theresa Schmidt, Edith Kutz, Willie Demler.

Primary Grade. Elsie Schmidt, Helen Schmidt, Clara Mobus, Charlie Wersing, Eddie Wersing, Louie Clementz, Clarence Schmidt.

HIGH SCHOOL NOTES.

Items of Interest Regarding the Borough Schools

Dan Cupid is a marksman poor,
Despite his love and kisses;
For while he always hits the mark,
He's always making Mrs.

WILLIAM CUBBERLY.

Miller in Algebra—6 minus 3 are 2.

The High School spelling test will be held Monday morning, June 1st.

Several of the High School girls went with the ball team to New Brunswick Saturday.

All the persons who have seen the prize story by Frank Webster are sure that it will win the prize.

Miss Glass has lost her glasses and would like to have them returned by anyone who has found them.

Ernest Powlison, while experimenting, was severely burned by an explosion of sulphuric acid in the laboratory.

Otto Mueck is playing a fine game of ball this season and he will play with the High School team next season.

Memorial Day exercises will be held in the High School Chapel on Friday, May 29th. An elaborate program is being prepared.

The school has purchased two new typewriters, thus making eight typewriters, for the use of the High School students.

North Plainfield Crescents fair on lawn of Councilman Lee on Grove street on May 28. Charles Lee, Jr. chairman, Dorrance Smith, Harry Adams.

Freeday will be held on Friday, June 5th as the Memorial Day exercises will be held on the last Friday in May. This will be the last Freeday of this school term.

The North Plainfield High School Athletic Association will go to Pennington, N. J. as the guests of the Pennington Seminary Athletic Association on Decoration Day.

The High School team was unexpectedly cancelled by the Jersey City management. A game was arranged with a team representing the North Plainfield Firemen and the High School won by the score of 8 to 4.

The Invincible Athletic Association will hold a fair on the lawn of Mr. McClintock of Fairview avenue this afternoon for the benefit of the ball team. William Heath, chairman, Marshall Ward, Byron McClintock.

The class of 1904 of the North Plainfield, High School will hold a fair on the school grounds May 27 and 28. One half of the proceeds will go to the High School Athletic Association and the rest will go to purchase a class flag. The affair is in charge of H. C. Brose, chairman, Ernest Powlison, Leonard Mantz and Hanford Miller.

The High School baseball team played the Plainfield High School team on the Stillman field on Tuesday afternoon at 4.30 p. m. The game was the best one yet played by our High School and it was virtually a pitcher's battle. The game was lost on errors by Kipsey, McLaughlin and Ovens which were costly. The High School played together remarkably well. McLaughlin pitched for the N. P. H. S. team and allowed only two hits while only one hit was made off Van Auken. Two errors were made by Plainfield and three by our High School. Plainfield High School won by the score of 4 to 0.

The High School has five more games scheduled before the season ends. May 15—Underwood A. A. at N. P. H. S. Field; 18—Battin H. S. at N. P. H. S. Field; 23—Rutgers Prep. at New Brunswick; 27—Scotch Plains H. S. at N. P. H. S. Field; 29—Rutherford H. S. at N. P. H. S. Field.

Batting averages of the High School baseball team: Conover 385, Armstrong 334, Humble 231, Newmiller 231, Adams 200, Kipsey 143, Ovens 000, McLaughlin 000, George 000, Schuck 000, Mundy 000.

Fielding averages of the High School Baseball team: Ovens, 1.000; Mundy, Newmiller, 1.000; Schuck, 1.000; Humble, .941; Armstrong, .923; McLaughlin, .750; Adams, .600; Conover, 563; George, .455; Kipsey, .400.

The North Plainfield High School base ball team went to New Brunswick Saturday to play the baseball team of the Rutger's Preparatory School on Neilson field.

By some of the members the game was the best yet played by the High School as they won the game but lost it on errors.

On account of William Mundy being hit in the eye by a thrown ball the previous day, his place had to be filled by McLaughlin at third. This not being McLaughlin's regular position, he did

(Continued on Last Page.)

THAT AWFUL DRAIN,

Interesting Facts Regarding the Recent Press Editorial

The Daily Press, in its anxiety to injure the good name of North Plainfield, has recently been publishing that there is a drain "emptying a stream of filth into the low land immediately adjoining Stony brook." and that "a similar drain exists in the rear of the property of T. B. Brooks, whose beautiful place is on Rockview avenue," etc. In making these statements it wrote up the article in its usual fashion, utterly careless of the truth, and so worded that the Board of Health in North Plainfield naturally felt not in the most amiable mood.

After an investigation, and finding that the Press statements were not true in fact, the Board of Health sent a communication to the Press, signed by its president, Mr. Andrew Love, which, after some delay, the Press published, but added to it a long editorial comment "deploring the fact that a body of such reputable gentlemen should fall so greatly into error" as not to accept the Press as an authority on every point concerning drains and cesspools in the borough. Undoubtedly the Press can be, if it desires, an authority upon cesspools, but nobody would accept it as such upon pure water drains.

The REVIEW has examined into the situation with a view to ascertaining the facts, and these are the facts:

In the summer of 1901 Mr. E. S. Hooley complained to the Mayor that an old drain, which ran through, or emanated from three properties upon Rockview Terrace, and which discharged upon his lowland meadow, was noxious. The Mayor informed the Board of Health, who immediately visited the premises, and, after examination, discovered that while this drain had been constructed to carry away spring water (there are numerous springs on the hillside which had been made to converge in this drain as an outlet) that one of the houses had its plumbing connected therewith. The party residing there disclaimed any knowledge of the fact, and there was no reason to disbelieve the truth of his statement, as he had only recently purchased the property. This gentleman immediately informed the Board that he would be glad to disconnect and sent for a plumber, Mr. C. W. Krausse, who disconnected the plumbing entirely from the drain. This remedied that evil and it has been remedied from that time until this, so far as the Board has known.

The Press in its article said: "A year ago the borough health authorities were notified but the trouble was not remedied." Inasmuch as the Board of Health did remedy it immediately when brought to their attention, it will be seen that the statement of the Press is wholly untrue, and we do not wonder that the Board of Health felt provoked at such unwarranted criticism.

The first Press article, which was printed three weeks ago, went on to say concerning this drain: "A stream of water flows from the drain and solids are easily distinguishable. . . . The stream makes its way across the low land to a 'blind' ditch which carries it to the brook not many yards above the swimming pool where the small boys of the borough have been wont to congregate for years. A number of cases of typhoid fever have been reported among the boys during the last few years."

No cases of typhoid fever occurred as stated.

On the appearance of the above article, Mr. Andrew Love, president of the Board of Health, Rev. W. E. Honeyman, the secretary, and ex-Marshal Pangborn, the inspector, with a digger, revisited the drain to see if since the remedy of a year before any one else had probably connected with it. They examined the mouth of the drain; then went back some distance, dug down and took up the pipe, and ran a wire a long distance up the pipe. The water was clear, without odor, and there were no evidences whatever of either grease, as if from a kitchen sink, or of sludge. They also went to the only house which they thought might possibly have been connected with it since a year ago, put coloring matter in the plumbing and watched for it to come out. This is a test which is absolutely certain as regards the connection of private houses with drains. The result was that no evidences whatever were seen of house connection with this spring drain. The Board could do no more.

At the same time the same members of the Board of Health visited the drain at Rockview avenue, which is a drain taking away surface water from the streets. They made tests there which showed that only surface water went through it. After severe rains this street water is discolored and has an odor, because of the refuse on the street which passes through it.

The Press said in this connection: "Mr. Brooks has repeatedly called the attention of the health authorities to this drain but the flow still continues." We find on investigation that six or seven years ago Mr. Brooks objected to this surface drain to the proper authorities, namely, the committee on streets of the borough who could then, and might now, remedy the surface drain if they would. Nothing was done, however, about it and its condition is precisely now as it has always been.

The Board of Health being certain that neither drain is a menace to public health and is not drained into by private parties, cannot, under the law, take further steps but have stated that they will be glad to do anything in their power at any time, should either drain become a nuisance, or should they secure any clue to either being connected with any private house.

It is what is called in politics "small potatoes" for the Press to undertake to run up against the Board of Health of the borough of North Plainfield, with the sole design, as is apparent to anybody, of belittling not the Board of Health so much as the borough in the eyes of its readers. Everything that can be devised in the Press office, or in the offices of the two literary bureaus near by, (both of which frequently supply the Daily Press with editorials or comments), to run down the borough, and such officials of it as never agreed with the views of the Ring on the annexation question, it prints that tends to besmirch the borough. If the Press imagines that any such miserable falsehoods concerning North Plainfield are going to hasten the day when the borough shall surrender its independence it is mistaken.

Our local board of health has always had the reputation, both here and at Trenton, of being one of the most efficient in the state. It is composed of honorable men all of whom act without any consideration, except the secretary, who is paid for clerical work, and they perform their duty fearlessly, regarding neither friend nor foe, whether as concerning nuisances, distribution of milk, or any other thing which comes within their authority. This Board, like the borough itself, can afford to be attacked in the Press, because that journal is no longer possessing influence either in Plainfield or North Plainfield. As was well said by the Courier a few nights ago, what that journal needs is an editor with judgment and all round common sense. It is an ill bird that fouls its own nest. The nominal editor of that journal is a resident of the borough, and ought to be doing everything to build up the interests of the borough instead of pulling them down.

The Press concludes its comments on the article by Mr. Love in these words: "The Board of Health should be working in heartiest co-operation with the Borough Sewerage Commission and should aid that body as far as possible instead of refusing repeatedly to meet with the Mayor and members of the Commission for a discussion of the sewerage problem." Which is the veriest nonsense, because the Board of Health has nothing to do with the establishment of the sewerage plant in the borough, any more than the school trustees, or the trustees of the Grace M. E. Church; nor have they repeatedly refused to meet with the Mayor and members of the Sewerage Commission.

We advise our neighbor to celebrate another anniversary and start anew by resolving to tell the truth.

Baseball Games Today.

Alis Club vs Hope Y. M. A. Crescent Oval.

St. Mary's vs Newark at St. Mary's Field.

Scotch Plains vs Safe Works at Scotch Plains.

Reform Club vs Cuban Giants. Randolph Road.

Orange Field Club vs Clinton Avenue at Clinton Avenue.

Plainfield High School vs Rutgers Prep. New Brunswick.

Dunellen A. C. vs Y. M. C. A. at Dunellen.

Somerset Courts.

In the Somerville Courts last Monday the first criminal case moved for trial was that of the State v. William Rolph. The defendant was indicted for breaking and entering the general store of James W. Rodenbaugh at Gladstone, and stealing merchandise. The jury rendered a verdict of acquittal.

The case of William Brown (colored), charged with malicious mischief at the home of T. G. Winsor, was next tried. After the evidence was in James J. Meehan, for the defense, asked the court to instruct the jury that no malice had been shown. The court directed the jury to acquit.

Samuel S. Johnson (colored), charged with assault upon a young girl at Millstone was placed on trial. The jury disagreed.

ROUND ABOUT JERSEY

Summary of News From the Four Corners of the State.

Mrs. Nancy Pierce, of May's Landing, owns a chicken, hatched this week which has four legs, three wings, two bodies, two tails and one head.

Swain Woolson, assistant keeper of the Cape May lighthouse, fell from the top of a twenty-foot ladder, breaking his wrist, injuring his hip and sustaining other bruises.

A new industry at North Branch this summer will be the raising of goldfish by a Philadelphia concern, which is building a large pond on J. V. D. Ten Eyck's farm for that purpose.

It is not an unusual sight this spring to see on many of the truck farms around Mullica Hills, entire families, including the wife and daughters, at work in the fields. This situation is due to the scarcity of other farm help.

The first Odd Fellows lodge in New Jersey was Jersey Lodge No. 1, organized in Camden in 1833. The lodge is still in existence and is flourishing. By the last report of the grand lodge, New Jersey had 261 lodges, with a membership of 25,165. Last year these lodges spent $140,033.56 for relief work.

By the derailing of a freight train on the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad near Round Brook on Monday, Henry Shirley, of Philadelphia, the engineer, was instantly killed. Joseph Gallagher, the fireman, also of Philadelphia, was cut and bruised, but not dangerously injured. The train was running on a siding. It ran into a derailing switch, which threw the engine with eight cars off the track. The engine toppled over, and Shirley was buried under it.

Mrs. John Donovan, of 305 Second street, Elizabeth, was on a New Jersey Central Railroad express train Tuesday on her way home with her two-year-old niece. The child climbed to a seat near an open window, and at Berge's Point fell to the tracks. Howard Galbraith, a student at the New York Dental College, saw the child fall and jumped from the car. He found the little girl crying, but not seriously hurt.

Mrs. Mary Tripp, an old woman, who has been on Passaic's poor account for many years, carried her sick husband from a burning house Saturday morning just as the flames came through the floor near his bed. The man had been bedridden for many years, and his wife has supported him by doing washing. She was about to start for work when the fire was discovered. She ran into her husband's room and carried him in safety to the back door.

Joseph Stryker, superintendent of George A. Clarke's creamery at Lebanon, has about twenty eels in a sheet of water near the creamery which he has succeeded in taming. When he wishes to call the eels together he simply strikes several times on the water, when they will come to the surface and eat worms out of his hand. They will also allow him to take them from the water and fondle them. Mr. Stryker feeds his pets every evening at 6 o'clock, and it is a sight to see them come to the surface of the water and take the food from his hands.

The people of Trenton are enjoying a handsome cross of tulips on the lawn of the residence of the late Mrs. Washington A. Roebling. Last fall Mrs. Roebling said that she wanted her lawn to be more beautiful than ever this spring, and she gave minute directions for carrying out her wishes. For weeks tulips have bloomed in the oval bed in the yard, but Mrs. Roebling's instructions were that the bulbs should be planted in such a manner as to insure the formation of a cross by the late bloomers. All the flowers have dropped their blossoms except those that form the cross.

Carl Gruno, of Morris Plains, known by many as an ornithologist of ability, stumbled and fell last Saturday night, breaking his neck. Gruno was about forty-five years old, a German who had lived in this country for many years and had served upon a number of estates in the capacity of game-keeper or bird warden. He claimed to know more about birds, their life, habits and anatomy than any man in the country. He was a highly cultured man, spoke half a dozen languages fluently, and could imitate the warble or whistle of any bird. He had at various times been in the employ of George J. Gould, John D. Rockefeller and George H. Vanderbilt.

Captain Asher Wardell, keeper of Life-

(Continued on Last Page.)

MUST CONTROL THE PACIFIC

President's Most Important Speech Since He Left St. Louis.

WE INDEFINITELY DESIRE PEACE

But to Maintain Its Supremacy America Must Be Constantly Prepared For War —His Theme Was Trade Development and the Protection of Our Newly-Acquired Possessions.

San Francisco, Cal.—President Roosevelt made the most important speech he has delivered since he left St. Louis at the Mechanics' Pavilion here. His subject, "Expansion and Trade Development and Protection of the Country's Newly Acquired Possessions in the Pacific," together with the advocacy of a greater Navy, made his speech of particular interest to Californians, and he aroused his auditors to a high pitch of enthusiasm. The President said:

"Before I saw the Pacific slope I was an expansionist, and after having seen it I fail to understand how any man confident of his country's greatness and glad that his country should challenge with proud confidence our mighty future can be anything but an expansionist. In the century that is opening the commerce and the progress of the Pacific will be factors of incalculable moment in the history of the world. Now, in our day, the greatest of all the oceans, of all the seas and the last to be used on a large scale by civilized man bids fair to become in its turn the first in point of importance. Our mighty Republic has stretched across the Pacific, and now in California, Oregon and Washington, in Alaska and Hawaii and the Philippines, holds an extent of coast line which makes it of necessity a power of the first class on the Pacific. The extension in the area of our domain has been immense; the extension in the area of our influence even greater.

"America's geographical position on the Pacific is such as to insure our peaceful domination of its waters in the future, if only we grasp with sufficient resolution the advantages of this position.

"We have taken the first steps toward digging an isthmian canal, to be under our own control, a canal which will make our Atlantic and Pacific coast lines, to all intent and purposes, continuous, and will add immensely alike to our commercial and our military and naval strength. The inevitable march of events gave us the control of the Philippines at a time so opportune that it may without irreverence be held providential. Unless we show ourselves weak, unless we show ourselves degenerate sons of the sires from whose loins we sprang, we must go on with the work that we have begun.

"I earnestly hope that this work will always be peaceful in character. We infinitely desire peace, and the surest way to obtain it is to show that we are not afraid of war. We should deal in a spirit of fairness and justice with all weaker nations; we should show to the strongest that we are able to maintain our rights. Such showing cannot be made by bluster, for bluster merely invites contempt. Let us speak courteously, deal fairly and keep ourselves armed and ready. If we do these things we can count on the peace that comes only to the just man armed, to the just man who neither fears nor inflicts wrong.

"We must keep on building and maintaining a thoroughly efficient navy, with plenty of the best and most formidable ships, with an ample supply of officers and of men, and with these officers and men trained in the most thorough way to the best possible performance of their duty. Only thus can we assure our position in the world at large and in particular our position here on the Pacific.

"All our people should take this position, but especially you of California, for much of our expansion must go through the Golden Gate, and the States of the Pacific slope must inevitably be those which would be most benefited by and take the lead in the growth of American influence along the coasts and islands of that mighty ocean where East and West finally become one."

In the afternoon the President broke ground at the Baker street entrance to Golden Gate Park for a monument to be erected to the memory of President McKinley by the citizens of San Francisco.

FEAR SCOURGE ON ISTHMUS.

Dangerous For White Men on Canal Zone, Says General Hains.

Washington, D. C.—General P. C. Hains, a member of the Isthmian Canal Sub-Commission, who has just returned from the Isthmus, says that fever is prevalent there and that it is quite dangerous to white men. He says it is either yellow fever or such a malignant type of malarial fever as to be as bad as yellow fever.

The condition can be improved, but it would require control by the Government of sanitary measures. He thinks it would take about a year to place the canal region in proper sanitary condition.

"Wet" Vote Sweeps New Hampshire.

The cities of New Hampshire have voted for license. The towns went fifty-nine for license and 127 for no license, prohibition having been the law since the 70's. The eleven cities gave a majority of more than 11,000 for license—yeas, 18,758; nays, 7524.

Mad Carpenter Dead in the Hold.

Stephen Oscar Writanan, the mad carpenter of the Norwegian bark Emigrant, who for nineteen days was in the hold of the vessel and held the crew at bay, was found dead at Halifax, N. S., beneath a cask.

The Plague Spreading in China.

Consul-General McWade at Canton, China, cabled the State Department, at Washington, that the bubonic plague is spreading rapidly among all the towns and villages west of the Canton River.

SALT TRUST CONVICTED

Pleads Guilty to Charge of Maintaining a Monopoly.

Case Marks the First Conviction Under the Sherman Law—A Victory For the Government.

San Francisco, Cal.—Before Judge De Haven, in the United States District Court, the Federal Salt Company, of which D. E. Skinner is President, was convicted of maintaining a monopoly contrary to the Sherman anti-trust law.

When the case was opened counsel for the corporation withdrew its original plea of not guilty and pleaded guilty to the first count of the indictment. The maximum fine is $5000.

This case marks the first conviction under the Sherman law, which went into effect in 1892. The Attorney-General's office won a civil suit last fall before Justice Morrow against the same company on the same evidence. The successful termination of that suit abolished the contracts the Federal Salt Company had.

The Federal Salt Company was organized in New Jersey in 1900. It established a business in California and quickly secured a monopoly of the product on the coast, raising the price from $2 and $6 a ton to $30 and $35.

GIRL'S SUITORS MURDERED.

Second One Killed in Two Weeks While Driving Home in His Buggy.

Indianapolis, Ind. — Louis Yeager, a young man living near Fairfield, Howard County, visited Miss Emma Finley, and when his father got up in the morning he found the son dead in his buggy at the front gate. An investigation showed that the young man had been shot in the side and also in the right temple, and his position in the buggy indicated that he had been killed while driving along the highway. Miss Finley says that he left her house about 10 o'clock and started in the direction of home.

Francis Sutton, a young man who was also a suitor for the hand of Miss Finley, was found dead in his buggy two weeks ago with a bullet in his brain, having been shot the night before while driving along the road. It was supposed that he had committed suicide, though there was nothing to show that he had shot himself, but the murder of Yeager under precisely similar circumstances leads to the belief that both young men were assassinated because of their attentions to Miss Finley. There is no clue to the murderer.

THE KISHINEFF MASSACRE.

Additional Details of the Anti-Jewish Outbreak in Russia.

St. Petersburg, Russia.—Additional details of the Kishineff massacre of Jews are printed here daily. The correspondents give the number of victims thus far buried in the Jewish cemetery at forty-four, and say that eighty-four persons seriously wounded are still in the Jewish hospital.

The horrors reported scarcely bear repetition. In one instance spikes were driven through a woman's head into the floor, and reports of cases of bodily mutilation have been authenticated.

About 800 to 1000 persons were arrested, an energetic official having been sent from Odessa to deal with the situation.

The apathy of the local authorities during the two days of outrage and murder appears to have been fully established.

TELLS HIS HEIRS TO MARRY.

Pierre Olivier Enjoins His Nieces and Nephews Not to Follow His Example.

New Orleans, La.—The will of Pierre Numa Olivier has been opened. Mr. Olivier was a descendant of one of the original founders of New Orleans, and his family owned a large part of the site upon which the city is built. He served with distinction in the Confederate Army. He leaves his entire fortune to his nephews and nieces with the injunction that they marry.

"I shall die," he says, "with the regret of not having fulfilled the mission of a man on earth, that is to say, not having married and raised a family. I advise my nephews and friends not to follow my example in this matter."

NO REDRESS FOR MOB HANGING.

Jury Finds For Defendants in Suit For $25,000 Damages.

Freehold, N. J.—The suit brought by Charles Herbert, who was strung up by the neck because a vigilance committee thought he might have been concerned in incendiary fires in Matawan two years ago, was ended in a verdict for the defendants.

Herbert sued former Senator Henry Terhune and others for $25,000 damages. No one denied the hanging had occurred, but all denied having guilty knowledge of the affair. Senator Terhune said, after he had questioned Herbert in the Terhune homestead, he left him in one room while he went to another to consult the town authorities.

King Holds Levee in Holyrood Palace.

The City of Edinburgh, Scotland, was in holiday attire, and immense crowds warmly greeted King Edward and Queen Alexandra as they proceeded from Dalkeith Castle to Holyrood Palace, where they held a court and a levee, the first of such functions to be held in the historic palace for eighty years. On their arrival at the palace the King and Queen received a number of public addresses. Presentations followed.

Mikado Silent on Foreign Relations.

The Emperor of Japan opened the Diet at Yokohama in person. He announced the introduction of measures essential for the completion of the national defenses, but did not allude to foreign relations.

Business Continues Large.

Bradstreet's says: "Business continues large and industry active, in most cases surpassing previous years at this date, despite unseasonably cool weather in some sections and a swarm of vexatious labor troubles."

THE PRESIDENT WELCOMED

San Francisco Greets Him With Unbounded Enthusiasm

IGNITES A $115,000 MORTGAGE

Banqueted by the Citizens' Committee at the Palace Hotel—In His Speech Roosevelt Says That Our Currency System Should Be Made More Elastic—Suggests Further Financial Legislation.

San Francisco, Cal.—President Roosevelt arrived here and rode for miles between walls of densely packed, cheering humanity. M. H. De Young made the speech of welcome. Admiral Bickford, of the British Pacific squadron, conveyed the good wishes of King Edward, and said that the arrival of the flagship to assist in the greeting was another instance of the cordial relations existing between the two nations. President Roosevelt begged that his good wishes be given to His Majesty.

Before entering his carriage Mr. Roosevelt warmly shook hands with Engineer McGrail and Fireman Everly, who had piloted him safely from the South. In the parade the line was headed by a troop of colored cavalry—an innovation.

At the Y. M. C. A. Building a throng had assembled to see the burning of mortgages representing the total indebtedness of $115,280. The President, by request, touched a lighted match to the documents, and as the flames licked up the papers he joined with the assemblage in singing "Praise God, from Whom All Blessings Flow."

The President was banqueted at night at the Palace Hotel by the Citizens' Committee. In his speech the President said:

"There is unquestionable need of enacting further financial legislation, so as to provide greater elasticity in our currency system. At present there are certain seasons during which the rigidity of our currency system causes a stringency which is very unfortunate in its effects. In my judgment the Congress that is to assemble next fall should take up and dispose of the pressing questions relating to banking and currency. I believe that such action will be taken, and I am sure that it ought to be taken. It is needed in the interest of the business world, and it is needed even more in the world of producers, of earth tillers, of men who make their living by the products of the farm and ranch. Such action would supplement in fitting style the excellent work that already has been done in recent years, as regards our monetary system."

Before his arrival here President Roosevelt visited Leland Stanford, Jr., University, at Palo Alto. He was greeted by President David Starr Jordan, the faculty and students, to whom he delivered a brief address.

SIGNS DRASTIC LIBEL LAW.

Governor Pennypacker Refers to His Being Cartooned as a Dwarf.

Harrisburg, Pa. — Governor Pennypacker signed the Grady-Salus libel bill, and issued a long statement giving his reasons for so doing. The bill, which increases the liability of newspapers for carelessness, does not affect the weeklies. Daily newspapers are required to print in each issue the names of the responsible publishers and editors.

The Governor says reputable newspapers need have no fear of the new law, and that if it fails to accomplish the ends desired it can be amended or repealed. He refers to a cartoon in which he was pictured as "an ugly little dwarf" standing on a stool which had been so placed that the starting of the wheels of "a huge printing press" would throw him to the ground. Put into words the cartoon asserts to the world that the press is above the law and greater in strength than the Government. This attitude, Mr. Pennypacker says, a self-respecting people will not permit to be long maintained.

BUSINESS MEN ENJOINED.

Omaha Labor Unions Secure a Sweeping Counter-Order.

Omaha, Neb.—Judge Dickinson, in the District Court, on application of John O. Yeiser, an attorney representing the labor unions whose members are on strike, issued an injunction against the business men and proprietors even more sweeping than that issued by the Federal court against the unions a week ago. The order restrains the business men from refusing to sell goods to dealers who employ union labor, prevents them from boycotting union labor, requires the Business Men's Association to cease holding meetings or conspiring against the unions or in any way interfering with the unions in the management of their affairs.

Mrs. Eddy's Church Gift of $120,000.

Through the gift of the Rev. Mary Baker Eddy, the Christian Scientists of Concord, N. H., are to have one of the finest church structures in the Granite State. The gift of Mrs. Eddy includes the lot of land now occupied by Christian Science Hall, in the heart of the city, at the corner of State and School streets. In addition to the gift of this site Mrs. Eddy presents to the church a cash donation of $100,000, making her total gift represent the sum of $120,000.

Manchuria Open to World.

M. Pleneon, the Russian Charge d'Affaires, at Pekin, China, announced that all Manchuria was open to foreign travel, and that passports were no longer necessary.

Reports of Russian Activity Denied.

The Tokio correspondent of the London Times says the Japanese Consul at New-Chwang has telegraphed denying all the rumors of Russian military activity and the reinforcing of the garrisons in that region.

Site For the Peace Palace.

It is stated that the Royal Vienna Dooden will be purchased as a part of the site of the Peace Palace, at The Hague, Holland, which is the gift of Andrew Carnegie. The site is the best at The Hague. The price is $500,000.

FIRE DEVASTATES OTTAWA

Forty Blocks Burned and Hundreds of People Left Homeless.

SUSPECTED INCENDIARY HELD

A Man, Who Recently Served a Term in Prison For Arson, Under Arrest—The Blaze Starts Where the Big Hull Fire of 1900 Ended—Millions of Feet of Lumber Consumed.

Ottawa, Ontario.—A fire, suspected of being of incendiary origin, destroyed hundreds of houses and millions of feet of lumber in this city. John White, who has just been released from the penitentiary after serving a term of imprisonment for arson, was caught near where the fire was first discovered. He was taken to the police station and charged with starting the conflagration.

The fire originated within a stone's throw of where the great Hull fire of April 26, 1900, was checked. The Hull fire started on the opposite side of the river and spread to the Ottawa side, destroying millions of dollars' worth of property. It burned out near where the Ottawa and Parry Sound Railway enters the western part of the city, and it was in the lumber yards near the railroad that the latest fire originated.

Two hours before the principal fire started two smaller blazes were discovered and quickly extinguished in the lumber yards near the Canadian Pacific Railway. It was 3:30 when the third fire was discovered. When the brigade arrived at the scene it was found that the water main had been damaged and no water could be obtained. When the brigade finally did get water the fire was utterly beyond its control. It swept along over the same ground that the former fire had gone, the only difference being that it was going in the opposite direction.

There is a large cliff which extends from the Ottawa River to Margaret and Preston streets. The fire area was on the flats below the cliff. At two or three points it came very near getting over the cliff, and had it done so nothing would have saved the city. At 9:30 at night the fire was thoroughly under control and it was confined to the following area:

The Ottawa and Parry Sound Railway, on the south, Division street on the east, First avenue on the west, and the Richmond Road on the north. From the Parry Sound Road to the Richmond Road is about one mile, and from First avenue to Division street is about one-quarter of a mile.

Fifteen million feet of lumber were destroyed. It belonged chiefly to J. R. Booth and was sold. The loss on the lumber will be about $300,000. The buildings burned were principally dwelling houses and stores. They were all built since the last great fire, and were either solid brick or brick veneered, as the city would not permit any other kind to be erected.

Mayor Cook said that there were from 500 to 600 families homeless, or about 2000 individuals. All the property is supposed to be well insured.

The Mayor said the city would oppose any aid being asked from outside Canada, and personally he thought that the city should grapple with the situation without any appeal for outside help.

Mayor Cook estimated the loss on the buildings at $300,000, making a total loss of $600,000.

On the cliff overlooking the ruins were thousands of people looking upon the desolation which the conflagration created. The large majority of those burned out were taken charge of by friends.

Alderman Plouffe, who represents the ward in which the fire occurred, estimates that between 500 and 600 families were burned out.

$2100 FOR A POE MANUSCRIPT.

"The Bells," in the Poet's Handwriting Sold at Auction in Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, Pa.—The original manuscript of Edgar Allan Poe's "The Bells" was sold at auction for $2100. It was part of the Harold Peirce Library.

The manuscript is a little scorched. It consists of slips of blue paper pasted together, and originally formed a strip eight inches wide and thirty-seven and one-half inches long, but it has been divided into three more or less equal parts. It lacks the last fourteen lines of the completed poem, but it is believed that they never formed a part of this sheet.

There were three dealers active in the bidding—George D. Smith and George W. Bowden, of New York, and George H. Rigby, of this city. The manuscript was bought by Mr. Rigby.

RAZED HIS OWN TOMBSTONE.

Man Supposed to Have Been Dead Many Years Astonishes His Family.

Rochester, N. Y.—Twenty-eight years ago this month the body of a man was found floating in a millrace here. It was identified as that of William H. Stone. The identification was made positive by Mrs. Stone, the supposed widow.

The One Hundred and Fifth New York Infantry, of which he had been a member, adopted a memorial resolution and attended the funeral in a body. Chief of Police Cleary, then a policeman, was one of the pall bearers. Interment was in the Stone family plot, in Mount Hope. A few days ago Stone suddenly appeared, razed the tombstone, and fully identified himself to his family and the police. He has been a wanderer.

Many Killed in Railroad Wreck.

Twelve men were burned to death and eight slightly injured in a train wreck fifty miles west of Port Arthur, Ont. A caboose attached to a tie train left the track, the car was overturned and took fire.

Chinese Leper Recaptured.

Dong Gong, the Chinese leper, who escaped from quarantine at St. Louis, Mo., was recaptured. He was found in a Chinese laundry, many customers of which burned their linen when they learned of the capture.

PLOT TO BLOW UP LINER

Police, Warned by Mail, Find Infernal Machine on Umbria's Pier.

According to "Mafia" Letter, Oceanic Was Spared Because of Women and Children Aboard—A Joke, Perhaps.

New York City.—A special delivery letter was received at Police Headquarters at 12.15 o'clock p. m. marked "Warning from the Mafia," and containing the information that a box containing 100 pounds of dynamite had been sent down to the Cunard Line pier to be put aboard the Umbria, which was to sail at 2 o'clock.

The letter also said that the box had been fitted out with a clockwork appliance which was set for thirty-six hours.

Within a very few minutes detectives were dispatched to the pier. Under a pile of trunks they found a plain pine box, much like an ordinary packing case, with iron handles at each end. There was no name on it, and a hasty examination convinced the detectives that it contained a lot of dynamite. The clockwork was seen as soon as the lid was opened.

The letter containing the warning was written in fairly good handwriting, evidently that of a man. After telling of the dynamite it said that it was meant as a warning to those who sail on English vessels.

When the box was taken out the top was pried off and the clockwork was seen inside. The wheels of it were moving.

A rope was tied around the box and it was dropped over the pier near the side of the Umbria and lowered until it struck the bottom.

The Umbria sailed at her scheduled hour, 2 o'clock, and then the box was raised and an investigation begun. The removal of the bottom disclosed three compartments. In the centre compartment was the clockwork and a lot of wires. In the end compartments were about ten small packages, each labeled "Climax Powder Company, Emporium, Pa." The packages were about one and a half inches in diameter and about six inches long. It was taken to Fire Headquarters for further examination.

All the men on the pier knew of the box was that it was taken to the pier in an express wagon at 2 o'clock on the previous day by two men, who looked like Italians. They said that they had met a man at Thirty-ninth street and Broadway who had told them to take the box.

Superintendent Murray, of the Bureau of Combustibles, said that the infernal machine was the most complete and elaborate he had ever seen. There was no doubt, he said, that it contained guncotton and powder.

The letter of warning, which was written in pencil, was mailed at the general postoffice at 11 o'clock, and the writer gave the information that it had been intended originally to send the box on the Oceanic, but it was found that that vessel would carry too many women and children, so it was decided to send it on the Umbria.

Police Commissioner Greene is inclined to the belief that the whole affair was somebody's idea of a practical joke. This impression is gaining considerable strength, and if the investigation corroborates it the joker should be caught, will have a very hard time of it for perpetrating such a scare upon the public.

The police, however, regard the placing of the box on the pier as a very serious matter, and purpose to make it anything but a joke for the perpetrator.

CLEVELAND ON HIS BOOM.

Says He Has Not Desired to Lead the Democrats For the Fourth Time.

Athens, Ga.—B. F. Holder, Jr., editor of the Athens Banner, recently wrote a letter to Grover Cleveland, telling him the result of a poll of the business men of Athens, showing a strong sentiment for the nomination of Mr. Cleveland, and asking this question: "Are you now considering or would you consider making the race for the Presidency next year on the Democratic ticket?" Mr. Cleveland wrote in reply as follows:

"Princeton, N. J.

"B. F. Holder, Jr.:

"Dear Sir: I thank you for your letter of the 4th inst., and for the editorial clipping from your paper which accompanied it. I cannot fail to be gratified by the kindly expressions which frequently come to me in these days from all parts of our country, and I desire to thank you for your loyal support in the past and for your exceedingly friendly expressions at this time. In answer to the question with which you conclude your letter, I can say no more than to assure you that at no time since the close of my last Administration have I been desirous of carrying the Democratic banner for the fourth time in a Presidential contest. Yours very truly,

"GROVER CLEVELAND."

NEGRO CARRIER THREATENED.

Warned on Pain of Death to Give Up Mail Route in Tennessee.

Washington, D. C.—Another colored incident is reported in the postal service, and as in the Indianola affair the Postmaster-General has ordered the suspension of service until the report of threatened assault has been fully investigated. John C. Allgood, a colored carrier on a rural delivery route in Gallatin, Tenn., says he was held up by masked men and commanded not to make another trip with the mail under penalty of losing his life.

Postmaster-General Payne directed Special Agent Conger in Nashville to make a thorough investigation, and to suspend the delivery of mail on that route until the circumstances have been learned.

Pershing Destroys Moro Forts.

Ten Moro forts were captured by Captain Pershing and destroyed. 115 natives were killed, thirteen wounded and sixty, including the Sultan of Amparugano, made prisoners. The American loss was two killed and seven wounded.

Prairie Fire Damages a Town.

Fire which spread from the prairie to Minnedosa, Manitoba, has destroyed the Canadian Pacific stock yards, Wallace's grain elevator and damaged several other buildings. Loss, $100,000.

EXCITED RISE IN COTTON

New York Market One of the Most Sensational in Years.

MANUFACTURERS ARE UNEASY

Raw Cotton Too High and Cloth Too Low—May Be a Cut in Wages or Production—Prices of Futures Advance 20 to 37 Points at New Orleans—Realizing Causes a Recession.

New York City.—Monday was one of the most sensational markets ever known on the New York Cotton Exchange. Prices fluctuated violently all day, and all day an excited crowd of brokers struggled around the pit railing endeavoring to snatch up the offers of long cotton, which the bull clique was handing out freely, because on each bale sold at the high prices they realized a heavy profit. The aggregate gain of the Sully clique was estimated as being way up in the millions. How much it was no one could say, excepting, perhaps, Mr. Sully himself, and if he knew he declined to tell.

The opening of the market was accompanied by scenes of the wildest excitement. The Liverpool cables, which almost always have an influence on the market here, showed an advance since Saturday of eleven points, whereas no one had expected to see an advance of more than seven points. Buying in Liverpool by shorts on this side of the Atlantic is supposed to have been largely responsible for this rise.

Whatever the cause, the result was that the market here opened up twenty-five points and more, while in New Orleans, where there is also a corner in May cotton, the opening was from thirty to forty points above Saturday's closing. It is estimated that up to noon 400,000 bales were traded in. The next two hours were rather quiet.

It was stated that nothing like the prices quoted have been known in the cotton market for many years. In January, 1901, a squeeze of shorts carried the price to twelve cents a pound, and in 1898, also in January, cotton sold at 12.75 cents a pound.

Fall River, Mass.—The continued rise in the price of raw cotton and the stagnation in the cloth market, together with certain other unfavorable features, are causing some uneasiness among many of the managers of the forty manufacturing corporations in this city. Manufacturers assert that the wages as well as cotton are too high, while cloth is too low.

Some of the managers favor a general reduction in wages, while others advocate a curtailment in production, but so far there has been little disposition among all mill treasurers to act in harmony.

New Orleans, La.—The cotton market was a surprise even to the long side. At the opening, prices of futures took a jump of from twenty to thirty-seven points in the active months and the advance was so strong and wild that prominent longs, seeing danger in store for local traders, sold the market down almost immediately. Within fifteen minutes after the opening from five to twenty-seven points had been shaved off from the advance, which brought prices down to a more conservative level, although even then a stiff advance was maintained. The cause of the advance was a continuance of the bull campaign to which was added reports of sensational advices in both the Liverpool and New York markets.

HOSTILE MOROS SUBDUED.

Ten Forts Captured and Destroyed and Every Hostile Datto Punished.

Washington, D. C.—The War Department received news of Captain Pershing's successful invasion of the Moro country about Lake Lanao. In a cablegram to Adjutant-General Corbin General Davis says:

"Captain John J. Pershing has completed a circuit of Lake Lanao via the east coast from Camp Vicars. Had a sharp fight at Taraca. Captured ten forts, many prisoners, thirty-six bantacas and sixty rifles. All other datties friendly. Liberated prisoners, destroyed hostile forts and bantacas. Our loss two killed and four wounded.

"Every hostile Lanao datty has now been chastised. All Moros know our friendship is valuable and freely extended to all who deserve it. No property save hostile forts has been molested. Troops returning to Vicars via the west coast. Men labor eager for employment on the wharfs and shelter buildings; former almost finished, the latter progressing rapidly.

"Troops have behaved splendidly, not only in contending with a fanatical savage foe, but with a dreaded disease, and, besides, had to construct many miles of road through tropical jungle. No more hostilities are anticipated beyond occasional sniping."

Secretary Root cabled General Davis as follows:

"I congratulate you on the work done in Mindanao. Express to Captain Pershing and the officers and men under his command the thanks of the War Department for their able and effective accomplishment of a difficult and important task."

Montana Ranchmen Drowned.

While trying to ford the swollen Jefferson River at Anaconda, Mont., Finney and John Sullens, prominent ranchmen, were drowned.

Planter Assassinated From Ambush.

B. T. Henry, one of the most extensive cotton planters of the Brazos Valley, Texas, was fatally shot from ambush by an unknown person.

Hollis Declines to Be Umpire.

Frederick W. Holls, of New York, to whom President Roosevelt offered the post of umpire in the settlement of the claims of Germany and Italy against Venezuela, has notified the State Department at Washington that he is obliged to decline.

Tiny Firebug Released.

Margaret Cobbly, thirteen, who confessed to setting five fires discovered in the house of Julius Gens recently, was released with a reprimand at the Police Court at Lawrence, Mass.

ORPHAN ISLE OF PINES.

UNITED STATES AND CUBA HAVE RIVAL CLAIMS—PRODUCTS AND PEOPLE.

OFF the coast of Cuba there is an orphan island by the name of the Isle of Pines. Secretary Root has just announced that Cuba is its guardian, but the orphan is protesting. It had eagerly expected to call Uncle Sam "padre," and, now that its anticipations have been snubbed, it has, in true infantile fashion, "set up a howl."

Herbert G. Squiers, the United States Minister to Cuba, who returned to Havana recently from a visit to the Isle of Pines, reports that the American residents there are clamoring for American sovereignty, and say that they have made extensive purchases of land with the understanding that the Stars and Stripes were to float over their houses. The Pine Islanders can appeal to Congress for relief from the ruling of the Secretary of War.

About the size of the State of Rhode Island, and situated sixty miles south of the western end of Cuba, the Isle of Pines would prove a valuable accession to any country interested in South American affairs. In the same longitude as Tampa, Fla., and the same latitude as Yucatan, Mexico, the bit of land is regarded as a strategic key to the Caribbean Sea and the Yucatan Channel, which connects this sea with the Gulf of Mexico. Attention to the island as a military base has recently been still more strongly focussed by the Venezuelan imbroglio.

The circumstances which orphaned the Isle of Pines grew out of the recent Spanish-American War. At the end of the conflict Spain relinquished her ancient sovereignty to the island, and the nations wondered as to its fate. Some said it would come into the possession of the United States; others seemed to regard it as geographically a part of Cuba, inasmuch as Cuba, by reason of its concave shape, embraces the Isle of Pines in the segment of its arc. International curiosity, therefore, was greatly aroused when Cuba ratified the Platt amendment, which, in defining the territorial bounds of Cuba, omitted the Isle of Pines, and referred to it by saying:

"The Isle of Pines shall be omitted from the properly constituted boundaries of Cuba, the title thereto being left to future adjustment by treaty."

Leading statesmen in Cuba have all along taken the view that the de facto government of the Isle of Pines is only temporary, and that until its nationality is determined it should pay taxes to Cuba, as a part of the Province of Havana. The determination of Cuba to tax the inhabitants of the Isle of Pines brought the situation to a crisis. The 300 Americans who live on the island became defiant. They went to the Alcade, or Mayor, of the principal city, and said they would use force if necessary to prevent a tax levy by Cuba. They insisted that the country should belong to the United States, and as soon as the American flag floated over them they would pay their taxes to Uncle Sam, but never to any one else.

In its independence from governmental control, the Isle of Pines has simply been true to its traditions. For more than two centuries after Columbus discovered it this piece of the world was the home of fleets of pirates, who preyed on the commerce of the Atlantic as far north as the Carolinas and to the southward as far as Rio Janeiro. The island was peculiarly adapted by nature as a haven for the buccaneer, and some Cubans say that even at the present time, should this island come into the possession of a foreign power, it would become a strategic base of operations for smugglers.

An Isle of Pines Girl.

AN ISLE OF PINES FARMER'S HOME.

A line of reefs encircles the island for the most part, and between it and Cuba lies a chain of little isles, called the Isles de Mangles. The principal port on its northern shore is Nueva Gerona, a short distance up the Rio de Cerro. Should a person in Havana wish to visit the Isle of Pines, he would cross Cuba by rail, by a journey of thirty miles to Batabano, and take a steamer from there for Nueva Gerona. Though the entire distance would be only ninety miles, nevertheless, under present conditions, it would take the traveler a whole day.

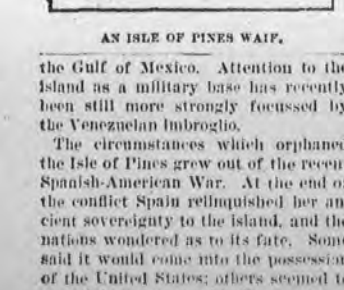
Were it not for a long, projecting cape, much resembling Cape Cod, at the western end of the southern shore, the Isle of Pines would have the square outline of the unpoetic Block Island. At high tide the island is practically transformed into two land areas, for the reason that the sea inundates a chain of lagoons across the southern part of the isle. The northern part, facing Cuba, however, is mountainous, with peaks more than 2000 feet above the sea. Here dwell nearly all of the 3000 inhabitants, and those who have been stimulated by American enterprise to till the soil finds that it responds with a wonderful fertility. Potatoes are produced which bring a higher price in the markets of Havana than those from the United States. Tobacco grows even too luxuriantly. Sugar cane is cultivated successfully, and the pineapple, which grew wild in such abundance that it gave its name to the island, is being systematically raised for American tables.

The population of the Isle of Pines is distinct from that of Cuba, and is a mixture of the native Indian, the invading Spaniard and the negro slave. Before the advent of the Spaniard the aborigines were divided into two classes, one owning the lands and cultivating them by means of negro slaves, and the other a shiftless, totally savage race, which subsisted on raw fish and fruits, and wandered naked up and down the coasts.

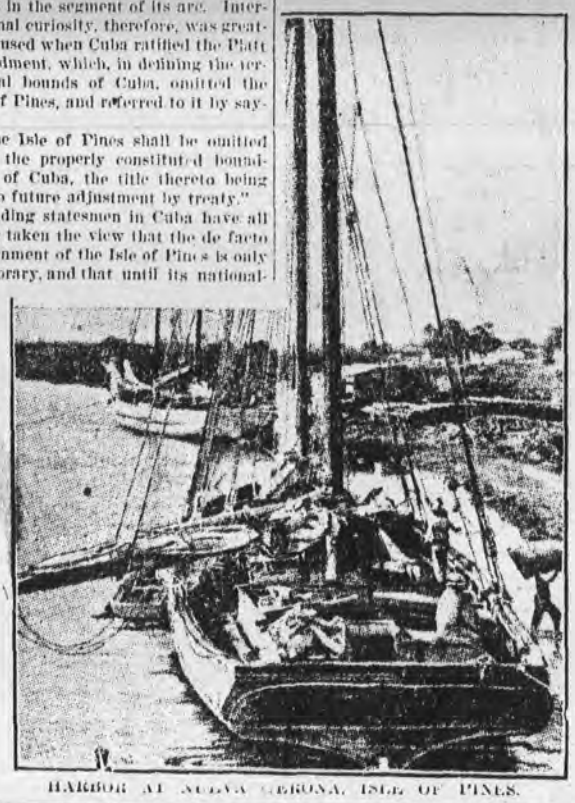
Three hundred Americans have settled on the island, and with an enterprise characteristic of their race they are rapidly turning the natural wealth of the country to commercial ends. They have found that many woods abound, such as cedar, oak, pino de tea, ocuja, sabrina, capeche, fustic, cocoa, ebony, mahogany, walnut, ceiba, manroon, majugua and the royal palm, which tree furnishes most of the necessities of life, including food, drink, shelter and raiment. Many rare woods have long been used prodigally by the natives, who did not realize their value, and thus the Spanish prison at Nueva Gerona, in which politically prisoners were at one time confined when the island was used as a penal colony, is finished in mahogany and ebony, over which has been daubed whitewash, for "ornamental purposes."

Marble quarries, containing fine varieties of white, green and pink stone are now being operated, and a company has been organized to build a sanatorium at Santa Fe, in the interior, where there is the largest of the many magnesium springs which has long made this island a health resort for rich Cubans. Naturalists say that the island possesses 200 species of birds and fully 700 of fish. The most picturesque member of the bird family is one which walks about on lily pads, and possesses blue head feathers, with creamy white body, scarlet breast, legs of green and bill of orange. In the everglades in the southern part teem countless forms of insect and amphibian life, and after nightfall travelers say the lagoons glow with phosphorescent lights, will-o'-the-wisps and other unearthly forms of misty fire.—New York Tribune.

"Gimme a Cent."



AN ISLE OF PINES WAIF.



HARBOR AT NUEVA GERONA, ISLE OF PINES.

PRACTICAL EATING-APRON

May Be Made of Percale, Linen or Brown Crash.

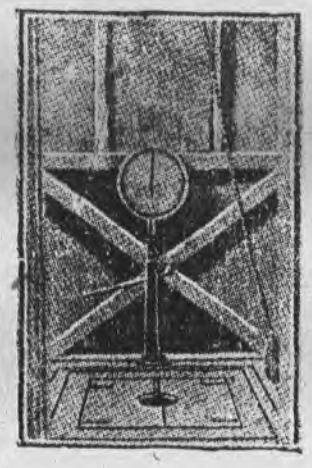
This little apron, says Woman's Companion, is something entirely new. It is a simple, practical eating-apron for children, cut in one piece, and buttoning with one button only in the back. It may be made of percale, linen or crash, and bound with pretty colored tape. It will be exceedingly serviceable made of rough brown crash—just the sort of crash that is used for kitchen towels. In fine oilcloth it will be found useful, too, as it can then be wiped off with a damp cloth after each meal.

A useful feeding bib is made of a piece of damask linen or mummy cloth, with an absorbing pad on the back. The pad is made of absorbent cotton, over which is quilted a piece of soft linen. One of the nicest materials of which to make this bib is the perfect parts of worn-out table linen, which is soft and much more absorbent than new linen, and is much easier to rinse out and keep fresh.

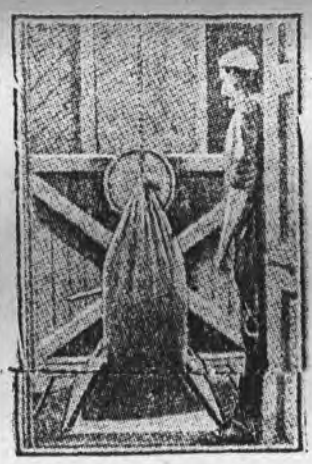
A SACK-WEIGHING MACHINE

Platform Scales and Hatchway Doors Combined.

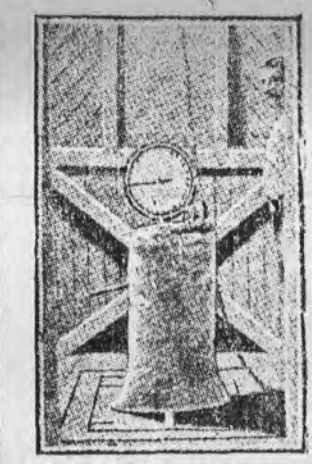
A usual way of checking the weight of material going into a warehouse or factory in sacks is to take, say, every third sack and place it separately on a weigh-bridge. This procedure has several disadvantages. It takes time and labor to do it, and the exact weight can never be ascertained absolutely, as the system is open to trickery and deception. An ingenious device has recently been designed by an English firm whereby not only every sack can be weighed, but time and labor are both saved. This apparatus is shown in the accompanying cuts. It certainly has the advantage of being simple. The ordinary double trap-door, such as is found over the hatches of dry warehouses, is made to do duty as the platform of a weighing machine, the long and short lever bodies of the machine being so arranged round the hatchway as to permit of a free opening under the flaps. The levers can be made to operate a spring balance, as shown in the illustration, or else an ordinary steel-yard. In the one case a movable sliding indicator is attached to the periphery of the dial face, so as to show the weight which the pointer should show. In the other, of course, the proper weight is put on the steel yard, and the operator observes whether the lever is up, central or down.



TRAP DOORS AND SCALES.



RAISING SACK THROUGH TRAPS.



WEIGHING THE SACKS.

The method of procedure is well shown in the cuts. The sack is hauled up through the double flaps of the hatch in the ordinary way. When the flaps have fallen back into place the sack is lowered onto them, and the weight indicated on the dial. It will be seen, therefore, that there are not two handlings of any one sack, and all the time lost is that involved in lowering the sack onto the platform, or trap-door.

A lever will be noticed to the left of the pillar carrying the dial. This is for disconnecting the latter when it is not desired to weigh the sacks passed through the trap-door, and to save the machine from unnecessary wear and tear.

Novel Headline.

Editor Webb, of the Bosworth (Mo.) Weekly Star, puts this headline over his announcements of births, marriages and deaths: "Yells, Bells and Knells."

There is a movement in North Wales to raise a monument to the famous entertain, Owen Glyndwr.

Of the twenty-five men who have been President of the United States ten have to-day no descendants.

A SERMON FOR SUNDAY

AN ELOQUENT DISCOURSE ENTITLED "PLEASURE AND GOD."

The Rev. A. B. Kinsolving Shows That When the Soul Has Found Its True Life the Simplest Things Will Serve—Then a Man's Heart Laughs.

NEW YORK CITY.—The Rev. Dr. A. B. Kinsolving, rector of Christ Church, Brooklyn, preached Sunday morning on "Pleasure and God." His text was taken from II Timothy iii: 4: "Lovers of pleasure rather than lovers of God." Mr. Kinsolving said:

This is one of those biting sentences of which St. Paul's letters are full. It occurs in a hurrying category and arrests our thoughts at once.

These two things, religion and pleasure, have always been here on God's fair earth. They are undoubtedly primal constituents of life, and yet it has ever been difficult for men to harmonize them and keep them on friendly terms. Religious people have often committed the blunder of looking askance at amusement. Indeed, some of the best and most earnest among them have conceived of piety as scarcely less than a kill-joy. They have represented God as intensely jealous of life's innocent as well as its forbidden pleasures, until their systems have gotten to be so one-sided, and extravagant, and over-wrought, and one-ideaed and melancholy as to cast an awful gloom upon communities for considerable periods. Such men have missed altogether the cosmic note of gladness which shimmers in the sunlight, dances in the laughing waters, which ripples and murmurs in the brooks and streams, which smiles from the blue dome above and thrills us in the spring bird notes and the summer flowers. "The material for enjoyment," says some one, "is so inwrought into the world's constitution that we cannot put a spade into the ground anywhere without turning it up. By travel; by staying at home, by working, by resting, by strain of the muscles or strain of the mind; by speech, by silence; by solitude, by society; by helping, by being helped; by receiving, by giving—by all these different roads do men reach joy."

And yet with our eye upon the history of mankind is there not abundant reason for religion's suspicion of the riot of pleasure? What nation of antiquity has not been slain by its sensual pleasures? Run through the list of them—Babylon, Media, Persia, the Egyptian monarchy, Greece, Carthage, Rome—let not the necessity for strenuous pleasure and the effeminacy which is its consequence value every virtue to the state, private virtue and state prosperity and power be the motive of study and search, and now these nations determine the mighty labors of Rome itself.

Look at the world that Christianity entered. What made it so hostile to Christ and His religion? What made it cruelly Him out of its sight and fling His followers to the beasts in the great amphitheatre at Rome? Why, more than aught else the unbridled love of sinful pleasures. With fierce flashes of anger these heathen liberals refused to have their indulgences interfered with. They would not suffer a faith to be taught in their midst which they astutely saw would have the moral effect of stopping their games, and so they cried with hellish hate: "The Christians to the lions," and to the lions they were thrown.

We know from the pages of Grote and Gibbon something of the excesses of the Greek and Roman national games and festivals. "That which began with some show of decency degenerated often into the extreme of licentiousness and ministered to the basest passions. Frequently for days and weeks together they absorbed the whole mind, making men oblivious to every moral obligation and dear to the enemies of humanity." Gibbon says that Rome had at one time 3000 female dancers and as many singers, and that when seasons of famine came, while all strangers and even professors of the liberal arts were banished from the city, the dancers were allowed to remain. Their performances were characterized by everything that was morally degrading, and the orgies which took place around the temples of the Goddess Fiora and Voluptas, the Goddess of Pleasure, descended into the depths of profligacy. In the times of Charles VI. of France, in the times of the Georges, the Borgias and the later Louis of France there was only too much to remind men of the blackest moral chapters in past history. Men "lived in pleasure on the earth and were wanton; they nourished their hearts in a day of slaughter." No wonder, brethren, with such spectacles before them, that serious Christian people, realizing the deadly peril from this quarter, should in their moral earnestness often have gone too far and failed to recognize that the thirst for pleasure and amusement is a human thirst, and must be provided for and guided and sympathized with, or else it will become religion's rival and antagonist.

Again, when men have tried to solve the mystery of laughter they have advanced very diverse opinions. Pascal thought that the passion for amusement was an illustration of the real unhappiness of most human lives. It is because they want to get out of themselves that they flock so to spectacles of every kind, or gather in crowds to laugh and talk—it is diversion they seek, that is, anything to escape from the somber ordeal of solitary thought. Doubtless, his explanation fits many cases but it hardly covers all. Play and joyousness are among the primitive gifts of human nature. The beginning of comradeship between the mother and child is the hour when, as she dangles some plaything before it, "the little, solemn face breaks out into a dimpled smile." Humor is one of the closest bonds of sympathy between us. The contagion of hearty, genial merriment is notorious, and the world has generally rightly loved the people who made it laugh.

Mr. James Sully, an Englishman of letters, has just published a book, which is a sort of philosophic study of laughter, in which he deplores any wane of this great human resource, and says that "it looks as if now only the more sordid material interests moved the mind, as if sport had to have its substantial bait in the shape of stakes. While comedy must angle for popularity with scenic splendors which are seen to cost money." However this may be, it is perfectly certain that the pleasure instinct is a true note of our human nature and that no life is whole without it. It is the lighter torch of this charming gayety which gives that large freedom and mobility to life which it needs for its complete expression. Amusement, relaxation and happiness are certainly part of the cosmic scheme. If at any period God should look down upon His world and see only solemn faces and hear no notes of rippling laughter, I think it would grieve Him at His heart. But here they are ever side by side; life's laughter and tears, and wherever innocent, we can only imagine the great and kind Father looking down benignantly upon all. Nothing is more conspicuous in the character of the Lord Jesus, with all His intense moral earnestness, than the beautiful simplicity of His sympathy with what we may call the joyous background of life. He begins His wonder-working at a marriage feast at Cana, to which He had been invited as a matter of course. The prodigal in his story comes home to music and dancing. The kingdom of heaven is itself like—not a funeral—but a feast. He was the enemy of every burden which galled the necks of men and delayed them of their rightful happiness. Doubtless many an hour in the intervals of work His soul was soothed by the lyric joy of nature—by the gentle starlight, by the song of birds, by those Syrian fields carpeted with unrivaled flowers, by the choral glee of young children on the hillsides and around their homes.

But, my brethren, what, think you, would the Christ have said to people who had come to put pleasure before God? He who said "My meat is to do the will of Him that sent Me and to finish His work," and again, "The Son of Man came not to be ministered unto, but to minister and to give His life a ransom for many." He who found the deepest satisfaction in life in doing His duty and revealing God's principles and love as the redemption of mankind—how must this Christ think of those who neglect their divinest duties for the little, teasing, diverting amusements, the little yieldings to the spirit of sloth and idleness which so frequently fill human lives. "What is your occupation?" was asked a young Frenchman some years ago. His reply was "Je m'amuse"—I amuse myself. That was only a frank admission of what is the only business of a great many lives.

Some time ago I went to call at a house where there were several young men. To one or two of them I bore a message from God which I am entirely sure it was worth their while to hear. And, having failed repeatedly to find them in, I took a mother into my confidence and spoke of my difficulty. "Yes," she said, "they are so full of engagements outside of work hours that they seem to have no time to think of anything else but pleasure. It is a continuous round, and while they are at home they are so utterly tired out that they rest."

How many does that simple description fit? But what is the upshot of it? Why, this, while life slips rapidly away God and eternal relations are wholly crowded out. The young man subsists upon two diets—a diet of hard work and a diet of hard play. And the motive in the work is to get the means to play, while the motive in recreation is often chiefly to get the health with which to work and earn. But what a selfish circle that describes! How narrow and poor and shallow is the young man who prizes only his capacity to labor and his appetite for play! Who so lightly values all those diviner elements of his being as to be willing to make no provision for their culture! "Lovers of pleasure rather than lovers of God." It is a terrible epitaph upon us, whether living or dead: "They worshiped and served the creation more than the Creator, who is blessed forever. Wherefore God gave them up to their own hearts' lusts." These are words to make us stop and think.

I have often noticed that it is apt to be the case that it is precisely those young men for whom God has done most who are apt to break away from Him and live the most selfish lives. There are noble exceptions to the rule, which shine like beacons, from Moses to Phillips Brooks. But too often the privileged life becomes a worldly life and does not tell on the kingdom of righteousness. Generally the love of pleasure in some form or other, more or less worthy, has come between them and the love and service of God.

Men and women we should all be, as the rule in the wilderness. A great many people have too much laughter, too little recreation in their lives. They would be wholesomer minded, freer in spirit, if they could get oftener out of their dark passages and rigid grooves. There are more of such people than we think, and they miss a great deal that God puts within their reach in His many sided world. But there are thousands of others who make themselves imbecile by the headlong pursuit of mere pleasure. They never read, they never think, they let their minds go, they forget that they possess souls, but spend their seasons in things that give them a little passing physical pleasure—in eating for the sake of eating, and dress and getting themselves talked about, in contriving to have their names in some society organ, till these things come to be the absorbing thirsts of life. What is not sacrificed by these giddy people on the altar of their social ambition? Where does not this selfishness, this love of voluptuous pleasure, this hard determination to force life to yield them bodily comfort, even if God's and nature's laws must be broken to do so—where does not this spirit lead?

And now ready are our leaders of opinion, sometimes, speaking great swelling words of vanity and sophistry, to ridicule whisperings of an educated and reverent conscience and to revise for the softer age the statutes of nature and of God!

Now these are some of the phenomena. What is the remedy? First, this: Put pleasure in its true place—as the divine Master did. If you look upon amusement as the one great satisfaction of life, you simply invert the intended order, and in the end are not satisfied. Our deepest want is the great inner reconciliation. We may be diverted, we may for a while escape from ourselves, but we shall never be satisfied until the soul is at one with God.

A brilliant writer, the author of "Ourselves and the Universe," reminds us that "men called Napoleon the unamusable." Talma might play before him * * * but the conqueror extracted no gayety from the performance. That is the nemesis of self. When, on the contrary, the soul has found its true life, the simplest things will serve. A man then learns the heart's laugh."

To make men happy, my friends, we must not first feed them with pleasures of the senses. The primal condition of happiness is that they be true to God and to each other. "The soul cannot laugh its own laugh till God has filled it." In that relation there are the unfailing wellsprings of pleasure. "In Thy presence is fulness of joy; at Thy right hand there are pleasures forever more." "These things have I spoken unto you that My joy might remain in you and that your joy might be full." When we know that satisfaction of dwelling in God and having God dwell in us, we have a security against inordinate lower desires of every kind. One did not have to warn Washington against wasting his time, or Gounod or Beethoven against making discords.

Then we should have a care to retain, as far as may be, the freedom, the mobility, the wholesome interest in the rightful amusements of others, especially of younger persons, which will keep us in touch with them.

If our diversions and amusements grow on the same stem as our religion; if they are part of one organic unity, there will be no trouble about their regulation. There will creep in them no poison of wilful law breaking, no grimace of an uneasy, conscience stricken soul trying to escape from itself, no waste of time and faculty, no hunger for vulgar display. Being in the secret of God, we shall have entered into the secret of the child's heart, and live in sensible relations with every part of God's great world.

The lasting pleasures of life are not the fleeting pleasures of the senses, but those of the mind, the soul, the spirit, the pleasure which comes from a cultivated intellect, from sound and noble thinking, from refined tastes, from love and sympathy and service.

Cross Words.

Not only pleasant things, but sad ones, have their influence, and are remembered. It is well to have this truth ever in mind, and to act in view of it. "Kind words can never die," says the little song. When one heard that sung pleasantly he said sadly, "Cross words can never die." One is as true as the other. When we speak to an other, it would be well for us to ask our own hearts, "How will this be thought of by and by, when it is recalled in memory?" By our words and by our deeds we are making memories for others that shall give pleasure, or give pain, in the coming days.

Sunday School Times.

The Sabbath.

Of all the holy days none is more worthy of the epithet than the Sabbath. Its antiquity, its rest for the body, mind and spirit, its worship of God and study of His word and works, the great events of which it reminds us, God's resting after creating the universe and man and Christ's resurrection from the dead with all the significance of that august event, combine to make it the sweetest and holiest of all the holy days.

North Plainfield Weekly Review

ISSUED EVERY SATURDAY BY

HARRY H. WEBB

AT NORTH PLAINFIELD, N. J.

33 Somerset St. Telephone 217

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Entered at the Plainfield, N. J., Postoffice as second class mail matter.

SATURDAY, MAY 16, 1903.

THE FALL ELECTION

There is a growing sentiment among the Republicans of Somerset county that no ticket will be placed in the field this Fall. The only office to fill is that of Assemblyman, and as the custom for many years has been to compliment all Assemblymen with a re-election, except where a bad record existed, and as Mr. Swackhammer, the present Assemblyman, has made an exceptionally good record, it is generally conceded that he will succeed himself.

There is some talk of a Republican candidate from Bernards, but we have heard of no others, and are not inclined to look very seriously on this aspirant.

Mr. Swackhammer's action on the repealer of the annexation law is a bitter pill for the annexationists to swallow, but they have no one to thank but themselves, they knew that he was pledged by the Democratic platform to vote for the repeal of the law.

No matter how much one may differ politically with Mr. Swackhammer, it must be admitted that he made an enviable record as Assemblyman.

SUNDAY BALL PLAYING.

There is considerable opposition in many New Jersey cities against Sunday ball playing.

Some lawyers claim there is no law against it, but a noted Supreme Court Judge says there is, and that the police are liable to indictment if they do not stop it.

The argument of the ball players is that they have as much right to play ball on Sunday as the golfers have to play golf.

In one sense they are right, but looked at from another point of view they are wrong. We refer to the disturbing phase of the two games. The laws of our land say that all persons are entitled to quiet Sundays. Base ball, as practiced these days, can hardly be called a quiet game, while golf disturbs no one.

Legally we may assume that neither game can be played on Sunday, but like many other Sunday laws which are being constantly violated, they are not opposed by church people because they do not disturb those people, and they protest only when their rest and quiet is disturbed.

PROSPERITY AN ISSUE.

Some of the Democratic newspapers pretend that there is not much prosperity in this country at present; that it is an optical illusion and will not stand examination. They say there is nothing in the prosperity argument of the Republicans. And, admitting that there is prosperity, some of them say the Republicans are not responsible for it, nor is there any guarantee of continued prosperity. All of which proves that they are somewhat worried over it, anyway.

In 1893 the Democrats went into power, and hard times struck this country and continued until 1897 when the Republicans assumed charge. Immediately a decided change for the better was observable, and for seven years this country has enjoyed the most prosperous times in its history, and there is every reason to think that it will continue.

WE NEED FEWER DOCTORS.

The other day at the convention of the American Medical Association in New Orleans, says the Scientific American, where some 4,000 or 5,000 physicians and attendants were gathered, Dr. Billings drew attention to the decided oversupply of medical men in the United States. He attributed the surplus to the fact that the medical colleges are graduating annually from 10,000 to 12,000 physicians, when the actual needs of the country call for only about 2,500. If Dr. Billings is correct, and there is no reason to doubt his figures, from 7,000 to 10,000 young men are annually entering a profession in which they have but the slimmest hopes of making even the proverbial "comfortable living." Of course, it goes without saying that most of the professions are more or less overcrowded; but we doubt if any of them, except the Law, could afford a parallel to the condition of things brought to light at the New Orleans convention. What this disparity between the demand and supply means to this army of young men, can only be surmised; but certain it is that in the majority of cases it will involve the loss of much money, that can ill be spared, and much time that can be spared still less. It does really seem a pity that some of these graduates have not entered other professions that are not so crowded, and can offer better prospects of remuneration. Sanitary engineering, naval architecture, and the comparatively new profession of forestry, for instance, are not overcrowded, and there will soon be a great demand for really competent automobile engineers, men who combine with mechanical ability a thorough knowledge of gas and other engines that are competing for the control of the field. Then there is the sphere of journalism, which, while abundantly supplied as to numbers, is pitiably supplied as to quality. There must be among those thousands of graduates not a few young men who have a natural gift for good writing—in these days an all-too-rare accomplishment that threatens to become a lost art.

Two members of the Somerset county Board of Freeholders have retired, namely: Eugene V. Cruser, of Montgomery township, and Augustus Mobus, of North Plainfield; and in their places we have Jacob M. Vreeland and William M. Demler. Mr. Vreeland has served in the same capacity before, and his re-appearance is welcomed by all who know his past record. Mr. Demler has served his township for many years in different capacities, and unless all signs fail, he will make equally as good a record in his county position as has distinguished his duties in the past.

The farmers of Iowa are Protectionists. They have reaped the full benefit of the good times. In fact, the farmers and the railroads, says the Des Moines Capital, have been well up in the procession of prosperity. The farmers say that present times are good enough for them. One farmer writes to the Capital that he is not specially concerned about the millions the steel trust is making, for the reason that he has observed that when the iron and steel industry is prostrate everything else is prostrate. Therefore he is willing for the steel trust to make money.

The new libel law which has recently gone into effect in Pennsylvania and which is supposed to muzzle the newspapers and prevent them from cartooning public men, is having an opposite effect. The day following the signing of the bill by Governor Pennypacker, the Philadelphia newspapers opened up their batteries on the Governor and ridiculed him beyond measure. This has been followed by nearly all prominent newspapers in the State. Instead of terrifying the newspapers they have redoubled their efforts to lambast the promoters of the law.

It is conceded that men who have lost their health by working in offices can be mentally and physically restored by working in the soil and the closer their contact with mother earth the better. Why not, young man, consider the claims of agriculture when determining the business you will follow? No other calling has greater attractions or more certain rewards.

According to the thirteenth annual report of the treasurer of the borough of Madison, the water and light plant which is operated by that municipality has been a good investment for the taxpayers. We hear of nothing being done in North Plainfield toward establishing a municipal water plant here, although not so very long ago we could, in our mind, almost see the stand pipe on the mountain, near the Mayor's quarry. Is it possible that the subject has been dropped?

The Diocese of N. J., of the Protestant Episcopal church, in session at Camden, last week, voted against the proposition to change the name of the denomination from "Protestant Episcopal" to "American Catholic". It is claimed that in this vote the low church party was victorious.

For the seventh consecutive time William J. Logan has been chosen director of the Board of Freeholders of Somerset county—a deserving compliment to a man who is indefatigable and conscientious in looking after the interests of his county.

Spring-time in Washington

Washington is a typical Spring resort and its bustle is purely social and political. There are gathered in the Capital representatives of every nation and country, and their comings and goings are of no little interest. Then the doings of the Senate and House are features which every tourist delights in following, and these features together with the visits to the numerous public buildings keep one busy all the while one is in Washington. The Royal Blue Line of which the New Jersey is the initial road is going to operate an excursion to Washington on May 7th, and cost of tickets for the 3 days' excursion including all expenses is $12. Train leaves New York at 1 p. m., and arrives Washington at 6.10 p. m. If you want to know about the trip drop a postal to C. M. Burt, General Passenger Agent, New York City, for tour book. Free for the asking.

The Fly's Noon Hour.

An Illinois congressman said that during a hot summer day he sought rest in a hammock beneath the scant shade of an old tree that stood at the corner of a down state hotel.

"I had no sooner stretched myself in the hammock," said he, "than these flies attacked me, seemingly by the million. It was intolerable, and in no pleasant frame of mind I looked up the proprietor.

"'What do you mean,' I demanded, 'by stretching your hammock in that fly haunted field of torture you call a lawn?'

"'I know the flies are bad out there now,' he answered, 'but you ought to use the hammock during the hammock hours, and you'd have no trouble from the flies.'

"'What are hammock hours?' I inquired.

"'From 12 noon to 2 p. m. daily,' he replied. 'During those hours flies will not attack you in the hammock.'

"I was much interested in the man's Socratic skill in evading the issue, and, wishing to draw him out, I asked:

"'Why are there no flies around the hammock between 12 and 2?'

"'Oh,' he rejoined, 'at that time they're all in the dining room.'"—Chicago Inter Ocean.

An Awful Experience.

A native diver descended into the water to see whether one of the piers, then in course of construction, had set. While he was engaged in this work a great iron cylinder subsided a little, crushing his hand between it and the masonry. When, on a signal being given, another diver came down, he found his unfortunate comrade imprisoned under water without hope of escape. After a few moments of mute despair and harrowing uncertainty a speechless decision was arrived at, and the newcomer proceeded with chisel and hammer to hack off his unhappy companion's hand at the wrist. The prisoner was thus liberated, but died soon after reaching the surface from the shock. Never, I think, has an opium eater in his dreams imagined a more pitiful spectacle of hopeless human suffering.—"Travels In India."

The Word "Average."

After a fair translation of its old French body, "aver," into English only "horse" is found, and the word becomes "horsage." The change tends to confusion, but none the less "horsage" and "average" are identical since in the old time French an "aver" was a horse. It was also a horse in the Scotch dictionaries, and in one of Burns' poems, "A Dream," he alludes to a horse as a "noble aiver."

In olden times in Europe a tenant was bound to do certain work for the lord of the manor—largely in carting grain and turf—horse work, and in the yearly settlement of accounts the just proportion of the large and small work performed was estimated according to the work done by "avers" (horses); hence our common word "average."

Ginseng as a Remedy.

No matter what the disease, the first thing the Chinaman thinks of is ginseng. His faith in his medicine helps to cure him beyond any doubt. Given such trust in any physician or any drug, there is no question but what it would reduce our mortality record. If a man wants to sober up after a night of feasting and wines, the remedy is ginseng. If he has used too much the opium pipe, give him ginseng. If the baby's stomach is out of order, put ginseng into its food. If the appetite is gone, it calls for the same drug. The rich season their food with it as we would with pepper, believing that it aids digestion. The aged Chinaman uses it in the belief that it keeps him from growing feeble.—Medical Talk.

If You Want

If you want posters,
If you want bill heads,
If you want envelopes,
If you want statements,
If you want note heads,
If you want show cards,
If you want letter heads,
If you want calling cards,
If you want business cards,
If you want invitation cards,
If you want business circulars,

If you want job printing of any description done in a satisfactory manner, you can have your wants gratified by calling on The Review, 39 Somerset st., North Plainfield, and leaving your orders or if preferable, use the telephone and our representative will call on you.

Notice to Correspondents.

Personals, social gatherings, celebrations, anniversaries of various kinds, reception, etc., will be published in the Review free. All copy must be written plainly, preferably in ink; and names must be clearly written and correctly spelled, write only on one side of the paper. Full information in regard to weddings is always desired, and when requested a reporter will call to secure facts for publication. No attention will be paid to items of news forwarded to this office unless the sender gives his or her name and address. These will not be printed but it is necessary to have them properly vouched for.

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE OF ORDER TO LIMIT CREDITORS

Somerset County Surrogate's Court

Estate of C. A. Girard Lewis, deceased.

Notice is hereby given, that on the FIFTH DAY OF FEBRUARY, A. D. 1903, on the application of the undersigned, as Executors of the will of C. A. Girard Lewis, deceased, an order was made by the Surrogate's Court, requiring the creditors of the said C. A. Girard Lewis, deceased, to bring in their debts, demands and claims against the said decedent, under oath or affirmation, and present the same to the subscriber within NINE months from the date of said order; and in default thereof any such creditor should be forever barred of his or her action therefor against the subscriber.

WILLIAM P. WILLIAMS
CHARLES AUGUSTUS LEWIS } Executors.
Care of JOHN A. MILLER,
716 Prudential Building. Newark, N. J.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

IN CHANCERY OF NEW JERSEY.—Between Mary Jane Sandford et al., Executors &c., Complainants, and James M. C. Smith Defendant.—Fi. Fa. for sale of mortgaged premises.

By virtue of the above stated writ of Fi. Fa., to me directed and delivered, I will expose for sale, at public vendue, on

MONDAY THE FIFTEENTH (15) DAY OF JUNE NEXT,

between the hours of twelve and five o'clock in the afternoon of said day, that is to say, at two o'clock P. M. at the Court House in Somerville to wit:

All that tract or parcel of land and premises, situate, lying and being in the township of North Plainfield in the county of Somerset and State of New Jersey:

Beginning at a corner in the road in David Boice's line; thence along his line south thirty degrees east thirty chains and forty two links to Eli Pound's corner: then with his line north sixty degrees and forty minutes east twelve chains and twenty five links to James Vail's line; then with his line north thirty degrees and forty minutes west four chains and eighty-seven links, then north fifty-nine and a half degrees east one chain; then north thirty and a half degree west twenty-seven chains and fifteen links to the road; then along the road and David Boice's line south fifty-seven degrees and fifty minutes west twelve chains and eighty-seven links to the place of beginning. Containing forty acres of land, more or less. Being same premises conveyed to said Smith by deed of Elisha Coriell, dated March 4th, 1872, recorded March 8th, 1872, in Book J No. 4 of Deeds for Somerset county, on page 393, &c.

CALVIN D. McMURTRY, Sheriff.

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IN THE LAND of DREAMS

By LESTER GRAY

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The setting sun burned through the river mists with lurid smoke. Its dying splendor silhouetted the drooping figure of the girl on the park bench and revealed pitilessly every line of discouragement and weariness.

The lower river walk was quite deserted, and so she kept her sunset vigil alone.

The day had been stifling. In the busy office the whirring fans had brought no breath of coolness. The keys of her machine had felt hot to her fingers, and the lines of typewriting had danced waveringly before her eyes. Somehow, with a strength born of the long ago days of childish freedom in field and wood, she had managed to drag through her work. And now the evening found her here, too weary in mind and body to realize that the river breeze was blowing freshly and the city noises were hushed by distance.

Her face was turned toward the western hills, already shadowed by the approach of night. Her fevered glance seemed to pass beyond them and see the peaceful valleys where ripening grain murmured in the night wind, where in the thickets by the splashing brook came the last faint calls of sleepy birds and drowsy cattle lay in the lush bottom grass.

The girl saw clearly, for in just such a valley she had once lived. She had waded in that clear brook and laughed joyously at her image mirrored in its flower fringed pools. Hark! That was the note of the whippoorwill. Faint and still more faintly it sounded. The scent of the evening primrose was in the air. Its sweetness was overpowering. Her head fell forward on her breast. She had fainted.

She looked around her dizzily. Her face and hair were wet and her head

SHE LAID HER HAND IMPLORINGLY ON HIS ARM.

lay back on a man's arm. Yet she felt neither fear nor surprise. The peace of her dream was still upon her, and her lips half parted in a smile.

The man had been gazing down wonderingly.

"Don't be frightened," he said gently. "You were tired and fainted. I was close by and came to you. Rest quietly."

The girl lay back passively. Realities were still dim uncertainties to her; conventionalities but a part of the forgotten heat and burden of the day. The moon had risen, and in its white light her small face looked very pure and childish.

After awhile the man spoke again, hesitatingly, apologetically: "I sat down some time ago, but you did not seem to notice me. You were too busy watching the sunset. Your face was transfigured. Where were you then?"

"I was in the land of dreams," she answered softly—"in the land of long ago. It is far away from the hurrying crowds, the noise and the heat of this great city, and there one never knows weariness and heart hunger. I know, for I was there once."

"Why do you not go back?" he asked.

"I cannot. Those who loved me and whom I loved are all dead. There is no place for me there."

The light of peace had faded from her face, for a sickening sense of reality had come to her as she spoke. But she had caught the note of bitterness in the man's voice, and now she turned to him, eagerly, gratefully. The moonlight showed a handsome young face, worn and haggard, its beauty dimmed by the too plain marks of dissipation. In the dark eyes was the shadow of despair. But the girl's face only softened into pity.

"Where is your dream country?" she asked wistfully.

He shrank a little from her clear gaze. Then he shrugged his shoulders with reckless nonchalance. "Oh, I am not as lucky as you. I dare not even dream of my country, much less go back." And he laughed bitterly.

"Then you mean you are afraid to go back?"

"Afraid? No!" he cried passionately, as though stung by her words. "I do not wish to go back. What's the use? I have burned my bridges behind me."

She laid her hand imploringly on his arm. "Is there no one left there who loves you," she asked softly—"no one who wants you to come back?"

She almost thought he had not heard the question, he sat so silently looking at the water rippling in the moonlight. Or perhaps he was angry. If she could recall her words.

Suddenly he caught his breath thickly, as if to choke back a sob. "Yes, there is one," he half whispered—"my mother."

Again the silence fell. Then the girl spoke. She did not look at him. He almost had to bend to hear the low monotone of repressed feeling.

"My mother! She has been dead these three months, but I did not appreciate her when she was alive. I was dissatisfied with the calm of my quiet country home. I wanted the glitter and the glare of the city. I forgot that she needed me, and I came here. Of course I meant to make a home for her, but that did not come first—for my own pleasure came first. And when I was gone she faded day by day. I was all she had, so there was no one to tell me. I wrote of gay times with new friends, and she was too loving to worry me with complaints. Then one day the word came she was very ill; I must go to her at once. She had been dead for several hours when I threw myself down beside her. It was too late—too late to hear her dear voice whisper that she had forgiven me."

Great tears were slowly rolling down her cheeks. There were tears in the man's eyes, too, but they shone with the light of new resolution.

"You have shown me your heart tonight, little girl," he said huskily, "and I thank you. You have shown me what I must do. I will go back tonight—at once. I will face the shame and live it down for her sake."

The girl had forgotten her own pain in joy for another. His mother would have her own again. She stood up and held out her hand in goodby. She must not keep him a moment his mother was waiting.

"You will go back and be a man for her sake," she said firmly.

"For her sake," he repeated, "and for you."

And one day her land of dreams became reality.

Thrice the Life of a Stag.

Is it true or not true—another curious and current belief—that the raven lives to an immense age, some say to a hundred or even to 300 years? Old Hesiod is the father of the belief, and he is supported, more or less, by a host of ancient writers, the elder Pliny, Cicero, Aristophanes, Horace, Ovid and Ausonius. Popular opinion in modern times quite agrees with them, as expressed in the highland proverb, somewhat modified from Hesiod:

Thrice the life of a dog is the life of a horse.
Thrice the life of a horse is the life of a man.
Thrice the life of a man is the life of a stag.
Thrice the life of a stag is the life of a raven.

There cannot be so much smoke without some fire behind it, and I am inclined to think that a raven does live to a great age for a bird and that Horace's epithet for the raven, annosus, and Tennyson's "many wintered crow" are justified by facts. But the belief in its extreme age rests, I suspect, on one of its most touching characteristics, its intense hereditary attachment to the spot, a particular cliff, a particular grove, a particular tree, where its ancestors, where itself and where its young have been born and bred.—R. Bosworth Smith in Nineteenth Century.

Local Critics.

"Local color" is an excellent adjunct to a good story, but it cannot supply the place of incident and character. A young author, now in possession of a promising reputation, has related how this fact was first painfully impressed upon his mind. He had spent the summer in an ancient seaport of New England and desired to reproduce its atmosphere of quaint, old fashioned tranquillity in a story.

He worked hard over it. When the tale was done, it occurred to him to try its effect upon a native resident, a retired sea captain, unliterary, but intelligent.

"Does it seem natural? Is it like the place?"

"Yes; oh, yes," replied the old man promptly. "It's like the place. But seems to me places were made for things, and so I been kind o' waitin' all along for somethin' to be doin', and the fust thing that happened was the end."

Still more crushing was the comment of another local critic who read the story after it was published. Some one asked her if it were not well written.

"Land, yes!" said she. "It's written real elegant and lifelike as natur', only whatever did he write it for?"

Boats With Glass Bottoms.

Are boats ever built with glass bottoms?

Boats with heavy and slightly magnifying glass bottoms are constantly used by tourists in the lovely Santa Catalina Island to visit the famous "blue cavern." The passengers sit round the sides of the boat and can see as they pass or linger over them the brilliant seaweeds, glinting fish and natural wonders of the deep, a veritable fairyland of glow and color, in transparent waters beneath.

Some of the pleasure boats at Nassau, in the Bahamas, are built with similar glass bottoms—that is to say, large pieces of plate glass are let into the lower part of the framework. The water is beautifully transparent, and thus those who glide in them over the surface have full opportunity to enjoy a continuous and enchanting sight through the bottom of the boat of various kinds of coral, sea anemones and sea plants which gem and enrich the ocean floor.

Close

To Border Line of Life and Death.

Neuralgia of Heart, Weak Stomach.

Dr. Miles' Heart Cure Cured Her.

Neuralgia of the heart causes sudden death. It is an acute affection of the cardiac nerve, just as neuralgia is of the nerves of the face, usually, and sciatica is of the nerve trunk of the thigh. One of its most frequent symptoms is derangement of the stomach and liver. Strengthen the heart's action and enrich the blood with Dr. Miles' Heart Cure; tone up the nerves with Restorative Nervine and you will soon be cured.

"Nervous exhaustion and liver trouble so affected my wife's health that she was greatly run down; neuralgia of the heart set in and for a long time she was very close to the border line of life and death. She was attended by two good physicians, who did all they could for her, but in spite of everything she grew worse right along. One day I saw an advertisement of Dr. Miles' Nervine and New Heart Cure, and the doctor's explanation of the effects of nervous trouble upon the heart seemed so logical that I decided to give the remedies a trial. We now know that the stomach and liver troubles were part of the heart weakness. She improved wonderfully at once. Her appetite picked up, she slept well at night and the pain around her heart rapidly disappeared. Thanks to Dr. Miles' Heart Cure in a few weeks she was able to be up and attend to her household duties, and in a few months every sign of nervous and heart trouble had vanished."—JAMES B. SIDLEY, Torrington, Conn.

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Time Table in effect Nov. 16, 1902

For New York—2.17, 3.37, 5.38, 6.02, 6.29, 6.57, 7.05, 7.25, 7.28, 7.48, 7.55, 8.02, 8.11, 8.30, 8.34, 8.40, 9.27, 9.59, 10.26, 11.25 a. m.; 12.09, 12.44, 1.18, 2.31, 2.42, 2.49, 3.31, 4.17, 4.47, 5.43, 5.55, 6.23, 6.33, 6.43, 7.08, 7.32, 8.30, 9.50, 10.17, 11.28 p. m. Sundays—2.17, 3.37, 5.08, 7.41, 8.01, 8.52, 9.52, 10.08, 11.10 a. m.; 12.00 m.; 12.58, 1.45, 2.40, 3.17, 3.30, 5.41, 6.45, 6.52, 8.13, 8.32, 10.22 p. m.

For Newark—5.38, 6.29, 6.57, 7.05, 7.25, 7.48, 8.11, 8.34, 8.46, 9.27, 9.59, 11.25 a. m.; 1.18, 2.31, 2.49, 3.44, 4.17, 4.47, 5.43, 5.55, 6.23, 6.33, 7.08, 7.42, 8.30, 9.40 p. m. Sundays—7.41, 8.52, 10.08, 11.10 a. m.; 12.00; 12.58, 1.45, 3.30, 5.41, 6.45, 6.52, 7.32, 8.13, 8.32, 10.22 p. m.

For Somerville—5.25, 7.12, 8.21, 9.35, 9.54, 11.00 a. m.; 1.01, 2.02, 2.11, 3.32, 3.44, 4.33, 5.03, 5.29, 5.57, 6.04, 6.19, 6.41, 7.12, 7.31, 8.08, 8.21, 9.37, 10.23, 11.26 p. m.; 12.59 night. Sundays—5.45, 8.42, 11.14 a. m.; 2.03, 3.40, 5.37, 6.35, 8.50, 10.15, 11.29p. m.

For Phillipsburg and Easton—5.25, 8.21, 9.54, a. m.; 2.11, 5.29, 6.41 p. m. Sundays—5.45 a. m.; 2.03, 6.35 p. m.

For Bethlehem, Allentown and Manch Chunk—5.25, 9.54 a. m.; 2.11, 5.29 p. m. Sundays—5.45 a. m.; 2.03, 6.35 p. m.

For Wilkesbarre and Scranton—5.25, 9.54 a. m.; 5.48 p. m. Sundays—5.45 a. m. 2.03 p. m.

For Long Branch, Ocean Grove, Point Pleasant and seashore points—8.11, 11.45 a. m.; 3.44, 4.47, 6.23 p. m. Sundays—8.52 a. m.; 3.30 11.28 p. m., Wednesday and Saturday only, except Ocean Grove.

For Lakewood—3.37, 8.11, a. m.; 1.18 3.44, 4.17p. m. Sunday, 9.52 a. m

For Atlantic City—9.27a. m.; 2.49p. m.

For Trenton—5.17, 5.25, 7.12, 7.44 8.38, 9.14, 9.44, 10.44, 11.44 a. m.; 12.46, 1.01, 1.39, 2.11, 3.44, 5.29*, 7.34*, 8.21, 9.37* p.m., 1.17 night. Sundays—5.17, 5.45, 9.55, 11.14 a. m.; 1.39, 2.45, 4.55, 5.37,* 6.35,* 9.47 p. m.; 1.17 night.

For Philadelphia—5.17, 7.44, 8.38, 9.14, 9.44, 10.44, 11.44 a. m., 12.46, 1.39, 2.01, 3.44, 5.34*, 7.34,* 8.21, 9.37* p.m.; 1.17 night Sundays—5.17, 5.45, 9.55, 11.14 a. m., 1.39, 2.45, 4.55, 5.37*, 6.35*, 9.47 p. m.; 1.17 night.

For Reading and Harrisburg—5.17, 5.25, 8.38, 9.54 (10.44 to Readind only) 11.44 a. m.; 2.11, 5.48 p. m. 1.17 night 1.17 night.

Sundays, 5.17 a.m., 2.03, 5.37, 6.35 p. m.;

For Pottsville, Sunbury & Williamsport—5.17, 5.25, 9.54, a. m.; 2.11, (5.29, to Pottsville only) 8.21 p. m.; 1.17 night. Sundays, 5.17 a. m.; 2.03,. 1.17 night.

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The Cop at Dead Man's Curve.

The big policeman stationed on "Dead Man's Curve" was proving every second that his lot was anything but a happy one. Within five minutes he made four rescues. First, he went to the assistance of a man who tried to dispute the right of way with a car; then he grabbed a woman who essayed to dodge a cab and was about to fall under the wheels, but who, when he sprang forward, fell on him instead. Next, he pushed back a fussy old man who ran before a bicycle, and gathered under his wing a little girl who was hurling puny defiance in the face of an automobile.

Finally he went back to the curbstone to act as convoy to a flock of timid maidens. He marshaled them around him, waved his white-gloved hand, and with the aid of a Damrosch cried:

"Now, all together, ladies, please—all together."—New York Press.

A Deep Anchorage.

The greatest depth to which a ship has been anchored is 2680 fathoms, considerably more than two miles.

It is not generally known that the jackal is a greater destroyer of humanity in India than the tiger. Statistics published by the Government of India show that while 928 persons were killed by tigers, more than 1000 children were carried away by jackals.

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by local applications as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever. Nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

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Many mothers are ignorant of the serious injury that may result from washing the clothing of an infant with strong washing powders and impure soap. For this reason it should be laundered at home under the mother's directions, and only Ivory Soap used. To throw the little garments into the ordinary wash shows great carelessness.

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One size smaller after using Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder. It makes tight or new shoes easy. Cures swollen, hot, sweating, aching feet, ingrowing nails, corns and bunions. At all druggists and shoe stores, 25c. Don't accept any substitute. Trial package FREE by mail. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N.Y.

A fellow generally gives a lame excuse when he has his leg pulled.

Jamaica Piso's Cure for Consumption saved my life three years ago.—Mrs. THOMAS ROBBINS, Maple St., Norwich, N.Y., Feb. 17, 1900.

A girl may have a far away look in her eyes and still be near sighted.

PUTNAM FADELESS DYES cost but 10 cents per package.

You can't have a blow-out without having something to blow in.

I Did Not Feel That I Could Walk

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—It is with thankfulness I write that **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** has been of the greatest help to me. My work keeps me standing on my feet all day and the hours are long. Some months ago it didn't seem as though I could stand it. I would get so dreadfully tired and my back ached so I wanted to scream with the pain. When I got home at night I was so worn out I had to go right to bed, and I was terribly blue and downhearted. I was irregular and the flow was scanty, and I was pale and had no appetite. I told a girl friend who was taking your medicine how I felt, and she said I ought to take it too. So I got a bottle of **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** and commenced to take it. It helped me right off. After the first few doses menstruation started and was fuller than for some time. It seemed to lift a load off me. My back stopped aching and I felt brighter than I had for months. I took three bottles in all. Now I never have an ache or pain, and I go out after work and have a good time. I am regular and strong and am thankful to you for the change.

"I recommend **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** whenever I hear of a girl suffering, for I know how hard it is to work when you feel so sick."—MISS MAMIE KEIRNS, 553 9th Ave., New York City.

Women should not fail to profit by the experiences of these women; just as surely as they were cured of the troubles enumerated in their letters, just so certainly will Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound cure others who suffer from womb troubles, inflammation of the ovaries, kidney troubles, irregular and painful menstruation, nervous excitability, and nervous prostration; remember that it is Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound that is curing women, and don't allow any druggist to sell you anything else in its place.

Miss Amanda T. Petterson, Box 131, Atwater, Minn., says:

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM.—I hope that you will publish this testimonial so that it may reach others and let them know about your wonderful medicine.

"Before taking **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** I was troubled with the worst kind of fainting spells. The blood would rush to my head, was very nervous and always felt tired, had dark circles around eyes.

"I have now taken several bottles of **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** and am entirely cured. I had taken doctor's medicine for many years but it did me no good.

"Please accept my thanks for this most excellent medicine which is able to restore health to suffering women."

No other female medicine in the world has received such widespread and unqualified endorsement. No other medicine has such a record of cures of female troubles.

Those women who refuse to accept anything else are rewarded a hundred thousand times, for they get what they want—a cure. Sold by Druggists everywhere. Refuse all substitutes.

$5000 FORFEIT if we cannot forthwith produce the original letters and signatures of above testimonials, which will prove their absolute genuineness.

Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass.

Reform in Education.

By Professor Eliot, President of Harvard University

WE all know that there is no real line between the elementary and secondary schools, neither is there a definite distinction between the secondary school and the colleges. The whole process should be one.

But there is an epoch—a period at which the child's character is determined, and this is based on natural history, for the development of the child has in it just as much natural history as the growth of the flower of the field.

I believe that the line is this, and that it is the only line I know of in the whole process of education; it is the age when the child had best go away from its home for its education. Our country has found that the moral character of its youth has been pretty thoroughly developed at the age of eighteen. That age is a good one to take the child away from home.

Don't we know what changes really need to be made? The change is in the order of the subjects taught in the High School and the order of all the subjects from the ages of six to eighteen. Don't we know that the High School to-day is positively bad; that the study of languages is erroneous? Any child of nine can master any domestic or foreign language, and so also an observation subject such as botany. Yet the study of these subjects is deferred to the age of fourteen. We are beginning to get the observation studies down into the primary grades, but we have got to get them there more than they now are.

Every child in the whole country ought to have a chance to attack the language and observation studies. The hindrance to this system lies in the fact that certain studies are held back for High School study. Increasing the High School course to six years would be a distinct help.

The Uses of Corporations.

By Charles A. Conant.

THE discovery was made long before our time that a piece of property or a new enterprise could be given mobility and divisibility by putting the title of its ownership into transferable shares. The creation of share companies enables the small capital of individuals to be gathered into the large funds necessary to build factories and railways. It divides the risk of an undertaking among many persons, and places the enterprise beyond the accidents of a single human existence by giving it a fictitious body dowered by law with perpetual life.

To give mobility to the shares thus created, it is necessary that they should have a market. It would be comparatively useless to divide an enterprise into shares if there were no means of transferring these shares readily from hand to hand. Therefore, a market for the shares and bonds issued by such enterprises is one of the vital necessities of their creation. Such a market is afforded by the stock exchange. The fact that the stock market is sometimes abused by people who go into it in a gambling spirit, who know nothing of its purposes and who are incapable of understanding the mighty influences which dominate it, is no reason for treating it as a harmful excrescence on the body politic. Railways have not been abolished because a locomotive runs over men occasionally and kills them; banks have not been abolished because one occasionally suspends; and if enlightened judgment had been used, legislation would never have been enacted in Germany and seriously considered in other countries for stamping out or hampering the operations of the stock and produce markets.—The Atlantic.

The Distinctive Feature of Our Constitution

By Justice David J. Brewer.

THOUGHTFUL men, the world over, have not been lacking in praise of our constitution and system of government. As the years go by it becomes more apparent that the distinctive feature of the constitution is its judicial system, with the Supreme Court at its head. Not in the mere fact of a judicial system, for courts were a part of our Anglo-Saxon inheritance. Indeed, long before the settlement of this country executive, legislative, and judicial departments and functions were in existence. But the significance is in the powers given to the Supreme Court, and given in a Republic formed by a union of States, which, though surrendering some of the absolute supremacy of a Nation, were continued in possession of a large amount of independent authority.

We call ours a Federal system of government. It is Federal because there is a Nation and States within and a part of that Nation—a Nation supreme in national affairs and in foreign relations, and yet powerless to control the purely local interest of the separate States. We rightfully speak of the republic as a nation possessed in its relation to the nations of the world of all the essential attributes of nationality, yet we know that the nation, that Congress as the legislative body of the nation, is impotent to regulate the police affairs of the smallest village in any State. Over local affairs the States are as supreme as though they were not integral parts of the republic.

This creation of a new nation with all the elements of nationality, with absolute control over national affairs and foreign relations, and yet composed of States having a like absolute control over the local affairs of the communities within their limits, would, in the nature of things, result in controversies between the Nation and the States as to their relative control in many matters. That such disputes might be settled peacefully required an independent tribunal, and so the constitution provided the Supreme Court, and to that court were given vast powers.—From "The Supreme Court of the United States," in Scribner's.

We Can All Help to Make Life Pleasanter if We Will

By Margaret Stowe.

THE question that is naturally asked is, "How on earth can I help to make life more pleasant? I have no money to give, no influence and no time."

As far as your understanding goes now that seems perfectly true, but wait one moment. Let the idea of money go and let us take up the question of influence.

You have influence. Unconsciously you are influencing people every minute of every day with your thoughts. Influence derived from position in life is nothing compared to the power you have in your thought world.

Begin by looking out from within for a moment. Are your thoughts cheerful, or gloomy and dull? You can make your mental attitude toward the world such as will have the power, the influence, or the force to strengthen and uplift.

It is good to see on every side evidences of the fact that people are beginning to realize the power of thought and to know that through that channel they are a help in the world.

In this strenuous life of ours we need to cultivate and spread all the good cheer, happiness and contentment that we can; and each one of us can if he determines to do so.

The main stumbling block to man is self. Do not be so taken up with your own interests that you can think of nothing else. Do not, in other words, be a hindrance.

"It is the ignorant man who seeks his own ends at the expense of the greater whole. It is the ignorant man, therefore, who is the selfish man. The truly wise man is never selfish."

The question of time, or no time, is an absurd excuse. Instead of wasting time telling friends about your aches and pains and troubles, which, by the way, no one wants to hear about, why not spread good cheer and talk health and happiness?

Instead of fussing and worrying over business on your way home from the office why not send out to everybody strengthening and loving thoughts?

Think of others who are tired and depressed, and help those around you by your cheerfulness and kindness. You can benefit them and yourself as well, for it is by giving that we receive.

Try this a week and see if you are not the gainer. It is true, it is common sense, and it is demonstrable.

In the degree that you are kind and cheerful will you shed that light upon the lives of those around you. In the degree that we love will we be loved.

"Thoughts are forces. Each creates of its kind. Each comes back later with the effect that corresponds to itself and of which it is the cause."

So if you want love, happiness and contentment send out thoughts of love, happiness and contentment, for like attracts like; but if you live in the thought of malice, criticism or worry, those very conditions will come back to you and consequently breed weakness.

Think over the fact that thoughts are forces and the help that you can give is unlimited.—New York American.

New York City.—Shirred waists always are becoming to young girls and are greatly in vogue at the present time. The very pretty and attractive

MISSES' TUCKED SHIRRED WAIST.

May Manton design shown combines the broad shoulders effect with the shirrings at the waist line, which give the effect of a belt, and is as new as it is attractive. As illustrated it is made of white mull with a yoke of lace, but soft wool and silk fabrics are appropriate, as well as the cotton and linen ones.

The waist is made over a fitted foundation which closes with it at the back. The yoke is fitted onto the lining, and the waist proper is shirred and arranged over it. The sleeves are shirred at their upper portions to form continuous lines with the waist, and again between the shoulders and the elbows. They can be made in elbow length, as illustrated, or in the long bishop style, as shown in the small cut. If a transparent effect is desired the lining can be cut away beneath the yoke and beneath the full portions of the sleeves.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is three and one-fourth yards twenty-seven inches wide, three yards thirty-two inches wide, or two and one-eighth yards forty-four inches wide, with five-eighth yards of all over lace.

Woman's Rain Coat.

Every woman knows the comfort of a coat that completely covers and protects the gown in stormy weather. The very stylish May Manton one shown in the large drawing is adapted to heavy and to light weight cloth as best suits the season, but is shown in tan colored cravenette in medium width stitched with corticelli silk. It is simple and loose fitting at the same time that it is smart, and allows of wearing over the jacket when occasion requires. The sleeves are large and ample and can be drawn on and off with ease. In each front is inserted a convenient pocket and a concealed opening is made at the seam.

The coat is made with fronts and back and is fitted by means of shoulder and under-arm seams. The fronts are faced to form lapels and the neck is finished with the regulation coat collar. The sleeves are in full bishop style with roll over cuffs. The loose back is confined to the waist by a belt that passes through the under-arm seams and closes under the fronts, but which may be worn over them if so preferred.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is five and one-half yards forty-four inches wide, or four and seven-eighth yards fifty-four inches wide.

Millinery Novelty.

For fair ones who found the old English walking hat very becoming the new boat-shaped hat is the thing. Its lines are rolling, graceful as sea billows, and it turns up on both sides. An exceedingly smart example from Susanne Blum is of the finest and richest black straw. It is faced with burnt Cluny, which is caught down, or studded, with black straw nail heads. The only trimming is at the left side, where two ostrich plumes curl along the brim and droop over the hair. One is of black, and one of champagne color. The black one is over the light one two-thirds its length, and its quill is hidden in a pleated and rolled bow of black taffeta, which extends quite to the edge of the front brim.

A New Pique Waist.

A white pique waist has been made in rather an unusual way. Fancy bands of heavy cream lace are in the front, and it has trimming of embroidery in a deep cream shade. The sleeves show no lace, but there is a small point of it on the front of the cuffs. The tops of the sleeves have the cream embroidery.

Coral Collars.

Wide collars of many rows of coral beads are enriched with a central plaque and slides of brilliants.

Black Straw in Favor.

Black straw will be used profusely and threatens to take the place of white entirely.

Woman's Guimpe.

Guimpe dresses have become so common for grown folks as well as for children and young girls that the guimpe may fairly be counted a necessity. The very desirable May Manton

A STYLISH RAIN COAT.

one illustrated is made of shirred batiste with a yoke of lace and is high at the neck with long sleeves, but the same combination can be used with the low neck when preferred or the materials may be anything which best suits the gown.

The guimpe is made with fronts and backs which are faced to form the yoke that can be square or round as preferred. When desired low neck it can be cut on either round or square outline. At the waist is a casing through which tapes are inserted which are drawn up to the required size. The long sleeves are the new full ones that droop over the cuffs and the elbow sleeves show soft puffs at their lower edges.

The quantity of material required

WOMAN'S GUIMPE.

for the medium size is two and three-fourth yards thirty-six inches wide, with seven-eighth yards of all over lace.

GOOD ROADS

Rural Free Delivery.

Indiana is the first State to co-operate directly with the Postoffice Department in regard to rural delivery. The Governor has signed a bill which provides that five per cent. of the road fund shall be set aside to keep the rural mail routes in good condition.

Many routes have been discontinued during the past winter on account of the condition of the roads. It is said that the policy of the department will be to require bad roads to be repaired as soon as possible, after which a year's notice will be given of the improvements required in order to maintain the routes. Greater care will in future be exercised in initiating routes, so as to make sure that when once started they may not have to be discontinued. In one section recently twenty-seven out of thirty-five applications for rural delivery routes were rejected on account of the quality of the roads.

The Postmaster-General has also directed that no more routes are to be established over roads that require the payment of turnpike tolls by the department, and that routes already established over such roads will be discontinued upon the expiration of the existing contracts. This will probably have the effect of causing other States to follow the example of New Jersey, which has in the last few years through purchase by State or counties transformed most of its toll roads into free highways.

It has been claimed by many that instead of abandoning routes on account of the character or quality of the roads the General Government should, under the authority given to Congress in the Constitution, improve and maintain these roads as post roads. These critics do not seem to realize that, as it is the intention to extend rural delivery over the entire country as rapidly as possible, this would soon imply that the Postoffice Department would have to maintain practically all roads, as towns, counties and States would soon cease to do for themselves what they could get done for them without direct expense to themselves. Such a condition of affairs would be manifestly absurd. We believe most thoroughly that the General Government should bear its share of the cost of developing the road system of this country into a condition similar to that of the great European nations. It should do this in a manner that would tend not to paralyze but to stimulate local efforts either through the building of object lesson roads in all parts of the country, or, better, through co-operation with States or counties as provided for in the Brownlow bill, to the extent at least of constructing and maintaining a trunk system of great interstate highways from which would branch off the State-maintained roads, radiating from which would be the less important highways maintained by the counties and towns. It is high time that this matter should be considered in its breadth, and plans prepared for a truly national highway system.—Good Roads Magazine.

Connecticut's Good Roads.

For the amount of money spent, no State is making more rapid advance than Connecticut in securing good roads. Construction is left with the towns, but the State pays two-thirds the cost where the town has over a million dollars of property taxed, and three-fourths of the the cost in towns where the property is below a million dollars. Thus the poorer towns receive most help, yet the richer communities are eager to comply with the act and to appropriate their share of the cost.

Since 1895, when the plan was started, 162 towns out of the 168 in the State have complied with the law, and have commenced road improvement, the results of which are already quite remarkable. During the past two years 138 miles of road have been practically completed. The change in conditions of travel is becoming fully appreciated throughout the State, and there is pressure each year for increase of the appropriations. One very important result is the training given town officials in the art of road construction and repair, so that old, worthless methods are being given up, and the towns are getting more for their money.

In securing the co-operation of practically all the towns and in arousing general interest in road improvement throughout the State, the Connecticut plan seems to have surpassed the State or county method as practiced, say in Massachusetts and in New Jersey. The weak point of the Connecticut system has been the lack of connection between the improved sections of road, but this fault is disappearing with the new constructions made year by year.

Queer British Place Na

There are some places with curious names in the United Kingdom. All may be seen on reference to the Postoffice Guide. The following places with names significant to our readers will be found in the issue for this year: Hospital, Orphan Homes, Hydropathic, The Ward, Bath, Nursling, The Chart, Great Chart, Cotton, Sheet, Wool, Screen, Shelf, Pill, Glass, Swallow, Lansing, Sound, Salt, Steel, Rum, Burn, Gravel, Stones, Scales, Mumps, Knocks, Great Snoring, Healing, Back, Hand, Ham, Leggs, Eye, Tongue and Coldbackle Tongue—which last sounds like complicated symptoms in Pidgin English.—The Lancet.

The Jordan.

The Jordan's course in a straight line is only sixty miles. Along its stream it measures no fewer than 213 miles

SCIENCE & MECHANICS

Exports of frozen beef from Argentina have increased from 9079 tons in 1899 to 70,018 tons in 1902. Exports of live cattle declined during the same period from 312,150 head in 1899 to 118,303 head in 1902.

The grease in the wool of sheep is exceedingly valuable. A great deal of it is lost when the fleece is washed before shearing. A Government expert says: "It is safe to say that from $2,000,000 to $3,000,000 worth of wool fat and potash are run down the streams and wasted annually in the United States."

A twenty-five-story building is to be erected in New York City, 100 feet square, and on land worth $100 a square foot, or $1,000,000 for 10,000 square feet. The building, 325 feet high, will cost only $1,400,000, only forty per cent. more than the land. Offices are expected to rent for $2 a square foot—$800 for a room twenty feet square.

Excessive muscular development is pronounced by an experienced physician to be not only unnecessary, but positively dangerous. On ceasing athletic training, which every person must do sooner or later, the system adapts itself very slowly to new conditions, and digestive and liver troubles are liable to follow. The great lungs, not needed in sedentary work, often lead to consumption.

Professor Spring has examined the commonly accepted theory advanced by Hagenbach, that the blue color of the sky is due to the refraction of light caused by solid or liquid particles floating in the air. In laboratory experiments the author never succeeded in obtaining the blue color, the reflected rays of light always showing either red, yellow or violet. Purification to ease removed the blue tint from the air. After exhausting all physical means in an attempt to reproduce the blue color, the author concluded that the blue of the sky depends upon chemical conditions. The color deepens instead of fades as the observer rises above the earth. These conclusions are supported by the fact that liquid air is also blue.

Metallic construction appears to have had a very low power of resistance during the volcanic eruption at St. Pierre. Not only was it incapable of withstanding the weight of the burning matter, says the American Architect, but some chemical action is likely to have taken place which transformed the particles. M. Amedee Knight, a Senator of Martinique, was on the island at the time of the disaster, and he has been able to furnish details about the destruction which were not observed by others. He describes the effects shortly as corresponding with those which might be expected if some colossal Nasmyth's hammer had been employed in operation on the town. Most things have been reduced to a fine powder. One of the cases mentioned is the market of St. Pierre. After the cyclone of 1891 the authorities decided to reconstruct it in the most solid manner. Cast-iron was adopted. It is now impossible to find the slightest trace of a construction which had an area of 2000 metres square.

Man's Thrift a Wife's Toy.

Miss Vida Goldstein gave an interviewer some interesting information about the happy lot of the American woman. As thus: "It is an absolute fact that the American men treat the women splendidly. The home life is most beautiful. The women are comrades in every sense to their husbands." Then further along: "It is extraordinary to see the way the American men work. They are off to their offices by 8 o'clock in the morning at the latest." Again: "They (the men) devote their lives to making money. Having made their money they are more ready to turn their attention to public affairs. That accounts for the freedom of women. The men make the money and the women spend it."

This query suggests itself to modern society: How does the American man accumulate money if his wife spends it?

High-Speed Electric Railroading.

An Austrian engineer, G. W. Meyer, has been figuring on the possibility of running half-hourly electric trains between New York and Chicago, at a maximum speed of 125 miles per hour. He shows how trains, each consisting of a single car carrying ninety passengers, could be run by the polyphase system with 1800 horse power. He would have a high tension current transformed in substations placed at intervals along the line, and supplied to the motors at a lower pressure. Such, he calculates, could furnish the whole power required. It is the mechanical rather than the commercial possibilities of the scheme that have occupied Mr. Meyer's attention.—New York Sun.

China's Way.

At the beginning of China's late war with Japan, the Chinese Government applied the screws and made a loan of wealthy merchants. After the first year interest was paid on this loan; then it ceased and now the lenders have been asked to accept mandarin buttons, peacock feathers and other decorations in exchange for the obligations.

An Unclaimed Country.

Spitzbergen is one of the few countries as yet unclaimed by any nation. Anyone may dig the coal found in the cliffs there.

The Funny Side of Life.

UNLUCKY.

There are men who never roister,
Yet lead unsuccessful lives;
The world may be their oyster,
But they have no oyster knives.
—New York Times.

HER SIMPLE WANTS.

The Fellow—"Are you looking for any one that I can help you find?"

The Girl—"Perhaps. I am looking for a son-in-law for my mother."—Princeton Tiger.

TAKING NO CHANCES.

First Urchin—"Yer a chump ter spend yer last nickle fer mince pie."

Second Urchin—"G'wan! Don'cher know it's a disgrace ter die rich?"—New York Sun.

A RAINY DAY RACE.

"So you lost again?"

"Of course."

"Couldn't the horse you bet on run?"

"Yes. He could run very well. But he couldn't swim."—Washington Evening Star.

A BAD START.

"I suppose," he said, "it would be useless for me to ask you to be my wife."

"It would," she replied, "if that's your style of going about it."—Chicago Record-Herald.

DISMAL.

"Remember," said the optimist, "every day'll be Sunday—by and by."

"Yes," groaned the pessimist, "and I'll bet there'll be morning and evening services right along, too."—Chicago Record-Herald.

GOOD REASON.

Jobb—"Did old Cumrox give any reason for not allowing his daughter to marry you?"

Lotts (gloomily)—"Yes; he said he was afraid he couldn't support me in the style I was accustomed to."

TWO MISSES.

"Living in the country now, eh?"

"Yes."

"Don't you miss the early morning noise and bustle of the city?"

"Well, when I miss the 7.03 train I do."—Philadelphia Press.

COURSE OF TRUE LOVE, ETC.

Esther—"I suppose you would call the Brewsters a perfect match. They always act like a pair of lovers."

Constance—"Why, they are quarrelling more than half the time."

Esther—"That's what I mean."—Boston Transcript.

A SOLILOQUY.

Cholly—"Here I am head over heels in debt, and the worst of it is that the more you contract debts the more they expand."—New York Times.

ABSOLUTELY PAST HOPE.

"She is the most inconsistent woman I ever knew."

"Never does what she ought to or what you expect, eh?"

"That is just it. Some times she does. She is inconsistently inconsistent."—New York Times.

MEASURING THE TEMPTATION.

Judge (to witness)—"You say you have know the prisoner all your life?"

Witness—"Yes, your Honor."

Judge—"Now, in your opinion, do you think he could be guilty of stealing this money?"

Witness—"How much was it?"—Tit-Bits.

PRINTER'S ART SHOW.

Universal Exposition to Be Held in City of Antwerp in 1905.

The city of Antwerp, Belgium, is preparing to hold a universal exposition of printing and the kindred arts in the year 1905 to commemorate the 300th anniversary of the publication of the first newspaper. For many years this honor has been disputed by England, Germany, France and Holland, and until recently it was accorded to England upon evidence furnished by the British Museum in the form of a paper called "The English Mercury," which was published by Lord Hardwicke in 1588, but it was discovered that the Mercury was nothing more than a political pamphlet, which appeared irregularly for the purpose of giving his lordship a chance to ventilate his views on public questions; that it never pretended to publish information or advertisements, and was not issued for profit, which circumstances ruled it out of the newspaper list. Nor was any account taken of the Pekin Gazette, which has been published regularly by the Chinese Government for more than 3000 years, because that does not conform to the orthodox understanding of a newspaper. It contains merely the edicts of the Emperor of China and the official announcements of the court.

Therefore the honor of issuing the first regular newspaper was awarded to Abraham Verhoeven, of Antwerp, who, in 1605, obtained a concession for that privilege from the Archduke Albert and the Archduchess Isabelle. Before that time Abraham had issued bulletins irregularly whenever events justified. These bulletins contained official announcements, market quotations and brief notices of current events, and the demand for them appears to have justified the publisher in arranging for their publication upon regular dates. Ten years later the first German newspaper appeared at Frankfort-in-the-Main; the first paper in the Dutch language appeared in 1617, the first paper in the English language in 1622, and the first in the French language in 1631.

The quaint old building at Antwerp in which Verhoeven had his office is still standing; his type and presses have been preserved and have been made the nucleus of a very interesting museum, which will be remembered by all tourists who have visited that city. It is proposed to invite the different nations of the earth to participate in an exposition of printing at Antwerp in 1905, and bring their best samples of everything that in any way pertains to the art preservative.

A Massacre of Nobility.

Such a slaughter of nobility as has lately taken place in Italy has not happened since the bloody days of the French Revolution. Fortunately this last massacre was bloodless. The heraldic office of the kingdom of Italy has been overhauling the rolls of the nobility and every claim to hereditary rank has been scrutinized by experts, historians, genealogists and jurists, with the result that a large number of marquises, counts and even princes have received notice that they are merely commoners. The entire "Black" nobility (those which owe their rank to the Popes) have been struck off the list; likewise the great (meaning numerous) nobility created by the kings of Naples. Another large class which has suffered is that which owes its rank to the numerous deposed and fugitive sovereigns of the Bourbon family whose titles are now legally extinct. It seems that the King of the Two Sicilies, the Grand Duke of Tuscany, the four sovereign Dukes of Parma, Modena, Calabria and Este, the Prince of Benevento and others have thought that they could at least create nobles. Henceforth it will be all the more necessary to examine carefully the titles of our distinguished Italian visitors. — New York Commercial Advertiser.

Paper Napkins.

Paper napkins are gradually coming into favor. They are cheap enough now to buy and throw away. American machinery bids fair to destroy the Japanese monopoly in the article. What is to become of the poor little Jap, who works for three cents a day, when our machinery is well introduced into the Kingdom of the Rising Sun? Japanese napkins are made of young bamboo, and all the work is done by hand. The process occupies about three and a half months. The paper napkin is just what is wanted for picnics and sporting excursions, as it is thrown away after use, thus lightening the hampers. One of these days we may be using paper handkerchiefs, with receptacles for them at every street corner.—New York Press.

Energy Lost in Rocking.

A physician was heard to exclaim recently upon the amount of vitality a woman will put into a rocking chair. "I have heard women who come in from a long walk or after a hard day's work complain that they were too tired to move, and throw themselves into a rocking chair and immediately begin swaying to and fro at an astounding speed, as if their very life depended upon it. The practice would exhaust a man in a few moments, but besides being a source of exhaustion, every rock, so to speak, is a useless and a wasted expenditure of strength."—Washington Post.

Masters of Their Craft.

The thieves of Budapest are undoubtedly leaders in the light-fingered art. Not long ago it was recorded in these columns how they stole a half-mile of stone pavement. The latest thefts are an entire house and all the street signs on two of the leading thoroughfares.

The Only Disagreeable Part.

It is only the first half of any job that is disagreeable. The second half is worse.—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

DOCTOR ENSOR

SUPT. SOUTH CAROLINA STATE INSTITUTION.

Endorses the Catarrhal Tonic Pe-ru-na---A Congressman's Letter.

Dr. J. F. Ensor, Postmaster of Columbia, S. C., late Superintendent and Physician in charge of State Insane Asylum at Columbia, S. C., writes:

"After using your Peruna myself for a short period, and my family having used and are now using the same with good results, and upon the information of others who have been benefited by it as a cure for catarrh and an invigorating tonic, I can cheerfully recommend it to all persons requiring so effective a remedy."—Dr. J. F. Ensor.

Hon. C. W. Butts, ex-member of Congress from North Dakota, in a letter from Washington, D. C., says:

"That Peruna is not only a vigorous, as well as an effective tonic, but also a cure of catarrh is beyond controversy. It is already established by its use by the thousands who have been benefited by it. I cannot too highly express my appreciation of its excellence."—C. W. Butts.

Dr. R. Robbins, Muskogee, I. T., writes:

"Peruna is the best medicine I know of for coughs and to strengthen a weak stomach and to give appetite. Beside prescribing it for catarrh I have ordered it for weak and debilitated people, and have not had a patient but said it helped him. It is an excellent medicine and it fits so many cases.

"I have a large practice, and have a chance to prescribe your Peruna. I hope you may live long to do good to the sick and suffering."

Only the weak need a tonic. People are never weak except from some good cause. One of the obscure causes of weakness and the one oftenest overlooked is catarrh.

Catarrh inflames the mucous membrane and causes the blood plasma to escape through the mucous membrane in the form of mucus. This discharge of mucus is the same as the loss of blood. It produces weakness.

Peruna stops the catarrh and prevents the discharge of mucus. This is why Peruna is called a tonic. Peruna does not give strength by stimulating the nervous system a little.

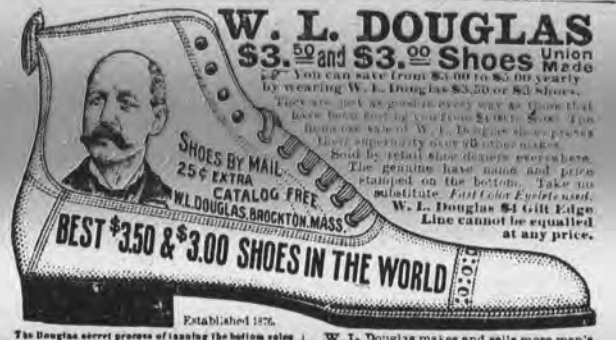
It gives strength by preserving the mucous membranes against leakage.

It gives strength by converting the blood fluids and preventing their draining away in mucous discharges.

Constant spitting and blowing the nose will finally produce extreme weakness from the loss of mucus.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio.



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You can save from $3.00 to $5.00 yearly by wearing W. L. Douglas $3.50 or $3 Shoes.

They are just as good in every way as those that have been sold for years at $4.00 to $5.00. The same style of W. L. Douglas shoes cannot be equalled in other makes. Sold by retail shoe dealers everywhere. The genuine have name and price stamped on the bottom. Take no substitute. *Fast Color Eyelets used.* W. L. Douglas $4 Gilt Edge Line cannot be equalled at any price.

Established 1876.

The Douglas secret process of tanning the bottom soles produces more flexible and longer wearing leather than any other tannage. The soles have more than doubled the past four years, which proves its superiority.

1899 Sales: $2,203,883.61
1902 Sales: $5,024,340.00

W. L. Douglas makes and sells more men's Goodyear welt hand-sewed process shoes than any other manufacturer in the world.

$25,000 Reward will be paid to anyone who can disprove this statement

Made of the best imported and American leathers.

The Snarling of Bunsen.

Mrs. Remsen, who is eloquent on the subject of woman's rights, and who is suspected of browbeating her husband, was calling upon Mrs. Bunsen, a demure little lady, who holds to the Josephine Dodge Daskam theory that no woman need worry about her rights so long as she is assured of her privileges.

The conversation had turned upon the subject of husbands, and Mrs. Remsen was giving some pointers to her friend upon the management of these creatures.

"Did you ever catch your husband flirting?" said the advocate of women's rights.

"Why," and Mrs. Bunsen was so embarrassed that she laid down her embroidery while blushes suffused her pretty face, "that is how I did catch him."—New York Press.

Navel Orange Analyzed.

The California navel orange is the most popular winter fruit of the day, so that some recent data as to its make-up should be of special interest. The rind of such fruit makes up twenty-eight per cent. of the whole, while the pulp is represented by thirty per cent. and the juice forty-two per cent. The latter when analyzed gives 13.30 per cent. of solids, 10.46 per cent. of sugar and .97 per cent. of citric acid. Few of the oranges shipped to Eastern markets approach these figures actually, as owing to the plucking of the fruit before it is fully matured the fruit does not attain its greatest perfection.

Tenement Dwellers.

It is said that nine-tenths of the people of New York City live in tenements.

TIRED BACKS come to all who overtax the kidneys. Don't neglect the aching back. Many dangerous kidney troubles follow in its wake. Mrs. C. B. Pare, of Columbia Avenue, Glasgow, Kentucky, wife of C. B. Pare, a prominent brick manufacturer of that city, says: "When Doan's Kidney Pills were first brought to my attention I was suffering from a complication of kidney troubles. Besides the bad back which usually results from kidney complaints, I had a great deal of trouble with the secretions, which were exceedingly variable, sometimes excessive and at other times scanty. The color was high, and passages were accompanied with a scalding sensation. Doan's Kidney Pills soon regulated the kidney secretions, making their color normal and banished the inflammation which caused the scalding sensation. I can rest well, my back is strong and sound and I feel much better in every way."

A FREE TRIAL of this great kidney medicine which cured Mrs. Pare will be mailed to any part of the United States on application. Address Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y. For sale by all druggists, price 50 cents per box.

It has been estimated by an expert in the employ of the Government that agricultural machinery reduces the number of men employed to do a given amount of work to one-third, while manufacturing machinery reduces the number to one-fiftieth.

In round numbers, the frozen rabbits imported into England last year from Australia and New Zealand totaled 11,500,000.

Even the burglar sometimes breaks into society. N. Y.—20

Cascarets 10c 25c. 50c.
CANDY CATHARTIC
BEST FOR THE BOWELS
Druggists
Genuine stamped C C C. Never sold in bulk. Beware of the dealer who tries to sell "something just as good."

This Trade Mark appears on Cooking Stoves of highest merit. The "Klean, Kool Kitchen Kind" make no smoke, smell, soot, dirt, ashes or excessive heat. Save time, work and worry. Economical and safe and always ready. Can be moved from room to room. Cooking and baking can be done on the "Klean, Kool Kitchen Kind" as readily as on any coal stove, but quicker, with more comfort and in a Klean, Kool Kitchen. Sold at good stove stores. *Ask to see the Trade Mark.*

PENSION JOHN W. MORRIS, Washington, D.C. Successfully Prosecutes Claims. Late Principal Examiner U.S. Pension Bureau. 3 yrs in civil war, 15 adjudicating claims, atty since

AN HONEST PROPOSITION—If you want to make money send your name and address and get prospectus and full information; it is better than life insurance and as good as a pension from Uncle Sam. Address, R. BERLINER, 18 Broadway, New York

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PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS. 25 CTS.

HIGH SCHOOL NOTES.

(*Continued from first Page.*)

not play up to his usual standard, and this worried him considerably.

Ovens played a good game behind the bat, but his batting was weak.

Adams in right field by a bad error let in three runs. He was changed to first where he played a better game. In batting he made two singles in the game.

Humble in spite of an error and poor throw to first when endeavoring to complete a double-play, played a fine game at second. In batting he was robbed of two hits by the fine playing of the third baseman and center fielder.

Armstrong's playing showed improvement. At first base he stopped several wild throws and made some fine stops of hot liners. In the box in the eighth inning with three men on bases, he struck the three succeeding batsmen out.

Conover's batting showed improvement as he made two singles; but he needs more practice at short.

Kipsey needs more and persistent practice as he was weak at the bat and allowed two runs to go over the plate.

Newmiller's batting showed improvement and he made a neat single in the seventh inning.

George played a good game in the box, but his team failed to support him properly.

Schuck had no chances in right field. He needs more practice in batting.

RUTGERS PREP. SCHOOL.

	R	H	PO	A	E
H. Lang C F.	1	0	1	0	0
Heath P	1	1	1	2	1
Bazley 2	0	2	3	4	3
McKibben 1	0	1	8	1	1
Hancock L	2	0	1	1	0
G. Lang S	3	1	3	2	0
Fisher 3	0	1	3	0	1
Winckler R	1	0	1	0	0
Case C	1	1	6	1	0
	9	7	27	11	6

N. P. H. S.

	R	H	PO	A	E
McLaughlin 3	1	0	3	0	2
Ovens C	1	0	10	3	0
Adams R F	0	2	3	0	2
Humble 2	0	1	3	1	1
Armstrong L P	1	1	2	1	1
Conover S	0	2	1	3	2
Kipsey C F	0	0	0	0	1
Newmiller L	1	1	0	0	0
George P	0	0	0	1	3
Schuck R	0	0	0	0	0
	4	7	24	9	12

Stolen bases—Newmiller, Armstrong, Conover, Case, Winckler, G. Lang.

Two base hits—Heath, Armstrong.

Three base hits—Bazley.

Double Play—Hancock-Bazley.

Base on balls—George-3, Armstrong-1, Heath-1.

Hit by pitched ball—Armstrong.

Struck out—George-4, Armstrong-5, Heath-6.

Passed balls—Ovens-1, Case-4.

Wild Pitches—Heath-2, George-1.

Left on base—Rutgers Prep-10, N. P. H. S.-6.

Sacrifice hit—Newmiller.

Time of game—1.43.

Umpire—Mr. Cox of Rutgers College.

Scorer—H. C. Brose.

The score by innings—

Rutgers Prep—0-5-3-0-0-0-0-x—9.

N. P. H. S.—0-1-2-0-0-0 0-1—4.

ROUND ABOUT JERSEY.

(*Continued from first Page.*)

saving Station No. 5, at Takanassee Lake, West End, Long Branch has been notified that a new station and boathouse will supplant the present humble quarters built more than a quarter of a century ago. Plans have been drawn and the work, it is expected, will be started on July 1, at which time the government appropriation will be available. The boatroom will be 38x45 feet, and one-story high. There will be a lounging room for the men and a lookout thirty feet in height. Captain Wardell is elated over the prospects of a new station. The old station will be remodeled and made to conform with the other building. The Takanassee "cottage" will be built on line with the other cottages on the avenue.

A rear end collision on the Central Railroad of New Jersey occurred at White House, last Tuesday afternoon and partially wrecked two freight trains, demolished an engine and completely blocked traffic between there and Easton on the Central that night. The wreck occurred at the bottom of a steep grade near Pickle Mountain. The engineer and fireman jumped before the collision and escaped injury. The engine was thrown down an embankment and ten cars were piled up and badly wrecked, obstructing both the east and westbound tracks. Some of the cars caught fire, when the train ahead pulled them from the wreck and prevented a serious conflagration.

At St. Mary's Protestant Episcopal Church, Burlington, special services are being held this week in commemoration of the 200th anniversary of the founding of the parish. While the service was in progress Tuesday morning a large gray eagle lighted on the cross on top of the tall spire of the church and remained for one hour until the service was over and then renewed its flight. Just a year ago an eagle made a similar visit and rested for a time on the arm of the cross. The visitation of the national bird is looked upon as a good omen by many of the parishioners.

Score of Last Saturday's Baseball Games

Star A. C of Newark—17, Alis Club—10.

Dunellen A. C., 13; Hope Y. M. A., 11.

Scotch Plains, 18; St Marys 0.

Cranford A. C., 28; Orange F. C., 22.

Reform Club, 10; Watchung A. C., of West Dunellen, 3.

Aeolian A.C., of Garwood, 3; Westfield A. C., 0.

Y. M. C. A., 18; New Market A. C., 6.

Cuban Giants, 2; St. Agnes Lyceum, of New Brunswick.

Flemington 9, Safe Works 8.

N. P. H. S., 4; Rutgers Prep, 9.

Plainfield H. S.—South Orange H. S. Game was cancelled by South Orange.

Park Golf Record Last Saturday.

The third weekly play for the President's cup was held last Saturday on the Park Golf Club Course. After play was finished it was found that Morgan Townsend had lowered the course score with a record of 38.

Townsend—2-3 7 4-4-4 4 4-6-38.

Bogey - - —4-3-6 4-5-4-5 4-5—40.

	GROSS	HAND	NET
Dr. A. W. Anderson	98	21	77
Charles A. Reed	97	18	79
Samuel Townsend	104	25	79
Rev. C. L. Goodrich	105	21	84
Herbert S. Rogers	104	19	85
Frank Rogers	106	21	85
S. St. J. McCutcheon	105	19	86
George T. Rogers	109	22	87
Morgan Townsend	91	3	88
Charles W. McCutcheon	110	22	88
Louis Z. Peck	98	8	90
Arthur Chase	110	20	90

Standing for the President's cup:

	Points.
Charles A. Reed	4
Rev. Jos. O. McKelvey	3
Dr. A. W. Anderson	
Frank Rogers	2½
T. U. Dudley, Jr	2
Samuel Townsend	1½
Rev. C. L. Goodrich	1
George T. Rogers	1

Play will be continued this afternoon.

"Miss Simplicity" at the Academy.

Following "The Suburban" at the Academy of Music, New York, Frank Daniels will appear with his big comic opera company in "Miss Simplicity" for three weeks, beginning Monday, May 11. Although Mr. Daniels has been for many years one of the most successful comic opera stars on Broadway, he has never before had an offering that yielded him such rich returns as has "Miss Simplicity." His long run at the Casino last year has not been forgotten, and the fact that he has used this piece exclusively for two years is another demonstration of its unusual merit.

Transfers of Real Estate.

The following transfers of real estate in Somerset county have been recorded in the County Clerk's office at Somerville since our last issue:

NORTH PLAINFIELD

John C. Milne to Harry H. Coward, $1.

Harry H. Coward to Catherine Milne, $1.

Susan N. Johnston and husband to Laura J. Runyon, $1.

Sallie N. Saums to Henry J. Nischwitz, $3,075.

Low Rates to Los Angeles.

For the General Assembly, Presbyterian Church in the United States, at Los Angeles, California, May 21st to June 2d, the New Jersey Central will sell reduced rate tickets from all principal points on its line. The route is one of the choicest of the trans-continental lines and for information write I. E. Whyte, D. P. A., Asbury Park, N. J.; W. C. Walsh, D. P. A., Newark, N. J.; H. E. Ruhe, D. P. A., Allentown, Pa.; J. S. Swisher, D. P. A. Scranton, or C. M. Burt, G. P. A., New York City.

Concerning Proctor's Attractions.

The summer plans for the F. F. Proctor circuit of theatres have been practically completed, and unless all present signs fail, the outlook is a brilliant one promising success for the management, steady employment for the large band of actors in Mr. Proctor's employ, and best of all—a gay season of highly entertaining shows for the public at large. Later on, there will be a revival of several of last season's biggest hits, and then there will be produced in quick succession half a dozen gay pieces never before seen in New York. All those productions will be as carefully made as though the season were at its height, for it is never Mr. Proctor's idea to curtail expenses, be the season early or late. At his Twenty-third Street Theatre the plan of presenting all vaudeville shows will be continued throughout the summer, the bills being made up with especial reference to the warm weather. At his One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street house, the favorite stock company will continue its excellent work, strengthened immeasurably by the reappearance of Miss Adelaide Kelm, who resumes her stage work after a much needed period of rest.

Down among the shoppers of Twenty-third Street, where the name "Proctor's" is as refreshing to the tired pedestrians as water to a dying man, the summer schedule has been laid out to satisfy the wants of Mr. Proctor's patrons. The theatre is now being fitted with cold storage pipes, which will insure cool temperature even on the hottest days. The show bills have been booked well ahead, and only the newest and best novelties will be shown this season.

Plainfield Boys Win.

Frederick Tabor Auken, of Plainfield, passed the highest in a competitive examination held at Pingry School for appointment as midshipman at Annapolis. Nathaniel Pendleton Rogers, Jr., of Plainfield was second. There were ten candidates, representing every county in the Fifth Congressional District. Auken and Rogers both took the West Point examination last year and at that time Auken was second and Rogers first. One goes to Annapolis and the other to West Point.

HIGHWAY CONVENTION

National Good Roads Association Soon to Convene in St. Louis.

A Short History of the Efforts Its Members Have Made to Improve the Highways of This Country.

During his long western trip President Roosevelt will nowhere meet an audience more important than one he will address in St. Louis on April 29. He will speak on that date before the National and International Good Roads convention, convening April 27, 28 and 29, and which will be attended by men of prominence from all parts of the country who are interested in the cause of good roads. Secretary of State Hay has, moreover, issued 1,567 invitations to foreign governments and officials asking them to send representatives to the convention in order that European methods of road construction and maintenance may be brought into comparison with ours.

Since the sessions of the first national convention ever convened to consider the subject of highway improvement (held in Chicago in November 1900), a good deal of progress has been made in arousing public enthusiasm for the cause of good roads and it is the plan of the association that the coming convention shall give the movement an impetus that will make itself felt in all parts of the country. The assertion is made that 95 per cent. of the loads carried by railroads, steamship or express companies must be carted in wagons or trucks over highways and that it now costs the farmers of the United States nearly three times more than those of Europe to market an equal tonnage of farm products over primary roads.

Of the organizations which have a very special interest in securing better roads, as shown by their willingness to send delegates to the convention, are the railroad companies, commercial organizations, automobile and bicycle interests and various others which have given their support to State Good Roads associations. Governors of states and mayors of many cities have taken an interest in the work and have promised to send delegates to the convention.

R. N. RICHARDSON.
Secretary of the National Good Roads Association.

The cooperation of the railroads has been an important feature of the good roads movement since its beginning. Early in the year 1901 the Illinois Central railroad placed at the disposal of the National association a splendid train consisting of eleven cars and an officer's crew, carrying full commissary for the entire crew. This train, which was equipped with full complement of modern road making machinery with expert operators, made a tour of the states of Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee, Kentucky and Illinois, holding 16 conventions, constructing as many object lesson roads, and covering a period of three months. A second train of this character was carried over the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern in September of the same year and a month later the third and largest train of this class left Washington, D. C., for a tour of five months over the Southern railway system, making 18 stops for conventions and road making object lessons. This campaign was closed at Charlottesville, Virgina, where the first section of the Jefferson Memorial road connecting the University of Virginia with Monticello, the home and tomb of Thomas Jefferson, was constructed.

In the beginning of the fiscal year 1902 the road division under the department of agriculture, having had its appropriation increased by congress, cooperated with the Great Northern railway and ran a train of ten cars over that system in September, holding four conventions and giving object lessons in Minnesota and North Dakota. The campaign was continued to the extreme northwestern states of Washington and Oregon by the government officials without the aid of the train, it having been deemed too late in the season to carry the train across the continent. As a result of the state conventions that were held the legislatures of both of those states have enacted modern road laws that are a gratifying evidence of progress.

Not since the days of the agitation of the national pike from the Cumberland to the Mississippi has there been such general and active interest manifested in the subject of the betterment of the common roads.

MILTON MARKS.

Jersey The Summer Paradise.

There are regions well known and resorts which are popular, but no one State has as many famous resorts as the New Jersey coast. To reach it is neither difficult or tedious because the journey begins with an hour's sail down New York Bay to Atlantic Highlands on the Sandy Hook boats, and the rail trip leads along the Jersey shore to the innumerable points from which may be selected the vacation place. The boats are frequented by the most famous brokers, bankers, professional and business men of New York City, who have summer homes at seashore, and the resorts are as famed as their summer residents. Upon reaching the Highlands there is ample express train service to Navesink, Normandie, Seabright, Monmouth Beach, West End, Long Branch, Elberon, Deal, Allenhurst, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, Avon, Belmar, Spring Lake, Manasquan, Point Pleasant, Red Bank, Matawan, Freehold, and other well-known resorts, each of which has its own specific attraction, but the main feature, of course, is the bathing, and at the majority of these places there is both salt and fresh water bathing. For the yachting enthusiast the Jersey coast is unequalled, while in the matter of good roads for which New Jersey is noted, the section in which the above resorts are situated is far famed, and in every direction there are charming roads for walking, driving and automobiling. Every effort is exerted for the pleasure and comfort of summer tourists, and the hotels numbering into the hundreds are well kept houses. Besides the Sandy Hook Route the New Jersey Central has an all rail line to the Jersey coast, and its fast express service leaves New York from stations at foot of Liberty Street N. R., and South Ferry. All trains are equipped with the latest designed Pullman Parlor Cars and Coaches, and upon application to C. M. Burt, Gen'l Passenger Agent Central R. R. of New Jersey (26 New York, a hotel book and sea shore time table will be sent you; they are free for the asking.

To CONSUMPTIVES

The undersigned having been restored to health by simple means, after suffering for several years with a severe lung affection, and that dreaded disease CONSUMPTION, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To those who desire it, he will cheerfully send (free of charge) a copy of the prescription used, which they will find a sure cure for CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, CATARRH, BRONCHITIS and all throat and lung MALADIES. He hopes all sufferers will try his remedy, as it is invaluable. Those desiring the prescription, which will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing, will please address,

Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON, Brooklyn, N. Y.

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A HANDSOME AXMINSTER RUG
with every purchase of $5.00 or over.

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A HANDSOME AXMINSTER RUG, (16 x 34)
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Newark Evening News
AND
Newark Sunday News

THE ONLY PAPER WHICH COMPLETELY COVERS THE HAPPENINGS OF THE STATE.

ALL who wish to keep in touch with the news of New Jersey will find in the NEWARK EVENING and SUNDAY NEWS the best medium for attaining their desire. The NEWS is not only a paper for Jerseymen, made by Jerseymen, but it is a newspaper in the widest sense of the term. It contains each day more news of the world in general than any afternoon paper printed in New York or Philadelphia, in addition to making a specialty of all matters of importance in the State.

BETTER THAN EVER IN 1903. The facilities of the NEWS for the production of a great newspaper have been largely increased in the past year and many improvements have been made. But in the coming year greater progress than ever before is promised. New features are being added constantly, which make the NEWS more and more attractive as a newspaper for the home.

INDEPENDENT IN POLITICS. The NEWS is absolutely independent in politics, and is always the champion of every measure which has for its object the greatest good to the greatest number.

Its reports of the Legislature are full, but discriminating. Uninteresting details of the routine work are eliminated, and attention is devoted to the important bills presented, and the bearing of all these measures as related to the welfare of the people is made public. A special study of the political situation is made and unbiased reports are given. The enviable reputation that the NEWS has held in the past in this regard will be maintained in the future.

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The **News** is delivered by newsdealers and carriers in all towns in Northern New Jersey and all along the Jersey coast, at 10 cents a week for the evening paper and 3 cents a copy for the Sunday edition.

Circulation of the NEWS Over 50,000 a Day.

North Plainfield Weekly Review.

VOL. 4—NO. 10. NORTH PLAINFIELD, N. J., SATURDAY, MAY 30, 1903. PRICE 3 CENTS

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Brief Bits About Many Matters of Local Interest.

Thomas F. Currin, teller in the First National Bank, will soon erect a new residence on Mountain avenue, near Westervelt.

The Choral Society of the First M. E. Church will give the cantata of "Queen Esther" Thursday evening June 11 in Vincent Chapel.

What is more refreshing than a cool shower bath or a plunge on a hot day? Ask for information about other Summer privileges at the Y. M. C. A.

Miss Edith May Finney, of Manning avenue was united in marriage Thursday evening at the home of her parents, to Berton Chapman, of Bound Brook. Rev. J. O. McKelvey, officiated.

Lewis Tinsman, of Dunellen, had his collar bone fractured Thursday morning while coupling cars on the Jersey Central Railroad of which he is an employee.

A strawberry and ice cream festival will be held in the Sunday school rooms of St. Peter's German Lutheran Church, corner of Grove and Mercer avenues, Wednesday evening, June 3.

Rev. Gideon M. Shott, of Scotch Plains will address the Y. M. C. A. meeting at 4 o'clock. Miss Florence Bennett late of Halifax, England will sing and Prof. Charles Wold will render solos on musical glasses.

The strawberry and ice cream festival held at Grace M. E. Church Thursday night and last night was a most successful affair. The proceeds will be applied toward paying the interest on the mortgage of the church.

Memorial exercises will be held all day today under the auspices of Winfield Scott Post No. 73, G. A. R. The veterans, accompanied by Company K and the Plainfield High School batilion, will parade this morning. Public exercises will be held in Reform Hall this afternoon commencing at 2 o'clock.

Baseball games Saturday:

Alis Club—13, Hope Y. M. A.—3.
Scotch Plains—13, Y. M. C. A.—2.
St. Mary's—21, St. Peters—2.
N. P. H. S.—20, Rutgers Prep—9
Dunellen A. C.—21, St. Agnes Lyceum—8.
Garwood A. C.—21, Rahway A. C.—0.
Westfield—13, Milburn Springfield—4
Reform Club—6, Orange F. C.—5.
Clinton Avenue—11, Cuban Giants—2

Standing of the Association League:

	WON	LOST	PER CENT.
Reform Club	2	0	1.000
Clinton Avenue	2	0	1.000
Orange Field Club	0	2	.000
Cuban Giants	0	2	.000

Last Saturday's Golf Game.

Play was continued on Saturday for the President's Cup on the links of the Park Golf Club.

	GROSS	HAND	NET
T. W. Morris, Jr	96	20	76
T. U. Dudley, Jr	106	21	85
Morgan Townsend	87	2	85
Dr. H. K. Carroll	117	30	87
Lewis Chase	96	8	88
J. H. Howell	109	21	88
Samuel Townsend	109	20	89
Frank Rogers	106	17	89
Arthur Peck	104	15	89
W. A. Townsend	103	13	90
Charles B. Morse	106	16	90
Dr. A. W. Anderson	106	16	90

Standing for the President's cup

	Points.
T. U. Dudley, Jr	5
Charles A. Reed	4
Rev. Joseph O. McKelvey	3
Dr. A. W. Anderson	3
Charles B. Morse	3
T. W. Morris, Jr	3
Frank Rogers	2 5
Samuel Townsend	1 5
Morgan Townsend	1 5
Arthur Peck	1 5
George T. Rogers	1
Rev. C. L. Goodrich	1

Two Boys Drowned Near Somerville

There was a double funeral Tuesday at the home of John Ward, along the Raritan river, three miles from Somerville.

His three sons, Adrian, Bird and Harry, aged sixteen, twelve and five, started from their home on Saturday afternoon with a large scoop net to fish in the Raritan River. They stopped at a pond in a field near the Philadelphia and Reading Railway bridge. The embankment gave way under Bird Ward's feet and he slipped into the pond and sank out of sight. His brother Adrian dived into the water to find him. Five-year-old Harry waited for a long time for the brothers to come to the surface, but saw only bubbles arise from the bottom of the pond. He ran screaming to his home and gave the alarm. John Ward and his neighbors ran to the pond. They found the brothers stuck in the mire bottom of the pond, with their arms locked about each other's neck. They were dead.

MEMORIAL EXERCISES.

Borough Schools Observe the Day With Appropriate Exercises.

Memorial Day was observed in the North Plainfield High School yesterday morning and afternoon. The following programs were rendered:

NORTH PLAINFIELD HIGH SCHOOL.

Song—O Native Land, p. 211 School
Rec.—Little Golden Hair Mabel Farlee
Rec.—The Blue and the Gray —Bertha Townley
Rec.—The Private Soldier —Edgar George
Rec.—Extract from Curtis' Speech at laying the corner stone Washington Memorial Arch, N. Y. City —Hanford Miller
Song—Cheers for Our Heroes School
Rec.—The Soldier's Cradle Hymn —Edith Mager
Rec.—Our Debt to the Nation's Heroes E. Powlison
Rec.—Music on the Rappahannock —Drucilla S. Smith
Song—Tenting to-night, p. 8 School
Remarks by representative of G. A. R.
Song—America, p. 1 School

PRIMARY DEPARTMENT.

The following program was rendered in the afternoon in the primary department:

Singing—Hark! the Birds.
Rec.—Coming of May Gertrude King
Rec.—Opening Speech Elsie Schwed
Rec.—Origin of Memorial Day —Edna Debele
Singing—Decoration Day
Rec.—A Tribute Ernestine Wahlron
Rec.—Memorial Day Kathryn Day
Mabel Stephenson, Marguerite Fisher, Elsie Haffner
Rec.—In Memoriam Ida Wheeler
Piano Solo Frank Schwed
Rec.—Our National Banner George Ball
Rec.—Flag Exercise Chauncey Stewart, Jubilee Rowley
Singing—Wave Our Bonny Flag
Rec.—The Children's Offering Emilia Hoffman
Rec.—Marching On Lois Diman
Rec.—Scatter Flowers Agnes DeCamp
Piano Solo Agnes Mantz
Rec.—Flower Exercise Jennie Kipsey
Elva Force, Flora Krausse
Singing—Flag Song
Rec.—Grandpa's Grave Marion Haffner
Rec.—The Land We Love Helen Jacobs
Rec.—How to Honor Our Heroes —Howard Debele
Singing—America

Erner Acquitted of Murder.

Joseph Erner, was acquitted of the murder of John Driff, his godfather. As he was brought into court Erner trembled, facing the jury. The jury discredited the testimony of Michael Wiza, the State's principal witness, who swore he saw Erner kill Driff with a club. Wiza gave conflicting testimony.

Decide Against Sunday Golf.

The Hillside Golf Club of Plainfield voted on the question of Sunday golf, and decided not to open its course on Sundays. The club was almost equally divided in opinion, and the Sunday observance won by a majority of two only; the vote was 93 to 91.

To Succeed Dr. Richards

A unanimous call has been extended to the Rev. John Sheridan Zelie, of Schenectady, N. Y., to become the pastor of the Crescent Avenue Presbyterian Church, succeeding the Rev. Dr. William R. Richards, now of the Brick Presbyterian Church, New York. A committee of fifteen was appointed a year ago to select a pastor. Mr. Zelie is a native of Maine and is thirty six years old. It is believed that he will accept the call.

Strawberry Festival.

Under the auspices of the Ladies' Aid Society of the German Lutheran Church of Grove street, a strawberry and ice cream festival will be held in the church parlors on Wednesday evening, June 3rd.

The Young Ladies Association of the Church will provide an interesting entertainment consisting of vocal and instrumental music, recitations, and reading.

All are invited.

Dunellen Post Office Goes to Dr. Brakeley.

Congressman Benjamin F. Howell has announced definitely that Miss Mildred Gaskill will not be placed in charge of the Dunellen Postoffice. He has decided to recommend for the place Dr. P. W. Brakeley to succeed Adam Dealaman. Henry S. Garretson, former director of the Middlesex County Board of Freeholders, who was a candidate, retired in favor of Brakeley.

Miss Gaskill was Postmaster Dealaman's assistant, and during his last illness managed the office. She has managed it since his death, and her thorough knowledge of the duties of the position secured for her the indorsement of all the women and nearly all the men of Dunellen.

But Miss Gaskill has no vote, and, moreover, it is said to be against the policy of the government to appoint women to such positions.

The formal appointment will not be made until President Roosevelt returns from the West.

THE DEADLY FLOBERT.

Little Thersa Watson the Victim of Youthful Novel Reader.

The death of little Theresa Watson, the nine year old victim of a Flobert rifle in hands of Willie James occurred at the Muhlenberg Hospital Tuesday night about twelve o'clock.

Briefly the facts in this sad case are as follows:

Willie James, a ten year old son of Mrs. Henry James, of Belmont avenue, together with a younger sister and brother, and Theresa Watson, daughter of James Watson, of Manning avenue, left home last Saturday morning, and were not found until Monday.

Mrs. James, it appears, knew the destination and object of her children's absence, but preferred to remain silent, while James Watson, the father of the victim of the tragedy, was making strenuous efforts through the police and otherwise to find traces of his little girl; and it was not, so it is claimed, until Mrs. James was threatened with arrest that she told an officer that the children had started for Liberty Corner, about eleven miles from North Plainfield, where they were found Monday, near the residence of Samuel Baldwin, by whom young James was once employed. Mrs. Baldwin stated that the children arrived at her house Sunday and that she looked after them and started them back home Monday morning.

Just what ocurred during the time the children were away is almost impossible to ascertain. Young James tells one story, Theresa Watson told quite a different story, and the older of the James girls, gives still another account. Putting the stories together it appears in some manner the James boy got hold of a small rifle and some ammunition. It is claimed his sister stole the gun from a neighbor. He says after they started that he tried to make Theresa go back, failing in which he shot her. He says he did not intend to hurt her much, and as she continued to follow after him, he supposed she was not badly hurt.

Theresa told her father while in the Hospital that Willie persisted in making her continue walking although quite tired, and when she complained and refused to walk any farther that he shot her.

When they reached Baldwin's house little Theresa, although fatally wounded, showed no signs of breaking down, and it is probable that Mrs. Baldwin did not suspect that the girl had been shot, and it was not until the arrival of the officer from here, and after she had started the children home that it was known that the child was in a serious condition, when she was brought home by James Laughlin, proprietor of the Mt. Bethel hotel.

As soon as she reached here, Dr. J. H. Buchan was summoned, and he sent her to the Muhlenberg Hospital, where an examination was made, the result of which showed that the bullet had entered her abdomen. Subsequent examinations showed that gangrene had set in and that the bowels had been perforated by the bullet a number of times. Dr. Buchanan saw there was hardly a chance for the little girl to recover, but with the assistance of other skilled surgeons, everything possible was done to save her life, but without avail, and she died Tuesday night.

Willie James was placed under arrest and is now in jail at Somerville, where he was committed by Justice Mattison, after a hearing, based on a charge made by James Watson, the father of the little girl.

According to the stories of those neighbors who are acquainted with Willie, as well as his mother, he is simply incorrigible. He has been a great reader of cheap novels of the Indian type, and lays considerable stress on his name, associating it with that of Jessie and Frank James, the life of whom was read to him by his older brother.

The funeral of little Theresa was held yesterday at the residence of Mr. Watson, Rev. Father Miller officiating.

Mayor of Elizabeth Under Fire.

Preaching in St. Patrick's Church at the 10:30 o'clock mass last Sunday, Very Rev. Dean Gessner practically called upon Mayor Ryan to tender his resignation as chief executive of Elizabeth.

Previous to his regular sermon on the Gospel of the day the pastor made a few introductory remarks. He said that in the morning he had been called out to minister to a sick man in the parish and that while returning to the church he had observed that the saloons were wide open and that in front of many of them young men were congregated.

"You know as well as I," he declared, "that our politicians are simply rotten. I think the Mayor of the city should resign if he cannot enforce the law against the Sunday saloons."

THAT "AWFUL" DRAIN.

Board of Health Not Worrying Over Mr. Saunders' Letter.

One of the most amusing incidents of the past week in local affairs was a letter sent by ex-Mayor Saunders to the North Plainfield Board of Health, enclosing an analysis by ex-druggist Reynolds, of common street water from a catch basin, which contained the usual washings of the street.

Years ago, either when Mr. Saunders was Mayor, or previously, the borough constructed a catch basin on property near the corner of Rockview avenue and Orchard Place, to carry off the drainage of certain streets. As it was constructed then, so it is now. No private drain has ever gone into it from anyone's house, so far as known. It has not been complained of in any formal manner; in fact the first regular complaint comes from Mr. Saunders, who lives many hundred yards away.

That the ex-Mayor has a right to complain as a citizen, if he thought the catch basin and the overflow from it a nuisance, nobody doubts. In fact it is quite likely that, as the population has increased in that vicinity, it is, or is likely to become in time, objectionable.

But it is the Borough that is responsible for the whole matter, as the Borough constructed the catch-basin, and not the Board of Health. In fact, if it happened that the Borough made the arrangement about the time Mr. Saunders was Mayor, it might easily be that he is himself responsible for this wonderful, remarkable, extraordinary and abominable "nuisance!"

Mr. Saunders, however, did not make a complaint in the usual way—say in a letter of ten lines, asking for "an abatement of the nuisance." Instead he had first a sample of the dirty street water taken to a former local druggist, who calmly analyzed it and discovered that it contained "ammonia." Street washings always do! Thereupon, the ex-Mayor straightened himself up and fired off a five-inch ball from a twenty-inch cannon. He loaded it to the muzzle with paper wadding, and fired it directly at the head of Andrew Love, president of the Health Board. Mr. Love heard not even the sound of the whizz, because the gun was so elevated it took the ball up to the Watchung mountains near the present Mayor's "copper mine." It is probably still reverberating amid the crags and eagle eyries of that famous place.

Shades of druggists and chemists! How a mole hill sometimes swells out and becomes a mountain!

The Board of Health, as well as the public, has had a good round smile at this letter. Windmills do not always grind grists of grain, but they do help to cool off a hot day.

It has been suggested that the new counsel of the Board, Hon. Samuel S. Swackhammer, who was recently selected by the Board to succeed Charles A. Reed, and who is abundantly capable of advising the Board as to whether it or the ex-Mayor constitutes the lawful authority of the borough, shall write a calm letter to Mr. Saunders, recommending him to keep perfectly cool, because the weather is lots hotter here than it will be in Russia!

In the meantime it has also been suggested that the Board turn this matter over to the Mayor and Council, because, if there is any ground of complaint, it is up to them to remove the catch basin and carry off the street "ammonia" to some other point.

Unfortunately life is so short that fun and frolic like this cannot be had all the year round, and everybody will regret, if by the action of the borough authorities, such little episodes will be no more. If we miss such analyses in the future from the columns of the newspapers, the nights will be longer and life scracely worth living.

Full details of the history of this drain appeared in the REVIEW two weeks ago, and nothing has since occurred that would necessitate anything more to be said on that subject.

North Plainfield High School Commencement.

The commencement exercises of the North Plainfield Public High School will be held in the Y. M. C. A. Hall Friday evening, June 19 at eight o'clock.

The following pupils are the graduates:

Edgar Whittington Adams, Fred Kline Armstrong, Jennie D. O. Smith-Bergman, Florence B. Conroy, Matilda E. Coddington, Marion Alberta Engelhart, Edgar Dawson George, Jr., Leah Angela Hammond, Arthur Roland Humble, Frances Ursula Krewson, Agnes La Boyteaux, Edna Antoinette Lewis, Hattie R. McLaughlin, Raymond F. Martin, Mary Hazel Martin, Hope Irene Miller, Minnie Mae Nischwitz, Mary Agnes Seal, Clyde May Slater, Stella Parkins Vermeule, Isabelle Hurlbut Williams, Sadie Adele Winckler.

TALL TIMBER IN SOMERSET.

CHILD AND CHILDS.

From the West Jersey Press.

Speaking of the Democratic Gubernatorial nomination, the Hackettstown Gazette says: "It is a long way off, but the two men now within the range of Democratic vision are Judge Francis Child, of Morris and Essex, and Senator Childs, of Somerset." This may turn out to be a bullseye hit. Judge Child would certainly make a high-class candidate, and Senator Childs is well equipped with the munitions of war. There is nothing to the discredit of either, so far as we know, except bad judgment in the way of political affiliations. The Democrats might go further and fare a great deal worse.

SOMERSET'S GUBERNATORIAL TIMBER.

From the Trenton Times

Ex-Senator Smith recently mentioned "among others," the name of Senator Childs, of Somerset, as a probable Gubernatorial nominee, and some of the Democratic papers have taken it seriously. Will some one kindly explain what Senator Childs has ever done to entitle him even to a mention? If the Democrats are looking toward Somerset county, what's the matter with Assemblyman Swackhamer?

Jumping From Trolley Car Caused His Death

On Saturday evening while going with several of his chums to the I. C. T. circus, Louis DeCamp the ten year old son of Mr. and Mrs. Frank DeCamp, of Linden avenue, boarded a trolley car without the intention of paying for his ride. As the conductor came around for the fares, DeCamp and his companions jumped from the rapidly moving car at the corner of Plainfield avenue and Fourth street and as a result received injuries from which he passed away on Sunday morning.

After having jumped off the car young DeCamp's actions became very peculiar, but as he picked himself up and continued with the other lads to the scene of the circus nothing more was thought of his fall until t[illegible] when DeCamp[illegible] corted to a bo[illegible] getting any better his brother advised to go home and the lads journeyed home again.

Shortly after reaching his home he became unconscious. At this point his parents were told of his accident and Dr. Adams was immediately called. The doctor worked over the boy several hours but at 5 o'clock on Sunday morning he passed away. The funeral services were held from the residence of his parents on Tuesday afternoon. Rev. Dr. Edwin L. Earp was in charge of the services.

No Law Can Stop It.

The age of romance is still with us. The writers of lurid fiction continue to make a great impress upon the rising generation. The composers of juvenile literature of a high class have been congratulating themselves that they have weaned the children of today from the dime novel and the nickel blood-and-thunder tale so popular in recent years. But happenings in North Plainfield in the past few days show that the highly colored tales of adventure found it in fuller measure than that for which they had hoped. The ten-year-old chief of the band of fortune hunters rose fully to the occasion. When one of his girl followers desired to desert the company while on the trail in the enemy's country, in the wilds of Somerset county, he promptly shot her and brought her into subjection. Shameful as it may seem, for this warranted discipline he has been placed in jail to await the outcome of the injury inflicted by his rifle bullet.

And yet this hero of his little world had been but following the instruction he had received from books. In his cell he probably bemoans his unjust fate, and, like Lowell, laments the fact that even in these enlightened days the couplet applies:

"Truth forever on the scaffold,
Wrong forever on the throne."

If the lad's instructors were to blame for his sad situation, why should they not be compelled to suffer with him? The "freedom of the press" to turn out literature that corrupts and deforms the moral instincts of the youth of the country, it seems cannot be restrained. It is a delicate matter to find out just where to draw the line. There is no press censor in this country, and the establishment of one would not be tolerated. If children are to be protected against the influences of harmful books, it must be through their parents and teachers. A child cannot be trained aright by civil or criminal law.—*Newark Evening News*

Mauch Chunk Excursion.

The New Jersey Central runs an excursion to Mauch Chunk on Decoration Day, May 30th, round trip $1.50; special train at 9 22 a. m., from Plainfield.

ROUND ABOUT JERSEY

Summary of News From the Four Corners of the State.

A committee of the Hammonton council has been instructed to ascertain the cost of converting the town hearse into a hose wagon.

The resignation of Miss Anita A. Wright, who has been teaching in the Camden city schools for forty-eight years was accepted last night and she was placed on half pay.

Trenton High School graduates have voted this year to wear caps and gowns at the commencement exercises to be held Tuesday, June 23, at the opera house. Last year the graduates were criticised because some of the wealthier parents dressed their children in a style beyond the means of others in more humble circumstances. This year all will be attired alike.

The State camp of instruction for the National Guard of New Jersey will be opened on July 4 at Sea Girt, and will remain open until July 25, inclusive. The 5th Regiment and Battery A will take possession of the camp on July 4, and will evacuate the grounds on July 11, making room for the 4th Regiment and the Signal Corps. From July 18, for one week, the 1st Regiment and the 1st Troop, cavalry, will share the camp.

A children's fresh air camp is to be established at the Glen farm, near Park Ridge, Bergen county. Property has been purchased by the Salvation Army of New York city for the purpose, costing $15,000. Besides being used a children's home during the summer seasons, there will be established a permanent training school to teach young men and boys practical farming preparatory to being sent to the various Salvation Army colonies in different parts of the West.

Policeman Maroney saw a man acting [illegible] Avenue D, Bayonne. He described himself as George Craft, of King street, Newark. Having heard, he said, that Bayonne mosquitoes had steel beaks, he decided to prepare himself for an attack. Despite his heavy clothing, Craft was bitten, he said, many times on the legs. He was sent to Snake Hill for ninety days by Recorder Lazarus.

Table manners of Rutgers College students are criticised sharply by Miss Grace H. See, who has charge of the college dining-room. Miss See does not object to students appearing for meals in shirtwaists, and even minus their coats, but she does draw the lined at rolled-up sleeves. Therefore, she has issued an edict against this comfortable custom, and it is like unto the laws of the Medes and Persians. The students do not relish the mandate and talk rebelliously, but they must obey or go supperless to bed, like naughty children.

Newfield section boasts of a woman who is almost four score years, who is hale and hearty as a girl of twenty, and who declares that her unusual agility and youth is due to the fact that she invariably follows a vegetable diet and goes about continually in her bare feet. She is Mrs J. B. Lucas, who graduated years ago from a New York college of hygiene and natural methods in curing disease, and it was while a student at the institute that she imbibed the ideas that have ruled her life for many years. She declares that she will live to be a century old, and points to a life that has been perfectly free from disease, all because she has gone unshod, ate no flesh meat or seasoned food, and used only hot and cold water in healing simple ills.

West Point Excursion.

The New Jersey Central will run an excursion up the Hudson to West Point June 6th, on the Steamer St. Johns. The scenery throughout the trip is grand and an outing at this time of the year will be delightful as well as beneficial.

After leaving the commercial section of the river you see Grant's Tomb, Riverside Drive and the Palisades, while further along there is Anthony's Nose, the Crow's Nest and West Point.

The visit to the grounds and buildings of the Military Academy at West Point is both interesting and instructive as this is the place our Generals are trained and whom the safety of our beloved country often depends. This will be a first-class family excursion, no intoxicating liquors being offered for sale on the Steamer.

There will be music on the steamer and the restaurant will be in charge of a first-class caterer. The train leaves Plainfield station at 8:02 a. m. Round trip tickets $1.00. Don't forget this trip.

DEATH IN GREAT AUTO RACE

A Shocking Series of Accidents in the Paris-Madrid Event.

GOVERNMENT STOPPED CONTEST

About 300,000 Persons Witnessed the Start—One Competitor Burned to Death Under His Overturned Car—Two Soldiers and a Child Killed by One of the Machines—Blow to Auto Racing.

Paris, France.—The greatest automobile race ever begun was peremptorily declared off by Premier Combes because of an appalling list of fatal accidents attending the run from Versailles to Bordeaux. The event was the great Paris-Madrid race, and the most notable automobilists of the world were the participants. At least seven persons were killed and three others were fatally injured.

A mechanic, two soldiers, a woman and a child, who were standing near the course near Ablis, were struck by the racers and all of them instantly killed.

At Bonneval L. Porter, one of the contestants, burned to death while racing along a level stretch at a frightful pace. The machine caught fire in some unaccountable way and the chauffeur was instantly enveloped in flame. When taken from the wreck the body was found to be burned to a crisp.

Barrow, the Englishman, ran over a dog near Libowme, which caused him to collide with a tree. The occupants of the automobile were thrown. His machinist was killed and he was fatally injured.

Marcel Renault, the winner of the Paris-Vienna race, lost control of his machine, and ran into a ditch and was upset, which practically put him out of the race, though he was uninjured.

Couheverne also ran into a tree and was thrown violently to the ground. He was in a most serious condition and his automobile was wrecked. Farmen met with an accident which put him out of commission.

Fully 100,000 people witnessed the start at Paris at 3 o'clock a.m., there being 314 entries. Three hundred qualified and started, one every minute for five hours.

William K. Vanderbilt, Jr., and Henri Fournier were among the racers. The roads were found to be in better condition than had been anticipated.

The first stage of 343 miles was finished at noon, when Louis Renault dashed at a furious pace into Bordeaux, having made a record run of eight hours and twenty-seven minutes. An hour later M. Gabriel arrived with a still better record of eight hours and seven minutes. It is estimated that these automobiles covered sixty-two miles an hour on the road outside the cities.

It is stated that Louis Renault's automobile attained at Beaurdinieres, between Chartres and Vendome, a speed of [redacted] miles an hour.

Four Killed by Autos in Great Britain.

London.—Concurrently with the reports of the fatalities caused by the automobile race in France came reports of four deaths caused by motor cars in Great Britain. A woman seventy-two years old was killed at Edinburgh, a man was killed at Kew, and at Bristol, where bicycle races were in progress, a motor cycle killed a competitor and a spectator.

TOWNS WRECKED BY TORNADOES.

Lives Lost, Crops Damaged and Property Destroyed in the West.

Topeka, Kan.—Half a dozen towns were partly or completely wrecked, a dozen people were killed or fatally injured, over 100 were badly hurt, scores of cattle were killed and hundreds of thousands of dollars' damage was done by a series of tornadoes extending from Oklahoma to Lake Michigan. The greatest damage was in Kansas, where the furious gale demolished a string of prairie towns and razed thousands of acres of standing crops. An unprecedented rainfall flooded Oklahoma City, and the total loss to property is estimated at over $100,000.

Enid, Okla.—Hundreds of persons were rendered homeless and property damage to the extent of $300,000 was done to the Enid Bottoms by a cloudburst that struck west of this city. A hundred houses were partly or completely submerged.

BANK OFFICER TRIED SUICIDE.

Buffalo Bookkeeper Shoots Himself and Confesses to Shortage.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Grant Blodgett, general bookkeeper of the Bank of Buffalo, shot himself in the head in the basement of the building. The bullet entered just back of the left eye, and severed both optic nerves. Even if he should recover he will be blind.

Blodgett told President Elliott C. MacDougal, president of the bank, who was summoned after the discovery of the shooting that he was short $519,570. Blodgett had worked for the bank for sixteen years. He is married and has a son.

ANOTHER BOODLE CONVICTION.

First of St. Louis's Lighting Cases Tried—Hartman Found Guilty.

St. Louis, Mo.—Emile Hartman, a former member of the House of Delegates, was found guilty of bribery and his punishment fixed at six years in the penitentiary. The case will be appealed. This is the first of the boodling cases connected with the lighting scandal and implicates Edward Butler.

Bailey Sells His Big Ranch.

United States Senator J. W. Bailey has sold his big ranch. It contained 62,80 acres of the choicest land in Northern Texas, and the price is stated to be $50 per acre.

Small Gold Exports.

Small gold exports are not cause for uneasiness with treasury vaults holding about $643,000,000, and it must be remembered that thus far this year the outgo has been exceptionally light.

ACCUSED OF TAKING BRIBE

D. V. Miller Summarily Dismissed From the Postoffice Department.

Assistant Attorney Arrested—The John J. Ryan & Co. Turf Concern Said to Have Paid Money.

Washington, D. C.—Daniel V. Miller, an Assistant Attorney in the office of the Assistant Attorney-General for the Postoffice Department, was arrested on a charge of conspiracy to bribe and to accept money in violation of the law. The charge is made in connection with the case of John J. Ryan & Co., a turf investment concern accused of fraudulent use of the mails. Mr. Miller, before his arrest, was discharged from the department by Postmaster-General Payne. Miller was the only man left in the office of the Assistant Attorney-General after the dismissal of Judge Tyner and the suspension of First Assistant Attorney Christiancy.

Miller was arraigned before Commissioner Mills, and bail for $1500 was furnished.

A warrant has been issued also for the arrest of Joseph W. Johns, of Rockville, Ind., who is charged with having been a partner or go-between in the transaction. It is said that Johns kept $2000 as his share of the bribe, and that Miller received $2500 for what he did. The warrant includes the name of Johns and also that of Ryan of the get-rich-quick concern. The special charge against Johns is the same as that against Miller—conspiracy to bribe and to accept money in violation of law.

Cincinnati, Ohio.—Word was received by Federal officers here that Joseph M. Johns was arrested in Rockville, Ind. Johns is Prosecuting Attorney of Parke County, where Miller formerly lived.

MARYLAND DROUTH BROKE.

Terrific Thunderstorms Followed by Heavy Rain—Crop Losses.

Baltimore, Md.—For thirty-six hours Maryland was the centre of electrical storms and heavy rains. The drouth in all parts of the State is effectually broken, and dispatches from the best truck-growing sections of the peninsula and the southern counties state that the loss will not be as heavy as feared a few days ago. The tomato crop will not be as large as usual, and the conditions may affect the packing industries. The wheat crop on the Eastern Shore will be cut in half. In the western part of the State the hay crop is ruined.

While no fatalities are reported, the damage by lightning in various parts of the State is considerable. In some parts of the State five furious thunderstorms followed each other within six or eight hours.

TOWNS SWEPT BY TORNADO.

Many Persons Killed and Injured in Nebraska.

Hastings, Neb.—Fifteen persons killed, twenty seriously injured and damage done to the extent of nearly $100,000, is the record of a tornado that raged through Nebraska. Franklin, Clay and Kearney counties were the hardest hit. In one of these trees were torn out by the roots, houses demolished and carried far from their foundations, and their inhabitants mutilated and killed.

The storm was felt with unrelenting fury near the village of Pauline, which narrowly escaped destruction. The farm house of John Mumma was wrecked and six of its occupants were killed. The dead are John Mumma, Mrs. Mumma, Bertrune Mumma, Florence Palmer, John Palmer and Ray Quigg.

MISSING OFFICIAL FOUND.

Bridgeton Building Loan Man Refuses to Admit Defalcation.

Bridgeton, N. J.—Richard L. Howell, former secretary of the Bridgeton Building and Loan Association, was arrested in Hoboken at the request of the Bridgeton authorities, and arraigned before Recorder Stanton there. Howell disappeared from Bridgeton nearly a year ago. He said in court he had been living in Hoboken for the last eight months. He added:

"I left Bridgeton for business reasons—trouble over the accounts of the Building and Loan Association of which I was secretary. I turned over property to the Building and Loan Association, but they were not satisfied. I do not admit that there was any defalcation."

The amount involved is said to be $15,000. Howell was handed over to the Bridgeton authorities.

THE PRESIDENT'S STATEMENT.

Roosevelt Says Those Who Favor His Nomination Will Endorse Him.

Walla Walla, Wash.—Secretary to the President Loeb gave out the following statement:

"In speaking of the sudden political developments in Ohio the President said:

"'I have not asked any man for his support. I have had nothing whatever to do with raising the issue as to my indorsement. Sooner or later it was bound to arise, and, inasmuch as it has now arisen, of course, those who favor my Administration and nomination will indorse them, and those who do not will oppose them.'

"The President also said he was deeply touched by the action of President McKinley's home county, in which Canton is situated, in instructing so heartily in his favor. Nothing could have pleased him more."

Milk Famine Killing Babies.

Mortality among infants in Chicago has increased twenty per cent. since the refusal of the Milk Wagon Drivers' Union to deliver milk more than once a day went into effect.

Big Snowstorm in Montana.

The greater portion of Montana is covered with snow to a depth of from two to ten inches. Sheep men have suffered heavy losses because of the storm.

DIDN'T INCITE TO MASSACRE

Russian Minister Repudiates Story of Anti-Jewish Order.

10,000 VICTIMS ARE HOMELESS

A Relief Agent in Kishineff Reports 700 Houses Were Destroyed, 600 Shops Sacked, Forty-five Persons Killed Outright, and Over 500 More or Less Injured by the Frenzied Mobs.

St. Petersburg, Russia.—An explicit denial appears in the Official Messenger of the allegation that Interior Minister von Plehve sent a confidential letter to the Governor of Bessarabia shortly before the anti-Semitic outbreak at Kishineff and referring to the possibility of disorders there and the steps to be taken to suppress them. The Messenger, naming the London Times and a Continental newspaper as publishing the alleged letter, quotes from them as follows:

"'It has come to my knowledge that in the region intrusted to you wide disturbances are being prepared against the Jews, who chiefly exploit the local population. In view of the general disquietude, the disposition of the population of towns to seek a vent for itself, and also in view of the unquestionable undesirability of instilling, by too severe measures, anti-Governmental feelings into a population which has not yet been affected by propaganda, your Excellency will not fail to contribute to the immediate stopping of disorders which may arise by means of admonitions, without at all having recourse, however, to the use of arms.'"

The Messenger adds: "These reports have been invented. No letter of the above stated purport from the Minister of the Interior to the Governor of Bessarabia exists, and no communication whatever was made to the Bessarabian authorities preparing them for the disturbances."

The Chief of Police of Kieff has ordered the Police Commissaries within his jurisdiction to institute a fresh inquiry into the legal status of the Jews and to forcibly expel those who have no legal right of residence and who refuse to leave.

10,000 Persons Homeless in Kishineff.

Berlin.—The German-Jewish Relief Society, which is seeking to relieve the Kishineff sufferers, has sent an agent to Kishineff, who reports that 700 houses were destroyed, that 600 shops were sacked, and that about 10,000 persons, or 2000 families, are homeless as a result of the massacre of last month. Forty-five persons were killed outright during the massacre, eighty-four were severely wounded and 500 were slightly injured.

RELIANCE WINS RACE.

Defeats Constitution and Columbia Over a Thirty-Mile Course.

New York City.—The Reliance, in a race twice around a fifteen-mile triangle on the Sound, in a breeze varying from seven to twelve miles an hour, beat the Constitution two minutes and twenty-one seconds, actual time, and the Columbia fifteen minutes and fifty-one seconds.

It has been estimated that the Reliance's racing length is about 108 and the Constitution about 104. On these figures the Reliance would win from the Constitution by twenty-four seconds. If the Reliance's racing length is over 108 then the Constitution is probably a winner.

The race showed that the Reliance is not nearly as stiff as the Columbia or the Constitution. She made much more fuss in going through the water than the Constitution, and she was particularly hard to steer.

NEW YORK CELEBRATES BIRTHDAY

A Week of Fetes in Honor of Metropolis's 250th Anniversary.

New York City.—The 250th anniversary of the civic existence of New York City was celebrated royally throughout the day. The entire city was decorated. Mayor Low held a reception in the City Hall at 3 o'clock and entertained a number of guests at the Downtown Club.

Among the guests were Secretary Elihu Root, special representative of President Roosevelt; Senator Depew, Governor Odell and Secretary Shaw.

Later, at the City Hall, Mayor Low, Secretary Root and Bishop Potter delivered addresses. At night more than 50,000 persons assembled in the City Hall and Central Park to see the stereopticon exhibition of historic views and listen to the band music.

The celebration continued throughout the week, with more speeches, and each evening with entertainments in the parks.

Building Trades Paralyzed.

There are 165,000 idle men in New York City, notwithstanding that every line of business is booming. These men, but for strikes, lock-outs and dissensions among rival labor unions, would be earning on an average of $4 a day each, a total of $660,000 a day, or $3,960,000 a week. Not only is every penny of this stupendous sum lost to them, but 2500 building trade firms, representing a total capitalization of $550,000,000, are at a standstill, with a consequent loss of profits.

He Threw Letters Into Waste Basket.

The postmaster at Leedy, Okla., not knowing what to do with letters when they were uncalled for threw them into the waste basket. Because of his age he was let off with a fine.

Killed Filipino Fanatics.

Lieutenant Javier, commanding a force of constabulary and volunteers, has defeated 200 fanatical insurgents in the Island of Cebu, P. I., killing sixty-eight of them and capturing twenty-nine. The fight occurred in the mountains near Tabogon.

Rifled Chicago Mail Boxes.

Five hundred letters were found in the possession of Frank Blake and Henry Haekema when they were arrested at Chicago, Ill., charged with rifling mail boxes.

SPORTING BREVITIES.

Good jockeys are scarce.

Yale won the annual dual track meet with Harvard by fifty-eight to forty-six points.

Robert Maxwell has won the British amateur golf championship, defeating H. G. Hutchinson in the final.

From the Adirondacks and Pennsylvania trout streams come reports of excellent catches, with plenty of fish yet in the waters.

There is talk of a billiard match to take place in New York City next fall between Jacob Schaefer and Cure, the French expert.

"Tod" Sloane has been excluded from all courses under control of the French Jockey Club for the reason that he exercised a racer without permission.

Harvey Parker won the light weight wrestling championship of the United States at Toledo, Ohio, by securing two out of three falls in a contest with Bobby Reakes, of Muskegon, Mich.

Montreal has practically been decided upon as the destination of the next reliability run from New York City, to be held under the auspices of the Automobile Club of America. The event is to take place in October.

Charley Gaudaur, brother of the world's former champion oarsman, expects to be very busy this summer, as the chances are he will meet Hackett, Jack Rubmor, Wise, of Listowel, and Johnston, of Vancouver.

Lloyds' Register of American Yachts has just been published. It contains the names of 850 steam and power yachts and 1939 sailing yachts, all of which are owned in the United States or Canada. There are also 1073 private signals of yacht owners.

James Wray at present has $250 posted in Boston for a match race for $5000 and the championship with George Towns. Wray is the present champion in singles of Australia. He rowed in the four-oared shell which won the championship in Australia.

THE NATIONAL GAME.

Donovan, of Detroit, has not pitched a losing game.

Jimmy Calahan leads the American League batsmen.

There are eight left-handed batters on the Chicago American team.

Brooklyn leads the league in club fielding with the fine average of .953.

With Gessler playing Detroit has two left-handed throwers in the outfield.

Hans Wagner has been appointed captain of the Pittsburg (N. L.) team.

The two Chicago teams will have fourteen conflicting dates this season.

Kansas City has signed Pitcher Yerkes, late of the St. Louis League Club.

Cy Young and Rube Waddell are the pitching attractions in the American League.

"Jack" Katoll, who pitched for Baltimore last year, has signed with Minneapolis.

Doyle is doing good work for the Brooklyn team this season and saying nothing.

Pittsburg holds first position for long hits made by clubs with a total of 196 extra bases.

John L. Ward, President of the Texas Baseball League, is dead, at Austin, Texas.

The Baltimore Club has released Pitchers Raub and Hoff. Raub has signed with Utica.

The Brooklyn Club has taken on for trial Catcher Page, a Brooklyn semi-professional player.

Arrangements have been completed to play the Detroit and Cleveland Sunday games at Canton, Ohio.

Comiskey tried to get Infielder Frantz, of Harvard, but the latter does not want to become a professional.

American League critics are sprinkling ice water on Manager Mack, and most of them are telling him that the Philadelphia Americans haven't a chance to finish in the first division.

LABOR WORLD.

Cincinnati (Ohio) building laborers have formed a union.

Porters in the down-town stores of Chicago have organized a union.

Denver (Col.) tinners have received an advance from $3.50 to $3.75 a day.

The strike of the iron molders at St. Paul, Minn., will be settled by arbitration.

Chinese coolie laborers will be extensively employed in the hemp fields of Mexico.

A permanent organization of blacksmiths' helpers has been formed at Toledo, Ohio.

In Canada no child, young girl or woman can be employed more than sixty hours a week.

Substantial increases in wages have been granted by the boss blacksmiths of Brockton, Mass.

Indianapolis (Ind.) molders are out. Their demands for a ten per cent. increase were not granted.

It is said that the children of labor engaged in the various occupations of the United States number 1,750,000.

Several thousand men at Aberdeen, Wash., are interested in the contemplated plan to organize the millmen.

Members of the Federation of Musicians have been forbidden to play where Government musicians appear.

Toronto (Canada) coremakers have decided to ask for an increase from twenty-two to twenty-five cents an hour.

Montreal has now the largest local labor organization in Canada in the longshoremen's union, with 3300 members.

The Trades and Labor Congress of Canada has been organized thirty years. It has now become a powerful national labor body.

The Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen has decided to build in the vicinity of Chicago a $25,000 home for aged and incapacitated members.

May Move Patrick Henry's Grave.

A movement has been inaugurated to remove the remains of Patrick Henry from the burying ground at Red Hill, in Charlotte County, where they now rest, to old St. John's Church in Richmond, Va., and bury him under the spot where he stood when he uttered his impassioned "Give me liberty or give me death."

SCIENCE & MECHANICS

Railway wrecking cranes are now constructed as high as fifty tons capacity. Such a crane will swing a loaded freight car from any place within reach or raise a locomotive after its easily detachable parts are removed.

Assuming that experimental tests continue to verify the electronic hypothesis the discovery of the existence of these infinitesimally small quantities of matter will remain a monument to the power of scientific research.

The cost of cyanide treatment of ore in a typical southwestern Colorado plant, where about 125 tons are handled daily, is stated to be seventy cents a ton—thirty-five cents for cyanide, 20.5 cents for labor, 3.5 cents for powder and fuel and 4.5 cents for zinc.

The late fall and winter months offer the best opportunity for fighting the tent caterpillar. The eggs then form masses on the twigs, which can be easily detected and scraped off. Every nest destroyed means about 200 less caterpillars to prey upon the trees next summer.

Hearing of the efficacy of the Roentgen rays for the removal of hairs from the upper lip, a lady in Hanover aged thirty-five, applied to Dr. Carl Bruno Schurmayer, a properly qualified doctor and Roentgen ray specialist, for treatment. He operated twice, but instead of removong the superfluous hairs the operation resulted in the skin of the face becoming red and the lips swollen. The lady thereupon brought an action against the doctor and was awarded $60 damages, against which he appealed, but the decision has just been upheld.

In his reports on the Zoological Gardens at Giza, Cairo, Captain Flower calls special attention to three specimens of that remarkable bird the shoebill, or whale-headed stork (Balaeniceps rex), now living in the gardens. With the exception of one specimen, now at Khartum, no other examples, is is believed, have been exhibited in captivity since the pair purchased for its menagerie by the Zoological Society of London in 1850. During the past year an aquarium was opened at Gezira, and contained at the date of the report examples of no less than twenty-two species of Nile fishes.

A new turbine steamer has been launched at Dumbarton, England, for cross-Channel service, which it is expected will materially lessen the distance of that dreaded sea voyage between Dover and Calais. The new vessel is of the same type, though larger, as the vessels which have been successful on the Clyde. The machinery will consist of Parsons' turbines, three being fitted, with three lines of shafting. In maneuvring the centre shaft runs free, and the two side shafts then take the place of ordinary twin screws. The builders have undertaken that this vessel shall have an average sea speed of twenty-one knots, and that it will be enabled to perform the voyage in forty-five to fifty minutes.

Farmer Boy's Lot Now Lighter.

Did you ever drop corn all day by hand in a furrow "laid out" by a horse driven by a single line attached to a single shovel plow and keep it up for two or three weeks? Most old people who have lived on a farm have had this experience or have followed the boy who was dropping the corn day in and day out, covering it with a hoe. Forty years ago a boy who could drop for two coverers could earn his fifty cents a day, while the ordinary boy could earn from twenty to thirty-five cents a day. As a matter of fact, a boy could get over more ground and plant a much bigger acreage than a man, but then, as now, there was an unwritten law that he should not receive men's wages. Before the days of labor-saving machinery, farm work—for the boy especially—was a constant round of drudgery, and it was little wonder they pined for a life in the city. Now it is different, and life on a farm is preferable to most other pursuits in life.—Kingman (Kan.) Leader.

Mutton Growing Popular.

Has mutton become popular in the last few years? Do people consume more mutton now than they did ten or twenty years ago? If this is not so why is there a greater demand for it now than then? Let us see about this problem. In 1883, just twenty years ago, there were only 614,000 sheep slaughtered in the four leading slaughtering points, Chicago, Kansas City, St. Louis and Omaha. Last year the number slaughtered at these four points had increased to 5,832,000. It would hardly seem necessary to comment on this state of affairs. The quality of the mutton has been subjected to vast improvement. The places for slaughtering them increased and countless thousands have learned the value of mutton as a meat product who had previously been prejudiced against it. We predict that the next decade will see still greater increase in the consumption of this very popular meat.—Salt Lake Tribune.

Great Fire in Miniature.

A representation of the great fire in London in 1666 will be one of the features of the Earl's Court Exhibition in London. Mr. A. Kotin is responsible for this remarkable attraction, for which a special fire-resisting building has been erected. A very vivid portrayal of old London as it was when the fire reached its climax will be given, all the well-known incidents being included.

FITS permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free. Dr. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

The owl may have a reputation for wisdom, and yet he never looks on the bright side of life.

Use Allen's Foot-Ease.

It is the only cure for Swollen, Smarting, Tired, Aching, Hot, Sweating Feet, Corns and Bunions. Ask for Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder to be shaken into the shoes. Cures while you walk. At all Druggists and Shoe Stores, 25c. Don't accept any substitute. Sample sent FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N.Y.

There are some people who would cheat at solitaire.

Look for this trade mark: "The Klean, Kool Kitchen Kind." The stoves without smoke, ashes or heat. Make comfortable cooking.

Soldiers and safe robbers are obliged to do a lot of drilling.

Fruit acids will not stain goods dyed with PUTNAM FADELESS DYES.

It doesn't take a contortionist to pat himself on the back.

Piso's Cure is the best medicine we ever used for all affections of throat and lungs.—WM. O. ENDSLEY, Vanburen, Ind., Feb. 10, 1900.

The fellows who are adepts at making love don't make the best husbands.

Many women and doctors do not recognize the real symptoms of derangement of the female organs until too late.

"I had terrible pains along my spinal cord for two years and suffered dreadfully. I was given different medicines, wore plasters; none of these things helped me. Reading of the cures that **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** has brought about, I somehow felt that it was what I needed and bought a bottle to take. How glad I am that I did so; two bottles brought me immense relief, and after using three bottles more I felt new life and blood surging through my veins. It seemed as though there had been a regular house cleaning through my system, that all the sickness and poison had been taken out and new life given me instead. I have advised dozens of my friends to use **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.** Good health is indispensable to complete happiness, and **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** has secured this to me."—MRS. LAURA L. BREMER, Crown Point, Indiana, Secretary Ladies Relief Corps.—*$5000 forfeit if original of above letter proving genuineness cannot be produced.*

Every sick woman who does not understand her ailment should write Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass. Her advice is free and always helpful.

Police Sweating.

"Sweating" in police parlance is about synonymous with "bullying" a prisoner into confession. Sometimes, in its milder forms, it corresponds with "cajoling." It is the natural resource of the policeman who has no detective ability, and would not know how to follow up a clew if by any chance he should recognize one when he met it. There is nothing wrong, of course, in seeking information from a prisoner, but there is something decidedly wrong when the police depend upon that means, to the neglect of others, for the tracing of crime.—Chicago Record-Herald.

Gypsies are supposed to have originally been inhabitants of India, and their Romany language has a strong, radical resemblance to the ancient Sanskrit.

A DANCER SPOT.

A dangerous spot for pain is the small of the back; it tells of kidney ills, as do most pains and aches in the back. Kidney ills begin with backache and end with Diabetes, Dropsy, Bright's Disease. Cure Kidney and Bladder troubles before they reach the serious stage. Read how easily it can be done.

W. J. Hill, of 40 South Union street, Concord, N. C., proprietor of hardware and harness store, Justice of the Peace, and one of the best known residents of that city, says: "Doan's Kidney Pills proved a very efficient remedy in my case. I got a box at the Gibson Drug Store and used them for disordered kidneys and backache, from which I had experienced a great deal of annoyance, trouble and pain. The kidney secretions had bothered me for a long while, were very irregular, dark colored and full of sediment. The Pills cleared it all up and I have not had an ache in my back since taking the last dose. My back is much stronger and my health generally is improved a great deal. I am glad to make a public endorsement of the Pills, trusting that it may be the means of relieving some other sufferer."

A FREE TRIAL of this great kidney medicine which cured Mr. Hill will be mailed to any part of the United States on application. Address Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y. For sale by all druggists, price 50 cents per box.

A SERMON FOR SUNDAY

A LEARNED DISCOURSE ENTITLED "GOSPEL OF THE RESURRECTION."

"Christ Arisen From the Tomb" is Made the Subject of a Powerful Address by the Rev. Henry C. Swentzel—He Reviews the Miracle From Every Point.

NEW YORK CITY.—Dr. Henry C. Swentzel, rector of St. Luke's Church, preached Sunday morning on "The Gospel of the Resurrection." He took his text from Acts xvii: 18: "He preached unto them Jesus and the resurrection." Dr. Swentzel said:

With what noble confidence did the apostolic church set out to serve its world-wide mission. It had a new religion to proclaim, a glorious message from God for all the races of mankind. It was not provincial, but catholic. It began in Jerusalem, but it looked forward to conquering the whole earth. Wherever it went it encountered beliefs and rites which were venerable, impressive and upheld by the prestige of wealth, rank and culture; but it was none the less devoted to its huge work. What a hopeless task it seemed to be to convert the human family to the gospel of Jesus Christ. The Master of this latest cult was a Jew. He had been disgraced by crucifixion, and there was now scarcely more than a handful of disciples to tell the story of His career. When we consider the overwhelming odds against which these men struggled as they proceeded to evangelize the multitudes, we are all the more profoundly impressed with the confidence with which they took up the more than herculean labor. The magnitude of the effort to which they were called did not deter them, persecution could not affright them, the oppositions or indifference of the better classes could not discourage them. On they went, from city to city, from country to country, preaching the religion of which they were gladly the earthly champions. Not always had they been of this temper. The mightiest among them, the rock-man himself, had utterly collapsed in the high priest's palace, and after the fateful day of the cross they all accepted the plight of those who had served a lost cause. But now all this is changed. The cowards are the bravest of the brave, and each of the apostles is ready to face every peril and to meet death for the message of love and salvation which burned upon his lips.

Nor is the reason for this radical change difficult to account for. Those timid and blundering men had received a divine afflatus—they had been revolutionized in mind and heart and soul by the Lord's resurrection from the dead. To the gifts of the Holy Ghost which they received was added the indomitable assurance of the triumph of their divine Master over death and the grave. The Lord's resurrection was the dominant doctrinal note in their thinking and their teaching, and wherever they went they bore the witness of eyewitnesses to the fact which they so boldly declared. Although they had known Jesus and had companied with Him as intimate associates for several years, their spiritual perceptions were dull until the last, and they understood not His oft repeated saying that He would rise from the dead. But as soon as they are satisfied of His resurrection they all come to the front, ready for the fray, eager for the honor of representing Him in every land and willing to endure every hardship for His cause.

St. Paul on Mars Hill is an illustration of the temper of the Apostolic Church. He is thoroughly imbued with the certainty of the Easter story, and hesitates not to preach it throughout the missionary journeys when he so splendidly served his office as the apostle to the Gentiles. As we think of him in the Grecian capital, we can only wonder at the calmness and courage with which he met the ordeal which he had deliberately sought. What a striking picture he is as he stands on Areopagus, facing the chief intellects of the classic metropolis and speaking with undaunted boldness of the risen Jesus. The sun-browned traveler, a stranger in a strange land, he knows that he is in the centre of the very best paganism, and he is as fearless of its prejudices and subtleties and ridicule as he had been of the prisons of Syria. His training hitherto had prepared him to appreciate the sights on which he gazed. In him the civilizations of Jews, Romans and Greeks met, and he had appropriated the finest things of each. His attainments enabled him to see the difficulties all the more plainly. Evidently a Hebrew, his nationality would make it harder for him to win the respect of his hearers. Conscious of this handicap, he would feel the weight also of the queries and the bias which his words would surely evoke. It was probably his first visit to this seat of enlightenment. Its far-famed glories which he had long since desired to see were now before his eyes in all their bewildering splendor. He had mastered its language and literature, and now he walked on its streets, looked upon its population, gazed upon objects made rare in interest and celebrated in epic or in song, visited its sanctuaries and its schools, met its thinkers and artists, and realized the beauty and the power of its life and thought. From the time that he disembarked at the pier his attention was constantly arrested by the monuments and shrines of Athens, and all the tokens of its genius and culture.

Of monuments the new religion has yet had scarcely one. It was still in the days of its poverty. Churches and cathedrals and endowments were matters of the future. What could St. Paul expect in response to his pronouncement? The ambassador of Christ understood that he had come hither as the legate from the courts of heaven to the seers and scholars of this seat of learning to declare the resurrection of Jesus Christ from the dead. He was face to face with the clever scions of the highest intellectual culture known to antiquity; hard by were the temples of Eumenides and Theseus, the Propylaeum of the Acropolis, the temple of victory, and, towering above all from its lofty pedestal, was the bronze colossus of Minerva. Well might he assume that Stoics and Epicureans and other thinkers would attempt his overthrow, but he did not flinch while he announced a religion as yet without influence in art or literature, with scarcely a congenial resting place for its Scriptures and sacraments. In his manner, however, there are no indications that he was conscious of any special advantages. It could be otherwise, for he had himself seen the risen Jesus and he could, therefore, cover no more certain of the shining sun than Italy was of the truth of the Gospel which he preached. It was this unalterable conviction which sustained him even on Mars Hill as he discoursed of the redemption accomplished by Him who died and rose again. He was not splitting hairs nor telling fables nor playing with metaphysics, but upheld the risen Christ to challenge attention and support his truths and win the souls of this distinguished audience.

The basis of St. Paul's confidence as an apostle of Christ is the only basis of confidence in believing. The first Christians were Easter enthusiasts. Their unfailing belief in the resurrection of Jesus had much to do in making them worthy of veneration as the best among God's family of saints. All that had been written concerning the Son of Man they pondered with pious devotion, but they never forgot that He came forth alive again from the grave. They would think of Him as the Son of Mary; they would hear of His childhood years; they would study His sayings and His works; they would contemplate His sufferings and death, but always would they include His victory and coronation. "With great power gave the apostles witness of the resurrection of the Lord Jesus and great grace was upon them all." The apostolic church is a model, not only in so doctrine of polity and usage and doctrine, the dominion the religious type of its spirit sharply from It was pre-eminently an Easter sion elsewhere dant fruits and did abundant Harkness' cr achieved abundant results because in all its ideas and plans it stood upon the platform that God raised up His Son Jesus Christ from the dead. The same cause, we cannot doubt, would to-day produce the same effect.

All this is of solemn, practical moment to our own times. Although the preacher is not among those who believe that the cause of religion is waning, he is bound with all thoughtful people to recognize the peculiar difficulties which beset the church of the twentieth century. Our only hope is to hold fast to the ideas and ideals of the church of the first century. The weakness of Christendom to-day is the retirement from its conspicuous position of the all-prevading truth which was so powerful in the beginning. There is entirely too much uncertainty even among Christians concerning the resurrection of Jesus Christ. How many there are who would rather not be pressed too strongly by its discussion, who would prefer to have it eliminated from distinctively Christian teaching, who would award it no further dignity than to allow it to be placed among the matters of secondary importance to which little or no reference need be made. Just here there has unquestionably been a decline of certitude, and the hour arrived long ago when the issue should be strongly made and honestly met. If it is at all uncertain that the divine Redeemer came forth from the grave, it is just as well for us to know it and to fashion our belief and make our calculations accordingly. If the old faith is in peril, or even if it should be held in abeyance, as lovers of the truth we should be ready and willing to accept the result with the utmost candor and consistency. There has been entirely too much reticence and hedging; there has been a disposition to dodge the real question, though perhaps with a charitable purpose that thereby the conscience and hopes of others might not be shocked; there has been a sentiment that seems to advise that the less this matter is emphasized the better for the church. Let the church throw down the gauntlet; let it have this matter out once for all with those who dispute it or who hesitate to accept it ex animo. If the case is not settled let us settle it and settle it right. Let us insist upon the facts whatever they are.

Christians may well hide their heads in shame if they feel constrained in behalf of their religion to ask any quarter, to accept any favors of those who do not stand by the faith once delivered to the saints, or to take advantage of any technicalities. Better ten thousand times a controversy than to have this important part of the gospel continue where it now is in the estimation of so many good people. We may well afford to seek all the light that is available, and we need not be afraid to accept the consequences. There are those, thank God, who feel that the authority of the church is sufficient warrant for the doctrines of the church, but that authority is not universally recognized, and it surely will be no mortal sin if people amid their infirmities respecting religion demand other considerations in support of belief in the risen Christ. Are other considerations forthcoming? Are there reasons which justify timidity on our part? Is there a suspicion that somehow if we could fully know of this matter our creed would be worsted? Such questions may seem to be primary to those whose faith is sure, and they may appear to be hardly justifiable at this late day, but people will think, even though they think wrongly, and if they are the victims of a mistake or a misunderstanding it is a human kindness to lead them to a knowledge of the truth. What is the case of the resurrection of Jesus?

Of course the disciples believed that He surely died, a conviction which is now shared by everybody, the Hebrew people themselves not excepted. If one is disposed to quibble over the story of the Saviour's passion and to suggest that perhaps the Son of Man did not die, he should be referred to medical experts, who will tell him that if Jesus died of heart fracture it was only natural that the water and blood flowed from His side when the soldier's spear pierced the pericardium. It is now simply preposterous to impeach the genuineness of the Lord's death. The outcome of the cross was not a trance. The Redeemer "tasted death for every man."

If the Lord really died, is it a fact that He rose again? Medical experts can pronounce upon the story of His decease, so legal experts will pass upon the story of His resurrection. The testimony is all in. Shall it be permitted to stand? Christians need not hesitate to allow the matter, which is so supremely sacred to them, to be dealt with in this fashion. If they choose, they can go reverently to the Supreme Court that will review the testimony of the Easter witnesses. All that they ought to ask is that the tribunal shall be absolutely fair and honest in the application of the laws of evidence. Who are the witnesses and what is their "reputation for truth and veracity?" Inasmuch as their narrative is extraordinary in its character they must expect to submit to the most rigid examination. They will stand the test. The apostles and their followers were people who for integrity and religion have never been surpassed. Not only were they the incarnation of honor and piety, but they are entirely trustworthy on every account. They investigated the matter with the utmost care. Although excellent folk may be deceived by others and even by themselves, it is impossible to suppose that these men were the victims of either form of deception. If the Master had appeared to them all on only a single occasion, there might be place for a suspicion of their absolute accuracy, but they saw Jesus many times after the resurrection, they talked with Him, they ate and drank with Him, they even put their fingers into the print of the nails. The list of witnesses does not consist of two or three names, but includes at least 500 persons. The church is still another witness. Her organization, her beliefs, her sacraments, her unfailing testimony from the beginning and to every generation that the Founder of the Christian religion came forth from the dead is worthy of the utmost consideration. The results of this Easter creed should be reckoned with, for the doctrine of the Lord's resurrection has produced a race of men, women and children who are the very flower of the human race. It has brought forth all that is best and worthiest in every Christian country.

What is the reasonable response to all this testimony? It cannot well be ruled out. It cannot be discredited. It deserves something better than the Scotch verdict—"not proven." Although we do not rely upon the force of argument for arousing interest and changing opinions, it is worth while to show that the church's creed is supported by ample and adequate reasons, and that faith in the resurrection of Jesus is not blind credulity, but the acceptance of an historical fact which is duly verified by the canons of historical certitude.

Human nature does not change essentially. The needs of to-day are not very different from those of 2000 years ago. The gospel which St. Paul preached in Athens he would preach this day in Greater New York if he were here. "Jesus and the resurrection" is the blessed and triumphant theme. How grievously that word of God is needed not only for the upholding of faith, but for cherishing and strengthening hope for an eternity of felicity and bliss. Of arrant infidelity there is now comparatively little, but there is most unquestionably at least a partial failure to be quite sure of the soul's immortality. The prospect of everlasting life is not denied, it is simply not realized. Many a heart is saying, "Would that I might be certain of it all." It is impossible to suppose that the multitudes who are not actively associated with the church believe in immortality. If they look forward to an endless career beyond the bills of timesthey would speedily change their attitude toward holy things. And if the whole company of Christ's disciples were to lay hold as they ought of the gospel of "Jesus and the resurrection," there would be another protestant and the kingdom of God's dear Son would come indeed in all its power and glory.

FOR WOMAN'S BENEFIT.

THE NURSES OF THE ARMY.

Women Regularly Employed With Marked Success.

A brief account by Dr. McGee, of the Nurse Corps of the Army as it exists now, has recently been published in the Journal of the Association of Military Surgeons of the United States. A previous article described the conditions attending the appointment of trained women nurses for army duty, which began in May, 1898, and culminated in September, when about 1200 were employed. Between then and the present time they have served in the United States, Cuba, Porto Rico, Hawaii, Japan and the Philippines, and even in the Chinese campaign. The number is now fixed at 100 on active duty, with a small body of "reserves" who have seen active service and are ready to answer future calls. Trained nurses are permanently stationed at the army hospital at San Francisco, at the one for tuberculosis at Fort Bayard, N. M., and at the largest hospitals in the Philippines. They are temporarily sent to any post where they may be needed. They serve under a section of the army reorganization law framed in 1900, which provided that the medical department should consist of specified medical officers, of the enlisted men of the hospital corps, and of the nurse corps (female). A superintendent is stationed in the surgeon general's office and a chief nurse is at each of the hospitals where nurses are serving. Recent regulations provide for an examination in nursing, cooking and allied subjects before promotion from the grade of nurse to that of chief nurse. Women are employed with marked success as teachers of nursing and cooking in the two schools maintained to give brief preliminary instruction to the hospital corps recruits. Dr. McGee urges that in the future the nurse corps be more largely utilized in giving systematic ward training to fit the hospital corps men for their duties in the smaller hospitals where they have no trained supervision. She also recommends the gradual formation of a large corps of reserves who have received some post-graduate military training.—American Medicine.

Our Spoiled Children.

The girls of to-day have been petted and made much of from their cradles. Everything has been done to make the hard places easy and the rough roads smooth. There is a grading and leveling in the schools nowadays in order that children may learn without their knowing it. A sort of "ignorance-extracted-without-pain system" it is from kindergarten to college. At home, if not at school, American children are regularly and unblushingly spoiled, and while the effects of such wholesale injury to the childish life often wear off with boys as soon as they go out into the world to compete with their equals on every side, in the case of girls the tonic of mingling in the affairs of life and work, without flattery or favors of any kind, is usually denied. With girls the petting and coddling continue long after womanhood is reached, and so the daughters do not get over the effects of the American manner of spoiling children as promptly and as thoroughly as do the sons. These spoiled children will have to love very earnestly and tenderly if they are to be really successful home-makers. The ability they have; the training needed they often have, and can always get, even if the illumination comes after marriage. It is the disciplined nature which will be most needed; the habit of doing distasteful things, and doing them cheerfully and continually; the power to give up cherished plans; to devise ways of helpfulness about things of small interest in themselves, and the regular practice of forgetfulness of self and remembrance of others in the recurring trifles of daily life.—Woman's Home Companion.

A Plea For the Pocket.

Lucy Locket, the immortal woman who lost her pocket, is hardly so much to be pitied as we are. In her case it was found, but nobody can find our pockets for us! Man, happy creature, is a marsupial. He is blessed with more pockets than he knows what to do with, but poor, unfortunate woman, with styles in their present state, has not so much as one little pocket in which to bestow her handkerchief.

A weekly bereavement in this latter line is of common occurrence, and in the course of time becomes a severe strain. As for purses they only too often go the way of the handkerchiefs. The bell-shaped sleeves rendered hopeless the military trick of tucking one's handkerchief up it, but with new cuffs there comes a gleam of returning hope. The majority of them are tight-fitting at the wrist, the fulness suddenly spreading out several inches higher up the arm. This sleeve is more than pretty, for it will supply the abiding place for a long absent pocket. A little envelope-shaped receptacle could be easily fastened to the inner side of the left sleeve, in the fulness, just big enough to contain two or three small necessaries. Then a flap could be attached to button over. A Russian blouse or bolero affords opportunity for a breast pocket like a man's, inside. For summer frocks a separate pocket is pretty, made of the material of the gown or some harmonizing silk. At all events let us have the pocket somewhere.—Brooklyn Eagle.

The Swirling Stole.

There is nothing more certain than that the graceful swirling stole will be a very important accessory feature of the frocks of 1903, says Black and White. I would not like to say that it would have the enormous, the phenomenal popularity of that abomination the ruffle, as it does not appeal to such an extent to every status and condition of womankind, and as it must be worn with a certain studied ease, not possible, or at least not cultivated by the mass. Every woman could twirl a ruffle round her neck, but it takes some taste and experience to settle a stole off the shoulders, yet none off the figure, and then the composition of this stole is a much more erudite affair than that of the bristling, blatant ruffle (peace to its ashes), and to compass it will puzzle these enterprising beings, the manufacturers who make and sell things by the gross to the lesser shops. The stole is altogether a more subtle and less tangible thing than the dear, ahem! departed ruffle. At present the stole is delighting in the fluffy softness of marabout feather, with which cooperate ostrich feather and bird plumage and other things. Something transparent and something fluffy, or perhaps I should say something soft and something fluffy, are the essential ingredients of the stole of the future—I mean of the warmer months that are to be. Something soft for the centre, and something fluffy for the border.

Hard Medicine to Take.

"Doctor," said a fashionably dressed woman to her new physician, "I want you to give me a prescription which will cure me of a most irritating trouble." The doctor bowed and waited for her to go on.

"About 11 o'clock every evening," said the patient, "I am overcome by a feeling of sleepiness, no matter where I am—at the opera, at a dinner party, wherever I may be, this dreadful sensation comes over me. I have suffered from it now for five weeks, and no remedy has seemed to do any good."

"Oh, I can give you a prescription that will prevent it from overcoming you ever again," said the doctor.

His new patient was radiant, but when she looked at the slip of paper the doctor gave her her face clouded. It read thus:

"Rest from 10 at night till 7 the next morning. Repeat dose once in twenty-four hours, whenever symptoms recur."—Youth's Companion.

Exercise Brings Beauty.

Every woman who wishes to retain her health and beauty should walk at least two miles a day. As soon as breakfast is finished the woman who knows the proper way to care for her health rests for half an hour and then starts out for a long walk, the longer the better. She chooses the sunny side of the street and starts off at a smart trot. If she is seeking for slimness she covers five miles without resting.

Filigree Silv[illegible]

The once popular [illegible] have reappeared in [illegible] clasps. Old pieces resurrected may be perfectly cleaned with cream of tartar. Make a paste of the cream of tartar and a little water and spread it thickly on the silver, rubbing into the crevices. Wrap each piece in a flannel rag and let it lie for five or six days. Then wash in warm water and the silver will be as bright as if new.

Black Frocks.

The ever useful black frock is to the fore. The most popular material is crepe de chine, the kind with the gleaming satin finish finding most favor. The French modistes turn out many smart costumes of this material, the waists and skirts being, as a rule, accordion pleated. While not new, the pleated frocks persistently remain modish, and will be much worn throughout the summer.

Pleated blouses are much liked.

Silk for crochet work is being used to stitch costumes.

A flounce with upstanding parts in box pleat is attractive.

Forest-green taffeta parasols are among the catchy sorts.

Mitered schemes die hard—that is, they are not dead at all.

Buttons are an important feature on coats and summer suits.

Brown in shadings is a good color for a quill on an ecru hat.

Black embroidered white silk stockings are smart with black patent leather Oxfords.

Light colored silk coats in both plain and corded silks are the smartest for summer for little girls.

Woolen materials show a tendency toward small square or diamond effects in two colors, almost like embossing.

Linen crash in its natural tint is one of the most serviceable materials for young girls' skirts to wear with shirt waists.

The shoulder capes, so very fashionable for women, are just as desirable for girls. Much care should be taken in selecting their shape so as to overcome the rather short waisted effect they are apt to give. If a girl is short waisted the cape should be pointed in front.

Vapourine is one of the latest stuffs for blouses, stronger than mousseline, finer and more silky than crystalline, something between the two, but it is very pretty, and gains in effectiveness from the contrast with the coarse guipures and filet laces with which the majority of blouses are encrusted.

Coarse linen crash and holland in deep ecru and tea tints are fashionable for morning blouses, trimmed with pure white Irish crochet or black-and-white embroidery; these are generally made in slip form, fastening down the back, or with a broad box-pleat in front, finished off with a small black bow or cravat.

SOCIETY WRECKED HER HEALTH.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of the Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, O., for free advice.

Tired, Nervous, Aching, Trembling, Sleepless, Bloodless.

Pe-ru-na Renovates, Regulates, Restores.

A Pretty New York Woman's Recovery the Talk of Her Numerous Friends.

Mrs. J. E. Finn, 82 East High street, Buffalo, N. Y., writes:
Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, Ohio.

Gentlemen:—"A few years ago I had to give up social life entirely, as my health was completely broken down. The doctor advised a complete rest for a year. As this was out of the question for a time, I began to look for some other means of restoring my health.

"I had often heard of Peruna as an excellent tonic, so I bought a bottle to see what it would do for me, and it certainly took hold of my system and rejuvenated me, and in less than two months I was in perfect health, and now when I feel worn out or tired a dose or two of Peruna is all that I need."—Mrs. J. E. Finn.

Catarrh Causes Female Diseases.

America is the land of nervous women. The great majority of nervous women are so because they are suffering from some form of female disease. By far the greatest number of female troubles are caused directly by catarrh. These women despair of recovery. Female trouble is so common, so prevalent, that they accept it as almost inevitable. The greatest obstacle in the way of recovery is that they do not understand that it is catarrh which is the source of their illness.

In female complaint ninety-nine cases out of one hundred are nothing but catarrh.

Peruna cures catarrh wherever located.

That Settled It.

In the days when the people lavishly welcomed home the heroes of the Spanish-American war, a big man who had been behind a great gun was riding uptown on a Broadway car. Seated next to the sailor was an important-looking individual who, in the way of introduction and with evident pride, said:

"I am a sailorman myself in a way, but not exactly of the navy. You see, I am the man who supplied the cheese you had on your battle-ships."

"You are, are you?" queried the sail[illegible] supplied us with our butter?"—Woman's World.

Science of a Curved Ball.

Professor Joseph J. Thomson, who came over from Cambridge, England, to deliver the Benjamin Silliman course of lectures at Yale this year, was asked to give the explanation of a curved pitched ball. "The ball follows its nose, so to speak," said he. "If it leaves the pitcher's hand revolving downward on a horizontal axis it is bound to drop. If it leaves revolving upward on a horizontal axis it follows on a vertical axis, revolving outward from the batsman, the outcurve is the result, and similarly on a vertical axis, with an inward revolution, and so on. The axis and revolutions are determined by the manner of the sphere's leaving the pitcher's hand, and there you are."—New York Sun.

The trouble about saying smart things is that they generally come too late.

The more wisdom a man has the less he boasts of. N. Y. Sun.

Bronchitis

"I have kept Ayer's Cherry Pectoral in my house for a great many years. It is the best medicine in the world for coughs and colds."
J. C. Williams, Attica, N. Y.

All serious lung troubles begin with a tickling in the throat. You can stop this at first in a single night with Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. Use it also for bronchitis, hard colds, consumption.

Three sizes: 25c., 50c., $1.00.

Consult your doctor. If he says take it, then do as he says. If he tells you not to take it, then don't take it. He knows.

You should promptly correct any constipation or biliousness with Ayer's Pills, small, laxative doses.
J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

TYPHOID FEVER
DIPHTHERIA SMALL POX

The germs of these deadly diseases multiply in the decaying glue present in all **kalsomines**, and the decaying paste under wall paper.

Alabastine is a disinfectant. It destroys disease germs and vermin, is manufactured from a stone cement base, hardens on the walls, and is as enduring as the wall itself.

Alabastine is mixed with cold water, and any one can apply it.

Ask for sample card of beautiful tints and information about decorating. Take no cheap substitute.

Buy only in 5 lb. pkgs properly labeled.
ALABASTINE CO., Grand Rapids, Mich.

If winter left you "all run down," wind up with
Hires Rootbeer
That will "set you going."
Five gallons for 25 cents.
Charles E. Hires Co., Malvern, Pa.

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"Having taken your wonderful "Cascarets" for three months and being entirely cured of stomach catarrh and dyspepsia, I think a word of praise is due to "Cascarets" for their wonderful composition. I have taken numerous other so-called remedies but without avail and I find that Cascarets relieve more in a day than all the others I have taken would in a year."
James McGuue, 108 Mercer St., Jersey City, N. J.

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Pleasant. Palatable. Potent. Taste Good. Do Good. Never Sicken, Weaken or Gripe. 10c. 25c. 50c. Never sold in bulk. The genuine tablet stamped C C C. Guaranteed to cure or your money back.
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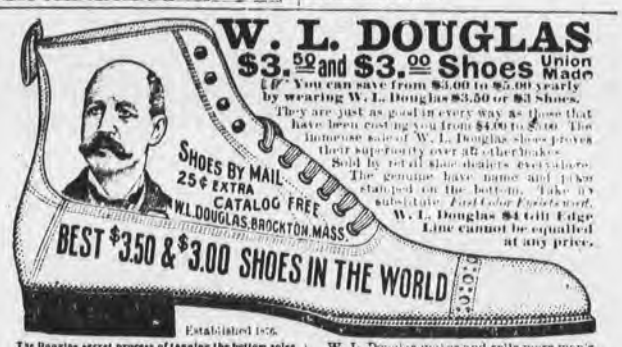
Happy Hours
CURES MALARIA CHILLS & FEVERS 35c
Johnson's

Dr. Pawlow finds that among the chief chemical excitants of gastric secretion are the extractions of meat such as are the basis of bouillon.

It is all right to respect old age; provided it doesn't take the form of an egg at breakfast.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3.50 and $3.00 Shoes Union Made



You can save from $3.00 to $5.00 yearly by wearing W. L. Douglas $3.50 or $3 Shoes.

They are just as good in every way as those that have been costing you from $4.00 to $5.00. The immense sales of W. L. Douglas shoes prove their superiority over all other makes.

Sold by retail shoe dealers everywhere. The genuine have name and price stamped on the bottom. Take no substitute. Local Color Exhibits worn.

W. L. Douglas $4 Gilt Edge Line cannot be equalled at any price.

Established 1876.

The Douglas secret process of tanning the bottom soles produces more flexible and longer wearing leather than any other tannage. The soles have more than doubled the past four years, which proves its superiority.

1899 Sales 152,203,811.21
1902 Sales: $5,024,340.00

W. L. Douglas makes and sells more men's Good year welt hand-sewed process shoes than any other manufacturer in the world.

$25,000 Reward will be paid to any one who can disprove this statement. Made of the best imported and American leathers.

North Plainfield Weekly Review

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SATURDAY, MAY 30, 1903.

THE NEW PRIMARY ELECTION LAW.

The new law concerning primary elections in this state went into effect April 14, and will apply to the Fall primaries. It is a peculiar law, and widely departing from previous customs. It is also a law which may work curious results in North Plainfield at the next primaries, which the law designates shall be held on the second Tuesday in September.

In the first place, the primary elections of all political parties are to be held on one day and at one place, namely, on the second Tuesday in September, at the place of registry. They are to be conducted by the Boards of Registry and Election, from 1 p. m. until 9 p. m.

Generally speaking, the same methods are to be employed as to official ballots, ballot boxes, registry lists and polling booths as at any election. Persons to be voted for as delegates to County Conventions must be previously indorsed by a petition, requesting that the name of the person so indorsed be printed on the official primary ballot. Those who indorse such delegates must be members of the same political party as the delegates. These endorsements are to be filed with the Clerk of the Borough or other municipality, who will make up from such petitions and indorsements, the official primary ballots.

The proceeding of the voter will then be as follows: He will enter the voting place and ask for a specific political ticket. Let us assume, for example, that Mr. John Jones, who is supposed to have been a Republican, enters the voting place and asks for a Republican ticket. It is given to him by the Board, and at the same time his name is written down, with the statement opposite, that he takes the Republican ticket. He then goes into a polling booth, where he erases the names of delegates for whom he does not wish to vote, and returns to deposit his ballot.

At this point, we shall suppose him to be challenged. The challenger may know that he did not vote for a majority of the Republican candidates printed on the ticket at the last general election, and, as a matter of course, he is challenged, because the law does not permit such a voter to vote that political ticket at the primary elections. When challenged, he must "make oath that he is a member of said political party; that at the last election for members of the Assembly, at which he voted, he voted for a majority of the candidates whose names were printed upon the party ticket of the said party and that he intends to support the candidates of the said party at the ensuing election." If Mr. Jones makes a false oath he is guilty of perjury, and may be sent to repose for a while in the loving embrace of the State prison. If he does not make the oath required, he is not permitted to vote.

In other words, it seems to be as plain as daylight, that in the case of a large number of North Plainfield Republicans last Fall that voted for a majority of the Democratic instead of the Republican candidates, although upon a ticket labelled Republican ticket, they will be unable to vote at this next primary.

In cases where municipalities have their own officials to elect, that are elected at the general election in the Fall, instead of voting at the primary election for delegates for a convention, the vote is to be direct for the candidates.

One provision of the law is, that "any voter who shall vote in the ballot box of one political party at any primary election held under this act, shall not be allowed to vote in the ballot box of any other political party at the next hereafter succeeding election." In order to know how a voter votes at a primary, the record is kept of his name, and the ticket which he votes, whether Democratic or Republican.

Only members of a political party can vote at these primary elections, and a political party is defined to be such as the preceding Fall election have cast for members of the General Assembly, at least five per centum of the total vote cast in the territorial district, where the primary is held.

Those who sign petitions for delegates must not only be members of the same political party, but resident in the same election district, and must also state in their petitions that at the last Fall election they voted for a majority of the candidates whose names were printed upon the ticket of that party at the ensuing election. This also cuts off from the list of those who may sign petitions for delegates those "good Republicans" who, at the last Fall election, here or elsewhere, did not vote for a majority of the candidates under the Republican ticket.

All petitions recommending delegates must be filed with the clerk not less than ten days prior to the primary election, and accompanying such petitions there must be a certificate indorsed by the candidate for delegate himself, "stating that he is qualified for the office or position of delegate," etc., and that he will stand as delegate if elected.

There is still another provision, which permits members of a county committee to adopt resolutions declaring their desire to have such a committee elected thereafter at the primary elections.

Section 21 we give in full, because it is of considerable importance in relation to those citizens who are constantly changing their politics, and yet may desire to vote at those primaries:

"No member of one political party shall sign his name to any petition purporting to endorse any person as a candidate for a delegate to the convention of another political party or as candidate for office of another political party, nor shall any member of one political party vote in the ballot box used for the primary election of another political party; any person who, being a member of one political party, shall sign his name to any petition endorsing any person as a candidate for delegate to the convention of another existing political party, or as a candidate for office of another political party, or any person who, being a member of one political party, shall vote in the ballot box used for the primary election of another political party, shall in each case be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or be imprisoned not exceeding two years, or both, at the discretion of the court."

Challengers are to be appointed for the election to represent each official party by the chairmen of the County Committees.

The whole act is in thirty-four sections, and is full of detail. It will probably take one or two primary elections before its provisions will become perfectly familiar to the election officers and the public.

INFORMATION comes from Atlantic City that this summer the cost of bathing at that resort will be fifty cents, instead of twenty-five as heretofore. The *State Gazette* says: "We have not been enlightened as to the reason for this increase in the cost of wallowing in the surf. If the price of the ocean has gone up we haven't heard of it, nor have we seen any advance over last year in the price of beaches; but perhaps the men who own the bathing suits need the money."

THE Paterson *News* says: "They are investigating the police force in Newark, and some evidence has got out that the cost of an appointment there is $250. We don't know what the quotations are in other cities, but a policeman who gave a note in this city for the appointment put a much higher figure than that upon it."

An Australian astronomer has made the discovery that the moon regulates the rainfall. His observations of thirty-six years confirms him in the belief that when the moon is moving south there is plenty of rain; when it is moving north there are years of drought; so there are alternate wet and dry periods, the wet lasting nine years and the dry ten. Strange that the world should have been witnout this knowledge so long.

REV. IRL R. HICKS, the St. Louis weather prophet, predicts much wet weather for June, accompanied by severe thunder storms. He says look out for severe storms from June 3rd to 5th or 6th. Cool nights are also to be expected during June. On the 9th a change to warmer and more rains.

The last week in June will mark frequent storms of wide extent and much energy.

Hicks has a way of foretelling storms which should put to shame all other would-be prophets.

THE New York *Herald* has canvassed the democratic national committee on the subject of Grover Cleveland as a presidential possibility. Three favor his nomination. Eight are non-committal and seventeen are flatly opposed to him.

SUNDAY, June 14, will be the anniversary of the Stars and Stripes, and "Old Glory" will be in evidence from every flag staff everywhere that is controlled by an American. The official celebration will take place on Monday, the 15th.

TODAY the men who fought and lived will decorate the graves of those who fought and died, and the whole nation will look on and honor them both. May their deeds be kept forever fresh by this beautiful custom.

The Paris Cafe.

The Paris restaurant reflects the conservative views of the Frenchman. The Parisian loves to sit on cushioned benches along the wall and as like as not enter into talk with his neighbor.

Again, the Parisian is a true democrat. Whatever his rank, he is willing to join in the fun going forward. I remember one night in the Cafe de Paris seeing a Hungarian prince with a rent roll of scores of thousands stalk up to a band of his countrymen and take the first violin from the hands of the leader. The next minute a score of well known people were gathered before him. A count sang a love song; a ballet dancer from the opera obliged us with a remarkable fandango; a sugar refiner gave us a comic patter. Nobody cared who his neighbor chanced to be. It was good fun. That was sufficient.

Imagine a duke and an earl and a rich merchant amusing the supper crowd at the Carlton or the Savoy!

Decidedly they do these things better in France.—Paris Letter in London Express.

New Stars.

It is suggested by Louis Rabourdin, a French writer, that in each of the new stars that blaze forth in the heavens from time to time we see the destruction of a celestial body by a volcanic cataclysm. At any rate, he says, if part of the earth's crust underlying the ocean should give way our earth would doubtless present in succession to a distant observer the same series of appearances that we witness in the case of "novæ," or new stars. First there would be an outburst of blazing hydrogen from the sea water decomposed by the earth's internal heat, then fusion of the whole crust, reducing the globe again to a molten state, and then the gradual extinction of its light owing to cooling. As cooling would first take place locally, we should have a variable star, the darkened portions being periodically brought into view by the rotation of the globe.—Success.

Sunflower Fuel.

In Russia sunflower stalks gathered from the fields and dried in piles have entirely replaced firewood. In fact, these stalks are preferred even to pine wood, producing a quick and hot flame fire. About 2,000 pounds of such firewood are gathered from an acre of land, thus adding a great boon to a district where wood is scarce. Sunflower shells are also used for heating purposes not only in private houses, but in large factories as well. They are burned in ovens specially prepared for their consumption.

A Town Under One Roof.

What would the ordinary woman say to a family that used every day 20,000 napkins, 12,000 towels, 3,800 sheets, 20,000 plates and 18,000 knives and forks? This is what is required by one of the large hotels in New York, at which a man cannot live for much less than $8 a day. The hotel will accommodate 3,000 people, besides 1,500 servants to wait on them.—Youth's Companion.

Too Much Ambition.

"I can't understand why you discharged my boy. You advertised for a boy with ambition, and he"—

"That's just it, madam—that's just it. He wasn't in the place two days before he had his feet on my desk and was smoking my cigars."—Baltimore News.

An Amusing Compliment.

Adelaide sat gazing very intently at the gold filling in her aunt's front teeth and suddenly exclaimed:

"Oh, auntie! I wish I had copper toed teeth like yours!"—Little Chronicle.

A Poor Relation.

Professor—Can you see any relation between these triangles?

Student—Yes, sir; that middle triangle's a poor one.—Columbia Jester.

If You Want

If you want posters,
If you want bill heads,
If you want envelopes,
If you want statements,
If you want note heads,
If you want show cards,
If you want letter heads,
If you want calling cards,
If you want business cards,
If you want invitation cards,
If you want business circulars,

If you want job printing of any description done in a satisfactory manner, you can have your wants gratified by calling on THE REVIEW, 33 Somerset street North Plainfield, and leaving your orders or if preferable, use the telephone and our representative will call on you.

Notice to Correspondents.

Personals, social gatherings, celebrations, anniversaries of various kinds, reception, etc., will be published in the REVIEW free. All copy must be written plainly, preferably in ink; and names must be clearly written and correctly spelled. write only on one side of the paper. Full information in regard to weddings is always desired, and when requested a reporter will call to secure facts for publication. No attention will be paid to items of news forwarded to this office unless the sender gives his or her name and address. These will not be printed, but it is necessary to have them properly vouched for.

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE OF ORDER TO LIMIT CREDITORS

Somerset County Surrogate's Court.

ESTATE OF C. A. Girard Lewis, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that on the FIFTH DAY OF FEBRUARY, A. D. 1903, on the application of the undersigned, as Executors of the will of C. A. Girard Lewis, deceased; an order was made by the Surrogate's Court, requiring the creditors of the said C. A. Girard Lewis, deceased, to bring in their debts, demands and claims against the said decedent, under oath or affirmation, and present the same to the subscriber within NINE months from the date of said order; and in default thereof any such creditor should be forever barred of his or her action therefor against the subscriber.

WILLIAM P. WILLIAMS,
CHARLES AUGUSTUS LEWIS, } Executors.
Care of JOHN A. MILLER,
716 Prudential Building. Newark, N. J.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

IN CHANCERY OF NEW JERSEY.—Between Mary Jane Sandford et al., Executors &c., Complainants, and James M. C. Smith Defendant.—Fi. Fa. for sale of mortgaged premises.

By virtue of the above stated writ of Fi. Fa., to me directed and delivered, I will expose for sale, at public vendue, on

MONDAY THE FIFTEENTH (15) DAY OF JUNE NEXT,

between the hours of twelve and five o'clock in the afternoon of said day, that is to say, at two o'clock P. M. at the Court House in Somerville to wit:

All that tract or parcel of land and premises, situate, lying and being in the township of North Plainfield in the county of Somerset and State of New Jersey:

Beginning at a corner in the road in David Boice's line; thence along his line south thirty degrees east thirty chains and forty two links to Eli Pound's corner; then with his line north sixty degrees and forty minutes east twelve chains and twenty-five links to James Vail's line; then with his line north thirty degrees and forty minutes west four chains and eighty-seven links; then north fifty-nine and a half degrees east one chain; then north thirty and a half degrees west twenty-seven chains and fifteen links to the road; then along the road and David Boice's line south fifty-seven degrees and fifty minutes west twelve chains and eighty-seven links to the place of beginning. Containing forty acres of land, more or less. Being same premises conveyed to said Smith by deed of Elisha Corell, dated March 8th, 1872, recorded March 8th, 1872, in Book J No. 4 of Deeds for Somerset county, on page 593, &c.

CALVIN D. McMURTRY, Sheriff.

NELSON & WM. N. RUNYON, SOLICITORS.

Dated May 11, 1903. $9 10-17

Factory for Sale or Rent.

Four-story, 40 x 40, water and steam power. Location, 15 minutes walk from trolley; 30 minutes walk from railroad depot. Suitable for almost any kind of manufactory. I also have a

GOOD FARM FOR SALE.

Consisting of sixty acres, half woodland, half cultivated. Located on high ground; house, ten rooms; barn, granary, chicken house, good well, fruit trees, grape vines, etc. Half hour's ride from Plainfield.

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All Hearses provided with Rubber Tires.

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IN THE FALL of the CAMPANILE

By Clinton Dangerfield

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"I tell thee," returned old Jacopo querulously and with the same impatient gesture he had often used to the St. Mark pigeons when they grew too familiar—"I tell thee thou canst not have the girl!"

"But I love her," urged Charlie Harkness, with the blind belief of lovers that this argument is sufficient.

"What if thou dost?" said the old guide sharply. "Thou art but an American seaman, speaking our sweet mother tongue most vilely, and who doubts but thou hast a light of love in every port thou hast touched on?"

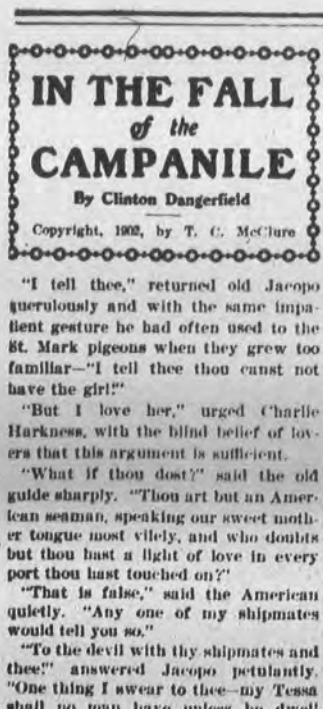
"That is false," said the American quietly. "Any one of my shipmates would tell you so."

"To the devil with thy shipmates and thee!" answered Jacopo petulantly. "One thing I swear to thee—my Tessa shall no man have unless he dwell within sight of the campanile."

As he spoke he glanced affectionately at the great bell tower crowning St. Mark's. Under the benign smile of the golden angel poised on its graceful height had Jacopo in his long gone youth pledged his troth.

To that dead Tessa had he first told the story of the campanile—how Doge Pietro Tribuno had begun it centuries ago, how the loggia had been a meeting place for the haughty nobles of Venice. So well had he told it that she suggested to him the occupation of guide, and under her inspiration he had succeeded beyond his hopes. He grew to be a great favorite among all tourists, and to people of many different lands he repeated, never wearying, the history of the bell tower.

Though a man of no education, he was strongly tinged with the poetry of



THE AMERICAN RAN FOR BOTH THEIR LIVES.

his passionate country and often comprehended far better than most of the slight crammed tourists who trotted after him the unparalleled beauty of the whole group of buildings on the famous piazza.

That an American should dare to think of carrying Tessa away forever filled him with dismay. Suddenly turning, he plunged into an alley and disappeared from view. Harkness was left to wander disconsolately through the piazza and to ponder on Tessa's gentle but firm assurance that she could not marry without her father's consent.

"As if our redwood trees and some of our canyons weren't worth a thousand bell towers!" he muttered wrathfully. Then suddenly he grasped the arm of a bystander and, pointing eagerly to the campanile, demanded in his usual curt Italian if "that" had always been there.

"That" proved to be a crack yawning in the campanile itself. In his surprise and horror the Venetian overlooked the slight to his dignity.

"Signore, no," he said anxiously. "The authorities must be informed."

The authorities were informed, and a careful inspection resulted in the discovery that this supreme treasure of Italy was in danger. So at least said the city magnates, but old Jacopo refused to believe.

"When thy bones and mine have been a century decayed," he said scornfully to Harkness, "the campanile will stand there."

So thought most of those in the city, but yet they paid some heed to the warnings of the guards set by the city council and generally avoided the piazza. Not so old Jacopo. He felt as certain of the security of the tower as did the pigeons drifting to and fro beside it in the mellow Italian sunlight. The Monday following the discovery of the crack he was persistently lingering near the campanile, though much irritated by the presence of Tessa's lover, who continued to urge his suit.

That the American had found this flaw in the tower annoyed the guide bitterly, and he turned the deafest of ears to all the young man's pleading, so deaf indeed that at first he took the ominous cracking sound rising sharply from the tower for an explosion elsewhere in the city. But at Harkness' cry he whirled around and faced the awful sight of the campanile crashing down toward them both.

In full reach of the sinking angel he stood gaping. Then two powerful arms lifted him like a feather, and the American ran for both their lives.

As Harkness put it, "It was a narrow shave." When the dust from the fallen stones settled, the two found themselves standing, unharmed indeed, but not six feet from the crushed figure of the once mighty angel.

Jacopo suffered the young sailor to lead him home, still with the stunned air of one who could not understand what had happened. He made no answer to any questions except to say stupidly that he was not hurt and, in spite of Tessa's anxious ministrations, refused all food for nearly two days, lying languidly on his simple pallet.

At last he ate, but the food held no savor. The physical terror he had suffered, combined with his bitter grief over the fall of his beloved tower, was too much for his feeble resources. Hourly Tessa saw him fading, but at last, with a flash of his old energy, he sat up and called the girl and Harkness to him.

"I said you should marry no man who did not dwell in the shadow of the tower, Tessa mio," he said quietly, "but where may such a man be found now? Shadow indeed the campanile throws no longer, and the lowest building in the city is higher than the labor of the masters! Never again shall thou and I, my daughter, let our boat drift in the blue waters of the bay and watch the setting sun lay a crown of splendid rays on the bright angel—that angel who for countless years has watched the white sails of the Venetian craft come and go! Never again—but I grow confused! Wed her, American, since she loves thee. 'Tis the old marvel—how a maid's heart is stronger than her native land!" His mind began to wander. "Oh, aye—the pigeons, signore. It is easy to feed them. They are always tame! See how they wheel downward, signore. There sits one upon the bronze doors. Such doors you cannot find elsewhere, and when one enters through them"—

The old voice trailed off into a dying whisper, for other doors had opened, and through them Jacopo had passed.

Revenge and Suicide of a Camel.

Some years ago it chanced that a valuable camel working in an old mill in Africa was severely beaten by its driver, who, perceiving that the camel had treasured up the injury and was only waiting a favorable opportunity for revenge, kept a strict watch upon the animal. Time passed away. The camel, perceiving that it was watched, was quiet and obedient, and the driver began to think that the beating was forgotten.

One night, after the lapse of several months, the man, who slept on a raised platform in the mill, while, as is customary, the camel was stalled in a corner, happening to remain awake, observed by the bright moonlight that when all was quiet the animal looked cautiously around, rose softly and, stealing over toward a spot where a bundle of clothes and a burnoose, thrown carelessly on the ground, resembled a sleeping figure, cast itself with violence upon them, rolling with all its weight and tearing them most viciously with its teeth.

Satisfied that its revenge was complete, the camel was returning to its corner when the driver sat up and spoke. At the sound of his voice and perceiving the mistake it had made the animal was so mortified at the failure and discovery of its scheme that it dashed its head against the wall and died on the spot.—Sheffield Telegraph.

Frederick or Frederic.

Some names are so cosmopolitan that it makes no difference how they are spelled, but just let anybody ring a few unauthorized changes on the name of Frederick, and the man who owns it will have something to say. They will not be pleasant things to listen to either. As Frederick was christened, so does he insist upon being spelled. If at the baptismal font he was invested with the dignity of a "k," he staggers under its weight to the end of the chapter. The only person on earth whose indignation can equal Frederick's when somebody leaves off the "k" is Frederic when somebody else puts it on. Family ties have been severed and irreparable social eruptions have been brought about by the unfortunate omission or addition of that final letter. To untutored ears Frederick with or without the "k" sounds just as musical, but to Frederick himself that alphabetical error is worse than a whole orchestra out of tune, and it behooves the person who would keep on the good side of him to learn his preference in the matter.—New York Times.

Origin of Dominos.

The game of dominos is said to have originated through the ingenuity of two monks who had been committed to a lengthy seclusion. They contrived to beguile the weary hours of their confinement without breaking the rule of silence by showing each other small, flat stones marked with black dots and by following a few simple conditions which ruled their game. By a preconcerted arrangement the winner would claim the victory by repeating in an undertone the first line of the vesper prayer.

In the course of time these two resourceful monks managed to complete the set of stones and to perfect this original pastime, and when their term of confinement expired the game caught on and was adopted as a new form of amusement by all the inmates of the monastery.

Spreading thence, it soon became popular throughout Italy, and a name was given to it which recalls its origin, by reducing the first line of the vespers to the word "domino."

Nails

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For Newark—5.38, 6.29, 6.57, 7.05, 7.25, 7.38, 8.11, 8.34, 8.46, 9.27, 9.59, 11.25 a. m.; 1.18, 2.31, 2.49, 3.44, 4.17, 4.47, 5.43, 5.53, 6.23, 6.33, 7.08, 7.42, 8.36, 9.40 p. m. Sundays—7.41, 8.52, 10.08, 11.10 a. m. 12 m.; 12.58, 1.45, 3.30, 5.41, 6.45, 6.52, 7.32, 8.13, 8.32, 10.22 p. m.

For Somerville—5.25, 7.12, 8.21, 9.36, 9.54, 11.00 a. m.; 1.01, 2.09, 2.11, 3.32, 3.44, 4.33, 5.03, 5.29, 5.57 6.04, 6.19, 6.41 7.12, 7.34, 8.08, 8.21, 9.37, 10.23, 11.26 p. m.; 12.59 night. Sundays—5.45, 8.42, 11.14 a. m.; 2.03, 3.40, 5.37, 6.35, 8.30, 10.15, 11.29p. m.

For Phillipsburg and Easton—5.25, 8.21, 9.54, a. m.; 2.11, 5.29, 6.41 p. m. Sundays—5.45 a. m.; 2.03, 6.35 p. m.

For Bethlehem, Allentown and Mauch Chunk—5.25, 9.54 a. m.; 2.11, 5.29 p. m. Sundays—5.45 a. m.; 2.03, 6.35 p. m.

For Wilkesbarre and Scranton—5.25, 9.54 a. m.; 5.48 p. m. Sundays—5.45 a. m. 2.03 p. m.

For Long Branch, Ocean Grove, Point Pleasant and seashore points—8.11, 11.25 a. m.; 3.44, 4.47, 6.23 p. m. Sundays—8.52 a. m.; 3.30 11.28 p. m., Wednesday and Saturday only, except Ocean Grove.

For Lakewood—3.37, 8.11, a. m.; 1.18 3.44, 4.17p. m. Sunday, 9.52 a. m.

For Atlantic City—9.27a. m.; 2.49p. m.

For Trenton—5.17, 5.25, 7.12, 7.44, 8.38, 9.14, 9.44, 10.44, 11.44 a. m.; 12.46, 1.01, 1.39, 2.11, 3.44, 5.29*, 7.34*, 8.21, 9.37* p.m., 1.17 night. Sundays 5.17, 5.45, 9.55, 11.14 a. m.; 1.39, 2.45, 4.55, 5.37*, 6.35*, 9.47 p. m.; 1.17 night.

For Philadelphia—5.17, 7.44, 8.38, 9.14, 9.44, 10.44, 11.14, 11.44 a. m.; 12.46, 1.39, 2.11, 3.44, 5.34*, 7.34,* 8.21, 9.37* p.m.; 1.17 ng't Sundays—5.17, 5.45, 9.55, 11.14 a. m., 1.39, 2.45, 4.55, 5.37*, 6.35*, 9.47 p. m.; 1.17 night.

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Sundays, 5.17 a.m., 2.03, 5.37, 6.35 p. m.;

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A DAY OF REMEMBRANCE
Here, by a costly monument;
There, by a humble stone,
This bearing eulogistic phrase,
That simply marked "Unknown,"
O'er each grass hidden mound of earth
Today a flag is set,
A token that our soldier dead
We ne'er forget.
It matters not the station, rank,
Of him who lies below:
"He fought for freedom and the flag:"
'Tis all we care to know,
And high or low, o'er all alike,
Our fragrant wreaths we lay
And bring our offerings to our dead
On Mem'ry's day.

EVERY Memorial Day is celebrated with impressive ceremonies in Arlington National Cemetery at Washington. Standing upon the steps of beautiful Arlington House reflections crowd thick and fast upon one. The grass-grown mounds, with their gleaming marble slabs, stretch away interminably, and the wind plays an eternal dirge among the boughs of the sentineling oaks. How vividly it all comes back—the horrible carnage, the desolated homes, the broken hearts and bodies. Happily the most of those who wrought and suffered are beyond the blighting memory of it now, and from that baptism of blood and fire the Nation has risen stronger and better, one and indissoluble forever.

Yet it is not quite forty years since a President, whom the assassin's hand awaited, stood on these same steps with the head of the Quartermaster's Department, General Meigs. The one had just returned from visiting some of the wounded men in the tents that then occupied every foot of ground on this noble old estate, while the other had remained here, filled with anxious thought which the superb view extending before him and on every side but served to embitter. It was by no means the first time he had seen it, for he had been a long-time friend of General Lee, and Arlington belonged to Lee by right of his wife, Mary Custis, sole heir of her father, George Washington Parke Custis, adopted son of George and grandson of Martha Washington. But the old friendship in Meigs' heart for his quondam comrade in arms, the brilliant and lovable Lee, was turned to vindictive bitterness.

Straight across the glistening Potomac, beyond the long bridge over which the two had driven, glittered the dome and the spires of the Nation's Capitol, the objective of the Confederate forces,

A WAR-TIME PHOTOGRAPH OF GENERAL GRANT IN THE VICKSBURG DAYS.

as Richmond was of the Federal. Its preservation was of vital necessity, and there was no place of better strategic value for such guardianship than Arlington, directly in front of it, on the Virginian hills that skirt the Potomac. It was not strange, therefore, that the gates of the mansion had scarcely closed on the retiring Lee family after the fall of Sumter than they swung open again when the first army called by Lincoln marched into the grounds and bivouacked beneath the stately trees where, later, some of them were to lie asleep forever.

But it was not a question of Washington's protection that troubled the Quartermaster-General on that spring evening in '61, for the battered old Forts McPherson and Whipple, scarcely a stone's throw away, told of their ability to hold their own. It was a much more serious problem in his estimation that demanded immediate solution—sepulture of the Union dead.

The matter was indeed a pressing one. The daily list of deaths from wounds and disease in the hospitals in and around Washington was very large, and the utmost limit of accommodation—8000—had just been reached in that city's Soldier's Home Cemetery. Moreover, murmurs of resentment and angry protestation had reached the department from the people of the North for the improper burial of her sons who had fallen in such appalling numbers from the ranks of all the armies. Nor could these protestations be ignored. Policy, if not humanity, required that some sort of action be taken at once, for from these very people must be drawn further recruits. Grant had just declared his intention of "fighting it out on this line," and as an earnest of his sincerity the roar and thunder of the awful Battle of the Wilderness could even now be heard. Sixty-four thousand new men would be required to fill the place of those who helped the great General to win the famous victories of the next few weeks. And the man who so brilliantly contested every one of them and every inch of that line was Robert E. Lee.

"He shall never, never return to Arlington, no matter what the issue of the war may be!" exclaimed Meigs, as the President rejoined him.

Scarcely were the words free from his lips when a squad of men approached with a melancholy burden—stretchers with the bodies of a dozen soldiers from out the tents.

"Set them down," commanded the quartermaster. "Captain, see that all the dead at Arlington are buried in the place. Begin there," and he pointed to a terrace a dozen yards away.

In such wise the greatest of our national cemeteries was begun. Oddly enough, with a meaning these forty years have revealed to us, the first body over which the brief but touching service was read was that of a Confederate prisoner who had died of his wounds in this loved home of his idolized Southern General.

There are more than 16,000 graves here now. Beautiful the place is still with its mighty oaks and elms and tender greensward, but it is the beauty of death, and the sighing of the winds and songs of birds but make the silence more profound. On the terrace where the first interments were made, commissioned officers now lie, the others having been removed to the lower part of the grounds, where sleep the rank and file.

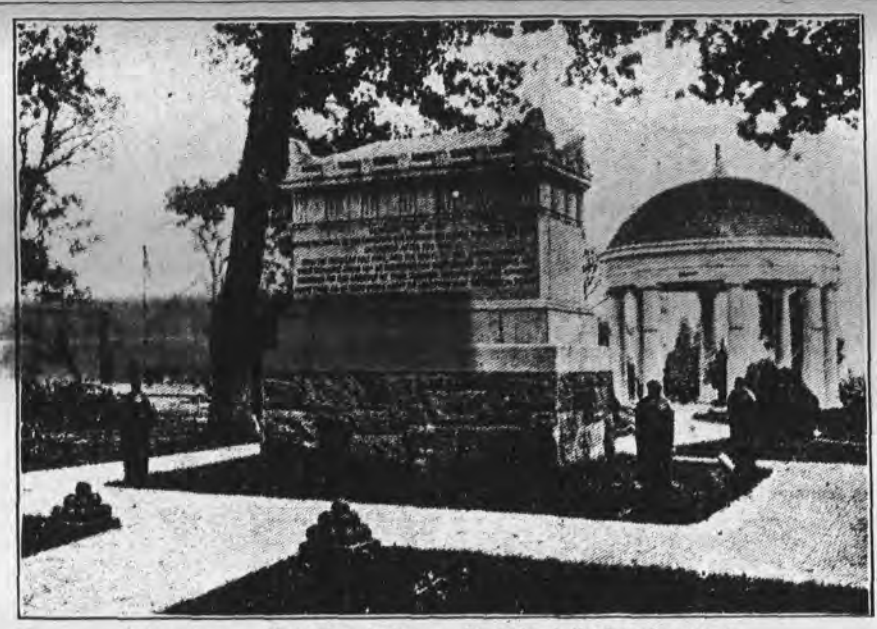
Straight in front of the main entrance

ADMIRAL FARRAGUT.

to the house under the shadow of the flag lies that idol of his command, General Sheridan, and by his side, Admiral Porter. Over the former has been raised the finest monument in the cemetery. It is of beautifully polished granite bearing on its face a bronze flag and a medallion head of the hero who rests below. Only in the officers' section is any deviation allowed from the prescribed plain marble or granite slab, but here friends and States are allowed to contribute and select, and many fine monuments attest both love and pride.

Along the terrace, a little to the south, in the midst of a flower garden, where the names of many brave men appear in parti-colored flowers, rises the Temple of Fame, a handsome structure in whose stone cornice upmolding the dome is cut the country's greatest names — Washington, Lincoln, Grant, Farragut. And on the pillars, too, are deathless names that thrill us as we read them. Is it the names or something else for which they stand that moves us so? Close beside this temple, as if to emphasize this question, is an extremely simple oblong pile of granite—a sarcophagus in which lie the bones of over 2000 soldiers, which were collected during the last years of the war from all the battlefields within a radius of thirty-five miles of Washington. Many of them were sadly deficient in the number of parts that go to make up a well regulated skeleton, and, of course, identification wasn't thought of, yet they were faithfully gathered together, separately boxed and placed in that massive tomb in the shadow of fame.

Unique among nations stands America in thus honoring her citizen soldiers. Unique also is the beautiful but sad holiday that is upon us, for every one of those eighty-three national cemeteries and all others where slumber any who took part in that awful war will be invaded by a flower-laden army to strew there sweet emblems of peace and immortality, and not the least beautiful part is that now and hereafter they who bear flowers will be quite as indifferent as the sleepers themselves whether they wore blue or gray uniforms in life.—Martin Curtis, in the San Francisco Chronicle.



Sarcophagus Containing Unknown Dead in Arlington Cemetery.

Arlington House---The Old Lee Mansion.

Bull Run and Appomattox.

It is a fact not generally known that the first and the last stand of the Confederates were made on land owned by the same man. A part of Bull Run battlefield was owned by Mr. McLean. After this famous battle he decided to move to a locality where there would be less fear from the ravages of war. By a strange coincidence he took up his abode at Appomattox, which subsequently proved to be the final battlefield of the Civil War.

Soldier's Day.

Flowers to-day for the soldier's grave.
Strew them there where sleep the brave.
Flowers to-day, forever and aye
Let memory hold the soldier's day.

Memorial Day Song.

(Respectfully Dedicated to the G. A. R.)

Where sleep in honor martyrs for our Nation,
Lend, O, ye flowers, lend your decoration;
While to Old Glory, giving salutation,
Sing we our choral lay.

Hail, O, Columbia! Like the morning glowing,
May radiant freedom, light on thee bestowing,
All lands illumine, and still brighter growing,
Shine on to perfect day.

Hail to the people, who a trust receiving
From patriot fathers, liberty achieving,
For in all bondage sore oppressed and grieving,
Will not their trust betray.

Hail to the banner, freedom's fairest token,
Flag of a Union that can ne'er be broken,
While hearts heroic, strong as bulwarks oaken,
Guard it on land and sea.

Rest, O, ye heroes! Not in vain your dying;
For, sons and daughters, on their God relying,
Pledge like devotion; with you nobly vying
In love and loyalty.

Hail, O, Columbia, every heart enslaving!
Hail ye, your country, in her peril saving!
Hail, peerless banner, in all breezes waving!
Flag of the brave and free!

—Edward A. Collier, D.D.

"Lights Out."

(A Memorial Day Memory.)

The sentry challenged at the open gate
Who passed him by, because the hour was late:
"Halt! who goes there?" "A friend." "All's well."
"A friend, old mate." A friend's farewell,
And I had passed the gate;
And then the long, last notes were shed,
The shrilly clarion's echoes dead;
And sounded sadly as I stood without
Those last sad notes of all: "Lights out;" "Lights out."

Farewell, companions. We have side by side
Watched history's lengthened shadows past us glide,
And worn the blue, and laughed at pain
And buried comrades lowly lain
And many a year has died.
And toil and hardship have we borne
And followed where the flag has gone;
But all the echoes answering round about
Have bidden you to sleep: "Lights out;" "Lights out."

And never more for me the bay'net's flash,
The trumpet summons. Oh, the crumbling ash
Of life is here's fruition; fall
The withered friendships, and they all
Are sleeping. Day by day
The fabrics of our lives decay,
And change unseen and melt away—
Like martial warnings from life's grim redoubt,
Like those last notes of all: "Lights out;" "Lights out."

—John R. Rathom.

The Nation's Honored Dead.

O freedom's sons, to thee we sing,
Who, from a golden chalice, poured
The wine of life, that it might bring
Sweet liberty and its reward;
God send us grace, that we may stand
As ye once stood—a noble band.

The noise and din of war have ceased,
Its valiant sons are senseless clay,
O may its scourge ne'er be increased,
Nor blood for blood obscure a day—
But give us peace, O Lord, we pray,
And guide us to Thy perfect day.

—Success.

Sleeping, Not Dead.

Ye silent men, who to your country gave
That last full measure of devotion—life—
Ye fell asleep while the tumultuous strife
Around you swelled in fury, like the wave
Which breaks upon the rocks which prove its grave.
To-day, around you all the air is rife
With wailing cries from bugle and from fife—
The voice of that dear land you died to save.
Nay, ye have never died—ye live to-day
In every soul which joys that it is free;
In that fair flag with which the breezes play,
With every flashing star undimmed, unlost;
In all our hearts, which clay like yours shall be
Before our land forgets what freedom cost.

—Ninette M. Lowater.

ARLINGTON

Above the tide that seeks the sea,
Through graves of song and haunts of bee,
A mighty camp in silence lies
Where even neath the starlit skies
No sentries guard with stately tramp
At dawn or dusk that sacred camp,
Where peacefully, neath shade and sun
Repose the brave of Arlington

Beneath the pine's uplifted crest
Sweet blossoms fall on many a breast
No roll of drum or fife so shrill
Can wake the sleepers on the hill,
Above the carpet Nature spreads,
O'er all the violet lifts their heads,
And once a day the sunset gun
The soft leaves stir at Arlington

No thrilling dreams of war invade
The camp deep in the cedar shade
No charge across the crimson plain
Could rouse the dead to life again.
Beyond the river, flowing down
Past ruined fort and ancient town,
The Nation's dome shines in the sun
Which lights, at noonday, Arlington

O sacred bivouac 'neath the rose!
Thy tenants rest secure from foes,
The fight that stirred their blood of yore
A vision past forevermore,
And once a year the fragrant bloom
Of May falls softly on each tomb—
The land's peace, the victory won,
O love-rivet Arlington!

In Memoriam.

Of all our holidays Memorial Day comes at the most enjoyable time of the year. When the sun has not yet attained his midsummer ardor the sky is apt to be serene; the trees and herbage still display themselves in their most brilliant verdancy, while flowers bloom in richer profusion than at any other season. What wonder, then, that the day should have become for the younger generation an outing festival, devoted to sports and communion with Mother Earth bedecked in her bridal robes? The balmy breeze carrying the scent of fresh fields and woodlands allures one to picnicking on the green; the feathered choir call a welcome, and the glow of springtime enters the blood and causes it to pulsate in rhythmic harmony with the great heart of Nature now completely roused from winter's sleep.

So long, however, as there are any of those left who offered their lives that the Republic might endure and the Union be preserved the real significance of Memorial Day will not be forgotten. Moreover, the generation which grew to manhood while the echoes of the terrific struggle through which the nation had passed were still reverberating through the land will remain keepers of the traditional associations of the day even after the last of the thinning files of the veterans shall have been gathered into the great majority. Long may it be before the country shall fail to pay due tribute to the dead of its truly heroic age; and if a proper conception of the sublime devotion to an idea of the silent regiments which sleep beneath the sod shall be instilled into the minds of younger America the time when the celebration of Memorial Day shall be divested of its solemnity and its inspirations to patriotism will never come.

The Martyred McKinley's Plea.

The old flag again waves over us in peace, with new glories which your sons and ours have added to its sacred folds. What an army of silent sentinels we have, and with what loving hands their graves are kept! Every soldier's grave made during our unfortunate Civil War is a tribute to American valor. And while, when those graves were made, we differed widely about the future of the Government, those differences were long ago settled by the arbitrament of arms; and the time has now come, in the evolution of sentiment and feeling under the providence of God, when in the spirit of fraternity we should share with you in the care of the graves of the Confederate soldiers.—William McKinley.

DECORATION DAY

Flags and wreaths and speeches
Children eager, gay;
In the long procession
Lines of veterans gray.
Wonder what it's all about,
This Decoration Day?

Listen, little stranger—
Listen and you'll hear,
Of our glorious country,
To its children dear:
It was saved, our country,
And our slaves made free,
Saved to highest honor,
Purest liberty.

Honor to our soldiers
That we come to pay,
With our flags and flowers
On Decoration Day.

The Funny Side of Life.

THE ONE FLAW.

At last we're to be married!
With joy my bosom thrills,
To think that all is settled—
That is, except the bills.
—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

BEST FELLOW.

"There goes Mabel and her best fellow."

"Huh! I'd hate to see her worst!"—Baltimore Herald.

LOVE'S EXCUSES.

He—"You passed me without speaking to me."

She—"Oh, I must have been thinking about you."—Detroit Free Press.

ONE BETTER.

"I began life without a cent in my pocket," remarked the self-made man.

"I didn't even have a pocket when I was born," retorted the gilded youth.—Philadelphia Record.

LARGE ENOUGH.

"I think," said the first author, "that I shall write a two-volume novel as my next effort."

"Yes?" smiled his rival. "Yes, I think that will be a large enough edition."—New York News.

TIME TO EVEN UP.

Mamma—"But, darling, you shouldn't be angry when Bobby gets the larger piece of pie—he's the older."

Bessie—"Yes, that's just it. He's been eating pie two years longer'n I have already."—New York Times.

HIS ONE GREAT PASSION.

"What a sour disposition Graphiter has!"

"Yes; disappointed in love."

"Nonsense! Disappointed in love?"

"Yes, in his love of money. He expected to be rich by this time."—Philadelphia Press.

NOTHING DISTINCTIVE.

"What does the expert mean when he says 'there is no character' in Clark's handwriting?" inquired the seeker after knowledge.

"He means," replied the man who knew, "that every character is legibly formed."—Philadelphia Press.

OBVIOUS.

An eccentric instructor was explaining a piece of mechanism to his class. Placing his fingers upon the handle and turning it, he remarked:

"You notice that this machine is turned by a crank."

And a titter passed through the whole class.

PASSING BELIEF.

Miss Gidday—"What did he say when you told him I was married?"

Miss Speitz—"Well, he seemed surprised."

Miss Gidday—"Did he ask when it happened?"

Miss Speitz—"No, but he asked 'how it happened.'"—Philadelphia Press.

HERO WORSHIP.

Jim—"What do you mean by hero worship?"

Jam—"It is the brief admiration we feel for a great man immediately before we begin to rip him up the back and begin writing letters to the newspapers attacking his character and utterances."—Baltimore Herald.

THE AMERICAN FATHER.

Ascum—"Another baby, and a girl this time, eh? How does it make you feel to have a daughter?"

Popley—"Great! One of the first things you think about is how a foreign nobleman will come courting her some day, and how you'll turn him down good and proper."—Philadelphia Press.

VETOED.

"I hear your engagement to old Goldman's daughter is announced."

"No, it was announced."

"Well, that's the same thing, isn't it?"

"It was announced; it is now denounced. I've just been interviewing her father."—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

HARD LUCK.

"Did you call at Roxley's house?" inquired the young doctor's wife.

"Yes; and I wish he had sent for me sooner."

"Gracious! Is he seriously ill?"

"Quite the reverse. I'm afraid he'll be all right again before I get in a half dozen visits."—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

CHOLLY'S REPARTEE.

"Cholly is so clevah at repartee," exclaimed Clarence.

"Isn't he?" said Reginald. "What's his latest?"

"A gweat, howwid bwute said to him, 'You are the biggest fool in this State,' and Cholly answered wight off, 'I don't agwee with you!'"—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

HUMILIATING.

Some members of the Automobile Club were discussing the latest police outrage.

"It is a shame," said the one most interested. "I never in my life was more humiliated than when that ignorant policeman went on the stand and swore that I was going twenty miles an hour."

"How fast were you really going, Harry?" another asked.

"Not an inch less than fifty miles an hour."—Brooklyn Eagle.

lapoleon of the Stockyards

From a Biography of the Late Gustavus Swift in the Cosmopolitan.

IMAGINE a procession of 10,000 cattle, marching two by two, in a line fifteen miles long; let 20,000 sheep follow them, bleating along twelve miles of road; after them drive sixteen miles of hogs, 27,000 strong; then let 30,000 fowls bring up the rear, clucking and quacking and gobbling, over a space of six miles; and in this whole caravan, stretching for nearly fifty miles and requiring two days to pass a given point, you will see the animals devoted to death in the packing houses of Swift & Company in a single day. Surely a Buddhist ould think that the head of that establishment had much to answer for. ever before in the world's history was a massacre of the innocents organized such a stupendous scale or with such scientific system.

The commander of the army of 20,000 men engaged in this work earned first penny picking cranberries in a swamp on Cape Cod, more than fifty ars ago. It was at Sagamore, on that historic peninsula, that a son was born the house of Swift on June 24, 1839, and named Gustavus Franklin. A years later, when the boy was not picking cranberries, he drove hogs ng the cape. It was like Napoleon exercising his infant armies at school.

he Indian's Point of View.

By Dr. Charles A. Eastman.

THE Indian's side of any controversy between him and the white man has never really been presented at all. History has necessarily been written from the white man's standpoint and largely from the reports of commanding officers, naturally anxious to secure full credit for their gallantry or to conceal any weakness.

Take as an illustration the so-called "battle" of Wounded Knee. A ring was formed about the Indians, and after disarming most of them one man resisted, and the troops began ing toward the centr:, killing nearly all the Indians and necessarily many their own men. The soldiers then followed up fleeing women and children d shot them down in cold blood. This is not called a massacre in official ports. The press of the country did not call it a massacre. On the other nd, General Custer was in pursuit of certain bands of Sioux. He followed eir trail two days and finally overtook and surprised them upon the Little g Horn. The warriors met him in force and he was beaten at his own me. It was a brilliant victory for the Indians, whom Custer had taken at disadvantage in the midst of their women and children. This battle goes wn in history as the "Custer massacre."

he Joy of Working.

Pleasures of Which the Producer of the Present is Deprived.

By Caroline L. Hunt.

THE producer of old had pleasures of which the producer of the present knows not. He had the quiet and safety and healthfulness of a small shop. He had common interest with fellow-workers and apprentices in village politics or in church affairs. Best of all, perhaps, there was a personal quality in his work because it was done for friends or for acquaintances, and an ever-present sense of its importance because it met needs which he had seen and recognized, and which his own manner of life, similar to that of the consumer and on the same social plane, prepared him to understand. He had, for example, possibly known for months that his neighbor was saving money th which to hire him to make the chest of drawers upon which he was work-, and there was a zest and a delight in his labor because he knew just how uch she needed the piece of furniture, just where it was to stand and just hat purpose it was to serve. The favorable conditions of his work, the pleas-ter surroundings, the personal quality of labor, the feeling of its direct use-lness were intensified in case of the housewife who worked in her own ouse with and for those she loved.

Now all is changed. The factory hand spends his working day in a eat, dingy shop with the maddening of the machinery in his ears. His asso-ates are strangers with whom he has little or nothing in common besides his ork. He labors for an indefinite, far-away consumer whose manner of life unknown to him. He has for this consumer neither the fellow-feeling which mes from sharing life in the same community, nor its only substitute, the bility which comes from broad education and from travel to project oneself imagination across space and to put oneself in the place of a stranger and realize his needs.—The Chautauquan.

Arctic America.

By Andrew J. Stone, Explorer and Naturalist.

TO undertake to give people a correct conception of Arctic America, or any part of it, is difficult. Although they know that the country is much larger than the United States, they look upon it as being all alike—a country of long, dark winters, fields of ice and snow, and barren wastes. In truth, within Arctic and sub-Arctic America there is much diversity of climate. And in this beautiful summer-land of Alaska, there are in midsummer endless fields of beautiful plant life. Many times I have left my mp at the foot of the mountains, and passing through a little meadow where variety of wild grasses waved their tops above my head, I would commence climb among the dense, tangled, and almost tropical jungle of alders, where ew several varieties of the most beautiful ferns.

Reaching the upper limits of the alders, great, waving fields of the purple pine and dainty red columbine covered acres and acres of the high, rolling lls. Among them, wild celery and wild parsnip grew many feet high, and her luxuriant foliage plants gave my surroundings an almost tropical appearance. A little farther, many little ponds grew beautiful, yellow lilies, ith their great leaves resting on the surface of the water, and the purple is bordered the shores.

Still higher came the yellow sunflowers, white and purple daisies in endless elds, and higher yet, violets, pinks, forget-me-nots, buttercups and bluebells, nd dozens and dozens of dainty, blossoming plants in many colors.

Purple is the predominating color, then white and yellow and blue and k dividing honors. But few red flowers were seen. I have traveled many es where every foot of my way was one grand profusion of beautiful wers in many varieties.—Scribner's.

Look Into the Future.

By President Roosevelt.

WE have every right to take a just pride in the great deeds of our forefathers; but we show ourselves unworthy to be their descendants if we make what they did an excuse for our lying supine instead of an incentive to the effort to show ourselves by our acts worthy of them. In the administration of city, State and Nation, in the management of our home life and the conduct of our business and social relations, we are bound to show certain high and fine qualities of character under penalty of seeing the whole heart of our civilization eaten out while the body still lives.

We justly pride ourselves on our marvellous material prosperity, and such prosperity must exist in order to establish a foundation upon which a higher life can be built; but unless we do in very fact build this higher life thereon, the material prosperity itself will go for but very little. Now, in 1903, in the altered conditions, we must meet the changed and changing problems with the spirit shown by the men who in 1803 and in the subsequent years gained, explored, conquered and settled this vast territory, then a desert, now filled with thriving and populous States.

The old days were great because the men who lived in them had mighty qualities; and we must make the new days great by showing these same qualities. We must insist upon courage and resolution, upon hardihood, tenacity and fertility in resource; we must insist upon the strong virile virtues, and we must insist no less upon the virtues of self-restraint, self-mastery, regard for the rights of others; we must show our abhorrence of cruelty, brutality and corruption, in public and in private life alike.

If we come short in any of these qualities we shall measurably fail, and if, as I believe we surely shall, we develop these qualities in the future to an even greater degree than in the past, then in the century now beginning we shall make of this republic the freest and most orderly, the most just and mighty Nation which has ever come forth from the womb of time.

NEW IDEAS in TOILETTES

New York City.—Coats made with stitched straps are much in vogue and are exceedingly smart. This very attractive May Manton one is adapted

STRAPPED COAT.

to suitings of all sorts as well as to materials used for general wraps, but is shown in tan colored covert cloth stitched with corticelli silk.

The coat is made with fronts, back and under-arm gores and includes seams in both fronts and back which extend to the shoulders. The neck is finished with the regulation collar and lapels and in each front is inserted a convenient pocket. The sleeves are in the smart tailor coat shape, but with novel roll-over cuffs.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is two and three-quarter yards forty-four inches wide, two and a half yards fifty-two inches wide.

Box Eton With Stole Collar.

Loose or box Eton jackets make a feature of advance styles, and will be

BOX ETON WITH STOLE COLLAR.

greatly worn during the season to come. The very pretty one shown in the large drawing is made of black taffeta, with trimming of applique cloth, held by fancy stitches, which is exceedingly smart, but etamine, cloth, peau de soie are all appropriate and the design is suited alike to the odd wrap and the costume. The trimming might be heavy lace of any sort, applique or the material braided, braiding being one of the latest whims of fashion.

The jacket is made with back and fronts only and is fitted by means of shoulder and under-arm seams. At the neck is a collar which is broad at the back and shoulders, but forms stole ends at the front. The sleeves are in bell style and short enough to allow the full ones worn beneath to be seen.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is three and three-quarter yards twenty-one inches wide, two yards forty-four inches wide.

Undersleeve Effects.

Many of the handsome new dresses show elaborate undersleeve effects. If well held in these are pleasing. Too saggy and droopy schemes, however, look positively untidy, especially for the street. Old sleeves may be made thus modish very easily. A handsome black broadcloth was thus treated. The sleeve was ripped up the back seam to the elbow. A ruffle of black chiffon was set in, puff fashion. Each side of it was one of black silk point de Venise lace. The edges of the cloth were hidden by an applique of Oriental embroidery like that on the cuffs and at the fronts.

A Word About Silk.

Though the Continental looms continue to turn out any amount of taffeta it is said that the coarser weaves will be the thing next autumn. Armures are looked upon as being one of the coming favorites. The great demand for taffeta is quite as much due to its desirability for lining as its vogue in garments. All the sheer etamines are over a taffeta foundation, and this alone sells enough taffeta to make it appear the silk of silks.

Twine Lace on Silk Crepe.

A novel puff dress is of castor silk crepe. The bolero, which is but a deep puff, droops over a deep draped girdle. There's a liberal showing of twine lace. On the skirt flat flounces of this lace alternate with the bias flounces of the crepe. There's no finding a color lovelier than this delicate shade of tan. In reality it is too light to be called castor; castor, however, stands for richness and delicacy of color, and tan is often an ugly shade.

Jackets Are Short.

In spite of what is said to the contrary, short jackets are being made to order at the tailors, and being purchased ready-made by those who are fortunate enough to be built in "stock sizes." Long coats and three-quarter lengths were all very well in cold weather. But for a run-about costume the short jacket is much liked, and so, all but indispensable.

Neckwear Newness.

A Windsor tie in washable striped silk is cool and neat for summer wear. Blue and white, "crab-red" and black, and red and white, and a clear and brilliant green and white are among those seen. The crisp bow is already tied, and as the silk is rather wide it falls out in plump outlines from the restraining knot.

Handsome Satin Girdle.

The back of a black Liberty satin girdle has four handsome cut steel buttons are ornaments. On both sides, but at a little distance, are three steel buttons and then two buttons. It makes a pretty finish to the belt and it fastens with steel clasps.

Green and Gold.

A bracelet that illustrates the fad for green and also the incoming fancy for a jour work, consists of green balls alternating with rondelles of gold openwork.

Fringes on Gowns and Coats.

Fringes will be considerably used on fichus and berthas. The old-fashioned net top bullion fringes are appearing on gowns and coats.

Woman's Three Piece Skirt.

Skirts made with deep graduated flounces that are arranged in shirring at the upper edge are notable among advance models and will be greatly worn in all the thin and pliable materials which are so fashionable, silk, wool, linen and cotton.

The very graceful May Manton model illustrated includes wide tucks at the lower edge of the flounce and is shirred over heavy cords. The material of which the original is made is voile, in the lovely shade known as mais or corn color, and the finish machine stitching with corticelli silk.

The skirt is made in three pieces and is laid in tucks at the sides and back, which give a hip yoke effect. The fulness at the back is laid in inverted pleats and the flounce is seamed to the lower edge.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is twelve and three-quarter yards twenty-one inches wide,

THREE PIECE SKIRT.

ten and three-quarter yards twenty-seven inches wide, nine yards thirty-two inches wide or six and three-quarter yards forty-four inches wide.

LAWS FOR MAD DOGS.

British Reduces Hydrophobia Cases by Legislating Against Canines.

It is still, we believe, an open question among people who don't know anything about it whether there is such a thing as rabies among human beings. But we are bound to say no doctor has any doubts on that score. Besides, it is useless to discuss the question since human beings who have been bitten by mad dogs do die of something extremely horrible, whether it is an actual fatal toxication or a form of acute mania induced by fear. We speak of this matter with some seriousness because of the alarming number of cases of hydrophobia reported in the papers in the last year. The blame must rest on local health and police authorities who do not insist upon the passage of laws that would prevent the infection of animals with rabies, or, if the laws exist, fail to enforce them. Whatever the disease may be, hydrophobia has been stamped out in Norway, Sweden, Holland, Switzerland and Denmark.

In Great Britain a rigid quarantine against imported dogs and sharp laws on muzzling reduced the number of fatal cases from 123 in 1889 to three in 1892. Some such action is needed in this country. Every real lover of dogs—for we reverse the old cynical saying and put it that "the more one knows of dogs the more he thinks of men"—every real lover of dogs should be in favor of regulation that, while aiming at the protection of the human community, also saves the brute creation from disease. As for the people who "don't believe there is such a thing as rabies," and the folks who have more sympathy for dogs than for men, we shall not attempt to convince them. The present situation is, as a physician has said, "precisely the same as if a centre of smallpox were allowed to exist," because a few persons did not believe in vaccination.—Collier's Weekly.

WORDS OF WISDOM.

I find nonsense singularly refreshing.—Talleyrand.

Repentance is the heart's sorrow.—Shakespeare.

A man must become wise at his own expense.—Montaigne.

Smiles are smiles only when the heart pulls the wires.—Winthrop.

There is nothing more fearful than imagination without taste.—Goethe.

The essence of knowledge is, having it, to apply it, not having it, to confess it.—Confucius.

Pitch a lucky man into the Nile, says the Arabian proverb, and he will come up with a fish in his mouth.—Willis.

We do not believe immortality because we have proved it, but we forever try to prove it because we believe it.—Martineau.

One thing is clear to me: that no indulgence of passion destroys the spiritual nature so much as respectable selfishness.—George MacDonald.

A Midnight Tragedy.

It was nearing the hour of midnight. A faint light was burning in a poorly furnished room of a three-story tenement.

At a table in the centre of the room sat a man. His thin, nervous fingers trembled as he eagerly read the long expected letter. "It is just as well," he murmured, as, laying down the finished letter, he took a shining revolver from his pocket. "it is even better so."

Slowly the hands on the clock approached the midnight hour.

"Almost time," he muttered, huskily, "and all will be over. Perhaps it is for the best; she—she will never know!" Then a pause as his grizzled locks sank low on the table.

One—two—three minutes passed silently away. Then, a low, wailing cry was borne up on the night wind through the open window. Again it was repeated and again the cry reached the ears of the desperate man. "Now, now is the time," he cried as the slow, musical bell of the clock struck 12, and seizing the revolver he strode heavily to the window.

Again that low, mournful cry was wafted on the air.

"Bang! Bang!" Then deathly silence.

The next morning an old gray cat was found dead in the alley.—Brooklyn Eagle.

One of Nature's Jokes.

A species of Australian fern which grows in the shape of the horn and antlers of deer and stag have been aptly described as "one of nature's jokes." The cause of this extraordinary reproduction of a feature of animal life has not been accounted for. It is altogether baffling to behold the thin green horns curving out of the tree trunk as realistically as if they were growing from the head of a stag, or to see the branching and magnificent antlers of a moose imitated even to the finest detail. This striking eccentricity is not by any means the only remarkable feature of fern growth. The wonderful manner in which these plants are propagated has challenged the admiration and awe of students. Under a magnifying glass hundreds of the minute spores which perform the function of seeds look like only the smallest atom, and so imperceptibly are they scattered from fern to fern that Shakespeare could think of no better synonym for love than "the secret of the fern seed," which "walks invisible."

Flowers Change Their Scents.

Some flowers appear to change their scents at different times. The common jasmine flowers, when first opened, have a delicate fresh perfume which, after a time, becomes grosser and attracts blue-bottle flies. Mr. J. O'Brien draws attention to flowers of the orchid odontoglossum hebraicum, which have a cinnamon fragrance and a hawthorn scent at different periods of their bloom.

GOOD ROADS

The National Convention.

COLONEL J. B. KILLEBREW, of Tennessee, writing for the Manufacturers' Record, gives the following graphic account of the great National Convention for good roads at St. Louis:

No more successful convention was ever held in the interest of any industrial movement than the good roads' convention that was held in St. Louis. In the number and intelligence of its delegates, in its enthusiasm and working capacity, in its unanimity and singleness of purpose, in the number of able speakers and freedom from partisan or political influences, it was seldom if ever equaled.

Two thousand delegates from nearly every State and Territory in the Union attended the convention. From the first day to the last the most dominating idea was the necessity of government aid in the construction of rural routes—government aid to be conditioned upon an equal amount of local aid as set forth in the Brownlow bill.

The best evidence, however, was in the adoption of the declaration of principles and resolutions on the last day of the meeting. There was not a dissenting voice in that large assemblage. The declaration of principles as set forth asserted that the building of good roads in the United States is now of paramount importance to national prosperity and commercial supremacy; that the harmonious co-operation of township, county, State and national governments is needed in furtherance of this end; that though the appropriations hitherto made by Congress for the improvement of the rivers and harbors were beneficent and commendable, yet the time has come when the agricultural districts should be assisted in the matter of building highways, so that the benefits of the free mail delivery may be extended and thus promote a higher order of citizenship and also meet the ever-growing necessities of the great agricultural interests of the country, upon which its prosperity and growth depend.

The principle of State and county co-operation was commended, and it was more than once emphasized that it is as much the duty of the general government to assist in the building of highways as it is to improve the rivers and harbors.

The resolution favoring national aid is to be presented to the Congress of the United States by a committee composed of one member from each State to be selected by the secretary of the National Good Roads' Association. The building of the Memorial road from Monticello to the University of Virginia in honor of Thomas Jefferson, who signed the first bill for the construction of a national highway on March 29, 1806, was unanimously approved and indorsed by the convention.

Among the most distinguished speakers at the convention were President Roosevelt, William J. Bryan, Senator Latimer, of South Carolina, and Governor Cummins, of Iowa. Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Bryan both spoke of the necessity of building better highways for the nation, and though neither committed himself to the proposition of advocating government aid, yet the inference was clear that both would favor such expenditures. Senator Latimer made a strong and unanswerable argument in favor of government aid. There will be no more earnest worker for good roads in the next Congress than Senator Latimer.

The President made some good points. Among other things he said:

"It is the habit of road building that gives to a people permanent greatness.

"The development of the iron road has been all that one could wish, but it is mere presumption to consider good railways as substitutes for good highways.

"We want to see cities built up but not at the expense of the country districts.

"If the winter means to the average farmer a long line of liquid morasses through which he must painfully force his team if bent on business, and through which he must wade or swim if bent on pleasure; if an ordinary rain storm means that the farmer's boy or girl cannot use their bicycles, you have got to expect that those who live in the rural districts will not find farm life attractive.

"We should all encourage any check to the unhealthy flow from the country to the city."

This movement in favor of government aid is gathering strength day by day.

Sun's Antics at Sunset.

Curious deformations of the sun's disk as it sets have recently been studied by Dr. Prinz, of the Royal Belgian Observatory, by the aid of photography, says a writer in Success. The most common of these are simply indentations of the disk. Sometimes there is appearance as of flames issuing symmetrically from opposite sides and uniting above in a single jet, which disappears to give place to another, formed in the same way. These phenomena, according to M. Prinz, are due to horizontal layers of air of different density, which refract the sun's light. Some such appearance of the solar disk at sunrise may have originated the familiar legend that on Easter morning the sun dances as he rises.

It is calculated that more than 25,000 New Yorkers dine every day in the underground restaurants.

Municipal Ownership at Summit.

The reports of the municipal ownership committee were submitted to the Common Council of Summit Tuesday evening. The majority report outlined the general investigation that had been made into the subject of municipal ownership of water and plants, now owned by the Essex Union Water and Light Company, and the recommendations of the committee.

The majority report recommended the purchase of the water plant or the establishment of a new company, but declared against the purchase of the lighting plant. The committee's expert appraised the water plant at $123,000 while the company asks $387,000 for it. The majority report was signed by eleven members of the committee of thirteen. Its recommendation was to secure a plant operated by the city either by purchase or condemnation of the present plant or, failing in this, to construct a competitive plant.

The minority report was signed by only two members of the committee, and they entered a general objection to the whole theory of municipal ownership, claiming the city would receive better and more economical service by renewing a contract with the present company on far better terms than those at present prevailing.

The company at present receives $40 per hydrant a year, but agrees to make a contract for ten years at $20 per hydrant if 100 are used, and $15 each per year when the number is increased to 200.

Mileage Tickets.

In referring to the new interchangeable mileage ticket, which certain of the eastern Railroad Companies propose adopting June 1st, Mr. C. M. Burt, General Passenger Agent, New Jersey Central, stated that the Central Railroad of New Jersey had not become a party to the new arrangement for the reason that it is felt their present form of 1000 mile ticket is less complicated than the proposed new interchangeable form; as no excess is charged at time of purchase, no identifications necessary at time of presentation for passage, and there are no subsequent rebates.

Mr. Burt explained that the 1000-mile ticket issued by the Central Railroad of New Jersey is issued at a flat rate of $20, the tickets being good for use of bearer and limited to one year from date. In addition to their being accepted over all rail lines of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, they will, from and after June 1st, be accepted on the main line and branches of the Philadelphia & Reading R'y., Atlantic City R. R., Philadelphia, Newtown & New York R. R. Perkiomen R. R.; Stony Creek R. R. Gettysburg & Harrisburg R. R.; main line and branches of the New York Central & Hudson R. R., Adirondack Division (including St. L. & A. R. R.), R. W. & O. Division, Pennsylvania Division; West Shore R. R.; New York, Ontario & Western R'y (between Scranton and Hancock); and Delaware & Hudson R. R. (between Wilkesbarre and Scranton).

The New Jersey Central's New Suburban Book.

To interest the thousands of hived up Gothamites who ought to be "Suburbanites," the New Jersey Central has prepared a booklet of 48 pages, entitled: "Within the Suburban Limits." The book is printed on the best of paper and has over fifty half-tone engravings. The territory described is all within 35 miles of New York, and the information contained includes rate of fare, train information and details regarding schools, churches, social environs, health advantages, and in fact no details are lacking such as are demanded by the home seeker. The book will be forwarded to your address upon receipt of 4 cents in stamps by C. M. Burt, Gen'l Passenger Agent, New Jersey Central, New York City.

Concerning Proctor's Attractions.

To keep seven playhouses open all Summer, and all under one management, would seem a mighty formidable task; and, indeed, very few theatrical impresarios attempt it in these days. F. F. Proctor is a notable example of the type of manager who believes in doing things that the majority of his confreres fight shy of. Mr. Proctor announces, for instance, that not one of his seven playhouses will close its doors this Summer, and his staff are already hard at work making the necessary preparations for a hot-weather campaign. These preparations include such items as laying in a stock of 20,000 big palm-leaf fans, covering the plush chairs with cool and smooth linen covers; overhauling the ventilating system of each house; replacing the Winter draperies with light and airy stuffs, and a score of other details like these.

Across the river and a few miles inland is situated, in the city of Newark, one of the prettiest playhouses in America—Proctor's, at Military Park. The policy of producing quantity and quality in vaudeville has been tested to its fullest extent in that city, and the natural return has been enormous business ever since the house opened. Notwithstanding the fact that the hot weather is upon us, the shows still and always will retain that standard of merit characteristic of Mr. Proctor in refined variety. The bargain matinees at 25 cents continue to draw throngs of ladies and children to this home of polite vaudeville.

In the course of a few days Mr. Proctor intends giving out at his various places of amusement a very handsome souvenir in the form of a sterling silver coffee spoon, with the Proctor crest (a hand holding seven laurel wreaths) embossed in the bowl of the spoon. Underneath the crest is the word "Proctor's in fine raised letters. Last season many beautiful souvenirs were distributed among the thousands of patrons then patronizing the houses. In three weeks over thirty thousand handsome pin trays were disposed of. This season it is hoped that over twice the number may be distributed. Come and get one of these appropriate gifts, and add it to your curio cabinet.

Served Him Right.

A man dressed as a woman was caught and thrashed on Remsen avenue, New Brunswick, Sunday night, after he had accosted a young woman. The latter escaped from him and meeting two young men acquaintances, told them of the incident. They hurried after the fellow and caught him near Raritan engine. The nice white shirt waist and dark skirt of the man were considerably mussed up before the young men got through with him.

Water in the Kalahari Desert.

The bushmen in the Kalahari desert often live scores of miles from places where water comes to the surface. During a certain part of the year sharp storms pass over the Kalahari, covering the apparently arid region with the brightest of verdure and filling for a few short days the water courses with roaring torrents. The bushmen know how to find water by digging in the bottoms of these dried up river beds. They dig a hole three or four feet deep and then tie a sponge to the end of a hollow reed. The sponge absorbs the moisture at the bottom of the hole, and the natives draw it into their mouths through the reed and then empty it into calabashes for future use.

The animals that inhabit such wastes as the Kalahari are of course accustomed to living upon very small and infrequent supplies of water. The Hottentots do not lead their cattle to the drinking places oftener than once in two or three days. It is said that goats in the Kalahari frequently pass months without water.

"Blue Hen's Chickens."

Everybody knows that natives of Delaware are called "Blue Hen's Chickens," but not one in a hundred can tell you why they are so called. The epithet is said to have had its origin in the following:

One of Delaware's most gallant fighters in the war of the Revolution was a Captain Caldwell, who was notorious for his fondness for cockfighting. He drilled his men admirably, they being known throughout the army as "Caldwell's Gamecocks."

This same Caldwell held to the peculiar theory that no cock was really game unless its mother was a blue hen.

As the months wore away Caldwell's men became known as the "Blue Hen's Chickens," a title which only increased their respect for the old gamecock captain. The nickname became famous and after the close of the war was applied indiscriminately to all natives of the Diamond State.

A Genius For Friendship.

No man of Johnson's time knew the great city better nor all the varieties of life contained within its walls. He slept with beggars or wandered homeless through the streets at night with a brother poet; he "slanged" a bargeman, laughed and jested with Garrick's actresses or talked "with profound respect, but still in a firm, manly manner, with his sonorous voice," to majesty itself. "I look upon a day as lost," he said, "in which I do not make a new acquaintance." The fact that he never lost a friend except by death shows that he was as tenacious of old friendships as he was eager to acquire new. He had, in fact, a very genius for friendship, and the circle that gathered round him in his later years included not only poets, scholars and men of letters, but the most prominent painters, actors, musicians, doctors and statesmen in England.—Booklovers' Magazine.

He Knew What It Was.

A certain minister, while passing down the village street, observed one of his parishioners seated at his cottage door supping his broth.

Thinking this an unusual proceeding, he stopped and asked him what was the matter.

"Oh," replied John, "the chimley is reeking a bit, so I cam' outside to sup ma broth. Ye had better gan in and gie the missus a bit advice aboot it."

The minister had scarcely opened the door when a female voice exclaimed, "Is that thoo agyen, thoo awd rascal?" And the minister's hat was crushed over his eyes with a stool.

Without making a remark the minister closed the door and, stepping up to where John sat, said solemnly, "John, our chimney at home smokes sometimes too."

Some Practical Advice.

It is not necessary to leave your home and friends, give up your occupation or put on a uniform to do good. Here is a simple way: When you hear a good thing said about a man, tell him. This line of missionary work does not take any of your time from your legitimate business.—Atchison Globe.

The Subject He Liked Best.

"You talk well on the subject in which you are most interested," said the impertinent girl.

"And what is that?" said the man, smelling a compliment.

"Yourself," said the impertinent girl demurely.

The Raindrop.

The falling of a drop of rain is a commonplace, everyday matter, but a flash of lightning—ah, that is something out of the ordinary, something to wonder at, so most men think. The humble physicist plodding on the trail of these manifestations of physical energy thinks otherwise. To him the drop of water falling gently is much more of a mystery than the sudden rupture of the air gap and the headlong rush of electrical energy in a disruptive discharge.

Although rain has fallen since the dawn of creation, man knows very little about the origin, the structure of the raindrop. The reason for this is that the simple looking drop of rain is in reality a marvelous microcosm. Some day when the mechanism of a drop of rain shall be made plain it will be found that the universe itself is not more wonderfully held together.

The size of the drop is not the obstacle in the way of a clearer knowledge of the drop structure, for the average diameter of raindrops is not far from one millimeter, and men of science have to deal with quantities infinitely smaller.—Sunset Magazine.

The Limit Reached.

The prisoner, a faded, battered specimen of mankind, on whose haggard face, deeply lined with the marks of dissipation, there still lingered faint reminders of better days long past, stood dejectedly before the judge.

"Where are you from?" asked the magistrate.

"From Boston," answered the accused man.

"Indeed," said the judge—"indeed yours is a sad fall, and yet you don't seem to thoroughly realize how low you have sunk."

The man started as if struck. "Your honor does me an injustice," he said bitterly. "The disgrace of arrest for drunkenness, the mortification of being thrust into the noisome dungeon, the publicity and humiliation of trial in a crowded and dingy court room I can bear, but to be sentenced by a police magistrate who splits his infinitives—that is indeed the last blow."—New York Times.

Sweet Scotch Voices.

For real beauty of speech many experts think that we must go to the glens that surround the highland capital. Sir Morell Mackenzie used to say that the prettiest speakers were to be found in the Badenoch district of Inverness-shire. A wider knowledge would probably have induced him to modify his views and give the palm to the glen folk of the north and west of Inverness-shire. The voices of the highlanders are set low, and yet the articulation is clear, distinct and dramatic. One inclines to liken their speech to many beautiful things—to the clear, mellow note of a bell or the murmur of running water. The inflection of the voice is singularly engaging, rising and falling with exquisite cadences like bewitching music, and this, be it remembered, is the speech of the common people.

A Nation of Smokers.

Notwithstanding all one hears about the growth of the cigarette habit in this country, England occupies a comparatively lowly place as a smoking nation, says the London Tatler. Statistics prove that as smokers Dutchmen are well ahead of all the other nations. Germans come second, although, man for man, they consume less than half as much tobacco as Dutchmen. Three times as many cigarettes are consumed annually in England as in either Germany or Holland, but as consumers of pipe tobacco both these countries are far ahead of us.

A Sap Sucking Squirrel.

A correspondent of Forest and Stream tells of a curious sight he saw in the woods near Liberty, Me. It was a little red squirrel which was having the best of times gnawing through the outer bark of young sugar maples and sucking the sap. He was so intent upon his business that he did not stir when the spectator passed by, but kept on satisfying his sweet tooth.

The Dogs of the Red Men.

When Columbus discovered America, he found that the Indians possessed dogs. They were direct descendants of the wild coyotes of the plains. You can find a beautifully mounted group of coyotes in a glass case at the National museum, a male, female and young one. Their resemblance to certain domesticated dogs is very striking.

Wasted Time.

"You want that book bound, sir? Yes, sir. It will cost 3 marks. But there are pictures in it. That will make it 5 marks, sir."

"But why is it more with pictures?"

"Oh, you see, sir, my helper will waste so much time looking at them!"—Fliegende Blatter.

Great hearts are full of sympathy, and what man does not need the sympathy and support of his fellow men?—Schoolmaster.

Prof. Charles Wild, the gifted Scotch artist, gave an illustrated lecture on "Old Scotland" in the auditorium of the Y. M. C. A. building on Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock. Prof. Wild has appeared in the Y. M. C. A. Star Course and at various other times at the Association building in Plainfield. All men are invited to attend the meeting.

Decoration Day Jaunts

Memorial Day seems to be the ideal day for launching the excursion season, and with the fine weather which usually prevails one is only too glad for the opportunity for a day's enjoyment. Perhaps no one resort is more eagerly chosen than Mauch Chunk, than which there is no more charming resort in this section. To reach Mauch Chunk, there is a delightful railroad journey through the hills of New Jersey and the mountains of Pennsylvania, and when Mauch Chunk is reached there is a burst of glorious scenic beauty. Then the Switchback railroad trip of 14 miles over a gravity road o'er mountain and through dale is a treat once experienced never forgotten, and another side trip into the mountdepths of Glen Onoko where are cascades, caverns and like attractions. On Decoration Day the New Jersey Central is going to run an excursion to Mauch Chunk, the round trip to cost $1.50 children 75 cent, and a fast special express train will leave Plainfield at 9.22 a. m. and arriving at Mauch Chunk at about noon; and as the return trip does not leave the mountain city until 5.40, there will be ample time for a good time. Ask nearest ticket agent for circular.

To CONSUMPTIVES

The undersigned having been restored to health by simple means, after suffering for several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease CONSUMPTION, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To those who desire it, he will cheerfully send free of charge a copy of the prescription used, which they will find a sure cure for CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, CATARRH, BRONCHITIS and all throat and lung MALADIES. He hopes all sufferers will try his remedy, as it is invaluable. Those desiring the prescription, which will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing, will please address,

Rev. EDWARD A WILSON, Brooklyn, N. Y.

SMALL ACCOUNTS

Accounts of $5.00 or more will be received in our Special Department. On such accounts 3 per cent interest will be paid on all sums deposited for a term of three months. This term begins on the first of every month and interest is compounded semi-annually

Accounts may be opened and your banking may be done entirely by mail. Inquiries invited.

Capital - $100,000
Deposits - 500,000

The Plainfield Trust Company

The Crescent Furniture Company

has opened

A First-Class House Furnishing Goods Store

at 23 SOMERSET ST, PLAINFIELD,

(near Front Street)

Everything for furnishing a house for comfort, ease, and appearance, sold on Monthly or Weekly Payments. Discount for Cash. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

Pianos, Phonographs and Records a Specialty.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

As an inducement to Cash Purchasers for the next 20 days we shall give Absolutely FREE your choice of a handsome present:

A HANDSOME AXMINSTER RUG
with every purchase of $5.00 or over.

A HANDSOME HASSOCK
with every purchase of $10.00 or over.

A HANDSOME AXMINSTER RUG, (16 x 34)
with a $10.00 purchase.

All goods delivered free of charge.

ALEX. THORN

35 and 37 Somerset street.

NOTICE.—Decoration Day, Saturday, May 30, will Close at noon.

Not the CHEAPEST place in PLAINFIELD for Groceries, Meats, Vegetable,

Butter, Bread, and

Other household provender,

But the VERY BEST GOODS that can be purchased, at as low prices as consistent with quality.

A specialty of vegetables and fruits.

North Plainfield Weekly Review.

VOL. 4—NO. 11. NORTH PLAINFIELD, N. J., SATURDAY, JUNE 6, 1903. PRICE 3 CENTS

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Brief Bits About Many Matters of Local Interest.

The baby camp on the mountain will open June 20.

The house on Westervelt avenue recently built for A. V. Searing, Jr., is now ready for occupancy.

The regular meeting of the Board of Freeholders of Somerset county will be held next Tuesday.

Twelve free concerts will be given this summer by Benjamin LaVere provided the necessary sum is subscribed.

William L. Newmiller, of Vine street, this borough was killed in a railroad collision Thursday at Stillwell, Kansas.

An entertainment for the benefit of the choir of Holy Cross Church will be held Tuesday evening in the parish house.

W. C. Smith, of Grandview avenue is building the foundation for a residence corner Fairview and Watchung avenues.

Mr. and Mrs. A. C. LaBoyteaux, of Fairview Avenue, have returned home after an extended trip through the middle West.

F. A. Grant, of 152 Westervelt avenue, this borough, accompanied by his wife, left here Monday afternoon for an extended vacation.

The funeral of Charles Blume was held at his late home, this borough, Thursday evening and interment made in Hillside Cemetery the next morning.

Members of Crescent Company, Uniformed Rank, Knights of Pythias, will decorate the grave of Harvey L. Paterson at Port Chester, N. Y. tomorrow.

The funeral of George Demlar, who died last Friday, was held Monday afternoon. Rev. Dr. D. J. Yerkes and Rev. Dr. W. C. Snodgrass officiated.

Charles Kellar, first assistant of the West End Hose Company, was presented with a gold badge Monday night as a token of appreciation of his services.

Rt. Rev. Dr. John Scarborough, bishop of New Jersey will preach in the Church of the Holy Cross tomorrow and will also confirm a number of candidates.

The Alumni Association of the North Plainfield High School will give a reception to the Class of '03 at the Park Avenue Hotel, Friday evening, June 19.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry G. Garrett, of New York City will spend the summer at 152 Westervelt avenue this borough, the residence of Mrs. Garrett's sister, Mrs. F. A. Grant.

Miss Carrie Jeter, and James Carter, of Plainfield were wedded at the home of the bride's sister, Mrs. Martha Probasco, of West Third street, Wednesday evening.

Agitation and petition on the part of Plainfield citizens resulted in compelling the Common Council to have the streets sprinkled and to include it as a part of municipal work.

Miss Jennie Bird, of Somerset place, this borough and Elmer Walker, of Plainfield, were wedded Wednesday evening at the home of the bride's mother, by Rev. J. O. McKelvey.

Rev. Dr. L. H. Hough, of Arcola, N. J. will occupy the pulpit of Grace M. E. Church during the absence of the pastor. Edwin L. Earp, who is attending commencement exercises at Syracuse University.

The marriage of Miss Ada C. Nash and Albert L. Wilson took place Wednesday evening at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. V. W. Nash, of Prospect Avenue, Plainfield. Rev. Dr. Snodgrass officiated.

Miss May R. Clawson and George H. Smith were married at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs Jonathan Clawson, Brook Avenue, this borough, Wednesday afternoon, by Rev. Dr. Yerkes. Many handsome gifts of money and solid silver were received.

The funeral services of Mrs. J. Linn Halsall were held at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. S. T. Williams, of Sudford avenue, Tuesday afternoon, by Dr. W. C. Snodgrass, assisted by Rev. C. E. Herring officiated. The remains were temporarily placed in the receiving vault at Hillside Cemetery.

After keeping his marriage a secret since September, Vernon Waters, has announced that he is the husband of Miss Bessie Ross, a young girl living near Bound Brook. The couple were married by an Episcopal clergyman in Cranford and immediately after the ceremony separated, she returning to her home in Bound Brook and he coming to his home. The bride is a daugther of a wealthy farmer, while the groom is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Erwin W. Waters, of East Third street.

Esther, the beautiful queen, a sacred cantata, will be given on Thursday June 11th, 8 p. m., at Vincent Chapel, under the auspices of the Young Men's Brotherhood of the First M. E. Church. Diagram to be seen and seats on sale at L. W. Randolph's drug store, 143 West Front street.

Shooting was Accidental.

Coroner Fisher, of Somerset county, held an inquest Wednesday at Boyce's Hotel, this borough, for the purpose of placing the responsibility for the death of little Theresa Watson, who was shot by Willie James two weeks ago. The jury was out only a few moments and brought in a verdict of accidental shooting caused by gross carelessness on the part of Willie James.

The boy was again taken to Somerville and placed in jail where he will be kept until Judge Schenck takes action in the matter.

Death of Mrs. Isaiah Corriel.

Mrs. Isaiah Corriel, over whose husband's estate there has been much litigation in the courts of Somerset county, died at her home near Warrenville Monday. Funeral services were held in the Mt. Horeb Methodist Episcopal Church Wednesday.

Newark Advertiser Now Republican.

The Newark Advertiser passed under the control of William B. Kinney last Monday, and will be run as a Republican paper independent in local affairs. Mr. Kinney is the son-in-law of Governor Murphy.

Grand Avenue Bridge.

The Bridge Committees of Somerset and Union counties met here last Tuesday relative to bids for the Grand avenue bridge.

Owing to a clause in one of the bids being more or less obscure it was decided to throw them all out and readvertise it.

Veterans Observed Memorial Day.

Memorial Day, last Saturday, was observed in the morning by the decorating of the graves of the brave soldier heroes who have passed on, by the comrades they left behind. About sixty veterans were in line of march, escorted by Company K, the Raritan Brass Band and five bicycle policemen. The different places visited were: Scotch Plains, North Plainfield, Baptist and Methodist grave yards. The graveyards were decorated the day before by a detail under W. C. Smith.

In the afternoon the veterans held patriotic exercises in Reform Hall which was prettily and appropriately decorated.

Past Commander L. V. F. Randolph was the speaker of the occasion. A chorus of forty children, decorated with red, white and blue sashes made a very pretty picture.

After the conclusion of the exercises, the members of the Women's Relief Corps served the veterans with cake and ice cream.

State Letter Carriers' Convention.

The fifth annual convention of the New Jersey State Letter Carriers' Association was held in Mechanics' Hall, Broad street, Elizabeth last Saturday afternoon. Delegates were present from Newark, Jersey City, Passaic, Elizabeth, Hoboken, Paterson, Bayonne, Morristown, Rutherford, Bloomfield, Montclair, Plainfield, Hackensack, New Brunswick, Orange, Rahway, Red Bank, Long Branch, South Orange, Madison, Cranford, Somerville, Arlington and Dover.

The convention was presided over by President A. Flynn and lasted from 3.15 until 8 o'clock.

The delegates were warmly welcomed by the Mayor of Elizabeth, P. J. Ryan.

The election of officers resulted as follows: President, Nicholas A. Flynn, Elizabeth; first vice president, Harry W. Crane, Cranford; second vice president, Joseph M. Brennan, Orange; secretary, Morgan J. Davey, Rutherford; sergeant-at-arms, Thomas P. Sheridan, Elizabeth; delegate to national convention, Fred J. Schmidt.

J. W. A. Bauersachs, of this borough represented Plainfield branch No. 396.

Golf at Park Links Last Saturday.

Golf players were at the Park links both morning and afternoon last Saturday. The scores for the afternoon resulted as follows:

Joseph H. Howell	99	22	77
Rev. C. L. Goodrich	100	20	80
H. S. Rogers	97	16	81
R. E. Hallock	111	29	82
Samuel Townsend	103	20	83
J. O. McKelvey	98	15	83
T. U. Dudley, Jr.	96	12	84
William A. Townsend	98	13	85
Charles B. Morse	101	16	85
Leslie W. Hallock	102	17	85
Charles L. Nichols	110	25	85
Arthur Peck	101	15	86
M. T. Townsend	86 plus 2		88
D. A. Anderson	106	16	90
C. W. McCutchen	112	21	91
E. M. Honeyman	113	22	91

Herbert S. Rogers won the driving contest with three drives averaging 208 yards, 1 foot. Charles A. Reed was second and R. E. Hallock third. The approaching and putting contest was won by Miss Sadie Mae Howell and William R. Faber.

AGAIN THAT DRAIN.

But Now the End is Near and all is Well.

With the single exception of the question of annexation, nothing has occurred in North Plainfield to rival the interest displayed in two drain pipes located in the fashionable west side of the borough.

Much has been said and written in regard to the matter, and practically it is now settled, and in a few days the drains will be no more.

Years ago the two drains were laid, long before it was ever thought that the section would be built up with the finest residences in the borough. One of the drains was connected with a house on Rockview Terrace, which had its outlet on land now owned by E. S. Hooley.

The other drain was constructed to drain the streets, and has its outlet on land owned by Charles W. McCutchen.

The first named drain was by the Board of Health disconnected and put out of use long ago, but as several springs abound in the neighborhood, one of which found its way into this old drain, some of the residents near by concluded that some one was using the drain for sewage purposes.

Under the direction of the Board of Health a large portion of this drain was dug up and the pipes removed. No traces whatever of sewage was found in the drain, the remaining portion was sealed up with cement so that no possible future complaint could be made.

About the same time it was claimed that solids were also coming from the street drain. Complaints were made to the Board of Health and a thorough investigation was made by that body, but nothing was found to substantiate the charge that sewage was flowing from the pipes. The particulars of the investigations which were made by the Board appeared in the REVIEW and it is not necessary to repeat them. At the same time it is desired to correct a slight error, which crept into last week's article but which has no bearing on the general result. We refer to the statement made that the drain was several hundred yards away from Mr. Saunders' house. It should have been feet instead of yards.

For a long time this street drain has been considered unsafe and has been the cause of considerable bitterness between neighbors. Rev. W. E. Honeyman, as Secretary of the Board of Health, has for many years realized the necessity of removing this drain and has felt that it should be done—not because it has actually caused any harm, but on general principles and for fear that in case of typhoid or an epidemic of contagious disease it might prove harmful in case some one should secretly connect with it.

As it meant considerable expense to construct another drain, and as the Board of Health could not take extreme steps under the circumstances, nothing was done until this last complaint was made, when the Board made an examination and consulted the State Board of Health and secured legal advice. This was done almost immediately on receipt of the complaint, and the outcome was that at the first regular meeting of the Board held last Monday evening, the secretary was directed to call the attention of the Mayor and Common Council to the complaints made on the condition of the effluent from the storm sewer leading from the corner of Mercer and Sycamore avenues to Stony Brook, and to request them to abate the nuisance; also to request them to cut out the portion of the sewer between Sycamore and Rockview avenues so that all possibility of seepage from the cesspools in this thickly settled portion be obviated. Also that the Board had already informally called the attention of the Mayor to this subject, and understood that he had the matter in hand.

The Board also sent the following to Mr. Saunders in reply to his complaint:

MR. WM. L. SAUNDERS.

DEAR SIR:

The Board of Health at its meeting last night instructed me to acknowledge your letter of May 19th. The borough authorities have agreed to take such action as will remedy all discovered evils as speedily as possible.

Very truly yours,

W. E. HONEYMAN,
Secretary.

June 2 1903.

There has been no delay, and no friction whatever between the Borough officials and the Board of Health in regard to the matter. The Secretary and the President of the Board personally saw Mayor Smalley and he stated that he would begin work at once by constructing a storm sewer which would carry the water off in another direction so that it would empty into Greenbrook. He did so by immediately ordering drain pipes which are expected here next week, and also had surveys and plans made.

An interview was had with several members of the Board of Health and the question was put to them if they believed there are any cess pool connections with this street drain. They were unanimous in the belief that there are no direct connections, and they gave the following reasons for their belief:

1. We have carefully examined all cess pools along this sewer and cannot find any connections. In many the level of the water in the cess pool is lower than the drain.

2. The high character of the citizens along Mercer avenue precludes the idea of connection. They are above suspicion.

3. We found on the first examination that the surface of the water in the Rockview catch-basins was several inches below the bottom of the outlet pipe. Had there been any matter flowing into these basins from Mercer avenue the water would have been above the bottom of these outlet pipes.

4. We flushed this drain three times and had a number of witnesses present, and all said that neither solid nor cesspool matter came out of the mouth of the drain.

5. We took the worst specimen of the effluent we could, carefully sealed in the presence of seven witnesses, to the State Board of Health at Trenton, and they said it was simply "dirty water."

6. Street Commissioner Emmons took up this pipe a few years ago some distance above Rockview avenue, and told us he found in it only leaves and dirt—no cesspool matter whatever and Mayor Smalley confirmed his statement. It is not at all likely that there have been any connections made since.

7. A number of persons have said that the only odor they found at the drain's mouth came from stale water, and that there was evidently a small spring a little way up which caused the flow, as the water was too cold and too pure to be from a cesspool.

8. The same smell that is at times found at the mouth of the drain may be found at the catch basin near the City National Bank, and at other catch basins, where no cesspool connection is possible.

9. The standpipe of the Water Company on Watchung Mountain two years ago sent forth water that had five times the color given out by this drain pipe, and yet it was entirely free from cesspool matter. It simply "spoiled" through stagnation. Much more will the stagnant water in the catch basins, full of horse droppings and street waste "spoil" and smell.

10. For over a week there has nothing run out of this drain. If there were connections there would be a flow.

11. The mouth of the drain does not have greasy matter, sludge, and filth in it such as is always found where there is a cesspool flow.

12. On Monday last we carefully watched the outlet of this drain almost until noon to see if any wash water came out of it and not a drop was discovered. Had there been any connection, wash day would have revealed it.

Other reasons might be given but these are sufficient.

The Board believes that every time the sewer is flushed or there comes a rain there is a smell near Mr. Brooks' house, but this is caused by the fall of water stirring up the muck near there and not because of cesspool matter from Mercer avenue.

West Point Excursion.

The New Jersey Central will run an excursion up the Hudson to West Point June 6th, on the Steamer St. Johns. The scenery throughout the trip is grand and an outing at this time of the year will be delightful as well as beneficial.

After leaving the commercial section of the river you see Grant's Tomb, Riverside Drive and the Palisades, while further along there is Anthony's Nose, the Crow's Nest and West Point.

The visit to the grounds and buildings of the Military Academy at West Point is both interesting and instructive as this is the place our Generals are trained and whom the safety of our beloved country often depends. This will be a first-class family excursion, no intoxicating liquors being offered for sale on the Steamer.

There will be music on the steamer and the restaurant will be in charge of a first-class caterer. The train leaves Plainfield station at 8:02 a. m. Round trip tickets $1.00. Don't forget this trip.

Transfers of Real Estate.

The following transfers of real estate in Somerset county have been recorded in the County Clerk's office at Somerville since our last issue:

NORTH PLAINFIELD.

James G. Mair et ux to Thomas Mair et al. $75.

Literary Note.

"Book News" for June has the same look of prosperous fatness that characterized May. The falling off of the season has not yet begun to tell upon its pages, the present aim being to supply any deficiencies in book reviews by substitutions of an interesting and miscellaneous literary order.

ROUND ABOUT JERSEY

Summary of News From the Four Corners of the State.

Joseph Nelson, of Clayton, who is past eighty years of age, has learned to master the bicycle and is now one of the most enthusiastic riders in that borough.

According to a bulletin issued by the State Agricultural Experimental Station, at New Brunswick, the dry spell through which the farmers have been passing, the past seven weeks, has been the longest drought recorded in forty-one years.

The regular meeting of the State board of medical examiners of New Jersey for the examination of candidates for a State medical license will be held at Trenton, Tuesday and Wednesday, June 16 and 17.

Robins have built their nest on the trolley bridge near Kinkora, forty-five feet above the railroad tracks which run below. The step of the trolley cars nearly touch the nest in passing, but the mother bird sits on the nest as they whiz over her head, quite undisturbed by the bustle and noise.

For the first time in the history of Mercer county, and possibly of the State and nation, and maybe of the world, court was halted by a baseball game Thursday afternoon when the lawyers and doctors of the city played their famous charity game. Only one session of the court was held.

Trolley agitation is again being heard by residents of New Market and Piscataway. People living in the former village are very anxious to become connected with Plainfield by an electric road. The people who live in the outlying districts around New Market are also anxious to have such an avenue opened up to Plainfield.

Governor Murphy has promised to attend the 125th anniversary celebration of the battle of Monmouth to be held in Freehold on June 27. He will be accompanied by the Second Regiment of Trenton, under command of Colonel Collins, the Red Bank troop of cavalry and Battery B, of Camden, all to act as a special escort to the Governor, as commander-in-chief.

Thousands of Italian berry pickers have been shipped during this and last week to East Camden county. After the strawberry crop has been picked they will start in on the black and other berries, which grow in the sandy soil of the lower part of the State. Several of the families remain in the fields until the middle of fall, devoting their time to the picking of peas, tomatoes and other Jersey truck.

Heavy frost last Monday morning added to the unusual weather conditions which have harassed the farmers and fruit grower of Burlington county for the past two months. Considerable damage was done to strawberries and other crops. The cranberry bogs were also affected. The frost seemed to be the heaviest in the vicinity of Columbus and through the central part of the county.

The shad season at the Washington Park fishery closed Saturday after one of the poorest and shortest on record at that fishery. The season does not generally close until June 10, but the weather the last ten days and the poor run of shad so discouraged Captain Rice that after making the high water haul Saturday he ordered the fishermen to the fish cabin to prepare to put away the two-mile seine and to wind up the season's work.

William Dill, an aeronaut of Gloucester City, whose professional name is William Jewell, had a thrilling experience on Saturday. After ascending to the height of 1,500 feet he cut loose from his balloon, but one of the ropes of his parachute became tangled. The parachute refused to open, and while descending at lightning speed Dill, with wonderful courage, pulled himself up and disentangled the rope. The parachute opened about 500 feet above the ground. He made a safe landing.

The American Museum of Natural History in New York has what is believed to be the largest whale ever exhibited on land. It is a female finback sixty-eight and a half feet in length. It is estimated that at least fifty men could be inclosed within the interior of this gigantic animal. The full grown right whale, which is the species usually hunted for its blubber and whalebone, average from forty-five to fifty feet only in length. The whale whose skeleton is to adorn the museum was washed ashore dead near Forked river, New Jersey, last November.

A monkey belonging to the menagerie of Sun Brothers' circus, which gave a performance in Morristown last Saturday got away from its keeper and climbed into an elm tree in the circus grounds and refused to be captured. At first the men connected with the show thought the animal would come down with a little coaxing, but it would not. Then they climbed the tree after it, but the monkey eluded them. Finally they began pelting it with stones, but the little fellow sat erect and dodged the missiles. At last the management offered a reward of $10 for its capture. Several vain attempts were made in that direction, but when the circus left town the monkey was still on the limb of the elm tree.

By the merest accident the grave of a Revolutionary hero was discovered in an unused cemetery in Hudson street, Hackensack, on Saturday, and when the Grand Army veterans heard of it they sent a detail to the grave and caused a flag to be placed upon it. The headstone bears the following inscription: "In memory of Henry Berdan, who died on March 25, 1849, aged ninety-seven years and seven months and twenty-four days. A faithful soldier of the Revolution and a good soldier of Jesus Christ." The grave was found by Everardus Warner, Jr., and Charles P. Adams, who will notify the local historical society.

Trustees of St. Paul's Methodist Church Trenton are considering the advisability of erecting an annex to be used nursery for babies, in order that the mothers in the congregation may be able to attend services. The pastor, Rev. George S. Messroll, says he does not mind crying babies in the church, but the mothers are not so deaf to the criticism of spinsters and bachelors who attend. Members of the Epworth League have volunteered to take turns at nursing if the baby parlor is built.

NEWS FROM WATCHUNG.

Mrs. John H. Koch has been spending a week at Middletown, New York.

North Plainfield Township prides itself in having the best ungraded schools in the county.

Mr. [illegible] has returned home. Mrs. [illegible] Watching.

Mrs. John Shank, who has been under treatment at the Muhlenberg Hospital, has returned home.

Through the efforts of Postmaster Schmidt, Watchung has now two mails a day; one at 9:30 a. m. and another at 5:30 p. m.

Mr. and Mrs. William Springmeyer, and Master Springmeyer, of New Rochelle, N. Y., have been visiting Rev. Dr. Charles Moldenke at their handsome residence, "Villa Elsinore."

The Board of Education held its regular monthly meeting, May 29. Mrs. S. S. Higgins was re-engaged for principal, Miss Ada G. Higgins for teacher of the primary department and Miss Clara Bideman for the school at Greebrook.

Roll of Honor for May. Primary Grade—Lillie May Ralph, Tiny Texier, Elsie Schmidt, Helen Schmidt, Minnie Blume, Eleanor Hatch, Charlie Wersing, Eddie Wersing, Clarence Schmidt, Freddie Wessell, Roy Herrmann, Willie Hatch, Royal Hatch. Grammar Grade—Theresa Schmidt, Bertha Wyckoff, Willie Demler, Douglas Demler.

George Demler, Jr., passed away Friday evening of last week after a long and painful illness. Funeral services were held at the house Monday afternoon. Revs. Dr. Yerkes and Snodgrass officiating. Interment was made at Hillside. Floral tributes were many. Mr. Demler leaves a widow and one daughter. He was a brother-in-law of Charles Blume, who died in San Francisco on Thursday of last week.

Under the auspices of the Ladies Aid Society of St. Peter's Lutheran Church, of North Plainfield, a strawberry and ice cream festival was held Wednesday evening. An interesting program consisting of popular selections read by Dr. Richard Moldenke, Miss Sedentop, Miss Sabylusky followed with several duets by the Misses Kelm, solos by Postmaster Schmidt and instrumental selections on violin and organ helped to make the occasion a most enjoyable one.

WARRENVILLE.

George Giddis, a veteran of the Spanish-American War, prides himself on raising the largest strawberries of any one in this place. Eight of them fills a quart. He takes them to Plainfield, where he finds a ready market at twenty-five cents per quart.

Peter Newmiller, a highly respectable citizen, and for many years assessor of Warren township, had a stroke of paralysis last Saturday.

Gray Hair

"I have used Ayer's Hair Vigor for over thirty years. It has kept my scalp free from dandruff and has prevented my hair from turning gray."—Mrs. F. A. Soule, Billings, Mont.

There is this peculiar thing about Ayer's Hair Vigor—it is a hair food, not a dye. Your hair does not suddenly turn black, look dead and lifeless. But gradually the old color comes back,—all the rich, dark color it used to have. The hair stops falling, too.

$1.00 a bottle. All druggists.

If your druggist cannot supply you, send us one dollar and we will express you a bottle. Be sure and give the name of your nearest express office. Address, J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

Forces That Lead to Fame and Fortune.

There are several forces which help to continue civilization. Among them are the family, the church, the government, literature, commerce and personality. The family represents love; the church represents religion; the government represents authority; business represents force; literature represents truth, and personality represents inspiration. Love, religion, authority, truth, force, inspiration are mightiest forces constituting civilization and promoting its progress.—Eugene Phillbin, of New York, in the Atlanta Constitution.

A Traveling Bridge.

An electric traveling suspension bridge is to be constructed across Langston Harbor to connect Hayling Island with Portsmouth. The car, fifty feet long and thirty feet wide, will run on steel girders from side to side. It will carry sixty tons, and 5000 troops could be conveyed in an hour.—Tit-Bits.

A woman never faints unless there is a man around to catch her.

FITS permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free Dr. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa

A woman is never so skeptical as not to believe a man when he tells her he loves her.

Ladies Can Wear Shoes

One size smaller after using Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder. It makes tight or new shoes easy. Cures swollen, hot, sweating, aching feet, ingrowing nails, corns and bunions. At all druggists and shoe stores, 25c. Don't accept any substitute. Trial package FREE by mail. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N.Y.

Windmills in Germany are now used to produce power to drive electric motors.

"The Klean, Kool Kitchen Kind" of stoves make no smoke, smell, soot, ashes or excessive heat. Always look for trade mark.

Fully 2500 persons commit suicide in Russia every yea.

Piso's Cure cannot be too highly spoken of as a cough cure.—J. W. O'BRIEN, 322 Third Avenue, N., Minneapolis, Minn., Jan. 6, 1900.

The valley of the Amazon still remains almost unexplored.

Carpets can be colored on the floor with PUTNAM FADELESS DYES.

Flattery is a tool that will pry open almost any woman's heart.

A Fifty-Million Luck Story.

The creation of the fortune of the late Benjamin F. Jones, estimated in his home city of Pittsburg at $50,000,000, was one of those odd events that are wholly unavailable in support of the contention that pure luck or chance plays no considerable part in human affairs.

Jones owned a small forging shop thirty years ago, and had no apparent prospects of entering millionairedom. One day an employee, a careless fellow, let a pair of cold tongs slip from his hands and they fell between the rollers. Examination of the tongs when they were recovered disclosed the fact that the metal in them had been accidentally made into an exceptionally high-grade quality of steel. He then secured a patent and eventually became a millionaire.—New York World.

What the Census Revealed.

The recent censuses of Scotland and Ireland show them to be almost equal in population, each having but a few more people than the State of Ohio.

Germany has now 32,000 miles of steam railway. N. Y.—23

Health and beauty are the glories of perfect womanhood. Women who suffer constantly with weakness peculiar to their sex cannot retain their beauty. Preservation of pretty features and rounded form is a duty women owe to themselves.

When women are troubled with irregular, suppressed or painful menstruation, weakness, leucorrhœa, displacement or ulceration of the womb, that bearing down feeling, inflammation of the ovaries, backache, bloating (or flatulence), general debility, indigestion, and nervous prostration, or are beset with such symptoms as dizziness, faintness, lassitude, excitability, irritability, nervousness, sleeplessness, melancholy, "all gone" and "want-to-be-left-alone" feelings, blues, and hopelessness, they should remember there is one tried and true remedy. **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** removes such troubles.

Case of this Prominent Chicago Woman Should Give Everyone Confidence in Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—It affords me great pleasure, indeed, to add my testimonial to the great number who are today praising **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.** Three years ago I broke down from excessive physical and mental strain. I was unable to secure proper rest, also lost my appetite, and I became so **nervous and irritable** too that my friends trembled, and I was unable to attend to my work. Our physician prescribed for me, but as I did not seem to improve, I was advised to go away. I could neither spare the time nor money, and was very much worried when, fortunately, one of my club friends called. She told me how she had been **cured of ovarian troubles,** and how like my symptoms were to hers, seven bottles of your medicine cured her, and she insisted that I take some.

"I did so, and am glad that I followed her advice. Within **six** weeks I was a different woman, strong and robust in health, and have been so ever since.

"A number of my friends who have been troubled with ailments peculiar to our sex have taken your compound, and have also been greatly benefited." — MISS ELIZABETH DALEY, 870 Loomis St., Chicago, Ill. President of the St. Ruth's Court, Order of Foresters, Catholic.

What is left for the women of America, after reading such letters as we publish, but to believe. Don't some of you who are sick and miserable feel how wicked you are to remain so, making life a burden for yourself and your friends, when a cure is easily and inexpensively obtained? Don't you think it would pay to drop some of your old prejudices and "Try **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound,** which is better than all the doctors for cures?" Surely the experience of hundreds of thousands of women, whom the Compound has cured, should convince all women.

Follow the record of this medicine, and remember that these cures of thousands of women whose letters are constantly printed in this paper were not brought about by "something else," but by **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound,** the great Woman's Remedy for Woman's Ills.

Those women who refuse to accept anything else are rewarded a hundred thousand times, for they get what they want—a cure. Moral—stick to the medicine that you **know** is the Best. Write to Mrs. Pinkham for advice.

$5000 FORFEIT if we cannot forthwith produce the original letter and signature of above testimonial, which will prove its absolute genuineness.
Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass.

BIG FLOOD HAVOC

Scores of Lives and Millions of Dollars in Property Lost in Western Cities.

FEAR DISEASE AND FAMINE

20,000 Persons Are Homeless at Kansas City---Relief Work Going Forward Rapidly at Topeka.

Fifty deaths in Kansas City and thirty-four deaths in Topeka was the record of the disastrous floods in Kansas after careful revision. It was thought, however, that the death list might be increased when all the afflicted districts had been able to approximate their losses. The Kansas River was subsiding. As the waters abated the danger of contagious disease increased. Diphtheria and scarlet fever appeared, and the doctors were unable to reach the sufferers to any extent. Hundreds of cases of measles have appeared among the children and will result fatally in many instances owing to the exposed condition of the patients.

It is expected that North Topeka will not be habitable for months after the waters go down. Trains will carry the sufferers to places higher up along the track as soon as they can be run.

Food is scarce and all those penned up in houses are suffering for drinking water. From 15,000 to 20,000 persons are homeless.

Relief is pouring in to the stricken cities, other cities responding to the call quickly.

The loss to property will aggregate many millions. Hundreds of buildings have been destroyed, and thousands of acres of growing crops have been ruined.

The States affected are Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska and Iowa, and also Oklahoma and Indian Territory.

Kansas City, Mo.—The first authentic information from Kansas City, Kan., showed that 20,000 people are homeless in that district. Many have been drowned, but the number cannot be estimated. The property loss has been heavy. The situation is a parallel to the situation here—apparently no better, and no worse.

It is utterly impossible to form any estimate of the number of dead in Kansas City. There have been manifold stories of how boats laden with people have been seen to sink—there have been reports without end of bodies seen floating by on wreckage, of men who have tried to drive wagons laden with household effects against certain death in the swift current and gone down in the flood. The majority of these stories lack proof, however, and even if true the proof may never be had. There is no possible way of getting at the names of the dead, and no chance of forming any estimate that can confidently be termed accurate. It is likely, however, that the number of fatalities in Kansas City, Mo., will approximate fifty.

The financial damage is about as great now as it is likely to become unless the water rises much higher. The great danger is that the foundations of buildings may be undermined. However, the buildings that have withstood the flood all day have an excellent chance of holding out for some time.

There has been no suffering in the city beyond that sustained by the people driven from their homes. Excellent work has been done by the local relief committees, and those in control of the work are confident that the city will be able to care for its own without calling upon other cities of the State.

At night the city is in absolute darkness, save in buildings which have their own electric light plants. Power for the three street car lines that have resumed operation is furnished by water piped from a small stream in one of the valleys. The newspapers have been compelled to discontinue the use of their typesetting machines because of lack of power and are setting type by hand.

There is practically no railway traffic and business all over the city is suspended. Manufacturers on high ground were compelled to shut down owing to the almost total shutting off of the water supply. No street cars are running.

A great, swirling lake, dotted with floating cottages, trees, telegraph poles and other wreckage, covers the lowlands as far as the eye can reach. Similar floating objects came rushing down the Missouri River, some of it possibly from Topeka.

Word was brought to police headquarters that a number of men were looting houses in the east bottoms. They had improvised rafts from boards and by propelling them with poles were making their way into the houses through the second-story windows. Chief of Police Hayes at once ordered a detachment of officers to the place, with strict orders that if the story was found to be true the thieves should be shot down at once.

Mayor Reed has issued a peremptory order for the closing of all saloons in Kansas City. Within an hour the order had been carried into complete effect.

The food supply is rapidly becoming a question of vital importance. There was a run on every retail grocery and meat store in Kansas City. Persons almost overran the supply houses in a panicky rush to buy up enough food to last until the flood shall subside.

Merchants consider the food situation an alarming one. The supply of meat is scarcer than anything else. The coal situation is no less alarming. Prices for many staple articles of food have almost risen to a famine standard.

The major part of the loss will fall on the packing house interests. The inundation is greatest in Kansas City, Kan., but the property loss has been largest on this side of the river.

In Armourdale alone the losses to the packing industry and others is placed conservatively at $2,500,000. Argentine, another suburb, has suffered losses estimated at $500,000.

Armourdale, with a population of 16,000 people, is deserted and its site marked only by the tops of buildings and a number of fires.

Two-thirds of Argentine is under water. More than 4500 people in this suburb are homeless and nearly 3000 are destitute.

All bridges over the Kaw River are down, and the only communication with Armourdale is by boat.

The flooded district covers an area three miles long by four miles wide. The flood forms a semi-circle, reaching south and west from the Union Depot, which is located under high bluffs that mark the dividing line between Kansas City, Mo., proper and what is known as the west bottoms. The principal damage done was at Armourdale and Argentine, Kan., in the packing house district, on the Kansas River, on the extreme southwest border of the circle mentioned.

PERILS OF REFUGEES.

Topeka Physicians Fear a Scourge of Disease.

Topeka, Kan.—The water in the Kansas River is subsiding, and while practically all of North Topeka is still under water the worst of the flood situation is over and the work of rescue is now going forward rapidly. One thousand tents will be erected outside the city for the refugees from North Topeka, and they may have to remain in this camp for several months, as President L. Y. Grubbs, of the Board of Health, says that even after the water recedes the sanitary condition of North Topeka will be such that it cannot be inhabited for several months.

The recession of the flood has enabled the authorities to make a canvass of the damage done, and they report that the belief that nearly 200 had perished in the flood was erroneous. The known dead number thirty-four, and the city authorities do not believe that this number will be largely increased.

The distress of the sufferers is being relieved. Those who are still in North Topeka are being supplied with food and they are in practically no danger unless it be from sickness.

One of the most distressing features of the situation now is the possibility that there will be a spread of contagious diseases. Cases of diphtheria and scarlet fever are reported among the refugees. Hundreds of cases of measles are prevalent among the children, and, on account of the exposed condition of the patients, will result fatally in many cases.

The possibility of an epidemic is now the most serious thing the city must contend with. An emergency Board of Health has been appointed by the Mayor to co-operate with the city physician in quelling the disease which will result from the flood. The board organized, electing Dr. I. Y. Grubbs president.

Provisions of all sorts are becoming scarce in Topeka.

A sad feature of the situation is the tendency of thieves to loot buildings. They go in by rafts and boats away out in the suburbs where the homes are abandoned. The police have orders to shoot such marauders on sight.

It is estimated that the loss in the residence part of North Topeka will reach $500,000, in addition to the loss to the Santa Fe, Rock Island and Union Pacific railways, which will aggregate $200,000. The loss to the Topeka Street Railway Company will perhaps be $75,000. The loss to the business district is believed to be something more than $1,000,000.

President Roosevelt telegraphed to Governor Bailey, offering assistance of the Federal authorities, if needed, as follows:

"Cheyenne, Wyo.—I am inexpressibly shocked at reports of dreadful calamity that has befallen Topeka. If there is anything the Federal authorities can do, of course, let me know.

"THEODORE ROOSEVELT."

Large contributions have already been received for the benefit of the sufferers. The amount given by Topeka citizens alone will aggregate $100,000. To this is to be added an immense quantity of clothing, provisions and general supplies. Outside towns have generously offered aid, notable among which is Galveston, Texas.

The first effective rescue work began soon after daylight when nine boats arrived from Ottawa on a special train, and they were put into active service at once.

Soon after reports of drowning began to come in. A boat containing eight men engaged in rescue work was swept away in the swift current. As far as known all were drowned. A boat containing two men was capsized. The boats were too frail to live in the whirling waters. More boats arrived from Emporia and hurry messages were sent to other towns for more.

It was soon recognized that rowboats would be of no use in battling with the currents. Steam launches must be secured at once, and to this end rush messages were sent to St. Joseph. The launches arrived about 4 o'clock, and were at once loaded with provisions and dispatched to North Topeka. In an hour they returned loaded with refugees, many of whom were unconscious, having spent thirty-six hours in trees or on roofs, without food.

The disaster has developed hundreds of heroes. Men of all conditions of life worked night and day in effecting thrilling rescues. E. L. Bailey and E. M. Alexander performed some of the most heroic work of the night. In the darkness, about 3 o'clock a. m., at the greatest risk of their lives, they succeeded in reaching one of the burning lumber yards and rescued a dozen women and children.

Women and children were given the preference in the work of rescue. As a result there are scores of families on this side of the river to-day with no heads. The women and children were almost frantic in their all-consuming anxiety for the husbands and fathers left on the other side of the swirling flood. In the bulletin windows of the newspapers appeared notices signed by scores of women, asking that information be sent to them of their husbands as soon as their fate was known.

H. J. Henry, a hardware merchant, first sent his father and mother to safety and then undertook to remain and keep their property out of the hands of looters. He managed to escape when the flood came by riding a trusty horse. As far as Mr. Henry knows his stock of hardware had been swept away, with the building and entire establishment.

These are only a few of numerous instances of distress. Hundreds who were rich are now poor, and the poor people are in distress. Many lost absolutely everything. They had the savings of years taken by water. Now they have only the titles to the water-covered land.

IOWA SITUATION BRIGHTER.

Flood is Receding and Refugees Return to Their Homes.

Des Moines, Iowa.—The flood situation in Iowa is improving, and many refugees are able to return to their homes. In the Des Moines valley probably 15,000 still homeless, but all are being well cared for and will soon be able to go back to their flood-damaged dwellings. Provisions and clothes have been contributed in large quantities, and it is believed that there will be no further serious trouble. In this city the ice and milk famine is the most serious feature.

At Ottumwa the situation is more serious than in this city. About 7000 people were driven from their homes in Ottumwa.

The relief authorities announced that they were confronted with a food and fuel famine. Meat markets all over the city declared they had but two or three days' stock on hand. There was no prospect of getting a shipment of freight into Des Moines in less than three or four days. Bakeries were overtaxed by reason of the demand of the 6000 flood refugees through the relief association. The temperature of the past three days was such as to cause great suffering and to threaten great loss of life through exposure.

Then it transpired that there was but a meagre coal supply and that the light and power plant had an insufficient supply. Roads were impassable for team hauling and no coal could be shipped in.

For over two days it rained constantly and the mercury stood close to the freezing point. Scores of men, women and children spent hours at a time in soaking wet garments, sitting on the roofs of their homes awaiting the arrival of rescuers. More fatalities will result from exposure than from drowning. The property loss will amount into the millions. Hundreds are homeless.

War Department Renders Aid.

Washington, D. C.—The War Department will assist to the extent of its power in efforts to alleviate suffering in the flooded districts of the West. Orders to this effect have been given to Major-General J. C. Bates, commanding the Department of the Missouri, with headquarters at Omaha, Neb. The supply department, at Leavenworth, Kan., will be drawn upon for the shipment of tents to the flooded localities should these be found necessary.

BANK TREASURER, DEFAULTER.

Albert O. Mathes, of Dover, N. H., Confesses to Taking $15,000.

Dover, N. H.—The New Hampshire Bank Commissioners issued a statement announcing the discovery of a defalcation amounting to $15,452 from the Stafford Savings Bank, of this city, one of the largest banks in the State, with deposits aggregating $5,800,000. The verification of depositors' pass books, recently ordered by the Commissioners, disclosed the shortage, which the bank officials immediately traced to the treasurer, Albert O. Mathes.

On being questioned by President Brown he admitted that he had appropriated funds from the accounts of ten depositors to the amount of $15,000, because of speculative losses sustained several years ago.

The treasurer lost a leg by falling after alighting from a train a month ago, and his absence from the bank led to the discovery of the shortage. Mathes' condition is critical. The depositors' losses are made good from the bank's surplus.

Kelly Indicted as a Boodler.

At St. Louis, Mo., seven of the seventeen indictments which were returned against Daniel J. Kelly, of New York City, charged him with bribery and with attempted bribery.

A Larger Gold Output.

The Yukon's gold output this season promises to exceed that of last year by from $1,000,000 to $3,000,000.

Panama Canal Treaty Downed.

Trustworthy advices showed that the Panama Canal treaty was doomed to defeat in the Colombian Congress. The Colombians hope by deferring action for two years to obtain the sum allotted to the Panama Canal Company.

Office Created For Wu Ting fang.

An imperial edict issued at Pekin appoints Wu Ting-fang, the former Chinese Minister at Washington, to be a member of the Foreign Office. The appointment practically creates a new office.

Died of Suicidal Wound.

Grant Blodgett, the bookkeeper who shot himself in the Bank of Buffalo, at Buffalo, N. Y., died from his injuries. The shooting was done with suicidal intent, believed to have been prompted by trouble of some kind.

Seven Killed in a Wreck.

A double-header east-bound freight and a west-bound freight on the Southern Railway collided at Bryan, Ala., with the result that both trains caught fire and were burned and seven train hands were killed.

Poison Ivy Killed Him at Eighty-two.

Charles Whitehead, of Duboistown, Pa., aged eighty-two, died of poisoning. While working in the garden he contracted poison from ivy.

Roosevelt's Sixty-Mile Ride.

President Roosevelt took a ride of sixty miles over the "Black Hills trail" from Laramie to Cheyenne, Wyo.

French Budget Without a Deficit.

The French Minister of Finance has succeeded by rigid economy in providing for a budget without a deficit.

MINERS CALL CONVENTION

The Anthracite Workers to Vote on the Strike Question.

REPRESENTATIVES ARE IGNORED

Refused Recognition as Members of the Conciliation Board—The Operators Issue a Statement Defining Their Position — Mitchell Declines to Predict What Will Be the Outcome.

Wilkesbarre, Pa.—After arranging to call a joint convention of the Mine Workers' Union, in Pottsville, on June 15, to determine whether a general suspension of work shall be ordered until the operators agree to recognize District Presidents Nichols, Fahey and Dettry as members of the Conciliation Board, the district boards adjourned.

While this was being decided Messrs. Luther, Warriner and Connell, the operators' members of the Conciliation Board, after several hours' conference over the long distance telephone, agreed to issue a statement. This declares that the sole trouble is due to their decision not to recognize the three district presidents as members of the union. It is on this point that the dispute rests. The operators' statement is:

"Referring to the official announcement of the representatives of the United Mine Workers of America, the contention of the operators' representatives elected to the Board of Conciliation is that the recognition of the United Mine Workers of America was not one of the questions submitted to the commission for decision; that Mr. Mitchell admitted this by appearing before the commission simply as a representative of the anthracite mine workers; that the award of the commission specifically asserted that the recognition of the United Mine Workers of America as at present constituted was inadvisable; that award No. 4, providing for the Board of Conciliation, lays down certain rules for the appointment of members of said board.

"The representatives of the operators have been appointed strictly within the terms of said award, and there is no objection on their part to cordially accepting Messrs. Nichols, Dettry and Fahey as the representatives of the miners, providing they are elected by a majority of the mine workers as specified in the award of the commission.

"The objection is solely against their appearing as the official representatives of the United Mine Workers of America, appointed by an executive committee, without authority for such appointment.

"The operators' representatives feel that it is highly important that the formation of the Board of Conciliation be accepted by both interested parties as strictly in accordance with the award of the commission, in order that its rulings may be received without question and not be open to the criticism of having been made by a board not fully qualified to act."

The fact that the operators thus plainly leave the way open for an amicable meeting with the three district presidents if they are elected by the mine workers, will not in the slightest measure change the action of the boards. The members consider that the district presidents were legally chosen to represent the mine workers on the boards and say that no attention will be paid to the operators' statement, as it is the same thing they said to the district presidents at the conference when they refused to officially recognize them. This attitude they declare, is absurd and they will not submit to any change in their plans dictated by such a cause. Therefore, in support of their position, they issued a statement calling for a convention.

Indianapolis, Ind.—John Mitchell, President of the United Mine Workers, said: "The refusal to recognize these district presidents as members of the Board of Conciliation was in direct violation of the provisions made by the recent strike commission. The operators gave no reason for refusing to recognize these men that had been indorsed by the Executive Board of the miners, and said only that they did not bear the proper credentials. I cannot say what action will be taken if the recognition of these three members of the Board of Conciliation is still refused, and I do not care to say whether or not any other solution than a general suspension of work is feasible."

WHITE WHALES SEEN IN LAKE.

Two of Them Go to Cape Breton—For Mackerel.

Halifax, N. S.—Two large white whales, rare specimens in Atlantic Coast waters, are imprisoned in the Bras d'Or Lakes, Cape Breton. They are supposed to have entered the lakes in pursuit of mackerel schools, which have been plentiful there this spring.

Whales have been sighted at several points during the past few days. One of them ran ashore at Iona and remained aground two hours. In the meantime several rifle shots were fired into it by a couple of men, but apparently had little effect, as the whale leisurely moved off to sea on the rising of the tide. White whales are said to be very valuable, and Cape Breton fishermen are making great efforts to capture one of them and are keeping close watch along the shores of the lakes.

Bulgarian Prisoners Released.

It is officially stated at Constantinople, Turkey, that 400 Bulgarians, who were arrested at Salonica in connection with the outrages there, have been released. Twenty-five were held for trial.

Governor Hanged in Effigy.

Governor Lanham, Judge Talbott, County Attorney Vaughn and District Attorney Hart were hanged in effigy at New Boston, Texas, because of the hanging of Ed Shutt, a prominent white man. Governor Lanham refused to commute Shutt's sentence to life imprisonment. The other officials were conspicuous in the Shutt trial.

$2,400,000 Fire at Naples.

Fire has destroyed the state pawnbroking establishment at Naples, Italy. The damage is estimated at $2,400,000.

A SERMON FOR SUNDAY

AN INTERESTING DISCOURSE BY DR. LYMAN ABBOTT.

Subject: The Secret of Christianity—Not Fine Windows and Music, But Making the World Wiser and Better—A Christian's Duty Summed Up in One Law.

NEW YORK CITY.—At the Church of the Pilgrims, Brooklyn, Dr. Lyman Abbott preached Sunday morning on "The Secret of Christianity." He took for his text Luke ii: 11: "Unto you is born, this day, in the city of David, a Saviour, which is Christ the Lord," and said:

In the Anglo-Saxon version of the New Testament the word "Saviour" is rendered for the Anglo-Saxon word "helper." You know also that the word "Christ" is not a proper name, but a title equivalent to "The Messiah"—the Lord.

Every great movement has at the heart of it some secret, which if we can discover it, will disclose to us the secret of that great movement. What is the secret at the heart of Christianity, which has made it the great power that it is? In asking you to consider this question you will understand, of course, that I am not undertaking in half an hour to answer the entire question; I am only going to try in that half hour to indicate the essence of Christianity—the secret of its vitality. The Jewish people were in more than one sense "a peculiar people." Among other things in this: That their faces were turned toward the future. All other nations look backward for their golden age, but these "peculiar people" looked forward for theirs. They believed that a time was coming when there would be peace instead of war and for themselves prosperity instead of universal poverty. They believed that this great time would come through their own nation and that Jerusalem would become the holy city and the mistress of the world. And their prophets even pointed forward to this divine consolation, and they indicated that it would come through some deliverer. Sometimes they regarded the nation itself as that deliverer; sometimes a succession of prophets; sometimes single prophet; sometimes a single man, as a king or prince, as a teacher, as a priest, as a "Man of Sorrows, and acquainted with grief." However different or incongruous or inconsistent those prophesies might be, they pointed the minds of the people forward to a great delivery and delivered. So the shepherds perfectly well understood the angels when they said: "The deliverer has come; the helper is here. You will find Him cradled in the manger." When Jesus began His ministry His first sermon, of which we have a record, was preached in the synagogue at Nazareth. He went into the synagogue, a roll was open before Him and He read one of the prophecies of the great deliverer who was coming and then said: "This day is this Scripture fulfilled in your ears. I have come. I am that deliverer." Having begun His ministry in the way He went out to be a helper and fed the hungry, taught the ignorant and healed the sick and distressed the gospel of hope. Once John the Baptist, perplexed to know if this was the Messiah, for things went on much the same and no great thing seemed to be accomplished, sent Him a message saying: "Art thou the Messiah?" and Christ said to the messengers, "Wait here, see what you will see, and then go and tell your master." The waited and saw, and then Christ told them: "Go your way and tell John what things ye have seen and heard; how that the blind see, the lame walk, the lepers are cleansed, the deaf hear, the dead are raised, to the poor the gospel is preached."

No man can undertake to help his fellow men really sincerely, on a large scale, without coming in contact with men who do not want the help, those who are making something out of the misfortunes of their fellow men. Christ came in contact with such, and they leagued themselves together to destroy Him. He was arrested and brought before the Jewish tribunal and asked, "Are You the Messiah?" And under a solemn oath He said, "I am." Pilate said, "Are You a king?" He said, "I am." To both the Jewish tribunal and the Roman He said, "I am," and for that He was condemned to die and for it He died. When He died the hopes of His disciples dissipated. They said, "We thought He was to be the great deliverer, but evidently He was not." Rumors of His ascension began to circulate, and, little by little they became convinced, and then they said, "Ah, He is the deliverer, after all." If you will turn to the Book of Acts and read one of the sermons there you will see that was the burden of all the apostolic ministry. No new theology, ethic or law. Their messages were all the same: "The deliverer is come; He is here; the deliverance has begun."

In the first century rule was by absolute despotism. Gradually government has been transformed, until now it is completely established, and there is no government in Europe west of Russia that does not at least recognize the fact that government is not for the government, but for the governed. All industry was servile. Half the Roman population were slaves, and the other half were on the edge of famine and only kept alive by the largess of others. Wherever Christianity has gone the chain has dropped from the slave and labor has been emancipated. There were no schools in Rome and none among the Jews, except those connected with the synagogue, but wherever Christianity has gone it has established schools and wealth has been diffused among the people. This is called an age of concentrated wealth. That is not so. There never was an age, and that is especially true of America, when wealth was more distributed. There are charities everywhere. The church has also changed the conception of punishment, so that punishment has become reformatory. The object of the old pagan religion was not to help man; it was to appease the wrath of God or to purchase the favor of a corruptible God. Christianity has altered all that with various degrees of success. The church of Christ is engaged in the work of lifting the burdens of men, in inspiring them with courage and nobler purposes. Christianity is not a mere sum of doctrines, a new method of worship or a new law of morals. It is a great historical movement.

Flowing down through the centuries with ever widening and deepening current, blessing every land it has touched and carrying with it some measure of helpfulness, Christianity has done, through the centuries, what Christ did in those four short years—He helped the helpless, fed the hungry, lifted the ignorant, given courage to the tiring and brought glad tidings to the The secret of Christianity, then, is ulness. This it is that distinguishes eology of the Christian religion from eology of all other religions. It is a ctrine respecting God—not absolute- but still new contrasted with the ings of other religions. Everywhere on the globe men believe in the aid of God and in the power of God. The distinction between the Jewish religion and Paganism was not that one called God Jehovah and the other Baal. It was that one worshiped justice and the other power. The message of the Pagan religion was of an omnipotent power back of the affairs of nature and life. The message of Judaism was that God is a righteous God and demands righteousness of His children. Still we need to understand that God expects righteousness from us, and nothing less will satisfy Him. In later Judaism there came the greater message. No longer God as a powerful, just God, but God as a God who will help you to be righteous. The message of the later prophet was mercy. Mercy, go back to Homer, Confucius, Seneca, Marcus Aurelius; do you find it there? No. Some time ago I made that statement and a professor said to me: "Are you quite sure of that?" I said: "I am not sure, but you are a student of the Orient and I wish you would look it up and tell me if I am wrong." Three weeks after I received a letter, saying: "The only revelation of the mercy of God in the old Hindoo religion is this: 'O, Veruna, art To-day in my country home they are suffering from drought, and yet, if I were to go on the hillside and run a tube down a little way into the ground, I should strike a spring full of water. So God is full of mercy. This is the revelation of the New Testament, and whatever your troubles, sorrows, sins, you can go to Him and find His loving kindness and tender mercy. You don't find that in any other religion. Thou not also merciful?'" Put that alongside "what can separate man from the love of God." The distinct characteristic of Christianity is this mercifulness of God.

A man falls into a pit and cannot get out. Presently Confucian comes along and says, "My dear fellow, I am sorry you have fallen down there. If you could only get out Confucius would show you how to walk so that you would keep out." Then a Brahmin sees him and says, "I am sorry, but there is no help for you; you never can get out. The only chance for you is to fall into an eternal sleep and forget your misery." Next comes a Mohammedan, who says, "I am so sorry to see you there, but Allah is just, and you deserve it. He is not merciful, and you will never get out." Last comes a Christian, who says, "I myself have been down there. I tumbled down there once. I know just how you can get out." And he gets a rope and pulls the man out of the hole and puts his feet upon a rock. That is the difference between the Christian and the pagan religions. The Christian religion is the only religion in the world that offers to help men out of the burden of their sins and the consequences of their misery. But, O, the pity of it, men don't want it. Napoleon said, "Scratch a Russian, and you will find a Tartar." Scratch a Christian and you will find a pagan. It seems to me that Christian congregations are full of paganism. I receive letters every week from men and women who never yet have learned that if they have made a blunder or committed a sin, and perhaps involved others in peril because of their mistake, God can take care of it all, and they can trust Him to help, if only they will turn from their evil ways.

Helpfulness is the secret of Christian theology. So it is the secret of our Christian ritual. It is at the heart of all worship. We come to church, not driven by fear or compelled by custom, and not by conviction. Why? Not to be entertained by an amusing lecture. Then, why? At the heart of it all is this: Some sense of the truth of that message that God is love and that, somehow or other, we are dependent on His love and have had something from His love, and we want to give Him something in return. I do not say that is true of all, but still if it were not for the sense of the love of God and the desire to be thankful the church would close its doors and the chimes cease to ring. What is the Roman Catholic service? First confession and then absolution. The same thing at the Episcopal service, and of the Congregational. We don't go into the confessional, we don't stand up as a priest pronounces an absolution, but D. L. Moody as truly preached absolution as any Catholic priest or Episcopalian rector. If you want to know what men believe, don't go to the creeds or catechism. Go to the hymn books. They express our faith and real experience; they are our creed, sung over and over and over again. And what does the hymn book say?

"Love divine, all love excelling." "Thanks be to God who giveth us the victory."

Imagine, this Sabbath morning, a citizen of Mars coming down and entering different churches. He would go into a Catholic church and see the altar and the candles and the robed priest and the incense, and he would say, "What are you doing here?" The answer would be: "We are here to worship the Lamb who hath redeemed us." In the Episcopal church he would see no candles and incense, and would again ask the question. The answer would be: "We have come to praise the Lord Christ, who hath redeemed us." In the Congregational, Baptist or Presbyterian church he would see no altar or candles or vested priests. "What are you doing here?" he asks, and the reply is: "We have come here to sing the praise of the Man of God who hath redeemed us." And in the Quaker meeting house he would see no choir or preacher or service and hear no singing, but they would all be sitting still doing nothing—absolutely nothing. And their reply to the same question would be: "We are giving our praise to Christ, who hath redeemed us by His blood. We cannot find any utterance which will express our gratitude, and we are simply speaking in the silence of our hearts." He would go back and say: "They were all drawn together by a sense of God's love that had given His Son for their redemption." It is the love of God that makes us one, and only that. I was once in a Catholic church in Paris and after watching the service for a time I walked around behind the altar and found there a service of deaf and dumb people. The service was the same at heart; the love of God inspiring the thanks of men.

I remember an old English divine beginning his sermon: "I can do all things——" and then saying, "That I deny. But let us see, what is this: 'through Him that strengthened me.' Ah, that is another thing; that I can do." It was a quaint way of putting it, but it made the text stick in my mind, and I have never forgotten it. This is the secret of the power of Christianity. You will find men say: "Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy strength," is the summary of Christianity. That is a mistake. Christ gave that as the summary of the Jewish law. When asked, "What is the chief end of the Jewish law?" He said, "Thou shalt love the Lord thy God * * * and thy neighbor as thyself," but when He was about to die He left as a legacy to His disciples this: "A new commandment give I unto you; that ye love one another as I have loved you." How did He love us? He laid down His life for us. That is Christianity. Judaism is justice; Christianity is sacrifice. What makes a Christian nation? Not a creed written in a constitution, not an established church, an organ or music. What will make America a Christian nation? We have about us dependent and inferior races. Loving our neighbor and the Filipino and the negro and making them men—nothing else will make us a Christian nation. And what makes a Christian church? Not fine windows and music, but making the world wiser and better. What would Christ do for your employes and servants? Helpfulness and service is Christianity; the heart and the centre and circumference of it. All Christian theology is summed up in: "God so loved the world that He gave His only begotten Son," and all Christian ritual in the Psalm: "Blessing and honor and glory and power to Him that sitteth upon the throne and that hath redeemed us." All Christian power is summed up in: "I can do all things through Him that strengthened me," and all Christian duty is summed up in the one law: "Love one another as I have loved you."

Better and Better Before Us.

God's best gifts are always before us, never behind. Pleasures of memory are sometimes delightful, but pleasures of hope are ever yet richer and brighter, especially to the eye and thought of faith. Says one of God's dear ones, referring to a fresh blessing from God: "This sudden coming of a long expected blessing is the sweetest thing that ever came into my life. How good God is, and how tenderly He leads us! He changes always a great good into a greater. I have been happy all along, but now (since this experience) my heart keeps singing:

"'Rest, peace, and life, the flowers of fadeless bloom,
The Saviour gives us not beyond the tomb,
But here and now, on earth, some glimpse is given
Of joys which wait us through the gates of heaven.'"

And thus it ever is in youth, in maturity, in age and yet beyond—the best is yet to come. Let us look forward and upward, and ever hope and trust and praise.

SCIENTIFIC & INDUSTRIAL

Artificial camphor is now made in Germany for the trade, as chlorhydrate of terebinth. It has a peculiar value in lessening the dangers of nitro-glycerin and making gelatin dynamite more effective.

The venom of snakes contains only intermediary bodies, which alone would not be virulently poisonous; but the normal blood serum of susceptible animals contains the substances which, by conjoint action with the intermediary bodies of the venom, cause the deadly poisoning.

Mountain climbers who seldom eat sugar when at home are said to appreciate it highly when on their excursions. Guides are very fond of it, as it is a great source of muscular force. Experiments have been recently made abroad to demonstrate the value of sugar to those who perform hard labor. Muscular work done when natural sugar (cane or beet sugar) was used was found to be superior to that when saccharine formed a part of the diet.

It is seldom that anything but mulberry leaves are employed to feed silk worms in France. Very rarely the worms hatch before the leaves are out, and on such occasions they are fed young rose leaves for a few days. About 99,000 acres of land in France are planted in mulberries; 40,810 pounds of leaves are necessary to produce 2.2 pounds of cocoons. The production of fresh cocoons from one ounce of eggs in France varies from forty-five to 147 pounds.

A new acetylene burner has the distinct novelty of being installed in a horizontal, instead of a vertical direction. By doing so and drilling the orifice in a flat plate, instead of at the apex of a conical tip, it has been discovered that acetylene can be burned without the usual injection of air. During some early experiments it was noted that when the jet takes a horizontal position the graphite is deposited in the form of a tube which does not affect the shape of the flame, and which drops off from time to time.

S. R. Wright has patented an electrical device to connect telegraph instruments with a clock, whereby any telegraph key left open for two minutes will be automatically closed by the clock, at the same time striking a gong calling attention to the broken circuit. Leaving open the key is a frequent occurrence on railroads, and sometimes leads to serious wrecks. By the use of this new and clever device all operators on a line equipped with these instruments or clocks can be called by the gong, as it makes an alarm that can be heard much farther than a telegraph instrument.

A molecule of alcohol is composed of two atoms of carbon, six of hydrogen and one of oxygen; so synthetical alcohol is obtained by uniting these atoms accordingly. For a long time it has been known that by direct combination of carbon and hydrogen in the electric arc, acetylene can be obtained. Sufficient hydrogen must be added to the acetylene to produce ethylene, a constituent of illuminating gas. In combining water with the ethylene alcohol is obtained. Thus, alcohol is produced in France without the employment of vegetable matter.

The Costly Fourth of July.

Those useful persons, the statisticians, whose work usually makes us wiser, if not always happier, have figured up that our last Fourth of July celebration cost this country the lives of not less than 377 men, women and children, the wounding and maiming of about 2000 more, and a property loss estimated at about $3,689,000.

If this sacrifice of life, limb and property were really necessary in any sense, or if it contributed in the slightest degree to our National well-being, we might cheerfully submit to it as a patriotic duty; but when we realize, as all must, that this annual holocaust, with all the misery and suffering consequent upon it is only a concession made to the pure love of noise and hullabaloo which possesses small children and savages in common, it might well be asked whether it is not high time that a stop was put once for all to these barbaric and destructive proceedings.

In view of the actual results of our Independence Day orgies, we might well apply to it, in paraphrase, the saying of Madame Roland, "O patriotism, how many nuisances are committed in thy name!"—Leslie's Weekly.

How to Eat an Orange.

The following is the proper way to eat a Mexican orange—any old way will do for a poor orange. You pare it, except a bit at the two poles; you cut it in two in the diameter, and then (first adding sugar if you like) you eat the two cups thus formed, or a good portion of them. It is the only way to get the full flavor and the delicious coolness of the fruit at its best. To eat an orange with a silver spoon is most unscientific; silver is a good conductor of heat, and the medium of juice that is thus obtained has been rendered nauseatingly warm, and also lacks taste on account of its small amount.—Modern Mexico.

European Wheat Yield.

The average yield of wheat to the acre in Europe is thirty-eight bushels. Much more labor and fertilizer is given grain fields in the old country than in ours.

Chicken Rearing in England.

About nine years ago, when R. H. Rew wrote an account of the Sussex chicken rearing and cramming industry for the royal commission on agriculture, the profits were highly satisfactory. But it appears that through this and other public notices those who were engaged in it and comparatively few, have been followed by a great number of imitators. The cramming system has been extended to many counties beyond Sussex and Surrey, and the special advantages of a monopoly have been lost. Accordingly the profits of the poultry-cramming business have been greatly reduced and not a few of those engaged in it have been constrained to give it up. The rearers have not suffered equally, although they have had to accept lower prices than they obtained for chickens of the right size for fattening a few years ago. When it was first announced that rearers obtained 3s. 6d. each for chickens ten to twelve weeks old, outsiders imagined that to produce the birds must be highly remunerative, and so it would be if such a price lasted all through the season. As a matter of fact, however, it is paid for only a few weeks, and then for chickens hatched during the coldest portion of the year, when hens are not apt to sit, and great care is necessary to prevent heavy losses among the young chickens. The feeding, too, is expensive and the attention required arduous.—London Standard.

Her Limit.

"Cleanliness is next to godliness, I know," said the young matron whose mother-in-law lives with her, "but there is such a thing as carrying it too far, I think. Now, my husband's mother is fearfully and wonderfully neat. In fact, at times, I feel that to live in a pigpen would be a relief. From morning till night there is nothing but clean, clean, clean. Bits of carpet are laid in the places most likely to trip you up. These are intended to keep the floor underneath free from stain, and then the carpets are taken up and the floor underneath scrubbed as carefully as if it had not been protected all the time. You cannot imagine just how trying it is. But the other day she reached the limit. She came in, took off her shoes, carefully washed them and set them out to dry! Think of it! It's a wonder she did not wash her hat."—New York Press.

The necessity for special asylums for those addicted to the use of cocaine is being considered in British India.

REGISTER OF THE U. S. TREASURY USES PE-RU-NA FOR SUMMER CATARRH.

Summer Catarrh Afflicts Men and Women.

Hon. Judson W. Lyons.

HON. JUDSON W. LYONS, Register of the United States Treasury, in a letter from Washington, D. C., says:

"I find Peruna to be an excellent remedy for the catarrhal affections of spring and summer, and those who suffer from depression from the heat of the summer will find no remedy the equal of Peruna."—Judson W. Lyons.

No man is better known in the financial world than Judson W. Lyons, formerly of Augusta, Ga. His name on every piece of money of recent date makes his signature one of the most familiar ones in the United States.

Two Interesting Letters From Thankful Women.

Miss Camilla Chartier, 5 West Lexington St., Baltimore, Md., writes:

"Late suppers gradually affected my digestion and made me a miserable dyspeptic, suffering intensely at times. I took several kinds of medicine which were prescribed by different physicians, but still continued to suffer. But the trial of one bottle of Peruna convinced me that it would rid me of this trouble, so I continued taking it for several weeks and I was in excellent health, having gained ten pounds."—Miss Camilla Chartier.

Summer Catarrh.

Mrs. Kate Bohn, 1119 Willoughby Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y., writes:

"When I wrote you I was troubled with frequent headaches, dizzy, strange feeling in the head, sleeplessness, sinking feelings, faintness and numbness. Sometimes I had heartburn. My food would rise to my throat after every meal, and my bowels were very irregular.

"I wrote you for advice, and I now take pleasure in informing you that my improvement is very great indeed. I did not expect to improve so quickly after suffering for five long years. I am feeling very good and strong. I thank you so much for Peruna. I shall recommend it to all suffering with the effects of catarrh, and I consider it a household blessing. I shall never be without Peruna."

For those phases of catarrh peculiar to summer Peruna will be found efficacious.

Peruna cures catarrh in all phases and stages.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio.

Modern Windmills.

Though superseded for all important work, windmills still find their uses in providing power for pumping the water supplies to country houses and farms. A number of modern windmills are now at work on the Royal Agricultural Society's grounds, near Ealing, undergoing a series of efficiency tests.—London Engineering.

GRIPPE HURT KIDNEYS.

The lingering results of La Grippe remain with the kidneys for a long time. They suffer from over exertion and the heavy drugs of Grippe medicines. Doan's Kidney Pills overcome this condition.

AURORA, NEW MEXICO.—I received the free sample of Doan's Kidney Pills which I ordered for a girl nine years old that was suffering with bed wetting, and she improved very fast. The pills acted directly on the bladder in her case and stopped the trouble. J. C. LUCERO.

BATTLE CREEK, MICH.—My husband received the sample of Doan's Kidney Pills and has taken two more boxes and feels like a new man. He is a fireman on the Grand Trunk R. R., and the work is hard on the kidneys. MRS. GEO. GIFFORD.

PLINY, W. VA.—The free trial of Doan's Kidney Pills acted so well with me, I wrote Hooff, the druggist, at Point Pleasant, to send me three boxes, with the result I have gained in weight, as well as entirely rid of my kidney trouble. My water had become very offensive and contained a white sediment and cloudy. I would have to get up six and seven times during the night, and then the voiding would dribble and cause frequent attempts, but, thanks to Doan's Kidney Pills, they have regulated all that, and I cannot praise them too much. JAS. A. LANHAM.

Aching backs are eased. Hip, back, and loin pains overcome. Swelling of the limbs and dropsy signs vanish.

They correct urine with brick dust sediment, high colored, pain in passing, dribbling, frequency, bed wetting. Doan's Kidney Pills remove calculi and gravel. Relieve heart palpitation, sleeplessness, headache, nervousness, dizziness.

FREE! Mail this coupon with your address for free trial box.

FOSTER-MILBURN CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

Please mail me free trial box Doan's Kidney Pills.

Name .....

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State .....

Medical Advice Free.—Strictly Confidential.

They Lunch Daintily.

"If we depended on the women who come in here for their midday luncheon we would not sell a piece of meat once in a week," said the proprietor of a restaurant on lower Broadway. "We have a great many women patrons, but unless they are accompanied by male escorts their orders are entirely different from those of men. A woman seldom orders a sandwich, and as for a steak at this time of day, they wouldn't touch it if they had all the time in the world at their disposal. They prefer something dainty. One will take chocolate eclaire and milk; another chicken salad, and another strawberry shortcake. Pie—they leave that for the men. Some of them are saleswomen in the shops, and they work as hard as men, but they don't seem to care for the same sort of food."—New York Press.

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of Hires Rootbeer, brightens her eyes, deepens the rose in her cheeks, and acquires sound health and buoyant spirits from her favorite beverage.
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The agonizing itching and burning of the skin, as in Eczema; the frightful scaling, as in psoriasis; the loss of hair and crusting of the scalp, as in scalled head; the facial disfigurements, as in acne and ringworm; the awful suffering of infants, and anxiety of worn-out parents, as in milk crust, tetter and salt rheum,—all demand a remedy of almost superhuman virtues to successfully cope with them. That Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Resolvent are such stands proven beyond all doubt. No statement is made regarding them that is not justified by the strongest evidence. The purity and sweetness, the power to afford immediate relief, the certainty of speedy and permanent cure, the absolute safety and great economy, have made them the standard skin cures, blood purifiers and humour remedies of the civilized world.

Bathe the affected parts with hot water and Cuticura Soap, to cleanse the surface of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle. Dry, without rubbing, and apply Cuticura Ointment freely, to allay itching, irritation and inflammation, and soothe and heal, and, lastly, take Cuticura Resolvent, to cool and cleanse the blood. This complete local and constitutional treatment affords instant relief, permits rest and sleep in the severest forms of eczema and other itching, burning and scaly humours of the skin, scalp and blood, and points to a speedy, permanent and economical cure when all else fails.

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CANDY CATHARTIC

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North Plainfield Weekly Review

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SATURDAY, JUNE 6, 1903.

Twelve Pages.

A SATISFACTORY ENDING.

It is to be regretted that so much strife and ill feeling has been stirred up over the street drain in the Park district of the Borough.

That it was the result of misunderstanding and perhaps undue haste on the part of some, will no doubt be admitted by all interested parties.

We have looked into this matter most carefully and are satisfied that while the drain is not the nuisance it has been claimed to be by some, still we believe it should be removed, and we have been assured by the Mayor that it will be just as soon as it is possible for workmen to do so.

We have talked to many interested people on the subject, and they are of the same opinion, namely: That while the drain is not and has not been much of a nuisance, yet in its present condition it is a constant menace to the people in that section, and it ought to come up.

Nothing more is wanted or expected by any one; and as the question has been so satisfactorily settled in such a short time, a system of congratulations should be extended to the original "kickers," the Board of Health and the Mayor.

A SPECIAL ELECTION.

Very little interest is manifested in the special election to vote on the proposed amendments to the constitution to be held in New Jersey in September, which is somewhat surprising in view of the importance of the matter.

The amendments seek to reform the judicial system. For years the lawyers of the State have realized the need of simplifying the system of the courts, and as a result of their earnest work in this regard, an election has been called to vote on the proposed reform.

The amendments propose:

1. To create a Board of Pardons consisting of the Governor, the Chancellor and Attorney-General. The Board is now made up of the Governor, the Chancellor and six special Judges of the Court of Errors and Appeals.

2. To create a separate and distinct Court of Errors and Appeals, to consist of a chief judge and four associates. The present Court of Errors and Appeals is composed of the Chancellor, the Chief Justice, and eight associate Justices and six special Judges.

3. To give to the six Vice-Chancellors the same powers as are now exercised by the Chancellor alone. Now the Vice Chancellors are little more than advisory masters, whose findings, to be effective, must be approved by the Chancellor.

4. Giving to the Legislature the power to decide how the Court of Common Pleas in the various counties shall be constituted and held.

5. Giving to the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Senate, the appointment of the Vice Chancellors. They are now appointed by the Chancellor.

BALLOT-BOX STUFFING POSSIBLE.

We have been of the opinion for some time that it is possible to 'stuff' ballot boxes under the present system of voting in this State.

Last Tuesday the report of the West New York (N. J.) election frauds case was made public. The report follows:

"Just before Judge Parker adjourned the hearing in the West New York election case, he created a genuine sensation when in an endeavor to learn the practical workings of the ballot box, he approached that on the counsel table which had been used in the first ward election. Though the box was supposed to be under lock and key Judge Parker succeeded in opening it so easily that both he and Counselors Edwards, Rich, Walscheid and Carey were astonished. By lifting the cover a hand could be put into the box and ballots could be placed in the box or extracted with ease.

"Judge Parker asked Town Clerk Tonn, who had the boxes in custody after the count on election night, how it was possible that he permitted a box in such poor condition to be used on election day, and Mr. Tonn said that he was not aware that the box was in such shape.

"The revelation thus far in the contest shows that fraud could be easily practiced at the election."

From this it would appear that not only is it possible to 'stuff' ballot boxes, but it has been demonstrated beyond any doubt that they can be and have been tampered with.

At Bayonne City last Fall charges were made on this line, but owing to purely local circumstances it was impossible to prove that actual fraud had been done, but enough was brought to light to show that the thing is possible.

The voting machine cannot get here too soon.

We are sorry to learn that Rev. Dr. Thomas O'Hanlon, who for twenty-six years has been the head of Pennington Seminary, has made an assignment to the Trenton Trust and Safe Deposit Company for the benefit of his creditors. His liabilities aggregate $57,000, all of which he says will eventually be paid. Dr. O'Hanlon's financial difficulties are the result of the depreciation in the value of farm lands of which he is a large holder and a long line of credit given to pupils. Dr. O'Hanlon is one of the most conspicuous figures in the Methodist Church. For years he has taught the Bible class at the Ocean Grove camp meeting.

The report of Collector E. B. Allen of the county of Somerset appears in this issue of the Review, and shows the same painstaking care which has characterized his previous reports. If you are interested in the financial condition of your county, a perusal of this report will repay you.

Forest fires to the north of us; floods to the west; cyclones to the south; the greatest drouth right here at home that the state has record of in over forty years; and another great coal strike almost in sight, are enough to make the average mortal begin to wonder "where he is at!"

The Suburbanite for June, the new magazine published by the Passenger Department of the New Jersey Central R. R. has several beautiful views of Plainfield scenery and houses.

LET STRIKES BE ABOLISHED.

In the transportation business, and in the building industries, the public has an exceptional stake, and it can no longer tolerate the strike methods. For that matter, strikes are fast becoming as obsolete a mode of regulating wages and securing the welfare of workmen as are wars in the establishment of just relations between the governments and peoples of the earth. When one looks beneath the surface, it becomes fortunately evident, in this country, that the strong tendency is toward the use of reasonable and conciliatory methods. The agency of such bodies as the Civic Federation, quietly exerting their influence for industrial peace, is steadily bringing about the hoped-for period when labor wars will be at an end. Mr. Carnegie, in a very felicitous speech, on May 7, as president of the British Iron and Steel Institute, urged the advantage of a closer partnership relation between employers and men, and pointed out the value of sliding-scale wage arrangements and analogous devices. A week later, Mr. Oscar S. Straus, as president of the American Social Science Association, made a notable address on industrial peace, at Boston. In many manufacturing industries, it has been found possible to justify high wages by bringing about a remarkable increase in the efficiency of labor. One of the great difficulties in the building trades, as in less skilled employments, is the tendency of unionism to keep everything on a dead level, and not only to prevent the exceptiodally able man from deriving any advantage from rendering valuable services, but to bring the average of efficiency down somewhere near the level of the comparatively slow and ineffective workman. This is not in accordance with the American spirit; and although remedies are not easy, some way must be found to give incentive to mechanics and ordinary workmen to improve results both in quantity and quality.—*Review of Reviews.*

Why We Say Bandbox.

"The collars worn by the English in the seventeenth century," said an old hat dealer, "were big, starched things a good deal like a ruff. Sometimes indeed they were bigger than the biggest ruff. They required a box of a good size to be carried about in.

"These collars were called bands. Ben Jonson in 'Volpone' says, 'This band shows not my neck enough.' Steele says, 'The next that mounted the stage was an under citizen of the bath, a person remarkable among the inferior people of that place for his great wisdom and his broad band.'

"Bands, you see, were collars, and by the same token bandboxes were collar boxes. They were big and round, just big enough to carry a clean, well starched band—just as big, in fact, as they are today.

"Whenever, therefore, you talk of bandboxes you are unconsciously referring to the collars as huge as ruffs that the English of the seventeenth century wore."

Chased by an Emperor.

Emperor Frederick William of Prussia sometimes would signify his rejection of what he considered an absurd petition by drawing on the margin an ass' head and ears. One day, a baron of ancient patent having complained of another baron taking precedence of him, the king wrote on the petition: "Mere folly. Whether a man sits above me or below me, my birth remains the same." Oftentimes he would ask people in the streets who they were, a peculiarity which made nervous people evade the royal presence. One day when a man saw the king approaching he took to his heels and ran, but Frederick William pursued him in hot haste and when he overtook him asked, "Why did you run away from me?" "From fear," answered the man, whereupon his majesty gave him a heavy thwack with his cane and said that he "wished himself to be loved and not to be feared."

Nice Little Love Story.

A dreamer and a man of action loved a woman.

The dreamer said: "I shall write verses in her praise. They will touch her vanity, and she will love me for them."

But the man of action said: "How old fashioned! I shall corner the stock market, and that will bring her."

So the dreamer wrote verses, and he induced a friend of his who ran a magazine to print them. And the man of action cornered something or other and became a billionaire.

In the meantime the girl married a man who inherited his money and lived happy ever after.

But the dreamer was so proud of his verses that he didn't care, and the man of action was so busy that he didn't care.

The only one to suffer was the man she married.—Smart Set.

A Nile Village.

A traveler of the upper Nile thus describes a typical native village: "The houses are built of Nile mud, each house accommodating a family of no matter what size, the inhabitants of each village almost all related to each other, comprising sometimes several hundreds of people.

"Their streets are littered with filth, animals of every kind obstruct one's path, dogs growl and snarl at the appearance and intrusion of a stranger, and women flee, hiding their faces in their yashmaks lest a white man should behold their features. Flies in swarms settle on the children and lay their eggs on their eyelids, unwashed, because they believe it to be contrary to their religion to wash or remove the flies from their eyes."—Chicago Record-Herald.

Fighters in London Streets.

The reign of George II. was a great fighting time. Every man who went abroad knew that he might have to fight to defend himself against footpad or bully. Most men carried a stout stick. When Dr. Johnson heard that a man had threatened to horsewhip him he ordered a thick cudgel and was easy in his mind. There were no police, and therefore a man had to fight. It cannot be doubted that the martial spirit of the country, which was extraordinary, was greatly sustained by the practice of fighting, which prevailed alike in all ranks.

The Real Thing.

"Tell me, Harold," she said as the gentle old horse they were driving along the country road dropped into a walk, "am I your ideal girl?"

"No," he said fervently. "You're my real girl!"

Whereupon the horse, finding himself totally neglected, stooped and began to browse.—Chicago Tribune.

An Unjust Aspersion.

"Yes, our society's new president certainly is a busy woman, but they say she is neglecting her duties as a wife and mother."

"That is not true. I know for a fact that she manages to see her family almost every day."—Brooklyn Life.

Confession.

"Pardon me, dear," said the village editor's bride, "for appearing at dinner in my wrapper, but"—

"Oh, that's all right," interrupted the knight of the paste pot; "some of our best thoughts come to us in wrappers."—St. Louis Star.

If You Want

If you want posters,
If you want bill heads,
If you want envelopes,
If you want statements,
If you want note heads,
If you want show cards,
If you want letter heads,
If you want calling cards,
If you want business cards,
If you want invitation cards,
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If you want job printing of any description done in a satisfactory manner, you can have your wants gratified by calling on The Review, 33 Somerset street North Plainfield, and leaving your orders or if preferable, use the telephone and our representative will call on you.

Notice to Correspondents.

Personals, social gatherings, celebrations, anniversaries of various kinds, reception, etc., will be published in the Review free. All copy must be written plainly, preferably in ink; and names must be clearly written and correctly spelled, write only on one side of the paper. Full information in regard to weddings is always desired, and when requested a reporter will call to secure facts for publication. No attention will be paid to items of news forwarded to this office unless the sender gives his or her name and address. These will not be printed, but it is necessary to have them properly vouched for.

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE OF ORDER TO LIMIT CREDITORS

Somerset County Surrogate's Court.

ESTATE OF C. A. Girard Lewis, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that on the FIFTH DAY OF FEBRUARY A. D. 1903, on the application of the undersigned, as Executors of the will of C. A. Girard Lewis, deceased, an order was made by the Surrogate's Court, requiring the creditors of the said C. A. Girard Lewis, deceased, to bring in their debts, demands and claims against the said decedent, under oath or affirmation, and present the same to the subscriber within NINE months from the date of said order; and in default thereof any such creditor should be forever barred of his or her action therefor against the subscriber.

WILLIAM P. WILLIAMS
CHARLES AUGUSTUS LEWIS } Executors.
Care of JOHN A. MILLER,
716 Prudential Building. Newark, N. J.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

IN CHANCERY OF NEW JERSEY.—Between Mary Jane Sandford et al., Executors &c., Complainants, and James M. C. Smith Defendant.—Fi. Fa. for sale of mortgaged premises.

By virtue of the above stated writ of Fi. Fa., to me directed and delivered I will expose for sale, at public vendue, on

MONDAY THE FIFTEENTH (15) DAY OF JUNE NEXT,

between the hours of twelve and five o'clock in the afternoon of said day, that is to say, at two o'clock P. M. at the Court House in Somerville to wit:

All that tract or parcel of land and premises, situate, lying and being in the township of North Plainfield in the county of Somerset and State of New Jersey.

Beginning at a corner in the road in David Boice's line; thence along his line south thirty degrees east thirty chains and forty two links to Eli Pound's corner: then with his line north sixty degrees and forty minutes east twelve chains and twenty-five links to James Vail's line; then with his line north thirty degrees and forty minutes west four chains and eighty-seven links; then north fifty-nine and a half degrees east one chain; then north thirty and a half degrees west twenty-seven chains and fifteen links to the road, then along the road and David Boice's line south fifty-seven degrees and fifty minutes west twelve chains and eighty-seven links to the place of beginning. Containing forty acres of land, more or less. Being same premises conveyed to said Smith by deed of Elisha Coriell, dated March 4th, 1872, recorded March 8th, 1872, in Book J No. 4 of Deeds for Somerset county, on page 593, &c.

CALVIN D. McMURTRY, Sheriff.
NELSON & WM. N. RUNYON, SOLICITORS.
Dated May 11, 1903. ($9.10 8.13)

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"I consider it a very valuable addition to my library."

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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Receipts and Disbursements

BY

E. B. ALLEN, Collector,

OF THE

COUNTY of SOMERSET

FOR THE

Year Ending May 13, 1903.

County Collector's Office,
Somerville, N. J., May 13, 1903.

Gentlemen of the Committee on Collector's Accounts:

I have the honor to submit herewith the annual report of moneys received and disbursed by me as Collector of the County of Somerset for the year ending May 13, 1903.

The amount of taxes as returned to the Board of Assessors to be raised for the year 1902 by each township and borough was as follows:

Townships	State School Tax	County
Bedminster	$2,181 91	$1,146 42
Bernards	3,124 54	1,641 56
Branchburg	1,240 10	1,103 87
Bridgewater	5,662 40	2,974 60
Franklin	5,566 78	2,924 54
Hillsborough	2,787 92	2,930 94
Montgomery	1,620 04	1,705 82
North Plainfield	1,654 54	1,740 56
Warren	911 71	2,005 52
Boroughs		
Bound Brook	196 65	4,555 23
North Plainfield	4,290 84	14,021 04
Rocky Hill	2 91	613 76
Millstone	1 06	61 50
	$32,284 39	$57,024 39

The following is the amount of State School Tax paid by each township and the amount received back in from the appointment for the Public Schools in the county for the year commencing July 1st, 1902:

Townships	School Tax Paid	Received Back
Bedminster	$2,181 91	$2,272 21
Bernards	3,124 54	3,662 23
Branchburg	1,240 10	1,147 87
Bridgewater	5,662 40	5,811 20
Franklin	5,566 78	5,715 54
Hillsborough	2,787 92	2,862 14
Montgomery	1,620 45	1,720 88
North Plainfield	1,654 54	1,918 58
Warren	911 71	1,921 56
Boroughs		
Bound Brook	2,290 85	2,554 23
North Plainfield	4,290 84	3,769 89
	$32,284 39	$33,784 39

The total amount of receipts from all sources was $57,024.39. Three hundred twelve thousand four hundred fifty dollars and eighty-five cents, and disbursements, $56,128.39. Three hundred eight thousand one hundred twenty-six dollars and thirty-nine cents, leaving a balance of $895.23 in favor of the county on the three thousand and three hundred twenty-four dollars and fifty-six cents which is on deposit at the banks to credit of the county collector.

Respectfully submitted,

E. B. ALLEN,
County Collector.

In Account with E. B. Allen, Collector, and Treasurer of the County of Somerset.

RECEIPTS.

Dec.		DR.
May	11	To cash in bank
	21	To Mrs. J. Van Mosdale, on account maintenance of Mary Mosher at Dunn Hospital
June	2	To Dreer & Ross, clerk hire
	2	To J. W. Somers, Clerk, fees
	7	To Raritan Savings Bank, for county note
	9	To S. C. B. Taylor, M. D., cash found on dead
July	2	To Samuel Stransman, for county note
	7	To Anne L. Skellenger, for county note
	7	To E. L. Vanderveer, for county note
	9	To H. C. Kennedy, for county note
	9	To Jno. Opalycke, for county note
	9	To Jacob Hyler, for county note
	9	To Geo. W. Adair, for county note
	9	To E. B. Allen, for County note
	9	To H. W. Hoagland, for county note
Aug.	9	To Rocky Hill Church, for county note
	9	To Rocky Hill Simday School, for county note
	9	To A. B. Martin, for county note
	9	To David Baker, for county note
	9	To William O. Ross, for county note
	12	To Caroline L. Wyckoff, for county note
	19	To H. L. Kennedy, for county note
	19	To A. P. Voorhees, for county note
	19	To Jacob Peterson, for county note
	20	To Geo. A. Woodle, for use
	20	To Jno. A. Whitenack, Jr., for bridge timber sold
	20	To Jesse Sperling, for county note
Sept.	8	To Raritan Savings Bank, for county note
	10	To Jacob Van Doren, for county note
	10	To Second National Bank, for county note
	15	To Jno. Amerman, for county note
	17	To Mary E. Vosseller, for county note
	17	To Eleanor B. Sutphen, for county note
	26	To Watten Foundry Co., Claim of Hunterdon county
	29	To J. W. Cooley, bridge timber
	30	To W. R. Sutphen, Jus. for fines
Oct.	9	To Rail Road and Canal Taxes
	9	To Asher Fleming, Jus. for fines
	9	To State Appropriation from $883,978.04
	11	To Jno. Amerman, for county note
	11	To Bound Brook Bank, for county note
	15	To G. A. Vanger, on account patient in State Hospital
	22	To Mrs. P. S. Tunison, for county note
	22	To Jno. Amerman, for county note
	22	To Theodore Allen, for county note
Nov.	1	To Railroad and Canal Taxes under act of March 31, 1885
	1	To James W. Fisher, Coll., on account road assessment, Middlebush road
	*	To First National Bank, for county note
	10	To Geo. D. Brown, Coll., on account taxes from North Plainfield Boro
	11	To E. W. Somers, Clerk, fees
	12	To Chas. Castle, for stones
	12	To Jacob Cahill, old plank
	12	To Edward C. Spencer, old timber
	17	To First National Bank for county note
	19	To A. P. Sutphen, Guardian, on account maintenance of Ann Dougherty in State Hospital
	20	To Kate M. Talbot, on account maintenance of Mary Mosher
Dec.	3	To State Appropriation from $250,000.00
	5	To James H. Fisher, Coll., on account, taxes from Franklin
	5	To Ferd Vanderveer, Coll., on account, taxes from Bridgewater
	9	To W. R. Sutphen, Jus. for fines
	12	To F. A. Ballantine, Coll., on account, taxes from Bernard
	13	To F. K. Lamerson, Coll., on account, taxes from Bedminster
	29	To F. A. Ballantine, Coll., taxes in full from Bernards
	29	To James W. Fisher, Coll., taxes in full from Franklin
	22	To Jno. A. Whitenack, Jr., bridge timber sold

	22.	Geo. E. Brown, Coll., taxes in full from North Plainfield Boro	14,021 04
	22.	C. S. Hamilton, Coll., on account taxes from Hillsborough	10,000 00
	22.	George Terrell, Coll., on account, taxes from Warren	2,000 00
	23.	A. S. Hageman, taxes in full from Montgomery	6,009 17
	23.	F. K. Lamerson, Coll., taxes in full from Bedminster	7,328 33
	23.	P. L. Kline, Coll., taxes in full from Branchburg	5,454 23
	24.	State Road fund	11,440 08
	26.	A. S. Cogell, Coll., taxes in full from Bound Brook Boro	4,960 90
	29.	Chas. S. Hamilton, Coll., taxes in full from Hillsborough	1,823 86
	30.	D. S. Kitchen, Jus., fines collected	8 00
Dec.			
Jan.	2.	L. J. W. Garrison, Coll., taxes in full from Rocky Hill Boro	871 26
	2.	Ferd Vanderveer, Coll., taxes in full from Bridgewater	34,829 90
	13.	Raritan Saving Bank, for county note	2,000 00
	*	State School Tax	34,220 39
	15.	A. P. Sutphen, collected from Sheriff	476
	15.	H. J. Whiteman, Coll., taxes in full from Millstone Boro	61 50
	22.	D. S. Kitchen, fines collected	8 00
	24.	George Terrell, Coll., taxes in full from Warren	847 52
Feb.	9.	J. W. Somers, Clerk, for fees	200 00
	9.	Wm. Hamilton, on account maintenance of Geo. A Hamilton	120 00
	25.	Ten per cent. retained from Bound Brook	3,068 81
March	30.	James W. Fisher, Coll., balance of road assessment	926 10
April	14.	Hoagland & Hoagland, old timber sold	4 00
	14.	J. G. Hoagland & Lerch, old timber sold	4 00
	14.	Cregar & Talbot, old timber sold	16 00
	14.	W. R. Sutphen, fines collected	22 00
	23.	Kate M. Talbot, on account maintenance of Mary Mosher	83 30
May	4.	B. Van DeBurg, Trustee for maintenance of Sarah D. Covenhoven	112 26
	12.	T. L. Fulton, old timber sold	20 00
	12.	R. W. Hoagland, old timber sold	4 25
	12.	R. W. Hoagland & Lerch, old timber sold	2 50
	12.	C. D. McMurtry, sheriff, unexpended fees	81 00
	12.	J. Wilfred Morgan, on account of Child Labor Commissioner's salary	20 33
	12.	[illegible] county	28 00
			$232,049 88

CREDIT.

By Amount paid over to Treasurer of State, as per receipt dated May 16, 1902

COUNTY.

	C. D. McMurtry, sheriff, court expenses, Sept. term	1,127 30
	Mary M. Steele, services as stenographer	10 00
	C. H. Schenck, judge, one month's salary	150 00
	J. L. Griggs, Pros., do	100 00
	J. A. Pope, do	25 00
	Chas. A. Knight, do	25 00
	Jno. S. Bunn, court crier and sheriff's per diem	50 00
	C. D. McMurtry, sheriff, drawing and summoning grand and petit jurors	14 00
	Jno. 2 travel bills of cost	10 24
	Dec. taking testimony to Ref. for Women and reform school	2 52
	J. W. Somers, clerk, 5 bills of costs	18 21
	Dec. 30 days at court	90 00
	Miss DePaola, services as interpreter	12 00
	Wm. A. Hazell, services rendered prosecutor	18 00
	Geo. D. Tolen, do	28 01
	Dec. 2 commitments	2 00
	Chas. S. Cole, for various fees	50
	J. W. Garrison, Jus., 11 cases	2 00
	W. R. Sutphen, Jus., costs in 3 cases	18 21
	Dec. 3 commitments	1 50
	Dec. 2 commitments	1 00
	Wm. Hamilton, 1 day as juror	4 00
	Dec. 1 day as juror	4 00
	Geo. D. Tolen, services rendered prosecution	2 00
	Wm. N. Pangborn, services rendered prosecution	2 00
	George D. Tolen, services in Cahill case, in Essex	11 10
	D. S. Kitchen, Jus., 3 commitments	2 00
	Jno. R. Stevens, services as witness	1 50
	C. H. Schenck, judge, one month's salary	150 00
	J. L. Griggs, Pros., do	100 00
	J. A. Pope, do	25 00
	Chas. A. Knight, do	25 00
	Jno. S. Bunn, court crier and sheriff's per diem	50 00
	C. D. McMurtry, sheriff, drawing and summoning grand and petit jurors	14 00
	John Bolmer	28 78
	Dec. taking same to Reformatory	4 41
	W. R. Sutphen, Jus., costs in 3 cases	17 00
	Dec. costs in 2 cases	7 00
	Dec. costs in 2 cases	8 00
	A. Cregar, Jus., 3 cases	3 00
	D. S. Kitchen, Jus., 16 cases	7 00
	Jacob Rider, Jr., 1 day as juror	2 00
	D. S. Kitchen, Jus., 1 commitment	1 00
	T. W. Earley, Jus., 1 case	2 00
	Geo. D. Tolen, services rendered prosecution	8 00
	Dec. service of warrant, etc., state v. 2 persons	12 52
	M. Corcoran, &c., state v. 2 persons	3 16
	Jno. Wyckoff, 3 days as juror	6 00
	D. M. Sapp, do, 1 person	2 00
	Jas. Woods, expense bill, state v. Wm. Keller and Chas. Hansen	2 00
	A. S. Dixon, service of warrant, etc., 2 cases	3 52
	C. H. Schenck, judge, one month's salary	150 00
	J. L. Griggs, Pros., do	100 00
	J. A. Pope, do	25 00
	Chas. A. Knight, do	25 00
	Jno. S. Bunn, court crier and sheriff's per diem	50 00
	Dec. service of warrant, etc., state v. Jno. Brown	2 20
	W. R. Sutphen, Jus., conviction and commitment of 9 persons	2 25
	D. D. Dalley, Jus., costs in 3 cases	6 25
	D. D. Smalley, Jus., do. State v. J. W. Mills	2 24
	M. Corcoran, service of warrant, etc., state v. 2 persons	3 00
	C. H. Schenck, judge, one month's salary	150 00
	J. L. Griggs, Pros., do	100 00
	J. A. Pope, do	25 00
	Chas. A. Knight, do	25 00
	Jno. S. Bunn, court crier and sheriff's per diem	50 00
	Jno. Wyckoff, 6 days as juror	12 00
	W. R. Sutphen, Jus., costs in 10 cases	23 00
	Dec. do. 4 cases	9 00
	D. S. Kitchen, Jus., costs in 13 cases	35 75
	G. A. Wyckoff, Jus., do. 2 cases	3 55
	F. W. Earley, Jus., 3 commitments	6 00
	Geo. D. Tolen, services rendered prosecutor	66 80
	Dec. service of warrant, etc., state v. 10 persons	29 00
	Dec. do. 9 persons	27 00
	Dennis Wyckoff, do. 2 persons	8 00
	Dec. services as constable	2 00
	H. Kuhl, service of warrant, etc., state v. 2 persons	3 60
	M. Corcoran, do. 1 person	1 50
	C. H. Schenck, judge, one month's salary	150 00
	J. L. Griggs, Pros., do	100 00
	J. A. Pope, do	25 00
	C. A. Knight, do	25 00
	Jno. S. Bunn, court crier and sheriff's per diem	50 00
	J. W. Somers, clerk, 2 bills of costs	7 40
	W. R. Sutphen, Jus., costs in 3 cases	15 00
	C. D. McMurtry, sheriff, 6 entries and telephone service, 1 copy of precepts	11 41
	C. D. McMurtry, sheriff, 4 days in Warren vs. Johnson	7 52
	Geo. D. Tolen, services rendered prosecution	16 55
	Dec. do	26 55
	W. R. Sutphen, Jus., costs, state v. Maggie Harrington	1 70
	Dec. 2 commitments and 1 discharge	50
	J. A. Vogler, found copy of law	1 50
	D. R. Mason, service of warrant, etc., 7 cases	14 00
	Dec. do. 3 cases	5 50
	C. H. Schenck, judge, one month's salary	150 00
	Jno. L. Griggs, Pros., do	100 00
	J. A. Pope, do	25 00
	Chas. A. Knight, do	25 00
	Jno. S. Bunn, court crier and sheriff's per diem	6 00
	West Publishing Co., subscription for court library	8 00
	G. D. Tolen, services rendered prosecution	45 70
	Dec. service of warrant, etc	2 45
	James Woods, do	1 65
	Dennis Wyckoff, do	1 85
	R. J. Henderson, do	2 20
	C. H. Farrell, do	2 80
	Dennis Wyckoff, 6 committments	3 00
	W. R. Sutphen, Jus., costs in 10 cases	23 00
	Dec. do. 4 cases	9 00
	D. S. Kitchen, Jus., costs in 13 cases	35 75
	G. A. Wyckoff, Jus., do. 2 cases	3 55
	F. W. Earley, Jus., 3 commitments	6 00
	Geo. D. Tolen, services rendered prosecutor	66 80
	Dec. service of warrant, etc., state v. 10 persons	29 00
	Dec. do. 9 persons	27 00
	Dennis Wyckoff, do. 2 persons	8 00
	Dec. services as constable	2 00
	H. Kuhl, service of warrant, etc., state v. 2 persons	3 60
	M. Corcoran, do. 1 person	1 50
	C. H. Schenck, judge, one month's salary	150 00
	J. L. Griggs, Pros., do	100 00
	J. A. Pope, do	25 00
	C. A. Knight, do	25 00
	Jno. S. Bunn, court crier and sheriff's per diem	50 00
	J. W. Somers, clerk, 2 bills of costs	7 40
	W. R. Sutphen, Jus., costs in 3 cases	15 00
	Dec. 2 commitments	1 00
	W. J. Mattison, Jus., costs, state v. R. Needle	2 70
	Geo. D. Tolen, services rendered prosecutor	113 50
	Dec. service of warrant, etc., state v. 8 cases	3 60
	C. W. Hill, covering Fred Rockwell	2 45
	C. H. Schenck, judge, one month's salary	150 00
	J. L. Griggs, Pros., do	100 00
	J. A. Pope, do	25 00
	C. A. Knight, do	25 00
	Jno. S. Bunn, court crier and sheriff's per diem	50 00

	Michael Corcoran, do	2 80
	Dec. service of warrant, etc., state v. Jas. Scarjone	1 30
	W. S. Gulick, do. Jas. Austin	2 30
	Frank Wheeland, do. 2 persons	5 16
	Dennis Wyckoff, do. Geo. Schenck	2 02
	Dec. do. Lizzie Hager	1 30
	J. W. Sebring, do. 7 persons	13 71
	Dec. do. 2 persons	8 08
	R. Henderson, do. 2 persons	4 60
	G. D. Totten, do. 9 persons	26 44
	Calvin D. McMurtry, sheriff, court expenses, Sept. term	1,127 30
	Mary M. Steele, services as stenographer	10 00
	C. H. Schenck, judge, one month's salary	150 00
	J. L. Griggs, Pros., do	100 00
	J. A. Pope, do	25 00
	Chas. A. Knight, do	25 00
	Jno. S. Bunn, court crier and sheriff's per diem	50 00
	Dec. taking testimony to Ref. for Women and reform school	2 52
	J. W. Somers, clerk, 5 bills of costs	18 21
	Dec. 30 days at court	90 00
	Miss DePaola, services as interpreter	12 00
	Wm. A. Hazell, services rendered prosecutor	18 00
	Geo. D. Tolen, do	28 01
	Dec. 2 commitments	2 00
	Chas. S. Cole, for various fees	50
	J. W. Garrison, Jus., 11 cases	2 00
	W. R. Sutphen, Jus., costs in 3 cases	18 21
	Dec. 3 commitments	1 50
	Dec. 2 commitments	1 00
	Wm. Hamilton, 1 day as juror	4 00
	Dec. 1 day as juror	4 00
	Geo. D. Tolen, services rendered prosecution	2 00
	Wm. N. Pangborn, services rendered prosecution	2 00
	George D. Tolen, services in Cahill case, in Essex	11 10
	D. S. Kitchen, Jus., 3 commitments	2 00
	Jno. R. Stevens, services as witness	1 50
	C. H. Schenck, judge, one month's salary	150 00
	J. L. Griggs, Pros., do	100 00
	J. A. Pope, do	25 00
	Chas. A. Knight, do	25 00
	Jno. S. Bunn, court crier and sheriff's per diem	50 00
	C. D. McMurtry, sheriff, drawing and summoning grand and petit jurors, April term	18 00
	J. W. Somers, clerk, issuing subpoenas	2 75
	Dec. 33 days at court	99 00
	Geo. D. Totten, services rendered prosecution	137 40
	J. A. Pope, envelopes for prosecutor's papers	15 45
	Jno. Cignassola, services as interpreter	12 00
	Alex DePaola, services as interpreter	12 00
	W. R. Sutphen, Jus., costs in 8 cases	15 70
	Dec. do. 1 case	1 00
	A. P. Sutphen, late Jus., do. 1 case	4 05

	D. S. Kitchen, Jus., do. 18 cases	48 40
	Jacob Boice, Jus., do. 2 cases	2 20
	Asher Fleming, Jus., do. 1 case	1 40
	R. W. Brampton, Jus., do. 6 cases	12 18
	Jno. W. Sebring, service of warrant, etc., State v. 5 persons	11 25
	D. R. Mellick, do. state v. 3 persons	8 58
	Ed. Ramsey, do. state v. 1 person	2 40
	Robt. Heisler, do. do. State v. 1 person	1 20
	Garret Dockery, do. state v. 2 persons	3 60
	C. W. Hill, do. state v. 1 person	2 81
	Geo. D. Totten, do. state v. 13 persons	26 00
	Jno. W. Sebring, do. State v. 1 person	1 20
	Thos. Fisk, do. do. 1 person	2 52
	A. S. Dixon, do. do. 1 person	2 81
	Chas. A. Knight, do	3 00
	Dec. do	3 00
	J. W. Hill	1 40
	Jno. W. Sebring, do	3 00
	D. R. Mellick, do	3 00
	J. R. Stevens, do	3 00
	Geo. D. Totten, do	3 00
	Dec. do	3 00
	Chas. A. Knight, do	3 00
	Dec. do	3 00
	Jno. S. Bunn, court crier and sheriff's per diem	50 00
	C. D. McMurtry, sheriff, drawing and summoning grand and petit jurors	14 00
	D. S. Kitchen, Jus., 3 commitments	2 00
	Wm. N. Pangborn, services rendered prosecution	2 00
	George D. Totten, services in Cahill case, in Essex	11 10
	D. S. Kitchen, Jus., 3 commitments	2 00
	J. R. Stevens, services as witness	1 50
	C. H. Schenck, judge, one month's salary	150 00
	J. L. Griggs, Pros., do	100 00
	J. A. Pope, do	25 00
	Chas. A. Knight, do	25 00
	Jno. S. Bunn, court crier and sheriff's per diem	50 00
	C. D. McMurtry, sheriff, drawing and summoning grand and petit jurors	14 00
	D. S. Kitchen, Jus., 3 commitments	2 00
	J. R. Stevens, services as witness	1 50
	C. H. Schenck, judge, one month's salary	150 00
	J. L. Griggs, Pros., do	100 00
	J. A. Pope, do	25 00
	Chas. A. Knight, do	25 00
	Jno. S. Bunn, court crier and sheriff's per diem	50 00
	J. W. Somers, clerk, 4 bills of costs	16 55
	C. D. McMurtry, sheriff, 1 do	4 00
	W. R. Sutphen, Jus., costs in 10 cases	23 00
	Dec. do. 1 case	3 00
	D. S. Kitchen, Jus., costs in 15 cases	39 75
	G. A. Wyckoff, Jus., do. 2 cases	3 55
	F. W. Earley, Jus., 8 committments	16 00
	Geo. D. Totten, services rendered prosecutor	178 80
	Dec. service of warrant, etc., state v. 30 persons	87 00
	Dec. do. 9 persons	27 00
	Dennis Wyckoff, do. 2 persons	8 00
	Dec. services as constable	2 00
	H. Kuhl, service of warrant, etc., state v. 2 persons	3 60
	M. Corcoran, do. 1 person	1 50
	C. H. Schenck, judge, one month's salary	150 00
	J. L. Griggs, Pros., do	100 00
	J. A. Pope, do	25 00
	C. A. Knight, do	25 00
	Jno. S. Bunn, court crier and sheriff's per diem	50 00
	J. W. Somers, clerk, 2 bills of costs	7 40
	W. R. Sutphen, Jus., costs in 3 cases	15 00
	Dec. 2 commitments	1 00
	W. J. Mattison, Jus., costs, state v. R. Needle	2 70
	Geo. D. Totten, services rendered prosecutor	113 50
	Dec. service of warrant, etc., state v. 8 cases	3 60
	C. W. Hill, covering Fred Rockwell	2 45
	C. H. Schenck, judge, one month's salary	150 00
	J. L. Griggs, Pros., do	100 00
	J. A. Pope, do	25 00
	C. A. Knight, do	25 00
	Jno. S. Bunn, court crier and sheriff's per diem	50 00

CORONERS.

S. C. B. Taylor, M. D., costs 3 children dead	$ 9 00
Dec. do. 1 adult do.	3 00
Dec. do. 2 sudden deaths	6 00
J. L. Field, M. D., inquest on body of A. Dauber	5 00
T. C. Simpson, M. D., services on dead, after view	5 00
V. E. Voorhees, M. D., do	5 00
S. C. B. Taylor, M. D., costs, 7 deaths	21 00
Dec. do. 1 death	3 00
Isaiah Meigh, services as physician	3 00
S. C. B. Taylor, M. D., costs, 3 sudden deaths	12 00
Dec. services in the Hayes-Garrison shooting case	4 00
C. R. P. Fisher, M. D., post mortem case of Anton Yodlinskey	10 00
Dec. do. John Dunn	10 00

Dec. costs of inquest same case	49 [illegible]
S. C. B. Taylor, M. D., cost, 5 sudden deaths	$ 15 00
Dec. do. 2 sudden deaths	6 00
Dec. do. 4 sudden death	34 42
Geo. W. Cole, burial of Rosana Jackson	15 00
	$ 143 42

STATIONERY.

George W. Cooper, envelopes, stamps and postal card	$ 2 00
Frank W. Somers, clerk, indexing 2 book	4 00
Dec. do.	4 00
Dec. paid for book and stationery	10 00
R. M. Dunstan, stamps and card	2 00
Same do	4 00
A. P. Sutphen, paid for envelopes	3 00
do	3 00
Geo. W. Cooper, for stamped envelopes	5 00
Same do	5 00
C. W. Somers, clerk, indexing 1 book	2 00
Dec. do	2 00
D. R. Mellick	3 00
Dec. do	3 00
C. W. Somers, clerk, paid for stamps	2 00
Dec. do	2 00
W. J. Mattison, paid for book	2 00
Dec. do	2 00
Geo. D. Totten, for envelopes	2 00
Dec. do	2 00
Dec. do	2 00
Dec. do

NORTH PLAINFIELD BOROUGH.

J. W. Manhattan, building cul. on Watchung Ave. (contract) 55 00
J. T. Case, work on Grant Ave. bg 4 00
Boice, Runyon & Co., material, bg near Cadmus dam and Grant Ave 17 28
The W. T. Kirk Co., iron pipe used 55 50
Frank Mobus, carting pipe to West End on Green Brook road 9 00
J. W. Manhattan, building cul., Somerset street and Grandview ave. 60 00
Do., do., Watchung and Jackson ave 60 00
A. I. Smalley, material, labor, etc., bg. near Pride place 67 75
J. T. Case, do., bg. cor. George street, on Green Brook road 6 74
J. H. Reinmann, labor, etc., bg. over Stony Brook 9 00
J. T. Case, yellow pine, Somerset street bg 6 47
Jno. A. Goodwin, repg. and painting bg. by Jno. Willson's 34 60
N. E. Smalley, stone used on Prospect place 4 20
The W. T. Kirk Co., iron pipe used by (not located) 55 80
Do., do., used by (not located) 50 45
W. B. Emmons, 6 iron beams used on Regan street 3 00
A. J. Winckler, material and labor, by Somerset street and Codington ave 11 00
C. F. Debele, repg. Rock Ave. bg 4 00
Boice, Runyon & Co., material, Rock Ave. bg 5 70
W. H. Smith, building cul. on How and street (contract) 50 00
A. J. Winckler, material and labor, bg. on Somerset street 23 44
..... $611 54

WARREN

Jno. Wendell, sr., repairs, bg. near his place $12 00
Peter Williams, Jr., material and labor bg. near his place 9 16
G. W. Nute, do., do. 7 50
D. D. Codington, repg. culs. near Wyckoff's place 7 00
E. Fisher, filling approach, bg. near Launderstadt 15 00
W. B. Codington, putting in iron pipe near his place 9 75
Jno. Gunton, labor, carting, etc., bg. near A. Moffet 6 00
D. Ehlen, labor, etc., bg. near his place 14 50
L. D. Cook & Co., yellow pine, bg. near Waldron's mill 20 16
Boice, Runyon & Co., cement, bg. near Stile's mill 8 10
Do., cement, bg. near Baldwin's 31 50
Do., cement and yellow pine, bgs. at Gunnison and Watchung 14 70
Do., do., bg. near Sutt's place, one near Launderstadt 31 44
C. D. Smith, cement, bg. near E. Haine 4 35
J. E. Rominmann, yellow pine, bg. near H. Drake hill 21 76
E. E. Cooper, oak plank, bg. near Jno. Wendell 13 91
Do., do., bg. near Zergenrath 8 22
..ne near Co... ..... 8 22
...t Kirch 5
W. H. Spen... ..... 8 00
J. Bergh, clearing out culvert, near W. Stelle 2 25
J. C. Cooper, repairs to bg. near Mt. Horeb 15 75
W. E. Bartle, repairs to bg. near Mr. Kenzie's 21 00
E. Farrell, material, labor, bg. by Baldwin 24 00
A. Moore, material and labor, bg. by same 5 25
M. Stultz, do. bg. by Jno. Wendell's mondo and Stile's mill 5 00
A. Moore, do. bg. near H. Drake's mondo and Stile's mill 19 00
H. Drake-hall, material, labor, etc., bg 30 92
C. H. Wood, painting iron bg. near Mundy's place 5 00
M. F. Codington, putting up hand rails, near his place 15 00
J. P. Mundy, do. near J. Geddes and Fancherau's 9 00
A. Ammon, material and labor, bg. by H. Hedenloff's, E. Moore's and Bangh's mill 11 00
M. E. Blazer, repairs, bgs. by A. Mantz, Weldon Property, Koechlein's and P. Williams 15 00
E. Jennings, grading, bg. at McKenzie's 9 00
J. Wattman, cleaning pipe and grading at washout, near Terry's 9 75
J. P. Woolfe, building bg. near Brudie's place 5 00
E. Gunnard, material and labor, bg. near Reinmann Estate 19 00
I. V. Adams, cutting stone bg. near Sachs 15 00
E. A. Cooper, do., bg. near D. D. Perkins 18 00
Geo. Terrell, putting in iron pipe, etc., bg. near his place 15 00
G. W. Sayer, carting and laboring near Codington Estate 12 50
J. Ralph, masonry, labor, etc., bg. near Perkin's place 10 00
A. Mantz, carpenter work, etc., bg. near his place, W. Spencer's, J. Gunton's and Martin place 34 05
Do., material and labor, cul. near A. Gunton place 9 00
A. Guton, do., near his place 8 00
A. Ammon, do., cul. near A. Schumaker's 13 50
A. Lupo, do., bg. near his place, (contract) 9 40
C. E. Sage, do., bg. in Union Village 36 00
G. A. Smith, do., bg. near Martin Estate, cul. near his place 12 00
R. Zergetel, do., bg. near Moore's place, one by A. Mantz 65 00
J. Wendell, Sr., do., bg. near his place 19 80
E. E. Cooper, cutting and putting in iron pipe near S. Bickwell's 9 00
W. H. Emery, do., near his place 7 00
F. Alette, labor and cutting, bg. near Hasler 15 00
I. V. Adams, do., bg. near Perkin's 12 00
F. Kirch, carting stone, bg. near Springdale school house, one near R. Waldron's 7 00
W. H. Toms, material bg. near Chas. Codington's 7 74
I. E. Cooper, material bg. near A. Mantz 44 28
Boice, Runyon & Co., material, bg. near G. Bowers 10 85
Do., material, etc., bgs. in township, (located) 27 50
J. D. Borrmann, repg. and grading 7 27
Peter Williams, material, labor and carting, bg. near McKenzie's (contract) 20 62
M. Jennings, labor on same, and 12 00
J. Smith, material bg. near C. A. Codington's 3 97
C. A. Codington, do. bg. near J. Geddes' place 4 65
J. Terrell, plank, bg. by F. Zergetel, one near Dipler 11 41
...ers, do., bg. near his place, ... 6 72
...repairs, bgs. near his place, ... 11 83
...material, labor, etc., ... 19 40
...his place 26 85
...do., bg. near his place 9 00
...ng and loading bg. near Wm. 14 11
...cleaning out 7 00
...putting in pipe and near 13 00
...work on bg. near 21 50
...material and labor, bg. 11 25
...carting, bg. near 11 00
...material and labor, bg. 22 00
...work on bg. near McKen... ..... 12 25
...work on approach 11 00
...material and labor, bg. 31 00
...carting, bg. near 7 00
...material and labor, bg. 14 00
...material and labor, bg. 44 00
...material and labor, bg. 21 00
...material and labor, bg. 7 00
...material and labor, bg. 7 00
...material and labor, bg. 7

The Wholesome Woman Is a Blessing to Man

"OH, who admires her?" remarked the youthful cynic.

The woman of experience laughed. "That's where you make your mistake, my dear girl," she said.

"Oh, men like girls who are sophisticated," the other retorted, with a wise air. "Girls who don't always say what they think, who are mysterious and elusive and hard to make out and yes, perhaps a little wicked—it lends such a charm—the subtle air of wickedness."

"The mistake of the very young—appreciated only by the very young man," went on the older woman, with her relentless little smile, "and it usually takes them several years to get over it. It belongs to the age when a girl thinks no one can understand her, when she deals in isms and wonders if she has the making of a genius in her because she is so unlike other girls. I don't know why it is, but the simple, admirable virtues are not appreciated by the very young and ambitious girl who wants to be termed attractive—more than that, fascinating. I dare say it is because she has been having an overdose of them during her recent childhood, just as she now enjoys late hours and highly spiced food because she has been brought up simply. Anyway, it usually takes her from one to two seasons to get over the idea, and during that time she usually loses a good man or two just by way of convincing her that her tactics are wrong."

"But do you mean to say"—

"I mean to say this: Men the men worth while, the men of the world of experience—don't care for half and half things. They admire a woman who does not pose, who has certain well defined ideas and who sticks to them, who is frank, who will not stoop to trickery and who is wholesome. These are the women who count for something in the world and who win in the long run, although the others may seem to score for a time."

"Well, but just what do you mean by a wholesome woman? a woman who washes her face with soap and goes about with it shiny?"

"Oh, dear, no! Powder is not inconsistent with wholesomeness if it is not carried to extremes. The wholesome woman, by her walk, by her frank, sunny smile, by her dress even, shows

LOVE OF HOME.

the beauty and truth of her character and makes you glad there are such women in the world."

"But how can she show her mental qualities by her dress?"

"Very easily. She avoids loudness and sloppiness; in fact, she can be capable of neither. She doesn't fuss and fret and worry over her dress, because she doesn't need to. It is simple and within her means. Rather than have three gowns over which she must scrimp and save, not to speak of sacrificing other things, she will have one *perfect in every detail*, useful, smart and appropriate. Her shirt waists will *be few and simple, if she cannot afford* elaborate ones, but they will be snowy and immaculate. In a word, her very clothes will be proof that she does not live under a pretense or a sham trying to make out that she is other than what she can afford to be. But it is by her sweet, sunny disposition, her patience, her constancy and her love of home that the wholesome woman can be distinguished from her morbid, affected, neurotic sisters. She is a blessing and a constant delight to the man she marries, and she is the woman who is loved and admired by the best kind of man." MAUD ROBINSON.

Waists For Summer.

Some unusually nice waists are made of silk in fine checks and trimmed with 1 line of tron tron insertion, through which is run narrow black velvet ribbon. Tussore silks and pongees in white, in colors and black make up into elegant waists, and skirts can also be made to match. Taffetas, plain and with stripes made of a heavy cord combining two or three colors, are lovely for these blouses. One had a white ground, with the cords showing green, pink and heliotrope at intervals. This is trimmed with shirrings and medallions of lace and a belt of velvet of the darkest shade.

The new woman is never found in an old woman's home.

HOUSE FURNISHINGS.

They Have Attained a Daintiness Never *Before* Known.

What would the world be without variety?

Soon half would die from sameness or satiety.

That is what the poet says, and it is true of things to have in one's house as well as of the clothes we wear. We would soon weary of ourselves if we were obliged to appear always in exactly the same kind of garments, and fortunately for us and our reason we are permitted to have changes in the fashions of our home decorations and furnishings too. I can remember when white marseilles bedspreads and ruffled pillow shams were considered absolutely necessary to the peace and happiness of the woman of the house.

NEW STYLES IN JARDINIERES.

Just now see what has currently displaced them. A round rod has made the old pillow lace in some forgotten *closet. While a lace spread* lined with satin of some preferred color covers the bed. This *lace cover is not very strong* and is everlastingly being sewed up, but it is the *style. When one has a* country house rooms are furnished with hangings of cretonne or chintz, and the bedspread and pillow roll and the cushions, bureau covers and dressing table covers in fact, everything which in times gone by was furnished with other fancies is now made to match with scrolled and lace edged chintz or whatever the material is. Each room is done in one tone, and to assist in carrying out this color scheme there are handsome fiber rugs of the different hues. Red and white, blue and white, green and, in fact, all the colors are represented. Table covers are shown to match the rugs.

In bedrooms, parlors, dining rooms and libraries there are from two to *half a dozen jardinieres, some on small* tables and some on their own stands. There is less effort made to cultivate flowers around country houses than heretofore, so plants are set in these to lend their green and freshness to the rooms. I do not know but this is a good plan for some reasons, but well, I love to fuss around flowers too well to be a dispassionate counselor.

There is a new thing in jardinieres and such things made of pottery. They are now oxidized with a silver finish and are particularly cool looking and pleasing when filled with green things. Ferns, which are set close and so planted that they hang over the outer edge a little, make beautiful ornaments for the table, the dark silver harmonizing admirably with the tender green of the ferns. The jardinieres are made in many sizes, so that *they may be* filled with any preferred plant. They may be left outside also without injury. Some of the jardinieres are so large that, with the pedestal, they can almost make a shade with the proper plant, that is and thus they are just what women have been wanting for porches. Some are bronzed, others are painted and still others are glazed. There is something for every one. But all are marked by soft and harmonious colors.

It is unprofitable to speak of the china for these luncheons, for each woman has her own, but I may say a word about the unusual amount of glassware that is added to all country services, to say nothing of the city requirements. Glassware has had two drawbacks—the cut glass is so very dear *and, unfortunately, so fragile*, and the pressed glass has been so clumsy and ugly. There is a new process of annealing and working the glass, so that now the pressed glass is as handsome as the finest cut glass and has a tougher quality, which makes it desirable from every point of view, and some of it is quite as elegant and artistic as cut glass, like tall vases for cut roses, great lemonade bowls and so many other things that I cannot mention them. But it seems to me a move in the right direction that fashionable women have taken to the general use of this glassware in view of the fact that it is so superior *from the hygienic* view point. Glass cups and other vessels do not crack like *china to admit the dreaded* microbes. Clear glass is beautiful to set out a *luncheon, tea or dinner table*, but colored side dishes for small matters are too pretty to leave aside.

There are fan, strawberry, chrysanthemum and thistle designs in annealed pressed glass, besides spoon trays, punch cups, coffee mugs quite new theses, nappies and drinking glasses of every kind, and as they cost little in comparison with the cut glass we can see why women have seized upon them for country use.

HENRIETTE ROUSSEAU.

A PINCH OF SALT.

As Necessary In Our Daily Life as In Our Daily Food.

How could we get on without salt? *In our daily food, as in our daily life*, a little of it is necessary, and the absence of it takes away from the *flavor of* everything we eat. The "salt of life" which we hear about signifies the health, vigor and wit which we find in life. There was a time in countries far from the sea when primitive man never used salt in his food, and it was only when nations advanced in civilization that salt became an absolute necessity.

But it was not alone as food that salt was valued. Among the ancients a salt spring was regarded as a gift of the gods, and it was believed that any salt found in the soil lent it a peculiar sanctity and made it a place where prayers were most readily heard. Every meal *that included salt had a certain sacred* character, creating a bond of piety and *friendship between host and guest*; hence the expression, "There is salt between us," meaning friendship, and to be "untrue to salt" means to be disloyal or ungrateful.

In the middle ages, when all classes and degrees sat at the same board, they were placed according to rank, above or below the great saltcellar, which always stood in the middle and marked the dividing social line. "Above the salt" meant "of high degree." Below the salt were the yeomanry, serfs and vassals of the feudal days. A good description of this custom may be found in "Ivanhoe" where Cedric, the Saxon, entertains his vassals and friends.

A pinch of salt is always considered *lucky in cooking. To take anything* "with a pinch of salt" means to excuse or make allowances *for* it. A "salt" is a sailor. To salt one's conversation means to make it sparkle. Salt is always employed in a sense of benefit or strength.

The Bible has many references to salt, among them being "Ye are the salt of the earth," Matthew v, 13, and St. Paul says, "Let your speech be always with grace seasoned with salt."

Salt is used by Catholics in baptism. They consider it a symbol of wisdom and put a few grains in the mouth of the person baptized.

DON'T GET ANGRY.

Fire in the heart sends smoke in the head.—German Proverb.

An envious man waxes lean at the fatness of his neighbor.—Socrates.

One of the very best of all earthly possessions is self possession.—G. D. Prentice.

The fire you kindle for your enemy often burns yourself more than him.—*Chinese Proverb.*

The envious man pines in plenty, like Tantalus up to the chin in water and yet thirsty.—T. Adams.

An irritable man lies like a hedgehog rolled up the wrong way, tormenting himself with his own prickles.—E. P. Hood.

Lamentation is the only musician that always, like a screech owl, alights and sits on the roof of an angry man. —Plutarch.

A man can easily be intoxicated with *anger as with wine; both produce* a temporary insanity, and during the paroxysm he *should be avoided as a* madman.—J. Bartlett.

Night Air.

One of the bugbears of old time people is night air, and there is little exaggeration in saying that the superstition against night air has killed more people than the free circulation of it has ever injured. There is abundance of proof that night air is injurious to no one. On the contrary, people who sleep outdoors under the mere protection of a tent are the healthiest of all people, and the practice has largely *gained in popularity* of late years under wider knowledge of hygiene for *people in delicate health to go in* camping parties and breathe the balsam of the night air. The *vigor gained* from a few weeks of such an outing is a marked proof that the old prejudice against night air is as foolish as most other old wives' whims.—Exchange.

Talent and Vocation.

Each man has his own vocation. The talent is the call. There is one direction in which all space is open to him. He has faculties silently inviting him thither to endless exertion. He is like a ship in a river. He runs against obstructions on every side but one. On that side all obstruction is taken away, and he sweeps serenely over God's depths into an infinite sea. This talent and this call depend on his organization or the mode in which the general soul *incarnates* itself in him.—Emerson.

Young Men and Maidens.

Life would become intolerable if girls could not be on frank and unconquettish *terms with men of their own age or* some years their seniors. The idea that because two *young people may* have a great deal in common they must also be in love is happily dying out. No one is hurt, no one is compromised, when a friendship does not lead to marriage.—John Oliver Hobbes in Pall Mall Magazine.

A Sorry Finish.

Kadleigh—Your wife is always out spoken, isn't she?

Henpeck—Yes, but I try to be that way, too, sometimes.

Kadleigh—Really?

Henpeck—Yes, but whenever I venture to be outspoken it ends in my being outtalked. Philadelphia Press.

Music beckons the human race on and is followed by the two great columns, the joyous, light hearted and happy and the sorrowful, wretched and despairing.

THE AMERICAN LAUGH.

It Is a Valuable Aid In Building Up Our National Greatness.

God's greatest gift to man was the laugh. Without it the human race would have wept itself to death or exterminated itself long ago. Pathos is beautiful; tragedy is absorbing. But both pathos and tragedy are instantly routed by the laugh.

Laughter has sunshine in it. It is warm. Learned men have searched *for the secret of life*. What is it but good humor? That's the secret of life being worth *living*.

What sunshine is to earth good humor is to man. Take the smile and the laugh away, and it would be the end of man.

Men can't fight while they enjoy a joke. Death himself recoils from the laugh. The man in a good humor has an enormous advantage over the man who is angry. Anger is dark. Bitterness is filled with shadow. Intolerance is grim and black. Prejudice is blind.

Good humor, with the smile and the laugh, is sunshine in which objects are plain and distortion disappears and wherein phantoms become nothing.

One reason for America's greatness is that, above all, it is a nation that laughs. There have been gay peoples and frivolous nations, but gayety and *frivolity are strangely akin to melancholy*. That gay Germany whose national happiness *is expressed in song* is clouded by melancholy. Sadness pervades the temperament of Germania.

And frivolous France—how tragic she becomes—how desperately tragic!

The great American laugh is another thing. Investigate the American national laugh, and there's a sound, practical something behind it. It is never a forced laugh. It is healthy, vigorous, spontaneous.

Empires and powers have crumbled and gone to pieces in solemn seriousness and gloomy grandeur, while Uncle Sam, with a joke on his lips, forges ahead.—Denver Post.

A COMMON CUSTOM.

Man's Habit of Running His Fingers Through His Hair.

"Why does a man always run his hand through his hair when he takes his hat off?" asked an observant man. "Did you ever notice that man will invariably do this very thing? Is it just a nervous habit? Is it vanity? It is an old habit. I have never known a man who did not indulge this habit. Even men who have no hair to run their fingers through, men whose heads are as bald as billiard balls, will brush their hands over their heads when they lift their hats. If the men simply wanted to smooth their tousled *hair*, of course this would afford ample explanation of the habit. But why *should a man who has no hair* on his head do the same thing? It is not a *sufficient answer to say that such a* man may have had a full suit of hair at one time and that it is *simply a* matter of habit contracted under different conditions. As a rule, men are unconscious of the fact. They do not know why, how or when they run their hands over their heads. But they all do it just the same. Go into a court room or at any place where men congregate and where it is necessary for them to remove their hats and watch them. You will observe that every man will go through the same performance. It seems to be a perfectly natural thing for them to do. My own conclusion is that it is an evidence of vanity. *A man* wants his hair to be just so. Originally probably it was simply *a matter of tidiness*. But it has grown into an act of vanity. The lawyer, for instance, *if he has enough hair* for the purpose, will want his head to have a tousled appearance. *It gives him a* studious appearance and leaves the impression that he has been struggling with the books. Whatever the reason, the habit is a curious one and one which seems to be deep rooted in the masculine nature." — New Orleans Times-Democrat.

Handel as a Child.

George Frederick Handel, the son of a Saxon barber and valet, was only five years old when his "fingers wooed divine melodies" from the spinet, which a good natured aunt had smug*gled for* him into an attic, so that no sound of it might reach the ears of his *father*. At *eight* his playing so astonished the elector of Saxony that his *father was compelled* to withdraw his opposition and allow the genius of the boy to have *fair play*. *And before* he had reached his twelfth birthday young Handel was known *throughout* Germany as a brilliant composer and virtuoso at the court of the emperor.

When Boys Wore Wigs.

A century and a half ago wig wearing was at its height, and little boys four or five years of age submitted to having their heads shaved preparatory to donning their false headdresses. A Leyden professor Rivers by name—shocked all churches by declaring that a Christian must necessarily wear a wig or be eternally lost. On the other hand, Dr. Thiers, a celebrated Catholic, assailed the wig wearing priests in a good sized volume.

Cranks!

Judge—Let us get this thing right. You say this man whom we are examining *is not insane and yet* he is not in his right mind. How is that?

Witness—*Lots of people, your hon*or, who are not insane are wrong minded about everything. *Chicago Tribune.*

An Aid to Memory.

Slopay—And, doctor, if you will, I wish you would give me *something to* help my memory. I forget so easily.

Doctor—Very well. I'll send you a bill every month.—Baltimore American.

THE BAY WINDOW.

How It May Be Draped In an Artistic Manner.

Excellent possibilities are afforded by a bay window for interior decoration, although it is one of the most difficult features of a room to treat satisfactorily. The light must not be obstructed, and the drapery or other adornment must not be heavy or cumbersome. Window seats may be intro-

EMPIRE STYLE DRAPERY.

duced effectively and a pleasant nook formed in which to read when the light is failing in other parts of the room.

For a reception room a bay window may be prettily draped with perfectly straight valance and curtains of salmon pink damask, with black velvet appliques outlined with gold embroidery. The sash curtains are sheer, with a small figure. The window seat is covered with velour and has a French plaited valance. This is an empire *mode of treatment* and should be used in a room furnished in the style of that period.—New York Herald.

Chamois Skin Doilies.

A person with an ordinary knowledge of painting can *make a handsome* set of the chamois skin doilies now in vogue for the polished bare top of the luncheon table. The common yellow skin is frequently used, but gray skins or those of a rich red hue can be purchased at house furnishing or art supply shops. A skin three-quarters of a yard square costs about $1. A few oil paints and a medium sized sable brush complete the necessary supplies. Colors should be carefully blended, as no shading is permissible. Mix the paint with turpentine to the consistency of cream and apply in broad, flat washes. Experiment on a little piece before beginning, as some skins absorb more *than others*. A rose design, with blossoms in soft pink and leaves and stems in *pale green, is effective on a gray* skin. Chrysanthemums in dull pinks or reds are good on a red skin, and nasturtiums go well on a terra cotta background.—New York Journal.

For Croupy Children.

On a small table beside my bed stand a lamp, two nails, a tin cup containing one tablespoonful of mutton tallow or lard, two tablespoonfuls of turpentine, a deep bib with strings and two safety pins, with which to pin on a piece of flannel the shape of the bib. As soon as baby coughs hard I light the lamp, put the tin cup over it on the two nails and heat the mixture until it smokes. I then rub baby's chest well, as hot as I can use the turpentine, and then put on the flannel pinned to the bib, tying the soft tape strings *around the neck*. It may sound like a fairy tale, but if the cough is not too *bad it absolutely disappears; if very* bad, it becomes so mild and the breathing so different that a distracted mother sleeps in peace. With this same remedy used not pneumonia has twice been averted in a neighbor's family.—Woman's Home Companion.

Women Now Look Younger.

A question which might elicit considerable interesting discussion is, Why are the typical modern women twenty and even thirty years younger in manners, dress and appearance than were their grandmothers at the same age? One might reply, says Mrs. Woodrow Wilson in the Cosmopolitan very pertinently, that, in the first place, they have decided not to grow old, and, believe me, it is largely a question of will. Having made this decision, they seek the means which shall enable them to retain their youthful appearance. They understand that beauty and ill health are not congenial companions; *consequently the women of* today live much in the open air, loving the sun and the breeze *far more than the easy* chair and the open fire.

Bare Floors and Rugs.

An eminent physician who has made a study of the germ theory is credited with saying that "when the American housewife becomes thoroughly educated in domestic sanitation she will never have a carpet in her home." No matter with what care folks enter a house they are bound to carry with them some dirt from the street. This, of course, settles into the carpet, and each time sweeping day comes round it is stirred up and the air of the room is filled with it. The chances are that such air is most unwholesome. Bare, clean floors and rugs are more wholesome.

Baked Milk.

Baked milk is an admirable food for consumptive people and invalids. It is made in the following manner: Put half a gallon of good milk into a stone jar and cover with writing paper, tied down. Leave it in a moderately hot oven for eight or ten hours till it has become the consistency of cream. The amount of nourishment to be derived *from* it is marvelous.

It Was the Wrong Bird

The irascible gentleman had ordered a chicken. But when he got it he wasn't satisfied. Some people never are.

"Waiter," he yelled, "bring a charge of dynamite and a hatchet and an extra double steam power coke hammer! This chicken's got to be carved, even if it is made of harveyized steel."

The waiter was desolate.

"Very sorry, sir," he said, "but that always was a peculiar bird. It even objected to be killed, though we always do everything with the greatest of kindness. But this bird, sir, actually flew away, and we had to shoot it, sir—yes, shoot it! It flew on to the top of a house, *and*"

"Say no more," said the irascible customer. "I see it all now. You shot at it and brought down the weathercock *by mistake. John, my friend, all is* forgiven."—Chicago Record Herald.

The Similarity.

"Can any of you fellows tell me," remarked the puzzle editor, "why trouble is like the banana?"

"Probably," replied the society editor, "because the worst of it is frequently on the inside."

"Or possibly," suggested the financial editor, "because the riper it gets the more disagreeable it is."

"You fellows make me tired," sighed the puzzle editor.

"Well, perhaps you can enlighten us," caustically rejoined the financial editor.

"Certainly; simply because it comes in bunches."—Colorado Springs Gazette.

A Fair Inference.

The woman was only about five feet tall, but very large in every other way. In fact, she had to hunt up a sofa in order to sit down with comfort.

The thoughtful man was observing *her critically*.

"Well?" suggested his companion inquiringly.

"I was thinking," returned the thoughtful man, "that if her mind conforms to her figure she must be a very broad minded woman."—Chicago Post.

Base Slander.

They chit chatted over the tea table, those girls. One was from Pittsburg and the other from New York. The game was to get acquainted.

"Don't you Pittsburg girls just love repartee?" asked the one from New York.

"Yes, it is good," returned the one from the city of wealth; "but, don't you know, I prefer oolong."—New York Tribune.

Understood.

Linzee—There's nothing I like better than hard work.

Morris—There's nothing you like better when somebody else is doing it.

Linzee—That's understood. I hope you didn't think I was such a fool as to like to do hard work myself, or any *other kind, for that matter!*—Boston Evening Transcript.

Hard Luck.

Weary Waggs—Durn it! I've lost me code book, an' I can't tell wedder dat means shotgun or pie.—New York Journal.

How to Do It.

"I would like to find out how many idle men there are in town."

"Well, just start some laborers to digging a sewer."

"But they won't be idle."

"No, but every idle man in town will *stand around and watch them.*"—Philadelphia Record.

So Candid!

Playwright—*My new play* was brought out last night. At the close of the first act there were loud and persistent call for the author.

Simpleton—You don't say! To the they could be so vindictive as tha Boston Evening Transcript.

Spoke From Experience.

Teacher—Give me a definition of "cable" and use the adjective in tence to illustrate.

Claude—"Operable," capable of worked. Example, "My father able."—Philadelphia Ledger.

A Perfect Dear.

Mildred—That English earl your sister married is a dear little fellow, isn't he?

Sadie—Dear? I should say so. Papa *paid half a million for him.*—Kansas City Journal.

This May Be True.

"Say, pa," piped up little Johnny Bumperknickle, "what's a double chin."

"A conversation between your mother and grandmother, my son," replied the old man.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

An Expensive Roast.

"Now that you have at last killed a rabbit, I will prepare it myself."

"Oh, don't, dear; let the cook do it! Just think, the rabbit has cost me almost $50."—Fliegende Blatter.

FROM UNDERSTUDY TO STAR

By RICHARD KANN

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The understudy clause in her contract was its one redeeming feature. Without that she would never have survived the twelve weeks of "one nights." The hope that some night she would be given an opportunity to sing the prima donna role buoyed her up.

But mere ambition was not alone responsible for her wish to make an entrance with the full chorus dressed "up stage" to do her honor, to sing the "Moon Song" that was always encored and to get first mention in the newspaper criticisms next day. There was something else quite as potent as ambition. It was a promise that if she remained a chorus girl for another season she would return to Bond Hill and the man with the large acreage whom her parents had selected.

And so, with a week stand in Denver looming up two days ahead, the season half over and no nearer to the leading role than when she left the east, she was frightfully blue, so gloomy, in fact, that she decided to tell Ned. He was the leading baritone. He had no need to be gloomy, and, more than that, he was essentially resourceful. She called him to her side of the car.

"I haven't told you before," she began, "because I wasn't sure, but this is my last season."

"Wait until we begin to play the week stands," he said hopefully. "You'll feel better then."

He noticed suddenly that the leaves of the book in her lap were splotched with something. He looked up at her eyes. A rain clad smile greeted him.

"It is really true," she said. Then she told him.

"And the other man," he asked anxiously—"don't you care for him?"

"I have promised," she said tearfully. "He is very nice, but I don't love him. They didn't like me to go out this season, but you know how hopeful I was.

"OBSERVE," SHE SAID TO NED, "THE ONE CARRIAGE AT THE STATION."

I thought that something might happen so that I could sing Miss Burton's role at least once, and if I sang it well"—

"And if nothing does," he interrupted, "you will go back to Bond Hill and actually marry him?"

"I've given up hoping," she said. "Nothing will."

"Something might," he said. "Suppose something did?"

Her hand lay passive in his.

The next day they reached Drexel, the last "one night" before the week at Denver.

"Observe," she said to Ned, "the one carriage at the station."

"It is in Miss Burton's contract," said Ned, "that she is to have a carriage to and from her hotel to the stations at every stand. It is one of the advantages of being a prima donna."

As she looked somewhat enviously at the carrying out of the clause of the contract that stood in her way, so to speak, a bustling advance man hurried to the carriage and ordered the driver to be at Miss Burton's hotel in time to make the 10:20 train for Denver Monday morning.

"I shall walk," she said sadly, "and I shall carry a little brown bag. After I have walked to probably a hundred more trains I shall at last walk to a train to Bond Hill, where, ever after, I shall ride in carriages."

"You told me," said Ned, "that if you ever had a chance to sing the lead Bond Hill would be postponed. And then perhaps"—

"Little boy," she interrupted, "I'm not to have a chance to sing. And I've rehearsed it until I've more notes than I had at the beginning of the season."

"If you could sing it in Denver," he said soberly, "they might engage you for something better—if you sang it to please them," he added.

"If I sang it to please them indeed," she pouted. Then the tears welled up. "It isn't a question of singing it well, Ned," she declared. "It's a question of singing it at all. I only want the chance—only the chance."

"If you sang it tomorrow night," he began, "you would have been a prima donna, if only for a night. Then you wouldn't need to go back to Bond Hill, and there wouldn't be any reason why you and I"—

"If any dire thing happens to Miss Burton," she declared, "and I do sing tomorrow night, then there will be no reason why I shouldn't do anything."

"Then you promise?" he asked her.

"Doesn't Miss Burton look healthy and strong?" she answered.

There was confusion on the train carrying the company from Drexel to Denver before twenty-five miles of the 200 mile run over the mountains had been covered. No prima donna was on board, nor was there another train reaching Denver before 9:30 that night, which was too late to hold a curtain for any one. Miss Burton for the first time that season had missed a train. There seemed to be no other solution.

"I told the man to call for her with a carriage at 10:20," reiterated the advance man to everybody. "I couldn't do anything more."

"It begins to look," said Ned, "as if you might be forced to sing the part tonight."

The managers thought so too. She was taken by them to the baggage car, where trunks were hurriedly overhauled. Miss Burton's costumes, she knew, would not fit her. So they were ruthlessly cut up and cut down again to fit. In fact, she was so busy with the gowns and the music, which she ran over while she was not being fitted, that she was at the theater almost before she had time to think of anything, even of Ned.

Denver didn't know that the very pretty girl who got three encores for the "Moon Song" was not Miss Burton. Denver didn't know Miss Burton anyway, so why tell it that it was hearing an understudy? thought the managers. But somehow, when the dramatic men got back to their offices, they found that some one had telephoned during their absence that Miss Burton had missed the train at Drexel, and that they had heard her understudy.

"We trust," one of them wrote the next morning, "that Miss Bondhill, who appeared in Miss Burton's stead last night, will continue in the part during the week. It would be hardly possible to improve upon her work."

Miss Burton, greatly excited, arrived at the theater in time to see the last act.

"It seems to me," she said, "that that horrid cabman purposely missed the train. It wouldn't surprise me to learn that some one had bribed him to leave me behind," she finished.

"Ned, did you hear what she said?" the understudy whispered.

"It occurred to me at Drexel," replied Ned blandly, "that it might be possible to do what she suggested was done."

"Ned, you don't mean"— she began.

"I mean," he interrupted, "when you sign your next prima donna contract don't have inserted in it a carriage clause. Some one else who didn't wish to return to Bond Hill might do it to you, and although I can't offer you carriages and acreage I can offer you a"—

"I don't care for carriages anyway," she said.

The Word Grotesque.

"Grotesque" is derived curiously from the word "grotto." Ancient Roman families often had artificial grottoes in their grounds, and these were decorated with quaint paintings and whimsical figures, such as we should term "grotesque." Commonly, these were fanciful and incongruous combinations of parts of plants or animals.

Conspicuous examples of the grotesque in classical art were the centaur, a horse's body joined to a man's head and shoulders; the griffin, a monster combining a lion and an eagle, and Scylla, a sea monster, with woman's head and fish's tail, a peril, as ancient poets sang, to mariners sailing between Sicily and Italy. In mediæval times her place in grotesque art was taken by the mermaid, a more poetical fancy.

The middle ages used the grotesque chiefly in ecclesiastical gargoyles, the best of which are the "devils" of Notre Dame referred to in Victor Hugo's "Quasimodo." The idea of the devil as a man with horns, hoofs and a tail is probably drawn from grotesque art.

Hardy Meat Eaters.

Many races of men live entirely on animal food, and these are the most hardy and from all I have been able to gather on the subject the most free from diseases of all kinds. Sir Francis Head says of the Pampas Indians: "They are all horsemen, or, rather, pass their lives on horseback. In spite of the climate, which is burning hot in summer and freezing in winter, these brave men, who have never yet been subdued, are entirely naked and have not even a covering for their head. They live together in tribes, each of which is governed by a cacique, but they have no fixed place of residence. Where the pasture is good they are to be found until it is consumed by their horses, and they then instantly move to a more verdant spot. They have neither bread, fruit nor vegetables, but they subsist entirely on the flesh of their mares."—Gentleman's Magazine.

His Arduous Duties.

Captain Sigsbee tells of a conversation he once overheard between two marines who were arguing as to who had the least work to do on board a man-of-war.

"It's the chaplain," said the first.

"How'd you make that out?" asked the second.

"Because he ain't got no work to do and all day to do it in."

The second marine snorted his disgust. "You ain't got it right, Jack," said he. "It's the cap'n of marines."

"How's that?"

"Well, me boy, as you say, the chaplain's got nothin' to do and all day to do it in, but the cap'n of marines he ain't got anything to do and all day to do it in and a lieutenant of marines to help him do it."

Sick

Headaches and Dizzy Spells,

Weak, Nervous, Wretched, Tired,

Until Dr. Miles' Nervine Cured Me.

Are you in a "poor condition?" Are you almost ready to give up from exhaustion, nervousness, headaches, backaches, and dizzy spells? No need to mention the details of a run down or "poor condition" to those who are suffering. Better to tell you of Nervine, the remedy sold on a guarantee to help you, and restore your poor weakened nerves to life, strength and health.

"Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine has done a great deal for me. In the fall of 1897 my health was in a very poor condition. Extreme nervousness, dizzy spells and sick headaches made me most miserable. I had been under the care of our local physician for some time, but got no better. I was on the verge of nervous prostration. Had no appetite, and could not sleep. I grew worse as the dizzy spells continued and lost flesh and strength. Oh! those awful days. A lady friend who had taken Restorative Nervine advised me to try it. I bought a bottle at the local drug store and when it was one-half gone I noticed that the medicine was helping me. I continued taking it according to directions until I had used three bottles when I felt so much better I stopped taking it. I feel that my present greatly improved health is all due to Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine. I am grateful for the benefit I received and recommend the Nervine wholly on its merits as a nerve tonic and restorative."—MRS. P. M. HOGOBOOM, Dalton, Mass.

All druggists sell and guarantee first bottle Dr. Miles' Remedies. Send for free book on Nervous and Heart Diseases. Address Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

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READING SYSTEM.

NEW JERSEY CENTRAL

Stations in New York foot of Liberty street and South Ferry, Whitehall station.

Time Table in effect Nov. 16, 1902

For New York—2.17, 3.37, 5.38, 6.02, 6.29, 6.57, 7.05, 7.25, 7.28, 7.48, 7.55, 8.02, 8.11, 8.30, 8.34, 8.46, 9.27, 9.59, 10.26, 11.25 a. m.; 12.09, 12.44, 1.18, 2.31, 2.42, 2.49, 3.44, 4.17, 4.47, 5.43, 5.53 6.23, 6.33, 6.43, 7.08, 7.32, 8.36, 9.40, 10.17, 11.28 p. m. Sundays—2.17, 3.37, 5.05, 7.41, 8.01, 8.52, 9.52, 10.08, 11.10 a. m.; 12.00 m.; 12.58, 1.45, 2.40, 3.17, 3.30, 5.41, 6.45, 6.52, 8.13, 8.32, 10.22 p. m.

For Newark—5.38, 6.29, 6.57, 7.05, 7.25, 7.48, 8.11, 8.34, 8.46, 9.27, 9.59, 11.25 a. m.; 1.18, 2.31, 2.49, 3.44, 4.17, 4.47, 5.43, 5.53, 6.23, 6.33, 7.08, 7.42, 8.36, 9.40 p. m. Sundays—7.41, 8.52, 10.08, 11.10 a. m. 12 m.; 12.58, 1.45, 3.30, 5.41, 6.45, 6.52, 7.32, 8.13, 8.32, 10.22 p. m.

For Somerville—5.25, 7.12, 8.21, 9.36, 9.54, 11.00 a. m.; 1.01, 2.02, 2.11, 3.32, 3.44, 4.33, 5.03, 5.29, 5.57 6.04, 6.19, 6.41 7.12, 7.34, 8.08, 8.21, 9.37, 10.23, 11.26 p. m.; 12.59 night. Sundays—5.45, 8.42, 11.14 a. m.; 2.03, 3.40, 5.37, 6.35, 8.30, 10.15, 11.29p. m.

For Phillipsburg and Easton—5.25, 8.21, 9.54, a. m.; 2.11, 5.29, 6.41 p. m. Sundays—5.45 a. m.; 2.03, 6.35 p. m.

For Bethlehem, Allentown and Mauch Chunk—5.25, 9.54 a. m.; 2.11, 5.29 p. m. Sundays—5.45 a. m.; 2.03, 6.35 p. m.

For Wilkesbarre and Scranton—5.25, 9.54 a. m.; 5.48 p. m. Sundays—5.45 a. m. 2.03 p. m.

For Long Branch, Ocean Grove, Point Pleasant and seashore points—8.11, 11.25 a. m.; 3.44, 4.47, 6.23 p. m. Sundays—8.52 a. m.; 3.30 11.28 p. m., Wednesday and Saturday only, except Ocean Grove.

For Lakewood—3.37, 8.11, a. m.; 1.18 3.44, 4.17p. m. Sunday, 9.52 a. m.

For Atlantic City—9.27a. m.; 2.49p. m.

For Trenton—5.17, 5.25, 7.12, 7.44, 8.38, 9.14, 9.44, 10.44, 11.44 a. m.; 12.46, 1.01, 1.39, 2.11, 3.44, 5.29*, 7.34*, 8.21, 9.37* p.m.; 1.17 ng't Sundays—5.17, 5.45, 9.55, 11.14 a. m., 1.39, 2.45, 4.55, 5.37,* 6.35,* 9.47 p. m.; 1.17 night.

For Philadelphia—5.17, 7.44, 8.38, 9.14, 9.44, 10.44, 11.14, 11.44 a. m.; 12.46, 1.39, 2.11, 3.44, 5.34*, 7.34,* 8.21, 9.37* p.m.; 1.17 ng't Sundays—5.17, 5.45, 9.55, 11.14 a. m., 1.39, 2.45, 4.55, 5.37,* 6.35,* 9.47 p. m.; 1.17 night.

For Reading and Harrisburg—5.17, 5.25, 8.38, 9.54, (10.44 to Readind only) 11.44 a. m.; 2.11, 5.48 p. m. 1.17 night. 1.17 night. Sundays, 5.17 a.m., 2.03, 5.37, 6.35 p. m.;

For Pottsville, Sunbury & Williamsport— 5.17, 5.25, 9.54, a. m.; 2.11, (5.29, to Pottsville only) 8.21 p. m.; 1.17 night. Sundays, 5.17 a. m.; 2.03,; 1.17 night.

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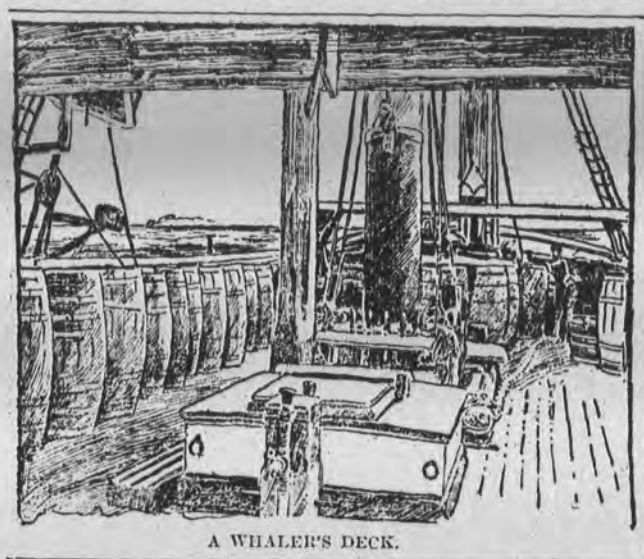
HARPOONING A WHALE.

One of the Oldest Forms of Big Game Hunting.

PLENTY OF DANGER IN THE WORK.

SO many American whalers are going to seek the big "fish" in Baffin Bay waters this season that the Canadian Government has decided to charter a sealing steamer to cruise there to prevent the Yankees from "violating Canadian customs laws." It looks as if the "prostrated American industry" were about to awaken to something akin to vigor.

Years of more or less desultory whaling have given the sea giants a chance to recuperate, and that they were not guilty of race suicide during their time of rest is proved by the fact that whales are plentiful in all the seas again.



A WHALER'S DECK.

For a rich American, eager to try real sport, there is a great chance now. Whaling, one of the oldest forms of big game hunting known, is the one field which has not been fittingly exploited by the amateur sportsman. In a time when lion and tiger shooting are mere routine sporting affairs to hundreds of wealthy men, the whale should appeal with great force.

To the man who has exhausted even the delight of the sixty-mile-an-hour automobile, there is an unlimited field. The chances are that if he once gets an opportunity to taste the unbridled and terrific pleasure of a "Nantucket sleigh ride" he will view his auto machine as a tame thing ever afterward.

The Nantucket sleigh ride is so common an experience with whalers that they are prone to speak of it in disappointingly matter-of-fact language. But, for all that, there isn't an old whaler of them all whose nostrils will not dilate with zest when he thinks upon it. And the landsman who ever has had the rare fortune to experience one is not likely to find anything else in all the rest of his life that will not seem tame compared with it.

Few landsmen ever have the opportunity. When a whaleboat lowers to fight a sixty-foot whale the business is too important to incumber the craft with unskilled passengers. And not many landsmen would really care to go into the whaleboat even if they could, when they behold, wallowing in the sea, the huge thing that is to be attacked.

The ride begins after the whale has been harpooned and when the boat-header considers it time to draw up alongside and begin lancing. The first thing that is done is to haul in upon the harpoon line until the boat is brought as close to the running whale as is consistent with the extremely delicate margin that the whaler allows for safety. "Safety" to the whaler really means to remain just about an inch or two beyond the reach of the vast flukes with which the big beast is beating the sea.

Having hauled as far up on the whale as possible, the boat-header reaches over the bows and lifts the line out of the chocks. Swiftly he brings it around the outside of the boat and passes it to the bow oarsman, who has faced around on his thwart so that he looks forward.

He at once lays back on the line and holds fast with all his might. And immediately the boat dragged like a railroad car by that mighty living locomotive, begins to run parallel with the side of the whale and just a few feet away from him, being prevented from running right on top of him by the oblique strain of the line.

Now, if the harpoon is well forward in the whale, the boat hangs in a precarious but sufficient arc of safety, for the swinging tail hammers the ocean behind it and the wildly sweeping jaw unavailingly searches the sea in front.

The boat-header braces himself in the bows until he is based firmly as the stem-post and begins to poise his long, keen, razor-edged killing lance waiting for the opportunity to thrust it into the whale's life. Sometimes the opportunity comes within a minute after hauling up on the big "fish." Sometimes it does not come until the boat has been towed for many miles. It does not require very much time to tow a mile when a sixty-foot whale is doing the towing.

As long as the whale runs in a fairly straight course the boat will hang to him like a terrier. He may champ and bite and hammer the ocean into acres of froth with head and flukes and tail and never shake it off. His only chance for retaliation is to run deep or to "mill." "Milling" is the act of turning suddenly and so bringing the boat within reach of flukes or jaws.

The position of the bow oarsman is no joy in a Nantucket sleigh ride. The chauffeur in a racing automobile is in a paradise of ease compared with him.

He must keep the boat in position by his unaided strength. From the time he gets the line until the ride is ended he drives into a smothering sheet of flying spray. When the sea is high every billow is hit by the boat with a smash that wrenches his arms. The strain on the wet line cuts and burns his hands. And if he lets a foot of it slip he is disgraced. Once he is in it, he is in it for good, with no chance of help or relief till the wild adventure is done.

Often the boat is hauled so close on a harpooned whale that the harpooner leans over and steadies himself by resting one hand on the butt of the harpoon that is sticking in the great sea mammal, while with the other he drives the killing lance. Again and again the long weapon is buried deep in the black sides, until suddenly thick, black-red clots of blood well from the wound, showing that the "life" has been reached.

Then it is "back," sometimes for dear life. A whale may take his death so quietly, so passively, that it is pitiable to see so mighty a swimmer killed thus easily by man. Or he may fight till the boat seems only a black atom in the sudden uproar that smites the ocean and sends tons of water rising till they seem high enough to wash the sky.

The danger from a fighting whale is not only in the whale itself. The boat is a perfect man-trap of keen deadly tools. Lances and harpoons, cutting spades, hatchets, knives and boat hooks, all sharpened to the finest edge the ship's grindstone can give them, fill the boat. If the whale gets at it and hurls it into the air, the men find themselves in murderous company when the weapons come raining down on them.

The harpoon line goes hissing out—a serpent of rope far more dangerous than any cobra, for let but kink in the least and catch a man and he will fly overboard with it and out of sight as if he were a mere splinter of wood.

So there are enough sporting chances in the whale to excite and content the most exacting of sportsmen. And the size of the trophy if he "bags" a whale certainly leaves nothing to be desired. —Washington Star.

A Folding Four-Armed Anchor.

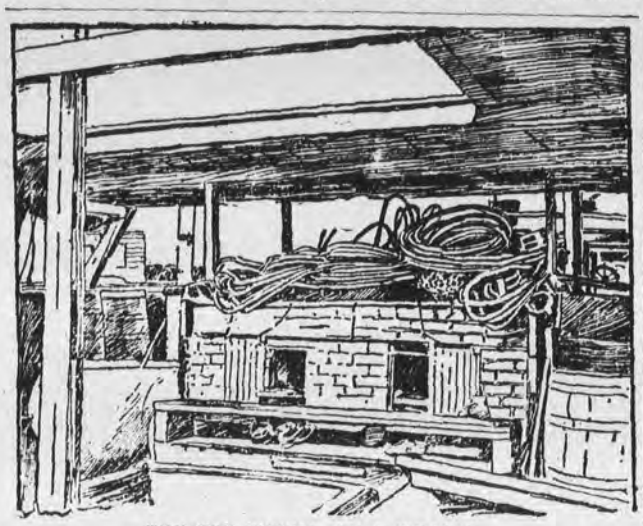
A new improvement in anchors is shown herewith. It is the invention of Henry James Brooke, a retired engineer of the Danish navy, and now residing at Svendborg, in that country. It is described as an automatic stockless four-armed anchor, in which one pair of arms is rigidly fastened to the shank, while the other pair is arranged so as to be capable of moving up the lower part of the shank, which is formed like a screw with a great pitch.

A FOLDING FOUR-ARMED ANCHOR.

The length of the screwed part of the shank and the pitch are arranged in such a manner that the movable pair of arms will shift from a cross position when resting on the fixed pair of arms, to a parallel position after having made one-fourth of a revolution in moving to the extremity of the screwed part of the shank. The advantage of this arrangement is that the anchor is capable of lying flat down on the deck and of automatically assuming the cross position when heaved overboard, so that at least two flukes must take hold.

Longevity in Paris.

There are at the present time five men in Paris over 100 years of age. It is noteworthy that none of these Methusalehs is married. There are 331 nonagenarians, eighty-five of whom are within a few months of completing their century of life. Of octogenarians there are no fewer than 10,617.



THE TRY WORKS ON A WHALER.

Evolution of the Potato.

Some of the Many and Varied Uses Which It Is Serving.

TO-DAY Germany fairly rivals Ireland with its potato crop and outdoes most other countries. Fully an eighth of the arable land of the empire is planted to this nutritious vegetable. Half the large yield is used directly as human food; a considerable other portion is given over to fattening stock. There still remains an enormous surplus after that, however, and it is the success with which the Germans have met in turning this surplus into manufactured products that is most remarkable.

Among these manufactured products are starch, glucose, potato flour, dextrin and starch-sugar, each of which appears prominently on the list of German exports, all together contributing large sums every year to the profits of German manufacturers and exporters. But the alcohol which the Germans make from the potato is the most valuable and wonderful product of all. This as a light producer fairly rivals the electric current, it is said.

The apparatus for its practical use includes lamps, chandeliers, street and corner lights, in which alcoholic vapor is burned like gas in a hooded flame, covered by a Welsbach mantle. So used, potato alcohol is described as burning with an incandescent flame equaling the electric light in brilliancy. Indeed, we are officially told now by our Consul-General at Berlin that potato alcohol is competing with gas and electricity with increasing success every year.

In the problems of heat and power production, too, the lowly potato has been brought into use, and the alcohol from it has been applied to warming and cooking stoves, to steam locomobiles, to threshing, grinding, fuel-cutting and other agricultural and mechanical appliances. The advantages said to be found in its use are immediate readiness for operation; dispensing with coal, water and firemen; freedom from odors and danger of fire, and greater economy of maintenance. Possibly there is some exaggeration in these claims. But figures given plainly show that the potato, as cultivated in Germany, has produced a real competitor for at least benzine and petroleum for motor purposes.—Providence Journal.

Demand For Railroad Ties.

The annual demand for railway ties is 400 to each mile of track and the average life of a tie is seven years. It is an unusual acre of forest that has 300 trees that will make three ties each, and it takes fifty years to grow a tree that will make three ties. Therefore, twenty-five acres of forest are necessary for every mile of track. Electric railways included, there are in the United States about 250,000 miles of road.

An Indian Legislator.

Bear Tracks, outside the five civilized tribes of the Indian Territory, is the only Indian legislator in the world. He is a member of the Legislature of South Dakota and resides at Hot Springs. Bear Tracks is an Ogalallah Sioux, and is an expert barber by trade—rather, perhaps, close to the old-fashioned habit of the Indian of taking the entire scalp. He has made and lost a fortune, but at this time is in very good circumstances.

Rejected For Stammering.

As stammering is a cause of rejection for military service its frequency is shown by the statistics of the examination of recruits in different nations. The number rejected as stammerers is 7.50 per thousand examined in France, 3.23 in Switzerland, 2.87 in England, 2.2 in Austria, .86 in Italy and but .19 in Russia.

LIGHT AND VENTILATION.

In general the sick room should be the lightest, most cheerful and best ventilated room in the house, as pure air in the sick room is of the utmost importance, but of course, anything like a "chill" should be avoided, and it is not well to allow a draught or current of air to pass directly over the bed of the patient. A good way to secure a supply of fresh air is to get a board five or six inches wide, and as long as the width of the window; raise the lower sash, place the board under it, and the fresh air will find its way in between the sash by an upward current. Absolute cleanliness should be observed, and no vessels that have been used as dishes with bits of food upon them allowed to remain in the room. If, as is often the case, the room has a "stuffy," disagreeable odor in the morning, put a spoonful of ground coffee into a saucer, and in the centre place a very small piece of camphor gum, and touch a match to it; as it burns keep pushing the coffee into it until the air is sweet and pure; it is wonderfully refreshing for both nurse and patient.—Philadelphia Record.

A NOVEL DUSTING CLOTH.

Take one yard of heavy shaker flannel and cut off ten inches for a double ruffle. Sew the remaining cloth up the sides, as in making a pillow slip, insert the double ruffle in one end, make a hem in the other end, and through this pass a shirring string. Slip the bag over the brush end of the broom, and draw the shirring string tightly around the broom handle. For wiping the tops of picture frames and dusting down walls, you will find this unexcelled. It is also convenient for brushing ceilings, though care should be taken not to press too hard, as the dust is apt to be rubbed in by so doing; use a light, quick touch.—American Agriculturist.

VEGETABLE TIME-TABLE.

It is averred by many noted teachers of domestic economy the average house wife does not know how to cook vegetables, and that this is the reason Americans as a rule do not care for vegetables.

If vegetables are not properly cooked and seasoned they, of course, lose much of their flavor. They are tasteless, watery, or else hard and indigestible. The following list may help inexperienced housewives to achieve success in this rather difficult task:

Asparagus	45 minutes
Young and fresh green peas	15 minutes
New onions	45 minutes
Spinach	10 minutes
Carrots, cut in dice and stewed	1 hour
New beets	45 minutes
String beans	45 minutes
Kale	45 minutes
To simmer a head of cabbage	2 hours

Another good rule worth remembering is that, in the main, the vegetables that grow under the ground should not be cooked in salted water, while vegetables that grow above the ground should have salt put into the water when they are put on to cook, a teaspoonful to each half-gallon of water. Underground vegetables, as a rule, are rich in woody fibre, which is made tough by salt water.—Philadelphia Telegraph.

Carrot Salad—Rather new is carrot salad. Cook the carrots in boiling water and after cutting them in strips sprinkle them with sugar and French dressing and place in lettuce cups. A garnish of sliced lemon is very effective.

Garnishing — The appearance of a salad has a great influence upon the appetite. Nasturtium blossoms make a pretty decoration and also add a flavor to green salads. Slices of tomato covered with the sieved yolk of eggs and the sieved whites placed round the edge of the bowl are attractive adjuncts.

Tomato Fritters—For tomato fritters stew a quart tin of the vegetable, or a quart of fresh ones, until they are reduced one-half. Set aside to get cold, then season with salt, pepper and celery salt. Add the beaten yolk of an egg and sufficient fine bread crumbs to make a mixture thick enough to hold together when dropped from a spoon into smoking hot lard.

Broiled Chicken—Only young chickens can be used for broiling. Split them down the back, wipe them clean, sprinkle with salt and pepper and rub with soft butter; place them on the broiler over a slow fire, the inside down; cover with a pan and let cook for twenty-five minutes; turn, let the skin side down when nearly done; put them on a hot dish and spread them with maitre d'hotel butter. Garnish with parsley or water cress and thin slices of lemon.

The Funny Side of Life.

ORIGINAL.

Behold the baby, precious pet!
He hasn't learned to talk as yet.
And, nevertheless, strange truth to tell,
He knows a splendid college yell.
—Washington Star.

ACCOMPLISHED.

Ethel—"Isn't Judy newsy?"

Mayme—"Isn't she, though? She tells so much I don't see how she gets time to hear anything."—Detroit Free Press.

HER TITLE TO IT.

Nell—"Is she a society woman?"

Belle—"Yes, indeed. She belongs to no less than eighteen societies for the suppression of as many things."—Philadelphia Record.

PROFESSIONAL.

The Alien—"Don't you like to stand in a great city street and feel the great pulse of humanity?"

The Citizen—"Yes; but I'm a physician, anyway."—Detroit Free Press.

IN DESPERATION.

Fan—"So she's engaged to Mr. Polk. I wonder how he came to propose."

Nan—"I don't believe he did come to do it, but she was determined not to let him go until he did."—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

GENEROUS HOST.

Tommy—"Ma, can I play makin' believe I'm entertainin' another little boy?"

Mamma—"Yes, dear, of course."

Tommy—"All right. Gimme some cake for him."—Philadelphia Press.

IN THEIR ABSENCE.

"That reminds me," said Barnes, at the height of the street fight, "why are the police like electricity?"

"Give it up," said the chorus.

"Because," said Barnes, "if it is an unseen force."—Boston Transcript.

THE INSUPERABLE DIFFICULTY.

"Why don't you take up golf?"

"What's the use?" inquired the indolent man. "I might learn to hit the ball, but I could never master the vocabularly necessary to tell my friends how it happened."—Washington Star.

MODEST YET PROVOKING.

"Bimler made the landlady dreadfully provoked at dinner the other day."

"What did he say?"

"All he said was, 'Just one more strawberry, please.'"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

STRICTLY BUSINESS.

Mrs. Smick—"Why do you pay your maid such exorbitant wages?"

Mrs. Smack—"Oh, it pays in the long run. She never breaks those expensive vases any more for fear we will take it out at the end of the month."—Chicago News.

HIS INTEREST.

Gertrude—"You say you've only been there two weeks and have an interest in the business?"

Vansant—"Yes; I was two hours late this morning, and the boss told me I'd better take some interest in the business in the future."—Magazine of Humor.

NOT RESTING.

"I suppose you are resting, now that the Legislature is not in session."

"My friend," replied Senator Sorghum, "you don't understand this business at all. The work of making preliminary arrangements is the hard work. When the Legislature's in session all you have to do is to see that the goods are delivered."—Washington Star.

ITS CAPACITY.

Little Clarence—"Pa, what is a volcano?"

Mr. Callipers—"A volcano, my son, is a cramped and feverish mountain which belches forth fire, smoke, lava, statistics, adjectives and 'copy' for the magazines, for two years or more after the first eruption, and beggars description every time it is described."—Puck.

THE PENALTY.

Mr. Workhard—"My dear, I have lost my situation, and it just happens that I haven't a dollar ahead. We must go to the poorhouse for dinner."

Mrs. W.—"Surely some of the grocers with whom we have dealt for so many years will trust us!"

Mr. W. (sadly)—"No, I have no credit anywhere. We always paid cash."—New York Weekly.

VERY SENSITIVE.

"We must not look down on any one because of his humble circumstances," said the broad-minded citizen. "Let us remember that some of our ablest statesmen started out as rail splitters."

"Yes," answered the man who is painfully precise, "I don't object to a rail splitter in statesmanship, but I must confess that an infinitive splitter annoys me."—Washington Star.

SIMPLY IMPOSSIBLE.

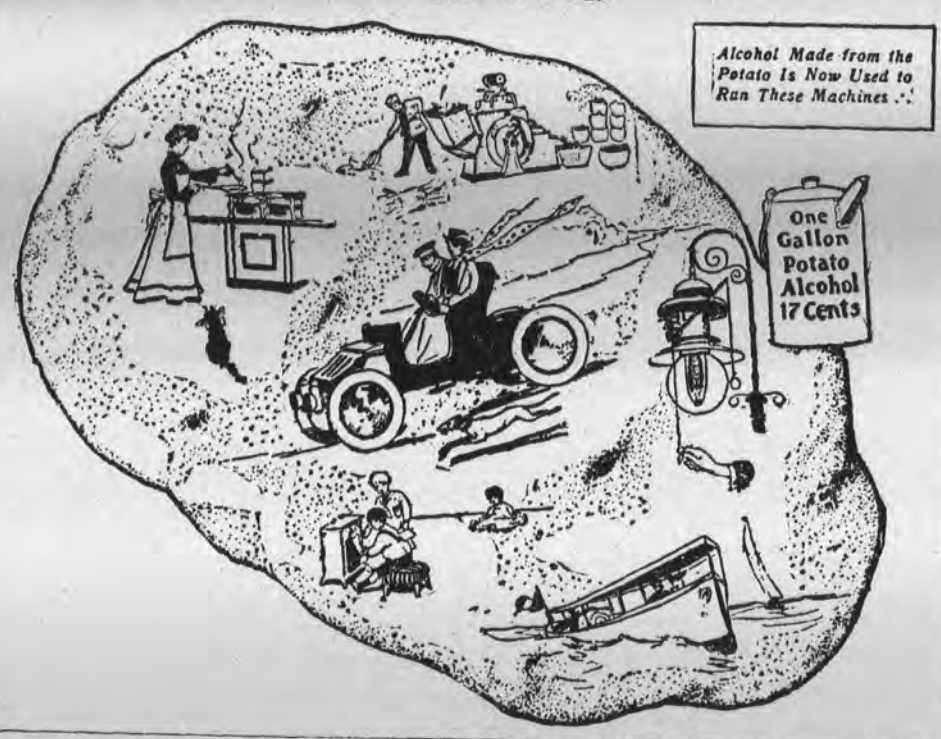
"Have you got the plans completed for your new house yet?" some one asked him.

"Not quite," he replied. "There is a difference of opinion between my wife and me as to the interior arrangements. She says the pantry is too large and that there are too many closets."

Without another word the medal for the biggest lie of the evening was awarded to him.—Chicago Tribune.

Are Now Extracting Fuel Power from the Potato

Germany Has Found that the Tuber Is Good for Something Else Besides Generating Human Energy.



Do Old Men Die From Idleness?

THERE is certainly far more evidence for the belief in the dreariness of old age after active work has been laid aside than from the shortening of life which results from the enforced inactivity. Two notable instances, and perhaps freer from doubt than most as to whether it is ennui alone that kills and not the disease of old age of a more specific malady, are those of Napoleon the Great and Bismarck. The one lived six years in St. Helena, the other eight years at Friedrichruh, each "eating out his heart." If ever there were men who ought on the supposition to have been killed by the total suspension of their activities these two ought to have been, but it would be extremely difficult to show that they were. Though Napoleon was no more than fifty-three, yet it was the specific disease of cancer of the stomach of which he died, and the connection between his exiled loneliness and the direct cause of his death does not seem very apparent. On the other hand, Bismarck, at the age of seventy-five, when he was dismissed from the Chancellorship, could not have had a likelihood of more prolonged years than he actually achieved out of office even if he had continued in office until the end. A wise man, if not too dyspeptic, will never lose touch with actual life. There are old men with young hearts, and the elder when he has a young heart is perhaps the most delightful type humanity can show us.—London Saturday Review.

Concerning Spinsters.

By Lilian Bell.

BUT my strong fortress for the unreconciled spinster is not built by the work of her hands, whether it be egg-gathering, planting seeds or picking flowers. It lies in the cultivation of her imagination and her sense of humor. If you have these two you may laugh at fate, for you are clad in an armor which never rusts nor disintegrates. If you are inclined to be bitter, to view yourself as the football of destiny, kicked from one discomfort to another; if you think people snub you; if you suspect your friends of growing cold toward you, or even of deliberate slights—if you are in the habit of sitting in the dark and brooding over these things, the fault of the whole matter lies within. It is your fault because you take a morbid point of view. Think how unwholesome and malarial your mind must be. Consider the stagnant state of your heart. Think of the microbes which are eating your soul away. Such a disagreeable person as you are determined to be deserves to be slighted and snubbed and left out of parties and picnics. Who wants such a walking funeral about?

Don't lay it to the influence of the hall bedroom. That would not be fair. But you may lay it to the influence of the boarding-house, which generally consists of hall bedrooms. If there is any one thing worse than the boarding-house habit, it can only be the wrapper and curl-paper habit of certain slovenly women. If a woman wears a wrapper mornings and keeps her hair in curl papers at breakfast, she deserves never to get a husband. And if a woman with a husband does it, she deserves to lose him.—Harper's Bazar.

America the Cradle of Asia.

By Prof. Stewart Culin.

OUR idea that America is a new world, not only from the viewpoint of European discovery, but actually, so far as concerns its inhabitants and their civilization, is one that has been accepted almost without question. It is, indeed, a fundamental notion, having back of it all the impetus of religious sentiment and historic tradition. Almost from the period of discovery, learned writers have endeavored to confirm the theory of an Asiatic immigration, adducing the resemblance of the arts, religions, and symbolism, and the supposed identities of the language and physical types of the Indians with those of the inhabitants of Asia.

Preoccupied with the notion that America is the new world, they have seemingly lost sight of the fact that these resemblances offer quite as good proof of American intercourse with Asia as they do of an Asiatic invasion of our continent.

In supporting the latter view the writer is aware that it premises the same, if not a higher, antiquity for man on the American continent as is revealed by the most remote historical perspective of Egypt or Babylon; that he is called upon to establish the American origin of the particular things to which he refers, their birth and subsequent development in America, and furthermore to demonstrate the probability of their transfer from America to other civilizations.

The games of the Eastern continent—and I speak now not so much of the present day, but from what we know of the remote past—are not only similar to, but practically identical with, those of America, and are not only alike in externals, but, if we may so apply the word, in their morphology as well. And, it may be added, they extend over into Asia from America as expressions of the same underlying culture. They belong to the same culture.

Man evidently wandered far and wide over the world before history began. Shall we, with our American explanations in mind—and they hold good not alone for games, which are but the "stalking-horse" of the student—shall we not assent to the claim that ancient America may have contributed, to an extent usually unimagined, her share of what is now the world's civilization?—Harper's Magazine.

Whither Are We Bound?

By Garrett P. Serviss.

AN importance which relatively few persons are aware of attaches to the expedition which has just gone to Chile from the Lick Observatory in California. Its object is to find out whither we are all bound.

Everybody has heard that the Solar System is flying swiftly toward the south. It is a plunging flight that carries us more than 43,000 miles straight through the ether every hour of the day and night. It is a motion that has nothing to do with the earth's annual revolution about the sun, except as it prevents that revolution from carrying the earth back turn and turn to the same spot in space.

In truth, we never get back to the same place. Every new year comes in with the globe at a point more than 300,000,000 miles nearer to a very bright northern star, named Vega, than it was a year earlier. As far as the evidence now in hand goes, the flight of the sun toward the north is as straight as that of an arrow, but the path described by the earth, since it is compelled all the while to circle round and round the flying sun, is a great spiral.

And thus we sweep onward, moving continually into new regions, running through what perils nobody can guess—perhaps none at all—and impelled by a force as mysterious as that which drew the unfortunate ship in the Arabian Nights to be wrecked on the Mountain of Adamant.

It is this strange voyage of the sun and its worlds through the unexplored ocean of immensity that the Californian astronomers have gone to South America to investigate.

The only way in which we become aware of the great flight of the Solar System is by watching the counter motions of the stars. We are like people on the deck of a ship moving swiftly through a crowded harbor. The direction and velocity of our motion are indicated by the changes in the apparent positions of the other craft and the shores around us. Ships ahead of us, which we are overhauling, loom continually larger; those behind, which we are leaving, dwindle in the distance.

This does not quite apply in the case of the stars, because they are almost infinitely far away, and the change in their brightness resulting from our approach to those in the north, and our retreat from those in the south, is too small to be noticed even from year to year. But, luckily, the waves of light do the work for us. The light of the stars, toward which we are going has its undulations practically shortened by our swift approach, and the light of those which we are leaving behind has its undulations practically lengthened, and the spectroscope not only detects these changes in the light-waves, but enables us by their means to measure the rate of our motion, and also to deduce its exact direction.

The problem is complicated by the fact that the stars also are in motion, like the sun, going in various directions, and with various speed, but that is a detail with which astronomers can deal.

Now, the precise object of the expedition to Chile is to examine the light of the southern stars from which we are flying away. They have been much less studied than have the northern stars, to which we are drawing nearer. It is as if the people on the bow of a ship, after watching for a long time the effects of their approach to objects ahead, should visit the stern in order to note the recession of objects behind. Through a combination of such observations the speed and direction of the ship's motion could be deduced.

But there are many other absorbingly interesting questions relating to the organization of the universe, and our place and rank in it, which will be brought nearer to solution by the success of the exploration of the southern heavens now beginning.

New York City.—Little jackets that can be slipped on whenever required are essential to a child's wardrobe and are shown in a variety of charming

CHILD'S JACKET.

materials. This dainty May Manton one is made of embroidered flouncing and is eminently well suited to the season, but the design suits flannel, cashmere, pique, linen and all the materials used for the purpose equally well. When straight edged goods are used the edges can be embroidered or trimmed in various ways.

The jacket consists of the yoke to which the pleated fronts and back, cut in one piece, are attached. Its neck is finished with a turn-over collar and the sleeves are the new full ones, that are tucked above the elbows, but form full puffs below, and are gathered into roll-over cuffs at the wrists.

The quantity of material required for the medium size [four years] is three and three-fourths yards bordered material eleven inches wide with one yard of plain material for sleeves; or three yards twenty-seven inches wide, or one and three-fourth yards forty-four inches wide when plain material is used.

AN EXCEEDINGLY SMART WAIST.

Woman's Waist.

Tucked waists are much worn and are exceedingly smart in all the materials of the season. The very smart May Manton one shown in the large drawing is equally well adapted to the entire gown and to the odd waist and is shown in white batiste with trimming of embroidery. It can be made from any of the washable fabrics or from silk or light weight wool, the trimming being embroidery or lace as best suits the material. Washable fabrics are made unlined. When silk or wool is used the fitted foundation is an improvement.

The waist consists of the lining, fronts and back. The back is tucked for its entire length at the centre, the fronts in a full length group at each side of the front, and again at the shoulders to yoke depth. Between these groups of tucks the trimming is applied. The closing is made invisibly at the front beneath the tucks. The sleeves are the new full ones and are tucked to fit snugly above the elbows and form drooping puffs at the wrists.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is four yards twenty-one inches wide, three and three-fourth yards twenty-seven inches wide, three and one-half yards thirty-two inches wide, or two and three-eighth yards forty-four inches wide.

Gingham and Dimity Petticoats.

Well dressed women are having striped ginghams and figured dimities made up into petticoats to be worn with their light morning frocks this summer. These skirts are cut on a regular circular pattern to the knees, from which point any amount of trimming in ruffles, insertions, tucks and lace is lavished upon them. Developed on alpaca, sateen, moreen or other simple and substantial goods, a full ruffle with bands of shirring at top and bottom and in the middle is a pretty and sensible finish.

An Economical Departure.

Detachable flounces on petticoats are a departure that tend at once to economy and variety, one foundation, be it of silk or lawn, being asked to serve for the support of numerous additions in this regard. Undoubtedly the best method of securing these firmly in place is that of a stitched band on the skirt itself, accorded buttons at regular intervals, and the destined flounce buttonholes to correspond, though many there are who prefer a threading or lacing together of the two component parts.

Chain Pattern Foulard.

The women who always wear black, or black and white at the utmost, will hail with delight the pretty new Louisines and foulards in which the graceful chain pattern appears in white on a black ground. It is surprising what a variety of designs is supplied from this "motif." Bracelet chains, distended or collapsed; arabesques of chains and various geometrical patterns are among the collection. The stripe effect is produced at intervals by a vertical chain pattern arranged between bars.

Hats With Tall Crowns.

The hats with the taller crowns, although now to be found in all the first-class collections, are still comparatively few in number beside those with low crowns, and while there is intimation that the vanishing note of the plateau hat is in contemplation, there is reason to believe that hats with low crowns and shapes more or less flat will rule the mode as long as the existing season continues.

For Lounging Gowns.

For lounging gowns a great deal of silk is being used, soft silk and glace in one plain color, such as bright rose du Barry pink, Delft blue, apple green, all made with some severity, having long hanging sleeves and deep falling collars, some with lace hoods at the back.

Belts For Summer.

Patent leather belts will be worn through the summer with cotton and linen shirt waist suits. For afternoon and evening wear soft silk and ribbon belts wrinkled about the waist are shown, to be fastened in front with curious silver pins or the newer enamel pins in rich, deep colors. Some of the art nouveau pins are extremely handsome, especially when developed in rose gold.

Panama Suitings.

Panama suitings in shades of biscuit, dark blue, gray and several lighter colors are admirably adapted for summer frocks.

Checked Louisine.

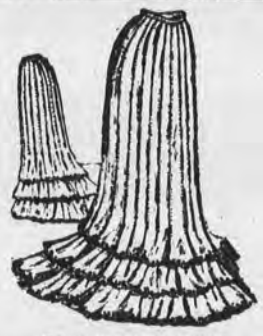
More serviceable ties are made of Louisine silk, woven in "shepherd's plaid," neat, small checks of brown or green, or black and white.

Woman's Tucked Triple Skirt.

Triple skirts make a feature of the season's styles and are exceedingly graceful. This very stylish May Manton one is made of cream colored canvas veiling with trimming of applique lace and is stitched with corticelli silk, but the design suits all the silk, wool, cotton and linen fabrics of fashion equally well.

The skirt is made over a foundation that fits snugly at the upper and flares at the lower edge and to which the two flounces are attached. The upper portion, or skirt proper, is gored, but the seams are concealed by the tucks. The fulness at the back is laid in inverted pleats.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is fourteen yards twenty-one inches wide, twelve yards twenty-seven inches wide, or eight yards forty-four inches wide, with eight and one-half yards twenty-one inches or five yards thirty-six inches for foundation.



TUCKED TRIPLE SKIRT.

DECKLED OR PLAIN.

A Question of Interest to Lovers of Books—Lovers of the Artistic in Books.

There are people of taste who still remain as strongly antipathetic to deckle edges in fine bound books as they do to deckle edges in tall collars, says the San Francisco Argonaut. They are continually putting the question to booksellers, "Why don't publishers finish books while they are about it, and not leave them all ragged?" And the booksellers are continually saying in weary voices — or perhaps condescendingly—"it's the style." The anti-deckle edge people have, however, at least one able champion. The New York Times says roundly that rough edges in bound books are a nuisance, and it defends its characterization with cogency. Originally the edges of books were left rough so that if rebound the leaves might be trimmed without making the page margin too narrow. In France, practically all books are issued in paper covers and rough edges, and the purchaser is supposed to have them bound according to his individual taste. In such a case the rough edges and wide margins are necessary and proper. But are they so where, as in this country, books are issued in permanent binding and are very rarely rebound? A rough edge is certainly a dust-catcher, as everybody knows who handles such books. To cut the pages requires a certain amount of labor, which, in large libraries, can ill be spared. If the rough edge is to make the reader think the paper is hand-made, then it is in most cases a deliberate misrepresentation. However, the publishers probably know their business, and are convinced that the generality of people want their fine books with rough edges. And until the majority of book buyers cease to clamor for deckle edges, deckle edges we shall probably have.

WISE WORDS.

To live long it is necessary to live slowly.—Cicero.

There are more men ennobled by study than by Nature.—Cicero.

An extreme rigor is sure to arm everything against it.—Burke.

Every man is a volume, if you know how to read him.—Channing.

An obstinate man does not hold opinions—they hold him.—Bishop Butler.

Never suffer the prejudice of the eye to determine the heart.—Zimmerman.

Great trials seem to be a necessary preparation for great duties.—E. Thomson.

We are immoderately fond of warming ourselves; and we do not think, or care, what the fire is composed of.—Landor.

Regard yourself as superior to the evils which surround you. Learn to dominate your environment, to rise above depressing influences. Look for the bright side of things, not the dark and gloomy side.—Success.

Whatever it be which the great Providence prepares for us, it must be something large and generous, and in the great style of His works. The future must be up to the style of our faculties—of memory, of hope, of imagination, of reason.—Emerson.

"I think as my land thinks," said a land owner; a saying full of meaning, that we may apply every day. Some, in fact, think like their land, others like their shops, others like their hammers, and others like their empty purses aspiring to be filled.—Joubert.

Knowledge is mental food, and is exactly to the spirit what food is to the body. It may be mixed and disguised by art until it becomes unwholesome; it may be refined, sweetened and made palatable until it has lost all its power of nourishment; and even of its best kind it may be eaten to surfeiting and minister to disease and death.—Ruskin.

Germantown's Extra Policeman.

If youthful tendencies count for anything there is a boy in Germantown who should one day be a captain of the mounted police or an officer in the cavalry. He is about thirteen years old and is the owner of a pretty and speedy pony. Every morning before breakfast he goes for a ride which is by no means the ordinary canter in search of an appetite. He has his regular rounds and has given himself specific duties which he performs just as though he were a member of the police force. He comes into Germantown by way of Upsal street. Some distance out he meets a mounted officer going to his post. There is a dignified salute on each side, a short parley, another salute and the two gallop away in true military fashion. At the corner of Upsal street and Germantown avenue the boy meets two officers returning from their rounds. They salute and gallop to Washington lane, where they salute again and part. Here the boy dismounts and waits for the patrolman to report at the box. The same military form is gone through with and after a few moments' conversation the boy gallops home to breakfast.—Philadelphia Press.

Tigers and Fallacies.

The great success of the Duke of Connaught in his tiger shoot will more than ever convince the world that India is so thickly infested with the striped beast of prey that the traveler takes his life in his hand when he ventures to this land of danger. Many people think that tigers and cobras are the inevitable business of a visit to India, with a dash of smallpox or cholera thrown in to keep the traveler from feeling dull.—Calcutta Journal.

Coroner's Inquest.

At a coroner's inquest on the case of a suicide held recently the foreman returned this remarkable verdict: "The jury are all of one mind—temporarily insane."—London Telegraph.

Progress of the Good Roads Idea.

THERE is no subject to which the Constitution has given more undivided attention than that of good roads, and we are highly gratified to see that the leaven of road improvement is working in almost every county in Georgia.

From day to day the Constitution has contained excerpts from the weekly press of the State telling how one county after another is directing its attention to improved highways, and it is evident that before many years the county in Georgia that hasn't a thorough system of modern, well-graded, macadamized or gravelled roads will be the exception and not the rule.

The frequent rains of the past winter have, as usual, made the roads almost impassable in a majority of the counties of the State, and this has helped to place the good roads idea uppermost in the people's minds. Farmers, whose hauling has been so seriously interfered with thereby, and merchants, whose trade has been correspondingly hurt, are coming together on the proposition that good roads are the cheapest in the end—that bad roads, in fact, as the Constitution has so often said, are about the most expensive luxuries that any community ever indulged in.

In connection with the good roads movement in Georgia it is both interesting and important to study what other States are doing in the effort to improve their highways. The Pennsylvania Legislature, for instance, has just appropriated $6,500,000 to be spent in road building throughout the State. New York and other States have a similar law providing for State aid for those counties that undertake to secure modern roads.

In Pennsylvania the State aid plan has taken firm hold. The plan now adopted is for the State, the county and the township to co-operate in the work of building and improving the roads. The State is to pay two-thirds of the expense and the county and township in which the work is done each one-sixth of the expense. The State has made available for this purpose $6,500,000 to be expended during the next few years.

The principle involved in the State aid plan is exactly the same as that involved in the scheme for National aid which has developed such popularity recently. The fundamental idea of both is that road improvement is not merely a matter of local interest and responsibility, but a matter of interest and concern to the whole people; or, to put it another way, road building is coming to be viewed as a species of "internal improvement" belonging in the same class as river and harbor improvements.

Another reason advanced why National and State aid are becoming so popular is the realization that, unless something of the kind is adopted, the burden of bad roads, like the poor, will be always with us. The bottomless roads of the country constitute a sort of "slough of despond," in which people are destined to flounder until some one comes along to help them out. In fact, the expense for improving the roads in many localities is a burden which the local population is wholly unable to bear. It is urged that whenever the State or the Nation reaches out a helping hand to such communities, they will grasp it and bend all their energies to the great work of improving their highways.

An Eastern man who has recently taken a trip through Texas says the enthusiasm with which the people have taken up the "good roads idea" is wonderful. In some counties they are in danger of "going wild" on the subject. Funds are being raised, mainly by the issue of county bonds, and a similar plan is being adopted in North Carolina.

All of these plans can be studied with profit by the people of Georgia, now that we have become aroused to the necessity of improving our highways. Too much attention cannot be given this all-important subject.—Atlanta Constitution.

Worthy of Emulation.

Judge W. A. Falconer, of Fort Smith, Ark., has applied the principle of State aid in a new way. As State aid is not yet forthcoming in Arkansas, though it will soon be provided for Judge Falconer put himself in the State's place, and offered to donate $2500 to that one of the four most important roads in the township which would raise the largest bonus to obtain it. One road raised $2350 in guaranteed cash subscriptions, in addition to the engineering work and unlimited quantities of stone. To the road coming next in this friendly contest the Judge offered one dollar for every dollar it would raise, provided it would raise as much as $2000 by April 1; that road had on March 8 in cash and in checks payable April 1, $1800, and expected to raise $700 or $800 more. Judge Falconer has done more than help Fort Smith to get good roads; he has set an example that may well be emulated throughout the Nation.—Good Roads Magazine.

Give a Rebate.

The council of Hammonton, N. J., has passed an ordinance allowing a rebate of $1 in taxes for each wheel on a wagon having a tire four inches or more in width.

Wild red deer are increasing so rapidly in Devon and Somerset, England, that special efforts are to be made to reduce their numbers.

WEATHER AND CROP BULLETIN.

Plowing and Planting of Corn Delayed by Drought.

New Brunswick, June 3.—Moderately warm days and cool nights, and local showers, heavy in places, on the 28th, 29th and 30th, have characterized the week. These conditions have favored all surface crops, and checked deterioration so noticeable during previous week, but the rain, generally, has been insufficient to break the long drought in many places. Plowing and the planting of corn have been resumed in Cape May county, and in places in Union, Hunterdon and Sussex counties, where the rainfall was sufficient to moisten the soil; but in many places this important work is at a standstill, owing to the dryness of the soil.

The following are the heaviest rainfalls reported, in inches: Cape May City, 1.01; Plainfield, 0.49; Lambertville, 0.49; Beverly, 0.37; Sussex, 0.35, and Trenton, 0.30. Remaining stations report measurements ranging from a trace to 0.12. The total rainfall, at the central office, for the month of May, was 0.41 inches. This amount is the last total for that month we have any record of.

Elizabeth—The long drought, with its very damaging effects to all crops, continues; much corn yet to plant; hay crop light. O. WOODRUFF.

CROPS IN BAD WAY.

Franklin Dye, secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, has just returned from a tour of the State, and of the condition of crops because of the drought he has said:

"In the strawberry secton, particularly in Cumberland county, the returns from the strawberry crop are very small. I believe one-half of this crop will be cut off. Last year was the best year that was ever experienced in New Jersey for strawberries, and great returns were expected this year from the crop, but the drought has dealt the product a severe blow.

"Sweet potatoes and tomatoes have also suffered in South Jersey. The dry weather has set the early crops of tomatoes away back, while, owing to the dryness, it has been almost impossible to keep the sweet potato plants alive. So thoroughly dry is the ground that no amount of wetting or sprinkling will suffice through good heavy rains would yet save the sweet potato sections and the early truck crops.

"The frost early in May, destroyed over 100,000 tomato plants. With the exception of light local showers, there has been no good rain since April 15, and the most disastrous effect of the dry weather is the nearly completed ruin of the hay crop. This product will be much less than one-fourth of an average crop. Hay cannot recover even by a generous downpour, and the daiy interests of the entire State will suffer.

"The wheat crop of State will also be greatly reduced. It is so near harvest time that wheat cannot recover from the effect of the drought.

"As to peaches, if the dry weather continues much longer there will only be about a half crop in the State. Cornalso has been greatly affected by the dry weather. The potatoes are affected in the same way.

"If heavy rain come we may recover on late potatoes, tomatoes and corn, and I hope, on rasberries and blackberries."

Emerson's Best Bequest.

The best thing that Emerson has left us is his spirit, fine and high, stern and sweet. He took life in a royal way, and bore himself toward the eternal mysteries with serene courage and dauntless hope. His essays, which are his most characteristic work, have their chief value not as revelations of the moral order of life, not as discoveries of the final meaning of things, but as disclosures of his own spirit. There is in these essays an immense mass of truth, uttered in picturesque and memorable words. There is in them also an immense mass that is not true. The Emersonian hit and miss are upon every page, and side by side with a golden and perfect sentence one finds sonorous eccentricity. The origin of this strange compound of oracle and imposition in Emerson lies in the confessional character of his writing. He speaks from within, and his generalizations hit or miss according as his personal experience embodies a law of humanity or a mere idiosyncrasy. That Emerson speaks so often and so royally for man is his great distinction. That he speaks so frequently for the idiosyncratic, the isolated and vain is his chief fault. We have a right to hold him at his best, and through the richness and majesty of the confession we are brought face to face with the confessor.—Rev. George A. Gordon, D. D., in Atlantic.

Corn Breeding Fields.

In breeding corn a small field usually an acre in size is used. The land is prepared and the seed bed treated as for the ordinary field. They are usually about 120 hills long and thirty rows wide. Each row is planted from a separate ear. The barren stalks, poor stalks and all undesirable stalks, such as suckers, are removed before the tassel appears. The field is protected or isolated, so that no mixture can take place from other varieties or from any source. In the fall these rows are husked separately, and the seed for the next year's crop is selected from the rows giving the highest yields per acre, of best composition, with the least barren stalks and of the best type. In this way the yield per acre of the variety is increased, the quality improved and the type preserved and developed. By this plan we are able to give personal attention and direct selection to the individual stalk and ear, which would be impossible in a large field.—Cosmopolitan.

The Fate of Hannibal.

Hannibal's life and fate were supremely great and sad. He was a patriot who had only the best interests of his country at heart. In the wars of Carthage against Rome he carried his armies across the strait of Gibraltar, over the Alps and into Italy to the very gates of Rome. For more than a score of years he remained there, supporting his forces upon the enemy and proving himself to be such a literal and lasting scourge that the Roman mothers would quiet their children with the sound of his dreaded name. Finally, when old in years and he was driven forth and defeated, he had made a record in its way unparalleled throughout the annals of ancient warfare.

Yet in his old age he became a fugitive, wandering from one country to the other and finding no rest, owing to the vindictive persecutions of the Romans, who were then all powerful. At last, discovering no spot on earth open to him as a refuge, deserted by his former friends, his country enslaved and his once Imperial native city in ruins, he gave way to despair and ended his life with poison.

Crafty M. Blanc.

Blanc, the founder of the Monte Carlo gambling resort, was well aware of the desperate character of many of his customers. Knowing that they included the scum and riffraff of the world, he took precautions against them. He never carried any money, which fact he announced so frequently and publicly that it was known everywhere along the Riviera that the millionaire Blanc never had a penny on his person. But he carried in a pocketbook a draft on red paper for several hundred thousand francs, payable to the indorsee. He feared kidnaping as much as robbery, and in case of abduction he intended to ransom himself with this draft. But the instructions at his office were not to cash a red draft with his signature unless a telegram was received from him ordering it to be done.

Too Personal.

"I want you to notify the paper man not to leave this Journal Recorder here in the future," said Mr. Lucky Strike to his life partner.

"Why?" inquired Mrs. Strike.

"Why, they've got a story here about that young chump who is going to marry Laura and refer to him as her financee."

"Oh, I see—a typographical error!"

"Typographical error! Bah! Error of fact. I have been her financee for the last twenty years, and, judging from the prospects of the young man she insists is the only one she will ever marry, I will continue to act in that capacity for the next twenty. Stop the paper."—Philadelphia Times.

A Good Place to Stop.

He really ought not to have gone into the Latin class that day. He was called up first and read as far as he had prepared. Then he skirmished on a little further. This is the way it went:

"I, Ulysses, saw her (Dido's) heavenly form advancing like a goddess in the sunlight. I sprang toward her, and she welcomed me. Her hair fell down upon her shoulders like the sunbeams on Olympus. Her eyes shone like two jewels of the sea. I threw my arms my arms about about her—her neck—neck, and and that's as far as I got, professor."—Exchange.

Remarkable Lakes.

On the Mangishlak peninsula, in the Caspian sea, there are five small lakes. One of them is covered with salt crystals strong enough to allow man and beast to cross the lake on foot. Another is as round as any circle and of a lovely rose color. Its banks of salt crystal form a setting white as the driven snow to the water, which not only shows all the colors from violet to rosy red, but from which rises a perfume of violets. Both the perfume and the color are the result of the presence of seaweeds.

An Elaborate Reasoner.

"You are base enough to confess that you love her for her wealth?"

"My dear sir," answered Count Fuscads, "that is not baseness. That shows my democratic breadth of ideas combined with consistent respect for tradition."

"You should love her for herself."

"My dear sir, beauty, intellect and refinement are mere accidents of birth, but money is an evidence of ancestral and possibly hereditary foresight and force of character."—Washington Star.

Queer Birds.

"I notice in this morning's paper," said the new boarder, "an advertisement about 'a good cotton duck.' What's a cotton duck?"

"Give it up," replied the star boarder. "Now, if it was an India rubber chicken Mrs. Starvem could tell us something about that."—Philadelphia Press.

He Was Willin'.

"You are granted a divorce," said the lawyer to a colored client, "but you'll have to give her alimony."

"All right, suh," was the eager reply. "She kin have Alimony of she wants him, but Lawd help him w'en he gits her!"—Atlanta Constitution.

The Superior Being.

Little Boy—Well, that's the queerest thing I ever saw.

Mother—What is?

Little Boy—I just saw our schoolteacher at the corner of the street a-laughin' just like other people.

Contradictory.

"I asked," moaned Raoul, "have zis man a good standing in ze community? You say, 'Yes, he has been sitting on ze bench twenty years.' Oh, zis language!"—Chicago Record-Herald.

Forgetful Father-in-law.

"I've had another quarrel with my son-in-law, Count Fuscads," said Mr. Cumrox gloomily.

"Have you refused him money?"

"Certainly not. But I forgot to take my hat off and address him by his title when I handed him the check."—Washington Star.

His Experience.

"Pa," said the boy, looking up from his book, "what does a man's 'better half' mean?"

"Usually, my son," replied his father from behind the evening paper, "she means exactly what she says."—Philadelphia Press.

Trains at Drowsyville.

"We used to miss that accommodation train every morning."

"What do you do now that they have taken it off?"

"Why, we miss it more than ever."—Chicago News.

An Appropriate Name.

Edna—I don't know whether to call my Boston bull terrier Pompey, Scipio or Cæsar.

Arthur (who has had a sad experience with the terrier)—I thing Agrippa would be a very suitable name for him.

Relaxation.

"I feel happy today," said the club woman. "I haven't a thing in the world to do, not a club to attend. I'm going to clean house and have a good time."—Pittsburg Dispatch.

You travel toward the grave fast enough at best. Don't take a fast train.—Atchison Globe.

Hard Luck.

"Did yer git anything?" whispered the burglar on guard as his mate emerged from the window.

"No; the chap wot lives here is a lawyer," replied the other in disgust.

"That's hard luck," replied the first. "Did yer lose anything?"

Proof Positive.

"I wonder if all men are fools!" snapped Mrs. Enpeck during a little domestic tiff the other morning.

"No, indeed, my dear," replied her husband. "I know a number of men who are bachelors!"

Professional Confidences.

The Broker—Don't you find it easier to shave some men than others?

The Barber—Yes; don't you?—Yonkers Statesman.

The Seven Sleepers

The Seven Sleepers were seven noble youths of Ephesus, who in the time of the Decian persecutions, it is said, fled to a certain cavern for refuge. They were pursued, discovered and walled in the cave, the perpetrators of the deed hoping to mete out a cruel and horrible death. However, according to the legend, they were made to fall asleep and were miraculously kept alive for nearly two centuries. Their names are given as Maximian, Malchus, Martinian, Denis, John, Seraplon and Constantine.

ESTABLISHED 1871

P. CASEY & SON,

Undertakers and Embalmers

Office: 16 Park Ave.

Residence: 417 W. Third St. Tel 1082

Office open Day and Night

To CONSUMPTIVES

The undersigned having been restored to health by simple means, after suffering for several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease CONSUMPTION, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To those who desire it, he will cheerfully send (free of charge) a copy of the prescription used, which they will find a sure cure for CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, CATARRH, BRONCHITIS and all throat and lung MALADIES. He hopes all sufferers will try his remedy, as it is invaluable. Those desiring the prescription, which will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing, will please address,

Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Panama or Straw **HATS CLEANED** By new Process

Look like new in one hour

U. B. CRANE'S Famous Hat and Furnishing Store

120 West Front Street

SPECIAL SALE FOR ALL WEEK

We Have the Largest Assortment of Wash Waists in Town.

Waists worth 50c., sell	.25
" " 75c., "	.39
" " 1.50, "	.98
Wash Silk Waists, worth $2.50, sell	1.89
Jackets, all wool Broadcloth, worth $5.00, sell	2.98
Dress and Walking Skirts, worth from $4.00 to $7.00, sell	2.90
Wrappers, worth $1.25, sell	.79
Wash Shirts, worth $1.50, sell	.98

BOSTON CLOAK & FUR CO.,

GAIMAN & BERKOWITZ.

245 W. Front Street opposite Post Office. Telephone 85

ARE YOUR EYES ALIKE?

If one eye is more defective than the other, each should have the lense which best suits it. By coming to us you can be assured of getting the proper glass for each eye.

FREE EXAMINATION. ALL GLASSES GUARANTEED.

Stiles & Co, Philadelphia Eye Specialists

107 E. FRONT ST. EVERY THURSDAY.

Hours—11:15 a. m. to 1 p. m. and 1:45 p. m. to 4:30 p. m.

Japanese Teas or Luncheon.

Anything for the above can be had at the

Oriental Tea Rooms,

9-1-3 326 West Front Street.

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GUARANTEED

Tooth Brushes,

25c, 30c, 35c, 50

SCHREINER'S

PRESCRIPTION PHARMACY

—Park Avenue and Second Street—

Telephone 671.

W. W. WARNOCK

—THE BAKER—

144 West Front Street

Has opened his ice cream parlors and is prepared to furnish the very best of cream. 6-1-4.

ALEX. LUSARDI

WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALER IN

Foreign and Domestic Fruits, Choice Confectionery, Nuts, Cigars, etc.

211 West Front St., Plainfield, N. J.

SMALL ACCOUNTS

Accounts of $5.00 or more will be received in our Special Department. On such accounts 3 per cent interest will be paid on all sums deposited for a term of three months. This term begins on the first of every month and interest is compounded semi-annually.

Accounts may be opened and your banking may be done entirely by mail. Inquiries invited.

Capital - - $100,000

Deposits - - 500,000

The Plainfield Trust Company

The Crescent Furniture Company

has opened

A First-Class House Furnishing Goods Store

at **23 SOMERSET ST, PLAINFIELD,**

(near Front Street)

Everything for furnishing a house for comfort, ease, and appearance, sold on Monthly or Weekly Payments. Discount for Cash. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

Pianos, Phonographs and Records a Specialty.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

As an inducement to Cash Purchasers for the next 20 days we shall give Absolutely **FREE** your choice of a handsome present:

A HANDSOME AXMINSTER RUG
with every purchase of $5.00 or over.

A HANDSOME HASSOCK
with every purchase of $10.00 or over.

A HANDSOME AXMINSTER RUG, (16 x 34)
with a $10.00 purchase.

OPEN EVENINGS

All goods delivered free of charge.

ALEX. THORN

35 and 37 Somerset street.

Special today—Watermelons and choice early vegetables.

Not the **CHEAPEST** place in PLAINFIELD for Groceries, Meats, Vegetable, Butter, Bread, and Other household provender,

But the **VERY BEST** GOODS that can be purchased, at as low prices as consistent with quality.

A specialty of vegetables and fruits.

North Plainfield Weekly Review.

VOL. 4—NO. 12. NORTH PLAINFIELD, N. J., SATURDAY, JUNE 13. 1903. PRICE 3 CENTS

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Brief Bits About Many Matters of Local Interest.

Children's Day will be observed at the Park Avenue Baptist Church tomorrow (Sunday) afternoon.

Company K, of Plainfield, will take part in the celebration of the battle of Monmouth, next week.

Rev. Dr. Chamblyss, of Orange, will occupy the pulpit of the First Baptist Church, Plainfield, tomorrow.

A strawberry festival and social was held at the German Reformed Church, this borough, Wednesday and Thursday evenings.

Members of the W. C. T. U. gave their annual reception and entertainment Wednesday afternoon in their rooms on Madison avenue.

Miss L. May Conroy, daughter of W. J. Conroy, of Somerset street, will be graduated from the Trenton State Normal School next week.

Rev. J. O. McKelvey and Mrs. McKelvey were tendered a reception Thursday evening at Warren Chapel. Mr. and Mrs. McKelvey sail for Europe July 3 to be gone two months.

Have you anything to "swap?" Our Exchange column offers some decided bargains this week. If you don't see what you want, try a ten cent ad in that column. Cent-a-word.

Mrs. William Patterson, of Plainfield, has presented a baptismal font to Hope Chapel as a memorial to her son, Harry L. Patterson, who was killed in the railroad wreck at Westfield.

Consents for right of way for a trolley line from Metuchen to Plainfield are being secured by the New Brunswick Traction Company, with the expectation of building the road in the fall.

The Borough Council has been called upon by the Board of Education to turn over $2,450.00 due on taxes which have been running from 1898 to 1902, and which has not been received by the Board.

Mrs. C. P. Adams, formerly a resident of this borough, but now of Chicago, is visiting here and will remain until after the High School Commencement exercises. Her son Edgar W. Adams will be the valedictorian on that occasion.

Two calves belonging to W. E. Trimmer of Liberty Corner died recently of hydrophobia. The calves had evidently been bitten by a mad dog while in the yard a few weeks previous. They were registered stock and were valued at $50.

Officers elected by the Hillside Cemetery Association for the ensuing year are as follows: President, Mason W. Tyler; vice president, O. T. Waring; secretary and treasurer, Alex. Gilbert; trustees for three years, C. W. McCutchen, Mason W. Tyler and O. T. Waring.

The county jail at New Brunswick is so insecure that the Sheriff told the freeholders last week that he does not feel safe in his house at night, as it is impossible to hold prisoners in the jail under present conditions. Plans for a new jail were drawn some time ago but the Legislature failed to enact a law permitting the issuing of bonds to build the structure.

At midnight Wednesday while a car on the trolley line was turning a short curve on West Jersey avenue, Elizabeth, it left the track, struck a telephone pole and instantly killed the motorman, James Chrystie. The conductor, Joseph Dur. yea, Mrs. F. Stillman and her daughter Mrs. Frederick Lewis, of Plainfield were considerably bruised. Other passengers were badly shaken up but escaped any serious injuries.

John Manley, constable of the Second Ward of Plainfield, has been offered a large amount by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for his equity in a tract of land in Long Island City, which the company desires to buy for its new terminal. The land, which was previously the property of Garret V. Manley, the father of John Manley, who died in 1880, was sold under foreclosure in 1885. John Manley's name was by an oversight omitted from the list of heirs, leaving him this claim upon the property. He has put the affair in the hands of V. W. Nash, Jr. a Plainfield attorney.

Successful Rendering of Cantata.

A large and appreciative audience listened to the rendering of the cantata, "Esther, the Beautiful Queen," Thursday evening, given at Vincent Chapel under the auspices of the Young Men's Brotherhood of the First M. E. Church.

The music was exceptionally sweet and the gorgeous costumes made a most pleasing background. Mrs. Thomas McDonald was Queen Esther, Raymond A. McGee, King Ahasuerus, Charles L. Lewis, Haman and Elmer D. Cutting, Mordecai. These were assisted by a large cast.

Borough Investigating Sewage Disposal

At the last meeting of the Borough Council a committee was appointed to confer with the Plainfield city council for the purpose of ascertaining upon what terms the borough can connect with the sewer disposal plant of the city.

The recent sewage commission recommended this plan as being the most feasible at present.

Funeral of William Newmiller.

The funeral services over the remains of William Newmiller, who was killed in the railroad disaster near Kansas City last week, took place at Warren Chapel, Wednesday afternoon. Benevolent Council No. 256 Jr. O. U. A. M. attended the funeral in a body.

Interment was made in North Plainfield cemetery.

Borough Family Troubles.

Trouble entered the door of a family in the borough this week and succeeded in separating a husband and wife, the latter leaving the home with her children and going to the house of a neighbor where she is making her home for the present.

It is claimed that the trouble arose from the husband objecting to the attention paid his wife by other men.

Neighbors have tried to bring the family together, and the husband has declared his willingness to forgive and forget, but his wife refuses to go back.

For the sake of all concerned, it is to be hoped that a reconciliation may soon be made, thus averting further publicity.

Among Our Advertisers.

New this week: The New York Bargain Store; The Paris Cloak Store; The Dime Savings Institution; Fowler, Manufacturing Confectioner; Mrs Becker, cesspools; George Dallel, dealer in blue stone; Chas. E. Vaile, optician and jeweler; John H. Tier, ice cream and confections, and James C. Hansen, painter and decorator. A perusal of these ads will be profitable.

Other recent additions to our advertising columns are the following: U. B. Crane, hats and furnishing store; Boston Cloak and Fur Co; Stiles & Co., eye specialists; Oriental Tea Rooms; Schreiner's pharmacy; W. W. Warnock, baker; Alex. Lusardi, fruits; P. Casey & Son, undertakers.

Attention is also directed to our old advertisers, namely: Alex. Thorn, groceries and meats; The Plainfield Trust Company; The Crescent Furniture Co.; Coleman's Business College; Nagle's Prescription Pharmacy; Gayle Hardware Company; Shaw's Pharmacy; De Mott & Lambert, undertakers; J. M. Cahart, painter and decorator; J. J. Heideloff, hardware, etc.; Power's Somerset Pharmacy; Wm. J. Couroy, carriages, wagons, etc; Menzenbach's shoe repairer: Rheaume, coal dealer.

Contract Let for Giraud Avenue Bridge

At a joint meeting of the committee of Somerset and Union counties Freeholders on Thursday afternoon, fifteen bids were opened for the Giraud avenue bridge, and the contract given to the Dover Boiler Works for $3,795, for the iron work, and the mason work to William Ferrier, of New Market, for $2,663, a total cost of $6,458.

The bridge will be of the iron girder and brick arch type, and must be completed by September 1st.

Liberty Bell to be in Elizabeth.

For the first time in the history of the United States the country's greatest and most sacred relic, the Liberty Bell is to be taken on a journey through some of the original thirteen States. Next Monday morning, June 15, the bell, accompanied by the Mayor of Philadelphia, John Weaver, and a joint special committee of City Council, acting as an escort, will be taken to Boston, there to form a conspicuous object on Wednesday, June 17, on the occasion of the 128th anniversary celebration of the Battle of Bunker Hill.

This will give every one an opportunity of seeing this most interesting relic, and children especially should take advantage of it.

This will be the first time that the old bell has been in New Jersey.

Commencement at Rutgers.

Commencement week at Rutgers College, New Brunswick opened yesterday. Entrance examinations were held at 10 o'clock for admission to the Classical and Scientific Schools and continued at 9.00 o'clock this morning. Tomorrow, the Rev. James I. Vance, D. D., minister of the North Reformed Church, Newark, will preach the baccalaureate sermon in the First Reformed Church.

On Monday evening the Glee Club will give a concert in the Ballaetine Gymnasium. Class Day exercises take place in the Kirkpatrick Chapel at 3.00 o'clock and a junior exhibition in the "gym" at 8.00. The annual meeting of the alumni will be held in Van Nest Hall at 10.30 o'clock, on Wednesday morning, and the dinner at 1.30. The one hundred and thirty-seventh commencement will be held Wednesday evening.

WASHINGTON VALLEY.

All The News From Watchung, and Springdale.

Arrival and departure of mails at Watchung.

Leave Plainfield	9 a. m.	5.35 p. m.
Arrive Watchung	9.30 a. m.	6.00 p. m.
Leave Watchung	12.30 p. m.	6.40 p. m.
Arrive Plainfield	1.00 p. m.	*6.40 p. m.

*This mail makes connection for all outgoing mail from Plainfield the same evening.

The schools will close here June 16.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Titus, who have been on the sick list are recovering.

Mrs. J. H. Koch, who has been visiting in Middletown, N. Y., has returned home.

A very enjoyable musicale was given at the house of Daniel Ackor last Wednesday evening. The program consisted of vocal and instrumental selections. Refreshments and a social time brought to a close an evening pleasantly spent.

If Freeholder Lutkins gets the county road through to Stirling, he will have not only the the satisfaction of knowing that he has accomplished a very necessary piece of work, but will receive the praise and thanks of the farmers who have long wished for it and to whom it will mean a blessing.

Congratulations are pouring in on Postmaster Schmidt for his successful efforts in securing another mail for Watchung. This extra mail is of great value to Watchung and will save many trips to Plainfield to mail letters, as the last mail from here at 6 p. m. connects at Plainfield for all outgoing mails in both directions that same evening. At the head of these items will be found a time table.

W. E. Bartle has signed a contract for all the stone work on St. Mary's Church, Perth Amboy. The main body of the church will be built of the celebrated gray rock quarried from Mr. Bartle's quarries on the Watchung mountains where twenty-five men are at present employed in getting it out. The trimmings will be of Indiana limestone. The church when completed will cost $75,000, of which $40,000 will represent Mr. Bartle's share.

SPRINGDALE.

This place was the scene of a brilliant wedding last Tuesday evening when Minnie, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Kirch and Peter W. Voorhees, of Plainfield, were united in marriage. The ceremony took place at the church where were gathered a large number of relatives and friends. The church was beautifully decorated with palms, roses and other flowers. A reception and supper followed at the home after which the newly wedded couple left for Washington, D. C. Upon their return they will make their home in Plainfield where Mr. Voorhees does a large business as contractor. Many handsome presents were received.

John R. Mundy, who claims he can walk from his place to Bound Brook, a distance of four miles, in forty minutes, has a rival in Peter Ackor, Jr., of Bound Brook. Peter and his dog Rubber covered the ground last Friday afternoon from Mr. Mundy's home to Mundy Bros. store Bound Brook in thirty-four minutes and three seconds.

Tried to Kill Himself.

Stephen Austen, a well known blacksmith of Somerville was found with his throat cut from ear to ear, at his residence in High street, at an early hour Saturday morning.

Austen lived with his aged mother, who was awakened by hearing her son moan in his room. She was horrified to find him lying on the floor in a pool of blood with a gaping wound in his throat. The furniture and the walls of the room were spotted with blood, and a large penknife was found on the floor. Mrs. Austen summoned Dr. William Long and Father Brogard, who struggled to save Austen's life. The knife severed the main arteries and punctured his windpipe. Austen was taken to the Somerset Hospital in a critical condition. He became violently insane Wednesday morning and escaped from the Hospital and started on a wild run across the open country. He was pursued by an attendant and Policemen Koch and Gulick, who caught him about a mile from the hospital and overpowered him after a desperate struggle.

Austen was again placed in the hospital under the care of a male attendant, and Policeman Gulick was left on guard outside while Koch went to summon a hospital physician, some distance away.

Austen again became violent and jumped from his bed. He overpowered the attendant, broke down two doors and got outside, where he encountered Gulick. The policeman grabbed him, but he escaped and started across the fields, with the policeman in close pursuit. After running a quarter of a mile, Austen turned on the policeman and a desperate struggle ensued.

The madman struck Gulick twice on the head with stones and tried to kill him. Gulick had his uniform almost torn from his body in the struggle. Austen, who is a powerful man, was clad only in his nightshirt, and the policeman was placed at a disadvantage in holding him. Gulick finally overpowered him, and with assistance returned him to the hospital. He was later removed to the county jail for safe keeping.

Austen's mother died Saturday afternoon, from the shock of seeing her son with his throat cut. He is not aware of his mother's death.

An Old Document.

The Hunterdon *Gazette* this week says: "While looking over some old papers the other day, Mrs. J. K. Lewis discovered an old document that is quite interesting. It is a deed to Robert Parkinson, of Basking Ridge, Somerset county, for 104½ acres of land at that place, and was executed June 8, 1761—142 years ago last Monday. The deed is written on parchment and is remarkably well preserved, every portion of it being legible. The deed was given by Richard Peters and Lynson Lardner, of Philadelphia, attorneys and agents of Thomas Penn and Richard Penn, proprietors of the Province of Pennsylvania.

Missing Pluckemin Boy Has Been Found.

Ten-year-old John Jankowski, of Pluckemin, has been lost in the Watchung Mountains since Tuesday. The boy started for school Tuesday morning. He passed the school house and strayed into the mountain. He was seen by a mountaineer on the second range of the Watchungs, many miles from his home on Tuesday night. The little fellow had a club foot, and he was traced by a searching party for several miles by means of his peculiar footprints in the dusty roads. Janowski has an aunt who lives at Harrison, twelve miles over the mountain. It is feared that he started out to visit her, and became lost.

Since the above was put in type it has transpired that the boy was found Wednesday morning by overseer of the poor, Bowers, who turned him over to Judge John C. Cooper, who cared for the boy at his home until his father was notified.

Hoboes Fought and Stole.

A desperate fight took place in an Hungarian saloon at Raritan Monday night between Policemen Hickey and Farrel and a gang of eight thieves who have recently committed many depredations in that region. The thieves were all armed and used the butts of their revolvers and beer bottles to fight off the police. The police realized that the odds against them were so great and the character of the men so desperate that they would be riddled with bullets if they opened fire. One man was captured and placed in the County Jail, and the others escaped.

After making their escape several of the gang stopped at the houses of John Myers and Bernard Myers, in the Bound Brook Turnpike, two miles from here. They carried off two gold watches and a considerable amount of money.

Two of the gang robbed the house of John Ayers, at Raritan, while the family was absent. Mrs. Ayers, on returning home early in the evening, found the house brilliantly lighted and the rooms in great disorder. The thieves fled at her approach and carried off a number of diamond rings and pins and two gold watches. The thieves also robbed the home of James McFarland, near Bound Brook, in the absence of the family, and secured all the family plate and jewels, amounting to several hundred dollars. The gang, which is the most desperate that has visited that region in years, is believed to be the band which was recently driven from New Brunswick after a fight with railroad detectives, in which one of their number was shot and captured.

In The Suburbs.

These are the days when the Suburbanite delights in tantalizing the cooped-up city man, for he points out the advantages of the green fields, the refreshing atmosphere, the fragrance of the flowers, and the delight of out-door life, and compares them with the dusty, paved streets, the absence of trees, and everything of nature and what man likes best—freedom. The suburban country has schools, fine walks, macadam roads, water and sewer systems, and every feature of the city but separation from its noise and humdrum. The New Jersey Central stands first as the commuter's road, and its towns are among the finest suburban places in the country. The General Passenger Department of the New Jersey Central, New York, has just issued an expensive booklet, known as "Within the Suburban Limits," and the book contains much of interest to those interested in suburban life. Send 4 cents in stamps for it.

Clinton avenue Strawberry and Ice Cream Festival was furnished by John H. Tier.

ROUND ABOUT JERSEY

Summary of News From the Four Corners of the State.

An elm tree that was brought from England 130 years ago and planted along the creek at Paulsboro is now shading a quarter of an acre of ground.

Freehold will celebrate the 125th anniversary of the Battle of Monmouth on Saturday, June 27. The battle was fought June 28, 1778 but as the anniversary falls on Sunday the celebration will be held on the day previous. The state has appropriated $3,500 for a military display and there will be a grand parade. The old Tennent Church at Tennent into which the wounded soldiers were carried after the battle, is still standing.

Former Judge John D. Bartine, of Somerville, one of the executors of the will of Daniel Rice, the Texas millionaire, lost a pocketbook Monday containing $30 in cash, a certified check for $2,000 and important papers relating to the Rice estate. Mr. Bartine is uncertain whether his pocket was picked on a trolley car or whether he dropped the pocketbook in his haste to board one.

A young alligator, about a foot and a half long, was found last Monday morning in the Lackawanna depression ditch, in Roseville, Newark, by William E. Finan, of No. 22 First st., Newark. On his way home from the factory, where he had worked all night, he was attracted by a commotion in the water in the ditch, and, climbing down, he caught the alligator by the tail. There were three other young alligators, which were taken by another man.

The boy choir that went on strike at Holy Innocents' Episcopal Church, Hoboken, recently, has been engaged to sing in the future at the First Baptist Church, at Ninth and Bloomfield streets, Rev. R. Janisch Holmes, pastor. The choir will begin tomorrow morning and will sing morning and evening Sundays thereafter. C. Irving Valentine, the organist who resigned with the choir, will preside at the Baptist organ and will have full charge of the music.

Pending a decision as to what is the proper seal of the Prerogative Court of New Jersey the court is using a seal which is and for many years has been entirely illegible. An old seal of the court was discovered with the inscription, "The Earth is the Lord's and the Evenness Thereof." Chancellor Magie has been searching for more than a year to determine how the word "Evenness" was substituted for "Fullness." He has written to England and consulted scholars of that country and America, with the result that he has been advised that there is some authority for the use of "Evenness" in the translation of the original Hebrew. He has not yet succeeded, however, in securing the desired information as to the adoption of the seal in either form.

At the old Shurts homestead, near Potterstown, where Mr. and Mrs. Oliver Shurts now reside, a stove of Dutch manufacture of the year 1749 has been recovered. It is a box-like affair, thirty inches in height and twenty by twenty-seven inches in width and length. It is formed of very thick iron plates, with each side ornamented with three individuals—a royal personage, a living skeleton and a soldier—all in hostile attitude. Under them is this Holland Dutch statement: "Hir Fert mit mir DeK Biter tot Erbringt rukh in tots no 1749." The different parts of the old stove were found about the place and were put together in their original form by a son of Mr. Shurts. In the eighteenth century a family named Rodenbaugh came from Holland and settled on this farm, and it is supposed they brought the stove over with them.

The literal enforcement of an order of Superintendent Thomas Walsh, of the Middlesex and Somerset Traction Company, that all parcels carried on the cars must be charged for at the rate of ten cents for any parcel under five pounds and twenty-five cents for any parcel over that weight, is making trouble for New Brunswick conductors and motormen, and may result in a crop of damage suits against the company on the part of passengers who have refused to pay for small bundles or for hand baggage, and who have paid under protest or have refused to pay and have been put off the cars. The strict enforcement of the order will mean that a valise, suitcase or satchel cannot be carried by a passenger unless he pays a fee of twenty-five cents in addition to his regular fare. It will mean that a man going to his work will have to pay ten cents for the carriage of his lunch basket. Women who come to New Brunswick to shop will have to pay ten cents for every parcel they bring home. It is expected that the order will be modified. It is claimed that it was designed to break up the practice of the Hungarian and Polish brickyard laborers who insisted upon carrying their trunks with them, some of the trunks being so heavy that two men were required to get them aboard the cars. The climax was reached early this week, when a man living on the Bound Brook line had a truck back up to the trolley terminus and unload a small cabinet organ, which he insisted should be carried along with him on the car for a five-cent fare.

The movement of the local union of Retail Clerks of Morristown, to have all merchants close their business houses at 6.30 p. m. is said to be a failure. During the month of May the shoemen made a kind of verbal agreement to close early until the first of June. On the strength of this the clerks were expected to secure the consent of all other merchants, and the 6.30 p. m. closing hour was to be generally observed throughout the city. Last week the shoe dealers kept their stores open until late in the evening, and and propose to continue notwithstanding a renewed effort on the part of the clerks' association to have them close as last month.

John Riley, the tramp who was shot last Saturday night in the fight between Pennsylvania Railroad detectives and tramps at the Tramps' Camp, East New Brunswick, is still alive, but his condition is critical. The bullet pierced his left lung. The camp at East New Brunswick is frequented by the very worst type of railroad tramps. All the men who make it their headquarters go armed and it is known that of all the burglaries and holdups which occur within several miles of the camp are traceable directly to it. When the tramps are cleaned out the country is free from the nuisance. Because of the location of the camp, directly alongside the railroad, it is possible for men who are wanted by the police to jump a freight and get away, and the only way in which the nuisance can be kept under control is by frequent raids, such as was attempted Saturday night. Sometimes these are made by the county authorities and sometimes by railroad detectives.

MANHATTAN BEACH FIREWORKS.

A Gorgeous Production of "Last Days of Pompeii" This Summer's Attraction.

Pain's annual fireworks exhibition at Manhattan Beach, New York, will be a new and costly production of "Last Days of Pompeii," the spectacle that has startled two continents with its sensational realism in depicting the destruction of the Roman city by Mt. Vesuvius more than 1800 years ago. The Pompeii production has not been witnessed in New York for fourteen years and its repetition, on a new and enlarged basis, beginning June 24th, will celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of Pain's fireworks at Manhattan Beach.

In all, not less than 500 people will be employed in the performance, this number including performers who picture the ancient Roman carnival, games, chariot races, weird ballets, fire dance, athletic contests, circus acts, etc., and the large force of mechanics engaged in the operation of the mammoth spectacle. The plan of the exhibition is to show the manner of living in Pompeii at the time it was destroyed and finally the thunderous earthquakes and fearful eruptions of Vesuvius, which interrupts the carnival, drives the terror-stricken populace from their homes and destroys the city. Not only is the burning crater shown, but a vivid picture of the flowing lava is presented, with its terrific results. Unquestionably the Pompeii entertainment is the most elaborate of the Pain creations and visitors in New York should not miss the opportunity presented this summer.

In addition to "Last Days of Pompeii" the usual extravagant display of fireworks will be given each night, except Sundays.

Transfers of Real Estate.

The following transfers of real estate in Somerset county have been recorded in the County Clerk's office at Somerville since our last issue:

NORTH PLAINFIELD

Thomas J. Alcott, U. S. Marshal, to Wm. H. Conrad, $5000.

Jeremiah Manning et ux to Augustus V. Searing, Jr., $1.

Chas. L. Moffett et ux to Levi D. Darby et al, $1.

Mary Ellen Dempsey and husband to Mary Trimble, $1.

Lucy D. Tomlinson to Anna Hoffman, $2750.

Wm. B. Smith to Walter E. Parker, $10,000.

Walter E. Parker to Mabel O. Smith, $10,000.

Wm. C. Stanbery to Mary P. Bettman, $1.

Order your Neapolitan, Harlequin, Vanilla, Strawberry and Chocolate Ice Creams and Water Ices from Tier.

A WOMAN'S AWFUL CRIMES

Gave Poison For Medicine to Brother, His Wife and Babe.

EIGHT OTHER STRANGE DEATHS

Mrs. Mary McKnight, of Kalkoska, Mich., When Speaking of Her Terrible Deeds, Said "I Didn't Mean Any Harm"—Victims Died Under Suspicious Circumstances While Living With Her.

Kalkoska, Mich.—Lizzie Holliday, the weird peasant of Boyne, who murdered nearly a score of victims before her mania for destroying life was brought to a halt, has a counterpart in Mrs. Mary McKnight, of this place, who freely and without fear of consequences, has just confessed to having killed her brother, his young wife and their baby, and who, it is also thought, may be able to lift the veil of mystery surrounding the deaths of at least eight other relatives and friends who have died suddenly.

For two weeks Prosecutor Smith has worked with untiring persistence to break down the brazen denials of the accused woman, who finally weakened and made a full confession to having killed her brother, John Murphy, and his little family.

In her first statement the woman admitted giving Mr. and Mrs. Murphy capsules of strychnine and quinine mixed, but denied killing the baby. She said:

"I didn't intend to harm any of them. I did give the baby the strychnine. It woke up and cried while its mother was gone, and I mixed up a little strychnine in a glass with some water, and gave a spoonful to the baby. I didn't mean to harm the little thing at all. I confessed all to the Lord this afternoon and I feel that He has forgiven me. I really didn't mean to harm any of them. When Gertrude came home and found that the baby was dead she got awfully nervous. She came to me and said: 'Mary, can't you give me something to quiet me—something that you take yourself.' I said that I would, and I really didn't think that it would hurt her if I gave her one of the capsules. She had spasms right after that, and I suppose that it was the strychnine that killed her. I really didn't mean to hurt her. John seemed to feel so badly about it, so broken up, that I often thought after Gertie died that it would be better if he were to go, too.

"John was feeling bad one night a couple of weeks after Gertrude died and wanted something to quiet him. I had two or three of the capsules on my dresser, and I told him to go and get one of them. I didn't mean to hurt him, but I thought it would be for the best if he were to go, anyway. He helped himself. I don't know whether he took one or two. Then he went to bed, and by and by he called me. Mother came, too, and he began to have those same spasms. I suppose that the strychnine was working."

The confession was given voluntarily, and Mrs. McKnight signed it.

Eight other persons, besides the three to whose murder Mrs. McKnight confessed, investigation now shows have died in the last fifteen years under circumstances that, in view of the woman's confession, are thought to be suspicious. All of the eight were either relatives or intimate friends.

They are: Ernest McKnight, the woman's last husband; James Ambrose, her first husband, who died in Alpena in 1887; Mrs. McKnight, the wife of James E. McKnight, who was the partner of Ambrose; Baby Teeple, Mrs. McKnight's niece; Eliza Chalker, another niece, who died in Grayling in May, 1892; Sara Murphy, Mrs. McKnight's sister, who also died in Grayling in February, 1893; a Mrs. Curry, who died in Saginaw in 1893 when Mrs. McKnight was visiting there, and Dorothy Jenson, a child, who died in Grayling under Mrs. McKnight's care during the absence of her mother. No motive for the crimes can be found.

BALFOUR SAVES MINISTRY.

Premier Averts the Threatened Crisis by a Clever Speech.

London.—By a dexterous and extraordinary speech Premier Balfour temporarily smoothed over the differences in the Cabinet, relieved Colonial Secretary Chamberlain of any necessity of resigning, and for the moment averted a crisis which threatened the Unionist Party. This Mr. Balfour accomplished without committing the Government either to protection or Free Trade, though his speech generally will be taken to mean that the tariff issue is to be shelved for the present.

Henry Chaplin's amendment, which gave rise to the most interesting debate of the present Parliament, was defeated by the overwhelming majority 421 votes to 28, the majority being composed of Unionists, Liberals and Irish members. The minority supporting Mr. Chaplin were almost all followers of the Government, while many others of the Conservative Party abstained from voting.

The amendment declared that the removal of the tax on grain "involves a needless and injurious disturbance of trade and a serious loss of revenue, without substantial relief for the consumer," and that if any taxes were removed it should be those levied on tea and other articles of general consumption.

Leather Market Light.

There is only a fair volume of business in the leather market, which is between seasons, and business in upper leather is rather light.

Four Men Killed by Lightning.

John Winkler, John Shook, S. E. Reham and Clark Fisher were killed by lightning near Sterling, Wayne County, Ohio. The men were carrying a heavy timber on their shoulders, when lightning struck the beam and tore it to splinters, killing the four men instantly.

British Embassy at Newport.

The British Embassy has been moved to Newport, R. I., for the summer, Sir Michael Herbert, the Ambassador, already being there.

SPLIT IN BRITISH CABINET

Chamberlain's Tariff Policy Repudiated in Parliament.

SENSATIONAL DEBATE IN HOUSE

All That Was Lacking in the Colonial Secretary's Bolt Was the Premier's Official Utterance That the Cabinet as a Whole Refused to Adopt His Views—Government Insured Against Defeat.

London.—The rumored resignation of Colonial Secretary Chamberlain is the most startling development of the proposal of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Ritchie, to abolish the corn tax, the debate on which kept the House of Commons packed and spell bound until midnight. Even if Premier Balfour persuades Mr. Chamberlain to remain in the Cabinet the Colonial Secretary's preferential tariff program is hopelessly snowed under, and his influence as a political power in Great Britain at least temporarily eclipsed.

Premier Balfour ascertained from John Redmond, the Irish leader, that the Nationalist members of Parliament would support the Government as against Mr. Chaplin, who introduced the bill which denounces the removal of the corn tax as a needless and injurious disturbance of trade and a serious loss of revenue. The Liberal leader, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, had already announced that his party would uphold the proposal of Mr. Ritchie to remit the grain tax. This practically secures the Government against defeat by its own supporters.

In the discussion in the Commons Sir Michael Hicks-Beach declared that the corn tax was successful, although unpopular. He had heard the proposed repeal with surprise and regret. The tax was necessary, because of the growth of expenditures against which he had protested.

"Had my protests been received with more sympathy," he said amid loud cheers from the Opposition, "I would not now be speaking from the Treasury Bench."

Chancellor of the Exchequer Ritchie announced that he would be unable to support Colonial Secretary Chamberlain's Zollverein scheme. He said:

"The question of colonial preference has been brought forward by the Colonial Secretary. The Prime Minister's attitude of suspended judgment in this matter is impossible. I am opposed to the principles and policy of the Colonial Secretary, believing they will do more to disunite than to unite the empire." (Loud Opposition cheers).

"Those members of the Government who have spoken for protection have spoken for themselves alone," continued Mr. Ritchie. "All that has been said on the subject was that it should be discussed and inquired into. I am an avowed free trader, and cannot conceive of any system in which a preferential tariff would be practicable as at present advised. I cannot be a party to a policy which in my opinion would be detrimental to both England and the colonies." (Great Opposition cheers).

Mr. Ritchie's marked opposition to Mr. Chamberlain's plan created a sensation in the lobbies, and gave rise to rumors that there would be an early dissolution of Parliament. Those best informed, however, think that this will not occur before the late fall.

It was the general opinion in the lobby of the House of Commons that the entire question of tariff preference will be submitted to a royal commission, which will be charged with testing the growth of popular opinion on the matter.

SALEM WITCHES' GRAVE FOUND.

Now Shown They Were Hanged on Small Plateau and Not on Gallows Hill.

Salem, Mass.—The grave has given up its secret after two centuries. The Salem witches were not hanged on the crest of Gallows Hill, where the tablet in their memory stands to-day, but on the small plateau at its base. Here their grave has been discovered, and, besides, a part of the natural monument to the martyrs, the butt of a locust tree set by one of the descendants of the proctors, has been unearthed.

Antiquarians hunted over Gallows Hill for years for the crevice in the rocks in which the bodies of Burroughs, the minister, and Willard and Carrier were said to have been thrown. The crevice is at the base of Gallows Hill, a peculiar formation of rock not noted anywhere else in the near vicinity. One of the proctors, who came in possession of the plateau, set out locust trees to mark the grave of his grandfather, a witchcraft martyr, and the stump, dug a few days ago from a crevice in the rock, is undoubtedly the remains of the memorial.

SLAYER, AT BAY, KILLS HIMSELF.

Youthful Murderer Faces Pursuers and Sends Bullet Through Heart.

Shoals, Ind.—Arthur Lyons, the slayer of his stepmother, who has been a fugitive for several days, pursued by a posse of several hundred, shot himself through the heart as he stood hemmed in by an armed band of enraged farmers. The members of the posse were within twenty feet of him before he fired.

Young Lyons was driven from the woods by the posse and in an instant was the target for a dozen guns. He returned the fire and made his escape round a turn in the road. Later, he was overtaken, and, turning toward his pursuers, who were but a short distance behind him, he fired the fatal shot.

QUEEN WILHELMINA ILL.

Shows Signs of Consumption and Must Go to Milder Climate.

Amsterdam, Holland.—It is stated on reliable authority that Queen Wilhelmina has been suffering for some time with general debility. In medical circle the impression exists that the symptoms are of a tuberculous nature. The doctors in attendance on Her Majesty have recommended a trip to Madeira or Cairo, where a year's residence, they say, might effect a complete cure.

SCORES DROWNED IN FLOOD

Damage to Property in South Carolina Estimated at $5,000,000.

HEAVY LOSS TO COTTON MILLS

The Governor Issues a Proclamation Calling For Aid—Hundreds of Persons Are Left Destitute—Thousands of Workers Made Idle by the Destruction of Plants—A Railroad Trestle Washed Away.

Columbia, S. C.—Eighty persons are dead as a result of the flood that swept through the Piedmont Valley, according to the latest returns from the devastated district. At Clifton alone 100 operatives were missing from the village, and all were believed to have been lost. The damage to railroads, cotton mills and other manufactories, telegraph and telephone companies, to houses and stores will make a grand total of about $5,000,000. Sixty thousand mill workers are idle and destitute, many of them homeless. The greatest loss of life and property was in Spartanburg County.

The Governor has issued a proclamation calling for aid.

At Converse thirteen dead are reported and forty-one at Clifton No. 2. At Clifton No. 2 twenty-six homes were destroyed, thirteen at Clifton No. 1, and twenty at Clifton No. 3.

The loss at Clifton's three mills will approximate $2,000,000. At Pacolet the loss is nearly $1,000,000.

The greatest want among the survivors is at Clifton, where 500 are destitute.

At Converse Mills, the newest of Clifton's cluster, the walls were washed away and the looms left standing. The engine bricks were carried three miles down stream, demolishing the operatives' houses on the way.

The railroad situation caused much uneasiness throughout the State. The Southern Railway annulled trains between Columbia and Spartanburg, 200 feet of the trestle at Shelton below Union having been washed away.

The flood was due to a mighty cloudburst along the headwaters of the Pacolet River, in Polk County, N. C. The crest of the flood, when it reached Pacolet, was sixty feet high. The mills were located along the banks of the stream in a deep valley, high hills rising on either side, and caught the full force of the flood. Mill men, conversant with the situation, say that the destroyed properties will be rebuilt on the previous sites, and probably will be in partial or complete operation again within twelve months. The Glendale mill probably will be in shape to resume work within sixty days.

Spartansburg, S. C.—A massmeeting of citizens was held here and $3500 was subscribed for the relief of the flood sufferers. Many generous offers of assistance have been telegraphed from other cities. Congressman Johnson left for Washington to see Secretary of War Root, with the purpose of securing Federal aid, if possible.

Washington, D. C.—Absolutely necessary relief in the way of rations, medicines, etc., will be given by the War Department to the sufferers by the disastrous flood in South Carolina. An appeal to Secretary Root from the local authorities resulted in orders being given to General Chaffee, commanding the Department of the East, to this effect. He will authorize an officer to proceed north from Atlanta with sufficient supplies to relieve immediate necessities, as was done in the case of the sufferers by the Gainesville (Ga.) catastrophe.

NEW PRIMARY ELEMENT.

Another Extraordinary Discovery by Professor and Mme. Curie.

Berlin, Germany.—At a session of the Chemical Congress Professor W. Markwald of Berlin showed the electrochemical and physical section a smudge of dark powder on a piece of paper, which was the first time that any of the eminent scientists present had seen the metal polonium, discovered by Professor and Mme. Curie, of Paris.

Its discoverers doubted whether polonium was a primary element or related to bismuth. But Professor Markwald demonstrated that it was indeed a primary element. He exhibited a bit of the metal, weighing 15-100 of a grain, which was produced from two tons of uranium at a cost of $75. It is more thinly distributed in uranium than xenon, the most rarified gas, is in the atmosphere.

Professor and Mme. Curie also are the discoverers of radium.

DYING, CONFESSED TWO MURDERS

Betts on Death Bed Admits Killing His Father and Another.

Frederick, Md.—Samuel Betts died in Meyersville from a pistol shot wound inflicted by himself. Just before dying he confessed that he and his brother Josiah murdered their father, Samuel Betts, seventeen years ago to get $9000 which he had accumulated.

Betts also confessed that he participated in the murder of Walter Long and buried the body secretly seven years ago. Long's disappearance had been a mystery.

Great Britain Protests.

The British Minister at Caracas, H. G. O. Bax-Ironside, has presented a protest to the Venezuelan Foreign Office against the recent suppression of Custom Houses at the ports on the Orinoco and the Gulf of Paria.

High School Girl Drowned.

While taking a ride in a boat on the Mississippi River with the graduating High School class, Nora Hilling, aged eighteen, was drowned at Eaton, Ind. She grabbed an overhanging branch of a tree, lost her balance and fell into the water. The swift waters quickly carried her beyond aid.

Gainesville's Death List.

The Mayor of Gainesville, Ga., estimated that the total number of deaths resulting from the tornado there would be more than 125.

STEAMERS CRASH IN GALE

The Liban, With Many Passengers Aboard, Sunk Near Marseilles.

MEN FIGHT WOMEN IN THE SEA

Scenes Such as Attended the Bourgogne Disaster Responsible For Much Loss of Life—The Accident Declared to Be Inexcusable—The Lost Vessel Bound For Corsica When Struck by Sister Ship.

Marseilles, France.—A terrible shipping disaster occurred at a little distance from this port when two passenger steamers, the Insulaire and the Liban, both belonging to the Fraissinit Steamship Company, of Marseilles, came into collision. The Liban sank and over 100 of her passengers and crew perished.

The Insulaire, which brought the news, had saved half a dozen of those who were not sucked down in the wreck, but it was a beggarly showing.

There is fierce denunciation of officers and crew, and from the stories told it would seem as if every one lost his head just as in the catastrophe attending the loss of the Bourgogne, when men passengers and crew attacked women and children, and with Pisensate fury drove them away from lifeboats and rafts.

The accident was inexcusable. There was a gale blowing and the seas were high. Both boats were laboring heavily, but there was no reason why they should have come together.

The Insulaire cut a huge hole in the side of the Liban, through which the water poured in a flood, and her destruction was a matter of moments only.

As the Liban heeled over there was a mad struggle on board the vessel. The men seemed to lose the last vestige of humanity, and attacked the women and children like demons, throwing them down, and in some instances fairly stamping on them, as they forced their way to the boats.

Their cowardice was ill repaid, for before they could get the lifeboats lowered the steamer began to roll wildly, and, amid the frightened screams and cries of all on board, she went down, drawing with her a few who had jumped overboard and were trying to swim toward the other steamer.

There was a panic also on board the Insulaire, but it quieted down when it was found that the boat was not in danger of sinking. After a long delay the lifeboats were lowered, but the crews were awkward and badly trained. They succeeded only in picking up one or two of those who were floating about clinging to bits of wreckage.

A LYNCHING IN ILLINOIS.

Negro Teacher Hanged For a While and Then Thrown Into a Fire.

Belleville, Ill.—W. T. Wyatt, a colored school teacher, was lynched here for shooting County School Superintendent Charles Hertel, of St. Clair County. Hertel had refused to renew the teaching certificate of Wyatt and was fatally shot as he sat in his office without any warning. Wyatt was arrested after a struggle with the police and taken to jail.

When the news of the shooting spread about a mob gathered at the jail. Sheriff Thompson, aided by twenty policemen and the Fire Department, held the mob at bay for more than two hours, when they were overwhelmed by sheer force of numbers.

The mob, with the use of sledge hammers, broke into Wyatt's cell and dragged him to a telephone pole in the public square. A noose was hastily adjusted around his neck and the long rope thrown over the cross-arm of a telephone pole. Without delay Wyatt was jerked into the air, his body turning and twisting hardly above the heads of the crowd.

Even while his body was jerking in the throes of death from the strangulation members of the mob began building a fire at the foot of the pole. The flames flared up and licked at the foot of the victim, but this did not satisfy the mob, and another and larger fire was started.

When it had begun burning briskly the negro, still half alive, was cut down, and after being covered with coal oil he was cast into the fire. Moans of pain were heard from the half-dead victim of the mob, and these served further to infuriate his torturers.

They fell upon him with clubs and knives and cut and beat the burning body almost to pieces, and not until every sign of life had departed did they desist and permit the flames to devour the body.

Feeling still runs high against the negroes. Many negroes had been warned to leave the city and scores of them have gone to St. Louis.

BONES OF MAN WITH MONEY.

Skeleton Believed to Be of American Sportsman Found in New Brunswick.

St. John, N. B.—A crew of fire fighters in the wooded hills of Cranberry Brook, in Charlotte County, have found the clothed skeleton of a man with a large sum of money on it.

The clothing was of good material, and in the pockets of the coat, in five and ten dollar notes, was the money. It is believed that the remains are of an American sportsman, but nothing was found to indicate identity.

Earthquakes in Ecuador.

Two slight earth shocks were felt at Guayaquil, Ecuador.

Massachusetts Church Destroyed by Fire.

The Unitarian Church in Northampton, Mass., the Rev. Frederick H. Kent, pastor, was practically destroyed by fire, all that remains being a portion of the outer walls. The loss is placed at $15,000, with an insurance of $10,000. The fire is thought to have been incendiary.

France and Morocco.

Premier Combes has explained that France has no territorial designs on Morocco.

UNDER WATER FOR MILES

Citizens of Mississippi River Towns Driven Out by Floods.

MANY SAVED FROM HOUSE TOPS

Widespread Havoc Around St. Louis—Volunteers Worked on the Embankments to Prevent Further Disaster—River Forty Miles Wide at One Point—Damage to Property Enormous.

St. Louis, Mo.—The flood has claimed everything on the east side of the Mississippi here except East St. Louis. Only a few inches more of water and the flood would top the row of sandbags, plastered with mud, that stood the sole barrier that protected the city from ruin.

Every able-bodied man in East St. Louis at Mayor Cook's command worked with might and main strengthening the barrier as much as he can. It was feared that East St. Louis might suffer the same fate that overtook Venice, Madison and Granite City when the Madison levee broke.

There are at least seventeen dead in the tri-cities, and two dead in East St. Louis if accounts received are reliable, but there have been no bodies recovered and it is possible that some of those supposed to have perished have simply been unable to communicate with their friends. Twenty-five thousand persons are homeless and railroad traffic is paralyzed.

Several hundred refugees were brought to St. Louis on flat cars across the Merchants' Bridge. Several hundred more were rescued from housetops and carried to places of safety in Granite City, where some of the land is still above the flood level.

Opposite Carondelet and lower down the river has spread many miles over the lowlands. In the vicinity of Cape Girardeau it is forty miles wide.

The damage is extremely hard to estimate, and few persons have undertaken the task. But from all accounts the property losses are as follows:

	Loss.
St. Charles	$200,000
Alton	100,000
Mitchell	50,000
Tri-cities	4,000,000
East St. Louis	1,000,000
St. Louis	50,000

The loss to farmers in the bottoms, where the crops have been completely ruined, is at present beyond computation, but certainly will amount to many hundreds of thousands of dollars.

The damage in St. Louis itself is slight, because it is confined entirely to the river front, and there was ample time for preparation to remove stocks from buildings in danger of flooding.

Kansas City, Mo.—The loss to the State of Kansas and to this city as the result of the recent flood was over $17,000,000. Of this $5,000,000 is the estimated damage to crops in Kansas, $8,000,000 represents the damage done in this city and the suburbs and the other $4,000,000 is distributed among Kansas towns, as follows:

North Topeka, $250,000; Lawrence, $700,000; Saline, $200,000; Manhattan, $150,000; Wamego, $10,000; St. Mary's, $40,000; Blue Rapids, $2000; Clay Centre, $30,000; Enterprise, $20,000; Concordia, $35,000; Junction City, $100,000; Solomon, $50,000; Abeliene, $220,000; Elsworth, $20,000; Lindesburg, $100,000; Hutchinson, $100,000; Minneapolis, $160,000; Emporia, $45,000; Florence, $50,000; Lincoln Centre, $50,000; Atchison, $20,000; Burlington, $20,000; Hill City, $30,000; Beloit, $30,000; Argentine, $2,000,000.

No account has been taken of the smaller towns, although nearly 200 of those were affected by the floods.

The estimate of the loss to crops is considered conservative. Owing to the lateness of the season and the condition of the soil it is very doubtful if any profit will be drawn during the remainder of the year from the farms which were inundated. As a consequence there will be a great deal of individual want and suffering among farmers upon whom the blow fell heaviest.

The extent of the damage to the railroads operating in and out of Kansas City caused by the flood can scarcely be estimated. Beside the very considerable loss of freight in cars and buildings, nearly all lines out of Kansas City suffered severe losses in washedout track and destroyed bridges. The loss in freight flooded, burned or lost down the river may amount to two or three million dollars.

TO RESCUE ENGLISH PRISONERS.

Another Expedition Goes Out Against the Mad Mullah.

Aden, Arabia.—The commander of the Abyssinian force co-operating with the British Somaliland expedition states that there are several English prisoners in the camp of the Mad Mullah, against whom the expedition is directed. These prisoners are principally wounded officers who belonged to Colonel Plunkitt's column, which recently met with a severe reverse at the hands of the Mullah.

HANNA ON ROOSEVELT.

Says the President Will Probably Be the Only Candidate For the Nomination.

Cleveland, Ohio. — In an interview Senator Hanna again says that he is not a candidate for the Presidency. The Senator is quoted as saying:

"There will be but one candidate for the nomination in all probability."

"Will that be President Roosevelt?" he was asked.

"Certainly."

H. C. Burlingame, Aged 102, Dead.

Hiram C. Burlingame died at Westfield, Mass. He was 103 years old on September 7 last. On August 1, 1897, an attempt was made upon his life, and as a result of the assault he carried to the grave two bullets in his body. He rallied from the effect of the shooting, but always suffered inconvenience from a wound in his abdomen.

Yellow Fever in Mexico.

Yellow fever has appeared at Progresso, Mexico.

BALTIMORE BANK FAILS

Salaries of Teachers of Five Public Schools Tied Up.

President Wheatley, of the Closed City Trust and Banking Company, Says Depositors May Be Paid.

Baltimore, Md.—A distressing result of the closing of the doors of the City Trust and Banking Company of the city is the depriving of 100 teachers of five public schools of their salaries for May. The Principal of this group of schools received a check from the City Register Saturday for $1325, and deposited it in the City Trust Bank. Later in the day receivers were appointed and the teachers' salaries are now tied up. The Merchants' National Bank, acting as a clearing house for the trust company, cashed the check. The city is protected, and the loss, if any, falls upon the teachers.

A number of the 2800 depositors in the savings department of the company gathered about the bank anxiously inquiring about the situation. President Wheatley issued this notice:

"This bank has been placed in the hands of Campbell Carrington and George Dobbin Penniman, receivers. I believe all depositors will be paid in full. Depositors can file their claims in the office, and it will not be necessary for depositors to go to the expense of placing their claims in the hands of attorneys."

It appears that as recently as last Saturday week the company had only $15,889.68 in cash on hand to take care of demand deposits of $280,415.71, and time deposits of $111,650, or nearly $500,000.

During the day rumors were afloat that some of the embarrassment of the company had been caused by the alleged mismanagement of Frank J. Kohler, present Vice-President and recently Treasurer. Kohler made this statement:

"During the entire time I have been with the City Trust and Banking Company all my operations have been fair and above board. If any mismanagement is attributed to me it was a mistake of the head and not of the heart. We are all human, and mistakes are not beyond the range of possibilities."

GEORGIA NEGRO LYNCHED.

He Had Shot and Killed a Farmer to Whom He Owed Some Money.

Macon, Ga.—W. Hope Winslow, Jr., whose father was one of the leading members of the Georgia bar, was killed instantly by a negro named Banjo Peavy on the former's farm near Fort Valley. The negro owed Winslow a small sum of money and was asked to work out the debt. He refused impudently and shot Mr. Winslow through the forehead. Before Winslow died he fired twice at his fleeing assailant without effect.

A posse was organized and Peavy was soon captured and turned over to the Sheriff. At night the officer and guard were overpowered, and the negro taken to a grove within the corporate limits, where he was hanged and his body riddled with bullets.

Winslow was the main support of his widowed mother and three sisters.

FRENCH PUNISH THE MOORS.

Bombard Zenega in the Oasis of Figuig For Six Hours.

Paris, France.—The French bombarded Zenega, in the Figuig Oasis, not the town of Figuig, where the French Governor of Algiers was attacked. It was almost wholly a demonstration by long range guns, which threw hundreds of melinite shells. They destroyed a number of houses and a mosque that was greatly venerated by the natives.

The Moors made only a trifling resistance. They attempted to snipe the artillerymen, but did not wound one. The losses of the Moors are unknown. Neither is it known what their future intentions are.

General O'Connor withdrew his troops after six hours. He expects that a deputation bearing the submission of the Moors will come to him shortly. The only French casualty was a native despatch rider killed.

MORE POSTAL INDICTMENTS.

Grand Jury Returns True Bill Against the Groff Brothers.

Washington, D. C.—Indictments were returned against the Groff Brothers by the Federal Grand Jury. They are accused of offering bribes to A. W. Machen, former Superintendent of Free Delivery in the Postoffice Department. The bond of Samuel A. Groff was increased at once to $10,000 from $5000, and that of Diller B. Groff was maintained at $10,000.

The Groff Brothers will be tried under Section 5451 of the Revised Statutes, which make it an offense to promise money to any Government officer with a view to influencing his action or decision on any question or matter which may be pending before him.

DOUBLE TURRETS CONDEMNED.

French Naval Experiments Decide Absurdament of Deadly Device.

Cherbourg, France.—The system of superimposed turrets on warships has been condemned by the Naval Commission, which had been experimenting with the battleship Henry IV. The final trials were to test the possibility of men occupying the lower turret while firing was going on from the upper turret.

Four sheep were tied up in the lower turret to represent gunners, and after ten shots had been fired three of the sheep were found to be dead. The fourth had broken away and had sought refuge in the captain's cabin.

Payne to Probe to Bottom.

President Roosevelt instructed Postmaster-General Payne to go to the bottom of every charge affecting the Postoffice Department. A special meeting of the Cabinet was held, at which the postal scandals were the principal subject of discussion.

Chicago Students Drowned.

While trying to climb aboard one of the Spanish caravels in Lake Michigan at Chicago, Ill., Jesse Miller and Miss Frances E. Moore, University of Chicago students, were drowned.

Macedonian Songs.

In a former letter, writes a correspondent of the London Daily News, I made some allusions to patriotic songs, to which I often listened of an evening in some Macedonian village—songs of lament for slain patriots and in which Mount Pirin is personified, as if in sympathy with the victims of the Turks. The songs of these village dancers in Krutino are of quite another sort. Their favorite themes are love and marriage. They are a picture of rustic society. Some of them are cynical in a good humored sort of way. In one song Petre, leaning on the fence, chaffs Callina, who is cleaning out the garden. "Don't you wait for me," says Petre; "do go and marry somebody." And off the fellow swaggers. "From the hills there comes a shepherd," the dancers sing; "he drives before him two hundred sheep and a hundred goats." And he wears a fur cap. In his hand he carries a bouquet. He goes to "the maidens are washing their linen. To each of them he gives a flower; but to me (sings Callina) also a little spindle." "Tell me, mother," sings Callina, "shall I take the young shepherd?" "No, you shan't," the mother sings; "I shall take him myself. The shepherd will become your father; he will buy you nice new shoes, so that you may no longer run about as unshod as a goat." Poor Callina!

Study of Volcanic Eruptions.

When a volcano vomits forth streams of lava some very curious, as well as remarkable, freaks of nature are observable. It requires scientific research of the lava beds months and even years after an upheaval before all the reliable data can be collected to reveal the whole story of the explosion. The eye-witnesses of such events are not always the most reliable reporters. Fear and excitement make them exaggerate and distort phenomena, and scientists are averse to accepting their stories unless verified by subsequent appearances of the rocks, ashes and lava beds. Every volcanic action, however, leaves indelible marks of its rise and progress, and geologists can read the story, chapter by chapter, as they unearth the different parts of it. It is impossible, however, to make a thorough examination of the lava beds until a long time after the explosion because of the slow process of cooling off. The top crust of the lava cools within a short time, but underneath the heat is retained for an extraordinary time. This top crust of lava is a poor conductor of heat, and it does not permit of rapid evaporation from below.—New York Times.

Animal Surgery.

The science of animal surgery and medicine is thus proving of the widest benefit to our valuable cage animals and birds and to those which are kept in our homes as pets. The drugs and medicines which are given to man to combat diseases can in a modified way prove of immediate benefit to the animals under our charge. The study of the symptoms of sick animals has always been interesting and more puzzling than those which the doctor observes among his human patients, because there is no way for the animals to explain their pains. Yet, in a way, there is an intelligent animal language which animal doctors are quick in interpreting. Through their sympathy and observation they are quick in discovering what the trouble is with the creature—whether it is a stomach or headache or pain in the throat or leg. In short, they have learned to enter in such close sympathy with the animals that there is almost human intercourse between them.

Immense Banyan Tree.

In one of the Howe Islands off Australia a banyan tree has been discovered the branches and trunks of which cover nearly seven acres.

The Mexican of average size wears a No. 6 boot. N. Y.—24

TESTED BY TIME.

Mrs. Robert Broderick, who resides at 1915 Virginia St., in San Antonio, Texas, tells an experience that will interest every reader; it shows as well that Doan's cures are lasting cures. She says: "Up to the early part of the year 1902 I had been a sufferer from kidney troubles for many years. The pain in my back became worse and worse until it was a daily burden that interfered with every duty. I was much afflicted with headaches and dizzy spells and was unable to rest well nights. In May, 1902, after using Doan's Kidney Pills I made a statement for publication declaring that they had entirely relieved me of the pain in my back. I have since then had a year's time in which to study the effects of the medicine, and while I have had slight touches of the trouble since, the use of the pills has always driven away all signs of the disorder, and I have become convinced of the fact that the first treatment was practically permanent in its effects, and I know that a box of Doan's Kidney Pills kept on hand is a sufficient guarantee against any suffering from the kidneys or back. I should advise every sufferer to take Doan's Kidney Pills, and I know that they will be surprised and pleased with the result."

A FREE TRIAL of this great kidney medicine which cured Mrs. Broderick will be mailed on application to any part of the United States. Address Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y. For sale by all druggists, price 50 cents per box.

New York City.—Fancy waists that close in the back are much in style and are exceedingly attractive in the season's materials. This very pretty May

TUCKED BLOUSE.

Manton one is equally well adapted to the entire costume and to the odd waist, to the long list of washable fabrics, and all soft and simple silks and wools, but, as shown, is of handkerchief lace with trimming of Valenciennes lace and is unlined.

The waist consists of a fitted lining, the front and the backs. The front is tucked to form a deep pointed yoke, below which it falls in soft and becoming folds and is trimmed with lace. The backs are tucked in groups from shoulders to waist on lines that give a tapering effect to the figure. The sleeves are the fashionable ones that are tucked above the elbows and form puffs below. At the neck is a regulation collar.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is four and one-half yards twenty-one inches wide, four yards twenty-seven inches wide, three and three-fourth yards thirty-two inches wide or two and one-fourth yards forty-four inches wide.

Woman's Tucked Eton.

Loose fitting Etons are much in vogue and are always satisfactory to the wearer, inasmuch as they can be slipped on and off with far greater readiness than any tighter garment. The very stylish May Manton model shown in the large drawing includes a fancy stole collar with shoulder strap extensions, and is adapted both to the suit and to the odd wrap. As shown, it is of black taffeta, stitched with corticelli silk, and is trimmed with a tole collar of white peau de soie edged with fancy braid in black and white.

The Eton is made with fronts and back and is shaped by means of shoulder and under-arm seams. The fronts are laid in box pleats at their edges, and in backward turning pleats from the shoulders, but the back is elongated to form a postillion and is laid in box pleats that give a tapering effect to the figure. Beneath these pleats is attached a shaped belt which is brought round and fastened under the loose fronts. The neck is fastened with a fancy collar whose extensions fall over the shoulder seams. The sleeves are pleated for their entire length, but stitched above the elbows only and form frills below that point.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is four and three-fourth yards twenty-one inches wide, two and one-half yards forty-four inches wide, or two and one-fourth yards fifty-two inches wide.

A Dainty Lace.

Teneriffe lace is the charming novelty of the season. Just how much of it is made by the natives of the cliff-bound island, which is the largest of the Canary group, is a question. It is a fact, though, that the most characteristic pattern of this lace suggests the conical peak of Teneriffe. In fact, the last has much the look of very fine drawn work. One of its peculiarities is that it looks equally well on a soft silk evening dress and on a linen morning rig. On certain lovely new dresses of white crystalline this lace figures in a maze of needlework and two other sorts of laces. Mechlin and the heaviest Irish lace combine well with this attractive lace. Many of the most desirable stock ties of linen show insets of this Teneriffe lace. The most notable pattern in this lace, now one thinks of it, suggests a cobweb, or a cart-wheel, done in thread, quite as much as it does its namesake peak.

Beautiful Hats.

Hats trimmed with fuchsias increase in favor. Nothing could be lovelier than a white lace straw, with black velvet ribbon bows on the outside, and a cluster of coral and purple fuchsias hung under the left side of the brim, and encircled by a fringe of lilies-of-the-valley. As regards hats, there are so many becoming shapes and such lovely materials and at all sorts of prices that no one need go unsuited in this important part of the summer outfit.

Flowers Grow in Favor.

Flowers of ribbon work, for millinery use, for hair ornaments and gown decoration, grow in favor and are of exquisite beauty. The latest in this ribbon work is made from sombre and shaded ribbons of very narrow width, which come out in lovely relief in Noisette roses, snowballs, marigold, daisies, violets and wistaria. The crimpled and knotted ribbon "dangles" and fringes are as lovely as they are unique.

Garnitures of Black Spangles.

Very handsome garnitures of black spangles are much seen in Paris. They are designed for the adornment of black or white toilettes.

Misses' Sailor Blouse.

No style suits young girls more perfectly than the simple sailor one. This very charming May Manton blouse is adapted to linen, to cotton and to wool, and can be made absolutely plain or

A POPULAR TUCKED ETON.

elongated with band trimming as preferred. The orginal, however, is made from blue linen with embroidered dots, and is trimmed with a band of plain white which matches the shield, collar and cuffs. With it is worn a tie of soft silk.

The waist consists of the fronts and the back and is fitted by means of shoulder and under-arm seams. Both fronts and back are gathered at the waist line, but the backs are drawn down tightly while the fronts blouse slightly and becomingly. The neck of the blouse is cut away and finished with a big sailor collar. The standing collar is joined to the shield and together they close at the centre back, the edges of the shield being held in place by buttons and buttonholes worked in the blouse beneath the collar. The sleeves are full at the wrists but snug at the shoulders and finished with straight cuffs.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is three yards twenty-seven inches wide, two and three-fourth yards thirty-two inches wide, or one and seven-eighth yards forty-four inches wide, with seven-

MISSES' SAILOR BLOUSE.

eighth yards twenty-seven or five-eighth yards thirty-two or forty-four inches wide for shield, collar and cuffs.

SCIENCE & MECHANICS

The sterilization of meat is much practiced in Belgium. It returns to the trade, under the form of a wholesome product, meat which otherwise would be unfit for consumption.

In 1902 the olive oil production of the little Island of Mytilene amounted to no less than 7200 tons, which realized the sum of $1,080,000. Most of the oil was shipped to Italy, France and Germany. The Mytilene olive oil is said to be the finest in the world.

The largest cold storage plant in the world will soon be opened in Buenos Ayres, Argentine Republic. The plant will have accommodation for 15,000 slaughtered sheep and 4000 head of cattle. Every day there will be slaughtered 5000 sheep and 250 head of cattle.

Carborundum melts only at a temperature far above that ordinarily generated for smelting ores and metals. It is therefore proposed as a coating for fire-bricks, to be applied as a paste with sodium silicate, and tests have shown that a twelve-inch coating protects the bricks from the greatest heat of ordinary work with metals.

A Siberian engineer, by the name of Galai, of Irkutsk, is said to have invented a garment absolutely bullet and shot proof. It is reported that the Chief of the Irkutsk police force made experiments with the new fabric; that every bullet shot from a large caliber revolver rebounded without making the slightest impression upon the stuff. Trials are now being carried on by the Russian military authorities of the Department of Irkutsk.

The curious phenomena of "symphilism" are being investigated by E. Wasmann, a German zoologist. This is the harboring of foreign species of insects, etc., in the nests of ants and termites, and it is found that more than 100 species of arthropods, or creatures with jointed legs, are thus associated with the ants, at least eighty-five to ninety species being beetles. All are recognized easily by certain peculiarities. Most notable among the characteristics of these beetles are their oily reddish brown color, and special exudation organs or pores with brownish hairs, but there are also modifications of the mouth and other parts.

A Symposium.

"What is the secret of success?" asked the Sphinx.

"Push," said the Button.

"Take pains," said the Window.

"Never be led," said the Pencil.

"Be up to date," said the Calendar.

"Always keep cool," said the Ice.

"Do business on tick," said the Clock.

"Never lose your head," said the Barrel.

"Do a driving business," said the Hammer.

"Aspire to greater things," said the Nutmeg.

"Make light of everything," said the Fire.

"Make much of small things," said the Microscope.

"Never do anything offhand," said the Glove.

"Do the work you are suited for," said the Flue.

"Get a good pull with the ring," said the Doorbell.

"Be sharp in all your dealings," said the Knife.

"Find a good thing and stick to it," said the Glue.

"Trust to your stars for success," said the Night.

"Strive to make a good impression," said the Seal.—Life.

Workhorse Parade.

Boston is the first city on this side of the Atlantic to adopt the workhorse parade, which is a famous event in London. Valuable prizes are offered for the best butcher carts, grocery and express wagons, delivery vans, trucks, etc., and the rosette which is awarded to the winner is valued above rubies by the London driver who is fortunate enough to win it. The Royal Humane Society takes much interest in the competitions, recognizing in them an incentive for the kind treatment of the horse. However unworthy the motive may be, it is powerful, as results have proved. If the Boston show is a success there is no reason why the idea should not be adopted by many other cities, among which Toronto might be included.—Toronto Mail and Express.

A Horticultural Gem.

Not very long ago an agent purchased some imported plants of Odontoglossum crispum at the rate of 1s. 6d. each. Finding no buyers for his remaining dozen or two of plants, he placed this remnant, the Gardeners' Magazine says, in the hands of a grower. One of the plants turned out to be a horticultural gem of the first water. It had flowers of the finest form and size, and the pure white ground color had vivid blood-red markings. Large sums of money were refused for it. At last a city gentleman, well-known in connection with one of the wholesale markets, added it to his already fine collection of orchids, paying over £1000 for the privilege of so doing.

Rather Forgetful.

"My father is the most absent-minded man," said the daughter of a college professor. "Why, when he goes upstairs to dress for going out, some member of the family is obliged to go up and knock on his door every ten minutes, for fear he'll forget what he's doing and undress and go to bed."—New York Times.

Birds Absolutely Fearless.

When the white man first visited some of the islands of the Southern Hemisphere, he found that many of the animals, especially the birds, were absolutely fearless. Penguins, albatrosses and others paid no attention to the men as they walked along, and when it was desired to photograph a nest and eggs it was frequently necessary to push the nesting albatross from the nest, the bird merely pecking at the intruder. Darwin describes doves at one island he visited as apparently unable to comprehend that man was an enemy. The birds could be shoved from the limbs before they moved, and even attempted to alight upon the heads of the men. In Kerguelen land the birds in some of the extensive rookeries refused to move as the men strode along, holding their ground and pecking so violently at the invaders that they were forced to beat a retreat. These birds had never seen a man before, and failed to recognize him as an enemy.—Scientific American.

Snowstorm in Miniature.

At an evening party in a Stockholm (Sweden) residence the heat became almost intolerable. The window sashes were found frozen and a pane of glass was shattered. A current of cold air rushed in and at the same instant flakes of snow were seen to fall to the floor in all parts of the room. The atmosphere was so saturated with moisture that the sudden fall in temperature produced a snowfall indoors.

Millions of Miners.

There are 4,500,000 miners and quarrymen in the world.

FITS permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free Dr. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa

When a woman wants to put on airs she speaks of her husband's salary as their income.

Ask Your Dealer For Allen's Foot-Ease, A powder. It rests the feet. Cures Corns, Bunions, Swollen, Sore, Hot, Callous, Aching, Sweating Feet and Ingrowing Nails. Allen's Foot-Ease makes new or tight shoes easy. At all Druggists and Shoe stores, 25 cents. Accept no substitute. Sample mailed FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

Giving to charity doesn't keep people poor unless they spend a lot of money advertising the fact.

"The Klean, Kool Kitchen Kind" is the trade mark on stoves which enable you to cook in comfort in a cool kitchen.

Ma'churia is primarily a grain-producing country.

I do not believe Piso's Cure for Consumption has an equal for coughs and colds.—JOHN F. BOYER, Trinity Springs, Ind., Feb. 15, 1900.

Safety pins are peculiarly American. We use 144,000,000 of them each year.

Old Sofas, Backs of Chairs, etc., can be dyed with PUTNAM FADELESS DYES.

Albania has a population of 1,500,000, who are nearly all Mohammedans.

Black Hair

"I have used your Hair Vigor for five years and am greatly pleased with it. It certainly restores the original color to gray hair. It keeps my hair soft."—Mrs. Helen Kilkenny, New Portland, Me.

Ayer's Hair Vigor has been restoring color to gray hair for fifty years, and it never fails to do this work, either.

You can rely upon it for stopping your hair from falling, for keeping your scalp clean, and for making your hair grow.

$1.00 a bottle. All druggists.

If your druggist cannot supply you, send us one dollar and we will express you a bottle. Be sure and give the name of your nearest express office. Address, J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

When the sun gets big and round,
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should be around.
A package makes five gallons.
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"I have suffered with piles for thirty-six years. One year ago last April I began taking Cascarets for constipation. In the course of a week I noticed the piles began to disappear and at the end of six weeks they did not trouble me at all. Cascarets have done wonders for me. I am entirely cured and feel like a new man." George Kryder, Napoleon, O

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FREE MEDICAL ADVICE

Every working girl who is not well is cordially invited to write to Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass., for advice; it is freely given, and has restored thousands to health.

Miss Paine's Experience.

"I want to thank you for what you have done for me, and recommend Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to all girls whose work keeps them standing on their feet in the store. The doctor said I must stop work; he did not seem to realize that a girl cannot afford to stop working. My back ached, my appetite was poor, I could not sleep, and menstruation was scanty and very painful. One day when suffering I commenced to take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and found that it helped me. I continued its use, and soon found that my menstrual periods were free from pain and natural; everyone is surprised at the change in me, and I am well, and cannot be too grateful for what you have done for me."—Miss JANET PAINE, 530 West 125th St., New York City.—$5000 forfeit If original of above letter proving genuineness cannot be produced.

Take no substitute, for it is Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound that cures.

CUTICURA SOAP

The World's Greatest Skin Soap.

The World's Sweetest Toilet Soap.

Sale Greater Than the World's Product of Other Skin Soaps.

Sold Wherever Civilization Has Penetrated.

Millions of the world's best people use Cuticura Soap, assisted by Cuticura Ointment, the great skin cure, for preserving, purifying and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening and soothing red, rough and sore hands, for baby rashes, itchings and chafings, for annoying irritations, or too free or offensive perspiration, for ulcerative weaknesses, and many sanative, antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves to women, especially mothers, as well as for all the purposes of the toilet, bath and nursery.

Cuticura Soap combines delicate emollient properties derived from Cuticura, the great skin cure, with the purest of cleansing ingredients and the most refreshing of flower odours. No other medicated soap ever compounded is to be compared with it for preserving, purifying and beautifying the skin, scalp, hair and hands. No other foreign or domestic toilet soap, however expensive, is to be compared with it for all the purposes of the toilet, bath and nursery. Thus it combines in one soap at one price the most effective skin and complexion soap, and the purest and sweetest toilet, bath and nursery soap ever compounded.

Sold throughout the world. Cuticura Resolvent, 50c. (in form of Chocolate Coated Pills, 25c. per vial of 60), Ointment, 50c., Soap, 25c. Depots: London, 27 Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 5 Rue de la Paix; Boston, 137 Columbus Ave. Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props.
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SATURDAY, JUNE 13 1903.

NO ANNEXATION FOR MONTCLAIR.

Our attention has been called to the above heading over an article in the Newark *Evening News*, and so analogous are the circumstances to those in North Plainfield that we are led to make several extracts from it, namely:

"Montclair as It Was, as It Is, and as It Should Be" was the topic of a sermon suggested by the thirty-third anniversary of the organization of the First Congregational Church, that place, and preached Sunday morning by the pastor, Rev. Dr. Amory H. Bradford, before a large congregation.

It was founded Scripturally on the text found in the prophecy of Isaiah 54:14: "I will set thy stones in fair colors and I will make thy pinnacles of rubies, and thy gates of carbuncles; and all thy border of pleasant stones. And all thy children shall be taught of the Lord, and great shall be the peace of thy children. In righteousness shalt thou be established."

After reviewing the history of Montclair, and showing how it had grown in those years, the pastor said:

"In those days Montclair consisted chiefly of a beautiful landscape and a small group of the noblest and most enterprising young people who ever settled in any community. Social conditions at that time were somewhat peculiar. Society was distinctly divided between natives and suburbanites, who were all supposed to be aristocrats. The former had the land, and the latter had the vision and public spirit, although when I remember what prices some of the old residents expected for their land, it is evident that they had faith if not vision. There was an irrepressible conflict for years between the natives and the suburbanites, but even the echoes of the strife have now died away."

Which reminds us of our own difficulties at one time between the "Swallow Tails" and the "Dinner Pails," now happily past an almost forgotten.

Continuing Mr. Bradford said:

"Does the glamour of youth still surround my legs? or am I correct in thinking that few cities have had such noble and public-spirited citizens when its institutions were in the formative period? Here were broad-minded, liberal-hearted, enthusiastic men and women; many had fine culture, most of them either directly or indirectly came from New England, and they set themselves to the task of founding here a Christian city with all the enthusiasm that distinguished our Pilgrim fathers when they laid the foundations of our American institutions at Plymouth.

"Here is an almost matchless community—one which I once heard called a university town without a university; a place in which men and women are seldom measured by money, but rather by ability and character; a place of schools, of homes, of culture, of friendships; an ideal locality in which to rear a family and to spend one's days. A place more like old New England than most parts of New England to-day, a suburban city where God is worshipped and brotherhood is prominent in the social and religious creed, but a city whose population and whose conditions are swiftly changing. Thus am I led to ask: What about the future of Montclair?

DANGERS OF CORPORATE GREED.

"The future depends on the vision and fidelity of those now living. Are we to retain our characteristics or to be swallowed up in a larger city? Are we to maintain our autonomy, or are absentee plutocrats, trolley magnates, brewers and liquor dealers to compel us to become a part of Newark in futherance of their selfish schemes? Shall we not continue to furnish schools for all without regard to creed, color or nationality, and thus help to make a wiser and a better nation? Shall we not still more rigidly limit the traffic in intoxicating liquors? Are we to remain a God-fearing Christian people, not bigoted, but liberal, truth loving, consecrated and zealous in our purpose to make Montclair a part of the city of God?

"Surely the children of such men as those who laid the foundation of our municipal life will not be unworthy of their ancestry. But there are dangers in our path, and I ask you to consider a few of them.

"First. There is danger that outside corporations, like the trolley, water and lighting companies may act as if we have no rights which they are bound to respect.

"Second. There is the likelihood that selfishness will keep constantly on the watch to combine us with Newark—that we shall thus become a mere annex to a larger municipality—an annex whose money shall be spent by the political rounders who infest the city halls of most large cities.

"Third. There is danger that we may be swamped by foreigners, and thus the whole character of our life changed; and

"Fourth. There is the still more insidious peril that with the increase of wealth there may follow less sensitive consciences, and the lowering of moral ideals.

"Concerning these perils, I have somewhat to say.

"First—We ought to cultivate the habit of knowing well the community in which we live. Do you know how Montclair is growing? Do you know whether there are few or many open spaces where the children of the poor can play? Do you know how laws are enforced? Do you know whether there is need of a larger hospital? Do you know the city in which you live—which makes the environment of your family—as you know your business? Cultivate the habit of knowing Montclair—keep in touch with its various forms of life—it will make you more accurate in your judgments and wiser in your actions.

BEWARE OF ANNEXATION.

"Second—We should be on our guard, in season and out of season, that we be not surprised by some scheme for annexation to Newark. Now I have no objection to Newark. Among manufacturing cities it is unsurpassed for public spirit and good order; but its ideals are not ours, and its administration is not ours. Newark does not need us and we do not need Newark. As neighbors we may be friends, but tied together we should be enemies. No one, unless impelled by personal greed or political ambition, will ever press annexation upon us. He who suggests such a proposition should be suspected and watched at once. He may not be dishonest, but the chances are against him.

"Third—We should also be on our guard against the encroachments of the liquor power. A drunken man is now seldom seen. Crimes of violence are not often reported. * * * * We shall need no more licenses for years to come. 'Limit the saloons, enforce the laws, be total abstainers' ourselves' ought to be the watchword of all good citizens of Montclair.

"Fourth—We should re-emphasize the ideals of our Puritan ancestors. I do not say we should be Puritanical, but we should exalt those Puritan principles which make good citizenship a part of religion, which honor the Lord's and will not allow it to be made a day of unnecessary work or undue levity, which put integrity and virtue above wealth or popularity. Our fathers had iron in their blood; they could not be bought. The best way to honor their memory is by being like them.

AN UNJUST LAW

THE Supreme Court of New Jersey has just decided that in this State a married woman cannot maintain an action at law for the alienation of her husband's affections.

This is a case wherein Alphine Hodge brought suit against Lena Wetzler to recover damages for the enticing away of her husband, and the judge ruled that in common law, no such right is conferred upon a wife, although the right of a husband to maintain such an action has been long established.

This is all wrong and is a matter for the legislature to remedy, for under the marriage vows the duties of both parties are equal and justice demands that such should be the case. Law is or should be, justice; and it is not justice for the law to protect one party to a contract and give no satisfaction whatever to the other party.

THE American Protective Tariff League of New York is early in the field for the campaign of 1904. Realizing that the percentage of new voters may prove to be sufficient to turn the scale in several States, The League has mailed to its members and connections inquiry cards asking names and addresses of young men who will, next year, cast their first votes at a Presidential election. Replies to these cards are coming in by the hundreds in every mail, and The League is rapidly accumulating an immense list of names to which it will send literature of the sort calculated to inform young electors as to the merits of the questions dividing the two political parties.

WE are indebted to Franklin Dye, Secretary, for a copy of the report of the State Board of Agriculture.

LAST week people were praying for rain. It came, and judging from present appearances, they will now have to petition for it to cease for a while.

PENSION office figures show that veterans of the Union army are dying at the rate of nearly 40,000 a year, and the mortality among former Confederates is not much less. More than half the men who took part in the Civil War have answered the last muster.

TOMORROW, Sunday, June 14th, will be Flag Day, and while it is not a legal hoilday, it is more generally observed each year. As it falls on Sunday this time, the day will be observed on Monday, by appropriate exercises at the schools and a display of flags wherever possible.

NEW JERESY'S State building at the World's Fair at St. Louis, will be a reproduction of Washington's headquarters at Morristown. The New Jersey site joins that of Iowa on the main plaza. In this historic reproduction no exhibits will be permited. The rooms will be fitted up with the furniture in vogue in colonial days, and the decorations will embrace many Washington relics. The building will be headquarters of the New Jersey commissioners, and a resort for visitors from New Jersey.

A High Priced Fricassee.

Lord Alvanley, a noted wit and high liver in England a hundred years ago, insisted on having an apple tart on his dinner table every day throughout the year. On one occasion he paid a caterer $1,000 for a luncheon put up in a basket that sufficed a small boating party going up the Thames. Being one of a dozen men dining together at a London club where each was required to produce his own dish, Alvanley's, as the most expensive, won him the advantage of being entertained free of cost. This benefit was gained at an expense of $540, that being the price of a simple fricassee composed entirely of the "noix," or small pieces at each side of the back, taken from thirteen kinds of birds, among them being 100 snipe, 40 woodcocks and 20 pheasants—in all about 300 birds.

A Cool Soldier.

Remarkable for his self possession even in the most trying moments of battle was the famous Marshal MacMahon. One day he was dictating a letter to his secretary in the midst of an action when a shell from the enemy's camp fell directly upon his tent and exploded within a few feet. Pale with fright, the secretary sprang up, leaving his letter.

"What's the matter?" asked the marshal.

"The shell," gasped the frightened subordinate.

"And what has the shell to do with the letter you are writing? Go on with your work, sir."

Bay Rum.

Bay rum is manufactured from the dried leaves of Pimento acris. Bay rum is procured by distillation and this in a very simple manner. The leaves are picked from the trees and then dried. In this state they are placed in the retort, which is then filled with water, and the process of distillation is carried on. The vapor is then condensed in the usual way and forms what is known as "bay oil," a very small quantity of which is required for each puncheon of rum.

The Cost of It.

City Man—What makes rents so high here?

Villager—This is an incorporated town.

"Things don't look very metropolitan."

"N-o, but the taxes are."—New York Weekly.

A Milder Aspersion.

The statement by one of the victims that a laundryman is in the "iron and steal" trade is undoubtedly a slander. Accurately stated, he is in the "mangle and lose" business.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

Uncontaminated.

"What a pure, serene face Miss Fairchild has!"

"Yes; she does look as though she had never been to the theater in her life."—Harper's Bazar.

Won Out.

"His marriage was a failure, wasn't it?"

"Great smoke, no! It saved him from bankruptcy."—Judge.

The way to avoid the imputation of impudence is not to be ashamed of what we do, but never to do what we ought to be ashamed of.—Dryden.

It Wasn't.

"Boys, don't you know it's wicked to fight? Now, if I were you I'd kiss and make up."

"Say, wot do yous tink dis is—a woman's club?"—Life.

If You Want

If you want posters,
If you want bill heads,
If you want envelopes,
If you want statements,
If you want note heads,
If you want show cards,
If you want letter heads,
If you want calling cards,
If you want business cards,
If you want invitation cards,
If you want business circulars,

If you want job printing of any description done in a satisfactory manner, you can have your wants gratified by calling on THE REVIEW, 33 Somerset street North Plainfield, and leaving your orders or if preferable, use the telephone and our representative will call on you.

Notice to Correspondents.

Personals, social gatherings, celebrations, anniversaries of various kinds, reception, etc., will be published in the REVIEW free. All copy must be written plainly, preferably in ink; and names must be clearly written and correctly spelled. write only on one side of the paper. Full information in regard to weddings is always desired, and when requested a reporter will call to secure facts for publication. No attention will be paid to items of news forwarded to this office unless the sender gives his or her name and address. These will not be printed, but it is necessary to have them properly vouched for.

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE OF ORDER TO LIMIT CREDITORS

Somerset County Surrogate's Court.

ESTATE OF C. A. Girard Lewis, deceased.

Notice is hereby given, that on the FIFTH DAY OF FEBRUARY, A. D. 1903, on the application of the undersigned, as Executors of the will of C. A. Girard Lewis, deceased, an order was made by the Surrogate's Court, requiring the creditors of the said C. A. Girard Lewis, deceased, to bring in their debts, demands and claims against the said decedent, under oath or affirmation, and present the same to the subscriber within NINE months from the date of said order; and in default thereof any such creditor should be forever barred of his or her action therefor against the subscriber.

WILLIAM P. WILLIAMS
CHARLES AUGUSTUS LEWIS } Executors.
Care of JOHN A. MILLER,
716 Prudential Building. Newark, N. J.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

IN CHANCERY OF NEW JERSEY.—Between Mary Jane Sandford et al., Executors &c., Complainants, and James M. C. Smith Defendant.—Fi. Fa. for sale of mortgaged premises.

By virtue of the above stated writ of Fi. Fa., to me directed and delivered, I will expose for sale, at public vendue, on

MONDAY THE FIFTEENTH (15) DAY OF JUNE NEXT,

between the hours of twelve and five o'clock in the afternoon of said day, that is to say, at two o'clock P. M. at the Court House in Somerville to wit:

All that tract or parcel of land and premises, situate, lying and being in the township of North Plainfield in the county of Somerset and State of New Jersey:

Beginning at a corner in the road in David Boice's line; thence along his line south thirty degrees east thirty chains and forty two links to Eli Pound's corner; then with his line north sixty degrees and forty minutes east twelve chains and twenty-five links to James Vail's line; then with his line north thirty degrees and forty minutes west four chains and eighty-seven links; then north fifty-nine and a half degrees east one chain; then north thirty and a half degrees west twenty-seven chains and fifteen links to the road; then along the road and David Boice's line south fifty-seven degrees and fifty minutes west twelve chains and eighty-seven links to the place of beginning. Containing forty acres of land, more or less. Being same premises conveyed to said Smith by deed of Elisha Coriell, dated March 4th, 1872, recorded March 8th, 1872, in Book J No. 4 of Deeds for Somerset county, on page 593, &c.

CALVIN D. McMURTRY, Sheriff.
NELSON & WM. N. RUNYON, Solicitors.
Dated May 11, 1903. [$8.10 8.13]

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A full line of these articles for the riddance of Moths, Insects, Bed Bugs, Water Bugs, Cockroaches, etc. Call and supply yourself.

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35 and 37 Somerset street.

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Not the CHEAPEST place in PLAINFIELD for Groceries, Meats, Vegetable, Butter, Bread, and Other household provender, But the VERY BEST GOODS that can be purchased, at as low prices as consistent with quality.

A specialty of vegetables and fruits.

TWO IN A TOWN

By *A. H. Lee*

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"But you are ill, a stranger in a strange land, and in all this benighted city I can find no one able to read English intelligibly whose time is not already filled. So if you will accept my services in the spirit in which I offer them I will go to you for an hour or two each day until you can use your eyes again. During the past year I have been through an experience much like yours, and I know just what it all means the impatience and discouragement over the enforced idleness, the brain that refuses to be coerced and that grim specter of unfinished work."

"You sweet saint!" he broke in. "Could a man resist such an offer, even though he knew, as I do, that he has absolutely no right to make such demands upon your time? You are acting from the purest unselfishness, and I can't begin to thank you enough."

"As to its being unselfishness, I am not at all sure about that," she answered. "I wish to lay up sugar plums of thought for my old age."

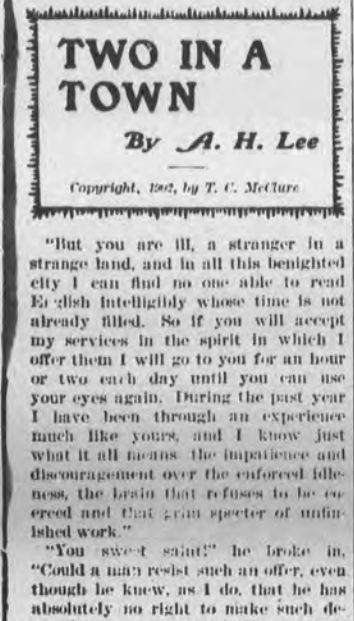
She looked up at the big fellow striding along at her side and wondered what her motive really was.

"Why," she continued laughingly, "does a Samson shorn of his strength appeal so much more strongly to a woman's sympathies than a pygmy in the same plight?"

He left her at her door and strolled across the Ringstrasse in the direction of his lodging. At first he had not liked Vienna over well, but now he began to think it the sort of place which grew upon one. He had certainly liked it much better during the past week.

* * * * * * *

Six tched out on a couch, his glance straying from the pipe smoke curling about his head to the girl by the window, her head bent over a book from which she was reading aloud, he felt at peace. Outside the snow was com-



SHE FANCIED HE HAD FALLEN ASLEEP.

ing down and fast muffling the noises of the street, so that even the bells of the electric tram came up to them faint and sweet as of a bell buoy across the water. With a sigh of contentment, he put down his pipe and closed his eyes that he might listen the better to the voice, every modulation of which had grown so familiar to him in the past two months. Each afternoon she had come and sat in that same position by the window, reading steadily until the clocks struck 5, when, with a brisk "Time's up" she had put on her things and gone.

At first when his head troubled him he had suggested that they talk, and she had retorted, "I did not come here for that, and if your head isn't strong enough for therapeutics today I shall go."

"Independent little thing!" he thought. "I wonder if she could look appealing? Confound it, she can look tender enough over that dachshund downstairs."

Looking up and seeing his eyes closed, she had fancied he had fallen asleep. As she turned to watch the feathery flakes striking silently against the window pane she thought: "You do not need me, and now I must go away. Though I know I am no more to you than a nurse, I would do it all again—and a thousand times more."

Here his voice startled her. "What are you thinking of that brings that tragic look into your face?"

"Am I looking tragic?" she replied after a slight pause. "It must be because I have known some huge frauds in the course of my life, but never quite so colossal a one as you are."

"It is quite true that I have more inches than are required by the army regulations."

"I was not referring to inches—unless you measure deceit and hypocrisy by them. I said I would come and read to you until you were able to use your eyes again. As I came this afternoon I saw you reading, but I enter and find the same old invalid relaxing in a cloud of tobacco smoke. Samson, what have you to say for yourself?"

"Nothing, Delilah. Those clear eyes of yours have deprived me of my strength—to lie. But if I had told you that I could use my eyes it would have been equivalent to saying that I did not want your services any longer, and this would be a lie compared with which the one of which you have just accused me is white as the driven snow."

"Clever as always at saying the pretty thing. I believe that you have not only kissed the blarney stone, but carry a piece of it around in your pocket. I am glad that you no longer need me. Vienna is not giving me the thing I want in my work. In a day or so I am off to la belle France."

He rose from the couch and strode toward her. He was only primitive man, with no thought but of loss and possession, and he caught her up in his arms, kissing her again and again.

"Let me go," she panted in anger.

"And you would leave me with no more feeling than this? Do you think I am made of stone? Don't you know how I love you?"

"You are hurting me," she sobbed. "Oh, how can you, how can you?"

His grasp relaxed, and he let her slip to the floor. In her expressive face he read love wounded to the quick, shattered respect and confidence.

"Don't—don't look at me like that," he begged.

"And this is the honor of a gentleman and what a man calls love?"

His head began to swim with the old dizziness, and he sank into a chair, burying his face in his hands.

"If he only wouldn't look so wretched," she thought. Going to him, she dropped to her knees at his side and drew his hands from his face to her lips, saying gently:

"I know they would never hurt me knowingly, and you may kiss me now if you like."

He looked stupidly down at her.

"I don't understand what you mean."

"I mean that I love you, that I cannot bear to see you look like this, and that so long as you want me I will never go away from you."

"I am not worthy of it, dearest, and I have not even the right to speak to you of love. I am too poor to ask you to marry me."

"But I can support myself, and don't you know the joy it would be to feel that I could help you? The question is, which means the most to you, your pride—and a totally false pride, too—or my happiness?"

With reverence he drew her head to his shoulder and kissed the tear stained eyes.

What to Teach the Boys.

A philosopher has said that true education of boys is to "teach them what they ought to know when they become men."

First.—To be true and to be genuine. No education is worth anything that does not include this. A man had better not know how to read and be true and genuine in action rather than to be learned in all sciences and in all languages and be at the same time false in heart and counterfeit in life. Above all things, teach the boys that truth is more than riches, power or possessions.

Second.—To be pure in thought, language and life—pure in mind and body.

Third.—To be unselfish, to care for the feelings and comforts of others, to be generous, noble and manly. This will include a genuine reverence for the aged and for things sacred.

Fourth.—To be self reliant and self helpful even from childhood, to be industrious always and self supporting at the earliest possible age. Teach them that all honest work is honorable; that an idle life of dependence on others is disgraceful.

When a boy has learned these things, when he has made these ideas part of him, however poor or however rich, he has learned the most important things he ought to know.

Two Strange Oaths.

A Chinaman was summoned as a witness to a court in London, and instead of being sworn in the usual manner a lighted candle was given to him, which he blew out and then said solemnly, "If I do not tell the truth in this case may I be extinguished as this candle has just been extinguished." As there was no perceptible change in him after performing this ceremony it is reasonable to suppose that he did tell the truth.

A native of India, being summoned as a witness in an Australian court, informed the magistrate that he did not believe in the usual oath and that his testimony would be useless unless he could be sworn by the waters of the Ganges. The magistrate was nonplussed, but the interpreter, with a smile, left the court and returned in a few minutes with a glassful of water.

"Is that water from the Ganges?" asked the astonished judge.

"No," replied the interpreter, "but I'll tell him that it is, and he'll certainly believe me."

He was right. The Indian swore by the holy water, never dreaming that it had been obtained from a nearby pump.

Could Have Waited.

A certain suburbanite was accustomed to bring home some little remembrance for his little girl, who always ran up to him and put her hand in his pocket expectantly.

Once, however, he was delayed and at the last moment found that he could not catch the express train that he always took if he stopped to purchase anything. When upon his arrival home his little daughter started to put her hand in his pocket he shook his head.

"I had to disappoint you tonight, dear," he said, and, seeing her quivering lip, he went on:

"It was this way: At the last moment a man came into my office, which kept me later than usual, and I only just had time to catch my train. Now, if I had stopped as usual to get you something I would have had to wait an hour for another train, which would have made me get home too late for dinner."

His daughter thought a moment and said:

"Well, papa, I could have waited."—New York Times.

Prayed

To Be Released From Life.

Almost Insane From Nervousness.

Dr. Miles' Nervine My Salvation.

Do you enjoy life, or do you sleep so poorly that you are more tired when you get up than when you go to bed? Is your appetite failing, are you getting thin; does your head ache, back ache, eyes tire easily? These are symptoms of a nervous disorder, which should be promptly treated or fainting spells, mental and physical nervousness, morbid fears and loss of control will lead to insanity or mental irresponsibility. Strengthen the nerves with Dr. Miles' Nervine. It quickly supplies nerve-force and vitality to the weakened system, bringing sleep, appetite and health.

"I was almost insane with nervous trouble. Could not eat or sleep. Could see no pleasure in life; indeed, life was a burden to me, and I even prayed God to release me from it. Three doctors did all they could for me, all to no purpose. I was in despair of ever getting better when I saw the advertisement of Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine. I got a bottle, commenced taking it and wrote you for advice. I followed it carefully, taking your Nervine, Restorative Tonic, and Nerve and Liver Pills. Those remedies were my salvation. It is some months since I stopped taking the Tonic but I keep the Nervine in the house all the time, as it is a friend that I do not feel safe without. If any sufferer should doubt the truth of this statement, let them write to me and I will do my best to drive all doubt from their mind."—MRS. MABEL REIDEN, La Jose, Pa.

All druggists sell and guarantee first bottle Dr. Miles' Remedies. Send for free book on Nervous and Heart Diseases. Address Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

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READING SYSTEM.

NEW JERSEY CENTRAL

Stations in New York foot of Liberty street and South Ferry, Whitehall station.

Time Table in effect Nov. 16, 1902

For New York—2.17, 3.37, 5.38, 6.02, 6.29, 6.57, 7.45, 7.25, 7.28, 7.48, 7.55, 8.02, 8.11, 8.30, 8.34, 8.46, 9.27, 9.59, 10.26, 11.25 a. m.; 12.09, 12.44, 1.18, 2.31, 2.42, 2.49, 3.44, 4.17, 4.47, 5.43, 5.53, 6.23, 6.33, 6.43, 7.08, 7.32, 8.36, 9.40, 10.17, 11.28 p. m. Sundays—2.17, 3.37, 5.05, 7.41, 8.01, 8.52, 9.52, 10.08, 11.10 a. m.; 12.00 m.; 12.58, 1.45, 2.40, 3.17, 3.30, 5.41, 6.45, 6.52, 8.13, 8.32, 10.22 p. m.

For Newark—5.38, 6.29, 6.57, 7.05, 7.25, 7.48, 8.11, 8.34, 8.46, 9.27, 9.59, 11.25 a. m.; 1.18, 2.31, 2.49, 3.44, 4.17, 4.47, 5.43, 5.53, 6.23, 6.33, 7.08, 7.42, 8.36, 9.40 p. m. Sundays—7.41, 8.52, 10.08, 11.10 a. m. 12 m.; 12.58, 1.45, 3.30, 5.41, 6.45, 6.52, 7.32, 8.13, 8.32, 10.22 p. m.

For Somerville—5.25, 7.12, 8.21, 9.36, 9.54, 11.00 a. m.; 1.01, 2.02, 2.11, 3.32, 3.44, 4.33, 5.03, 5.29, 5.57, 6.04, 6.19, 6.41, 7.12, 7.34, 8.08, 8.21, 9.37, 10.23, 11.26 p. m.; 12.59 night. Sundays—5.45, 8.42, 11.14 a. m.; 2.03, 3.40, 5.37, 6.35, 8.30, 10.15, 11.29 p. m.

For Phillipsburg and Easton—5.25, 8.21, 9.54, a. m.; 2.11, 5.29, 6.41 p. m. Sundays—5.45 a. m.; 2.03, 6.35 p. m.

For Bethlehem, Allentown and Mauch Chunk—5.25, 9.54 a. m.; 2.11, 5.29 p. m. Sundays—5.45 a. m.; 2.03, 6.35 p. m.

For Wilkesbarre and Scranton—5.25, 9.54 a. m.; 5.48 p. m. Sundays—5.45 a. m. 2.03 p. m.

For Long Branch, Ocean Grove, Point Pleasant and seashore points—8.11, 11.25 a. m.; 3.44, 4.47, 6.23 p. m. Sundays—8.52 a. m.; 3.30 11.28 p. m., Wednesday and Saturday only, except Ocean Grove.

For Lakewood—3.37, 8.11, a. m.; 1.18 3.44, 4.17p. m. Sunday, 9.52 a. m

For Atlantic City—9.27a. m.; 2.19p. m.

For Trenton—5.17, 5.25, 7.12, 7.44, 8.38, 9.14, 9.44, 10.44, 11.14, 11.44 a. m.; 12.46, 1.39, 2.11, 3.44, 5.34*, 7.34*, 8.21, 9.37* p.m., 1.17 night. Sundays 5.17, 5.45, 9.55, 11.14 a. m.; 1.39, 2.45, 4.55, 5.37,* 6.35,* 9.47 p. m.; 1.17 night.

For Philadelphia—5.17, 7.44, 8.38, 9.14, 9.44, 10.44, 11.14, 11.44 a. m., 12.46, 1.39, 2.11, 3.44, 5.34*, 7.34,* 8.21, 9.37* p.m., 1.17 night Sundays—5.17, 5.45, 9.55, 11.14 a. m., 1.39, 2.45, 4.55, 5.37*, 6.35*, 9.47 p. m.; 1.17 night.

For Reading and Harrisburg—5.17, 5.25, 8.38, 9.54, (10.44 to Realind only) 11.44 a. m.; 2.11, 5.48 p. m. 1.17 night. 1.17 night.

Sundays, 5.17 a.m., 2.03, 5.37, 6.35 p. m.;

For Pottsville, Sunbury & Williamsport—5.17, 5.25, 9.54, a. m.; 2.11, (5.29, to Pottsville only) 8.21 p. m.; 1.17 night. Sundays, 5.17 a. m.; 2.03.; 1.17 night.

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Europe's Banking Methods.

By Frank A. Vanderlip.

IN Italy a bank check is looked upon with suspicion. Practically no small tradesman would take a check, and none of them keep a bank account. It was still more surprising to me to find that such a statement would be almost literally true of Paris itself. I was studying the mechanism of the Bank of France under the guidance of one of the officers. We went into one great room in the old building in which there were 200 desks enclosed in wire cages, all empty at the moment I asked what these were for.

"These cages are for our city collectors," I was told. "When a small merchant borrows from the Bank of France, he does not, as with you in America, borrow a bank credit, and have his loan merely added to his balance on the books of the bank. With us a merchant, when he makes a loan, gets the actual money and takes it away. He probably has no bank account with us. He writes no checks. When the loan is due, he does not, as would be the case in your banks, come in and pay his indebtedness with a check; instead of that we send a collector to him, and that collector is repaid the loan in actual currency. Two hundred men start out from the Bank of France every morning to collect matured loans. Several days each month it is necessary to send out 400 men, and on the first and the fifteenth of each month 600 collectors go out."

These collectors were uniformed men carrying leather pouches in which they have the matured notes and which are later filled with currency as the collections are made from the bank's borrowers.

I stood at the paying teller's desk as I went farther along in my tour of the Bank of France. As I halted there the man who happened to be at the window at the moment presented a check for 50,000 francs. The money was counted out and handed over to him, stored away in a big wallet, and he passed on. I asked if it were not unusual for a man to draw out so much currency, and was told that it was not. It was but another illustration of how undeveloped is the banking system of Continental Europe in its uses by the general public.—From "The American 'Commercial Invasion' of Europe," in Scribner's.

The Waste of Youth.

By O. S. Marden.

HOW the handicapped millionaire envies boys in school or college, and would give half his wealth for the chance to lay a foundation which they are thinking of spurning! How many an embarrassed man in public life longs to relive boyhood, that he may correct the mistakes of his youth! How much more he could make of his life, of his position, if he had cultivated his mind when young! He does everything at a disadvantage. His grasp of documents, speeches and books is weak because he does not know how to study. He must employ a literary secretary to save himself from blunders in grammar, errors in history and biography, or in political economy. He is forced to petty expedients to hide his ignorance.

Oh, what a pity it is to see splendid ability made to do the work of mediocrity. A man of magnificent parts, feeling that he is by nature intended to shine as a leader, is pitiable when compelled to do the work of an inferior and plod along in hopeless obscurity.

The eager unrest of youth, that chafes at restraining school walls and longs to rush to action, makes havoc with countless careers. In after days the old proverb will ring mockingly in memory:

"He that will not when he may,
When he would he shall have nay."

What are investments in bonds and stocks, in houses and lands, compared with investment in an education, in a broad, deep culture which will enrich the life and be a perpetual blessing to one's friends?

To rob one's self of the means of enjoyment which education and culture can give has no compensation in mere money wealth. No material prosperity can compare with a rich mind. It is a perpetual wellspring of satisfaction, of enjoyment. It enables one to bear up under misfortune, to be cheerful under discouragements, trials and tribulations which overwhelm a shallow mind an an empty heart.

The Wearing of Mourning.

MAX O'RELL said a sensible thing not long ago, when he explained to the public that the ostentatious mourner is not necessarily the one who feels the most deeply. This has been said before, but it is worth saying several times.

It is salutary to remember that there is no real merit in a long face. There is nothing more heathenish than the way in which mourning is conducted in certain cities of American society. Whether genuine sorrow is felt or not, quantities of crape must be worn, the house must be darkened, and grief, the more emotional the better, must be displayed, regardless of the presence of children or working people who need all the pleasantness they can get in their lives. And it is a lamentable fact that in some cases this sort of thing is more a matter of parade than anything else.

It seems heartless to say it, and one could not venture to comment on any particular case in this way, but there are people who go through all the outward ceremonies of grief, not so much because they really feel that they have met with a terrible bereavement, as because they like the importance of the occasion, and feel that people will think that they are not showing proper sensitiveness unless they behave in the traditional manner.

One finds these people saying, when others depart from the routine of mourning:

"Well! I don't see how she bears up under it. She seems so cheerful she can't have cared much for her husband. But, then, some have so little feeling."

It may be that the apparently cheerful person is forcing herself to endure without outward sign a crushing weight of sorrow, in order that the lives of others may not be darkened by her continual tears and lamentations.

The woman who does this for the sake of her children is rendering them a service for which they will live to thank her. There is no danger that they will think she does not care. Children have their own ways of finding out these things.—New York News.

Country Training For Boys.

By President Eliot of Harvard.

WHEN a child grows up in the country, it gets a natural training in accurate observation. It wants to find a four-leaf clover; it runs to see where the green snake went to; tracks the woodchuck to its hole and gets it out; it learns the songs of the birds, and knows when the smelts run up the brooks and when the twilight is just right for finding the partridges. In short, the country child gets naturally a broad training in observation. It also has on the farm an admirable training in manual labor. From an early age it can actually contribute to the care of animals, the successful conduct of the household, and the general welfare of the family. In the city all this natural training is lacking, and substitutes for it have to be artificially provided. This necessity has brought into our schools nature-study and manual training, to teach the child to use its eyes and its hands, and to develop its senses and its muscular powers; and these new beneficent agencies in education, already well in play, are in the near future to go far beyond any stage at present reached. We do not yet see how to replace in urban education the training which the farmer's boy or the seacoast boy gets from his habitual contest with the adverse forces of nature. The Gotts Island boy, on the coast of Maine, goes out with his father in the early winter morning in a half-open sailboat to visit their lobster traps and bring home the entrapped lobsters. They start with a gentle breeze and a quiet sea, though the temperature is low. The boy knows just how to steer the boat five or six miles to sea, where the traps are sunk on some rocky spot which the lobsters love. The father is busy pulling the traps. The boy watches the weather, and suddenly he says, "Father, there is a northwester coming. See the clouds driving this way over the hills." The boy knows just as well as the father what that means. It means a fearful beat to windward to get home, facing a savage spray and a falling temperture, the spray dashing over the vessel and freezing to the sails and ropes and loading down the bow with ice. It means a life-and-death struggle for hours, the question being, Shall we get into harbor or not before we sink? Now, that is a magnificent training for a boy, and the sheltered city offers nothing like it. The adverse forces of nature, if not so formidable that men cannot cope with them, are strenuous teachers; but in modern cities we hardly know that the wind blows, or that the flood is coming, or that bitter cold is imperiling all animal life.

EVERY MAN FOR HIMSELF.

'Tis well enough, for you and me,
To glory in our ancestry,
And laud the honors they have won;
But we will never write our name
On the immortal scroll of fame,
Through anything that they have done.
—The Journalist.

THE LAUNDRY ON FLOOR THREE.

By JOHN H. RAFFERTY.

NEVER is it easy for a self-respecting man to come back to his "home town" broken in spirits and finances. Yet that is what Raoul Delisle did, though he was young, well nurtured and within the memory of his old neighbors. It was a dark, rainy night in May when he alighted in the old, familiar station. He saw an acquaintance of the old days hurrying across the area. The man owed him $10. In his own pocket was forty cents. But his clothes were threadbare, faded and ill-fitting and he could not bring himself to accost his debtor. Raoul was tired and hungry. He had come West from Buffalo in day coaches with few opportunities and small means to satisfy his hunger.

He knew exactly the way to his old home, but as he wandered thither he realized that the growing traffic of the town had encroached upon what once was the most aristocratic section. As he trudged along in the narrow shelter of the houses, he remembered the very corners he had turned, riding in the cab which bore him upon his first "start" for Germany. Those had been noble, radiant, halcyon days, when he bade good-bye to his father and friends and set out for a tour of Europe and a course of study at Leipsic. There was no reason why he should go to the old home. His father was dead, his family scattered and poor. It had all happened like a devastating storm of the prairies while he was crossing the sea. Even the funeral had occurred before he reached New York. Ten years had passed since he had learned that he was an orphan, a pauper, an outcast of fortune.

Raoul was a very commonplace man. He had done the best he knew, and was quite sure that it was very bad. After a decade of precarious adventure in a dozen trades he was now so poor that the anticipation of breakfast was almost as remote and fantastical as his boyish dreams of heaven. He went into a cheap cafe near the depot and bought a meal of bacon and eggs, with bad coffee and faded lettuce as tokens of the prodigality of the menu. When he came out the rain was falling in cold, smiting sheets, though it was May. He turned up his coat collar and edged along by the walls toward the old house. Ten years make a mighty change in the average American city. Raoul found outbuilt, one-story store fronts in some of the old mansions where the elite of the older day had lived and triumphed. The old corner church, whose chime of bells was yet fresh in his memory, had been transformed into a barroom, with wine parlor and a gayety where once had been sanctuary and auditorium. Yards which he remembered as green, breathing spots of his boyhood, were black and slimy with the grime of smoke and moisture.

He recalled with a bitter smile the stories he had told his cousin Marguerite in Leipsic of the glories, the freedom, the opportunity, the republicanism of his home. Of what fields there were for her young genius as a musician; of what hope there was for her un-German yearning for personal recognition. "How lucky," thought he, "that she had sense enough to forget my invitation to visit us—to visit the Delisles—and know at first hand the splendor which I then thought to be real."

He slunk down the street, bending his thin face from the slanting rain. He began to wonder where he would pass the night. The wind blew keen and chill against his tattered front. His heart, warm yet with the unbidden memory of Marguerite, his yellow-haired cousin of the far land, was not cast down.

"I shall pass by the old home," he thought.

And then he looked into the gray, ashen, rain-swept lot where he had played marbles and flown his kite when a boy. There was frost in the whipping wind which swept across it, and Raoul, alert now, and yet oblivious of the years, hastened along till he stood in the wet shadows of the old house—the home that had been his father's and might have been his own. The old iron paling that had separated its narrow lawn from the sidewalk was battered and rusty. He looked up at its foggy walls and felt the tweak of pity at his heart when he saw that some of its blank, unlighted windows were broken. He dodged into the shelter of its squalid doorway and tried to picture the last day of its activity—the day when they bore away his bankrupt, broken-hearted father. The flare of kerosene lamps at the lunch counter next door distracted him. A dismal, stooping figure crossed the street yelling "Crawfeesh!" Some slatternly women, with shawls on their heads, speaking in raucous voices and laughing boisterously, ran across the lighted crossing.

"What a lucky thing for Marguerite," he was thinking, "lucky that she stayed at home with her cheese-making and her cow-milking." And then he thought of the tawney-haired girl, with the big, blue eyes and the yearning lips who had listened to his stories of America. But the night came down colder and colder till Raoul fingered the two silver dimes in his wet pocket and wondered what he should do for shelter. A gust of drenching wet wind drove him against the door. His hand rested upon the knob. He turned it and entered. The sound of his first footfall echoed among the empty spaces. The smell of moldering wall paper and dank soot stifled him. But the air was dry. No rain fell upon him.

"I am at home," he said, smiling sardonically at the whim. He went to the newell post, which had been the goal of a thousand swift descents along the banister in the days of his curls and knickerbockers. Like the floors, the sills, the walls and the stairs it was deep beneath the rust and dust of disuse and neglect. The window at the first landing was broken, the rain swept in and the wind howled like a Miserere, but he went up and remembered the days he had witnessed the circus parade from that vantage. Dark as it was, he wandered up and back into the old nursery. To the room that had been his mother's. To the library, where his father, in stern but yielding aloofness, had written his journal of the war; to the third story—the guest chambers, where once old Casper Witfield, the father of Marguerite, had been a guest of honor.

The dust rose in the dark as he tramped alone through the unseen scenes of his youth, but he went from room to room, tired, heart-worn, but glad that there was a roof above him and that he might at last lie down even in the dirt and debris of the home that he had known first and best.

When he stamped and stumbled up the narrow stairway that led to the attic, a pungent, wet and soapy smell struck his nostrils. When he came to the top he was in the old playroom, memorable chiefly for the swing that had once hung from the rafters. But some wet, woolen fabric smote him in the face. He struck a match and saw across the dim room the ghostly outlines of garments draped from a clothesline.

"Humph!" he muttered. "There must be a squatter here."

And then he saw, glowing from under the door of the old lumber-room, a red, dull light. He tiptoed across the creaking floor and rapped.

"Wilkommen," said a sweet voice, as the door swung broad and the flood of yellow light from the open room almost blinded him.

But when he saw again, there was Marguerite, her sleeves rolled up, her face thinner, but just as beautiful as of old, standing smiling before him.

"I'm Raoul," he began, "Raoul Delisle, Miss Witfield. I——"

But she had her arms around him, saying:

"We did not wait too long, cousin. Mamma, here he is at last. Look Mutter, here is Raoul. What did I tell you?"

And then he was at home.—Chicago Record-Herald.

The Deluded Gold-Seekers.

"I didn't take out any gold to speak of while in the Klondyke, and yet, despite the hardships I underwent in that region, my stay there was not without its pleasing features," said Mr. Peter Taylor at the Arlington. "Looking back on my Klondyke experience, I have no cause for regret.

"I got up there pretty early in the summer of 1898, and found that hundreds had preceded me. It didn't take me long to rid myself of the delusion that I would strike it rich, for I soon saw that not more than one man in 500 stood any chance of getting gold. But all the same I prospected with all the ardor of my soul and spared no effort to win the shining stuff. The excitement of hunting for gold is a fascinating thing and it will cause even timid men to brave almost any perils.

"I went over dangerous trails, braved the rapids and swift currents of the Yukon, defied the cold and lived on a bean diet for months, and still the life didn't seem half bad as long as there was any hope of making a strike. When finally all hope of that vanished, it occurred to me that beans three times a day smacked of monotony, and I made a break for beefsteaks and civilization."—Washington Post.

"The King's Private Band."

King Edward has given orders for the disbandment of his private band, one of the ancient features of his court. In its present form it was established by Charles II., and some authorities assert that a "state" band existed in the days of Queen Elizabeth. It is composed of thirty-four musicians, under the direction of Sir Walter Parratt, "master of the musick." Its members are the best that can be secured in England, and this is the real cause of its dissolution. Unlike his mother, King Edward does not care much for state concerts by his own musicians, and since his accession the duties of the band have been confined chiefly to the playing of light music, including ragtime, during royal dinners. This they regard as undignified, and the king regards as extravagant. The same music can be played as well by fewer and less notable musicians. Therefore another ancient institution has been done away with.

She Settled the Trouble.

Talk about your true philosophy, how is this for an example that a woman can meet most emergencies? In a Broadway car bowling down town a man refused to pay his fare for some reason not made evident to the other passengers. After vain argument the car was stopped and the conductor jumped off to find a policeman. As usual, this took time, so the people began to be impatient. Finally a woman in the corner called out:

"See here, I'll pay his fare if you'll only go on. I've got to catch a train and can't wait any longer."

And as no one, not even the culprit, seemed to object, the matter was passed over and the trip continued.—New York Times.

GOOD ROADS.

President Roosevelt's Address.

THE fact that the nation's Chief Executive attended the National Convention at St. Louis and participated in the proceedings indicates the importance which the good roads movement has attained. The fact that the convention unanimously indorsed the national aid plan also indicates the trend of sentiment in that direction.

The President's entrance was signalled by cheers from the assembled delegates. He was introduced by President Moore, of the National Good Roads Association, and spoke as follows:

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen—When we wish to use descriptive adjectives fit to characterize great empires and the men who made these empires great, invariably one of the adjectives used is to signify that that empire built good roads. (Applause.) When we speak of the Romans, we speak of them as rulers, as conquerors, as administrators, as road-builders.

There were empires that rose overnight and fell overnight; empires whose influence was absolutely evanescent, which passed away without leaving a trace of their former existence; but wherever the Roman established his rule, the traces of that rule remain deep to-day, stamped on the language and customs of the people, and stamped in tangible form upon the soil itself.

Passing through Britain fifteen centuries after the dominion of Rome has passed away, the Roman roads as features still remain. Going through Italy, where power after power has risen and flowered and vanished since the days when the temporal dominion of the Roman emperors transferred its seat from Rome to Constantinople; going through Italy after the Lombard, the Goth, the Byzantine and all the peoples of the middle ages have ruled that country—it is the imperishable Roman road that reappears. The habit of road-building marks in a nation those solid stable qualities which tell for permanent greatness.

Merely from the standpoint of historical analogy, we should have a right to ask that this people which has tamed a continent, which has built up a country with a continent for its base, which boasts itself with truth as the mightiest republic that the world has ever seen, which we firmly believe will in the century now opening rise to a position of headship and leadership such as no other nation has ever yet attained (applause)—merely from historical analogy, I say, we should have a right to demand that such a nation build good roads. (Applause.)

Much more have we a right to demand it from the practical standpoint. The difference between the semi-barbarism of the middle ages and the civilization which succeeded it, was the difference between poor and good means of communication. And we, to whom space is less of an obstacle than ever before in the history of any nation, we who have spanned a continent, who have thrust our border westward in the course of a century and a quarter, until it has gone from the Atlantic over the Alleganies, down into the valley of the Mississippi, across the great plains, over the Rockies, to where the Golden Gate lets through the long-heaving waters of the Pacific, and finally to Alaska and the Arctic regions, to the islands of the Orient, the tropic isles of the sea—we, who take so little account of mere space, must see to it that the best means of nullifying the existence of space are at our command.

Of course, during the last century there has been altogether phenomenal growth in one kind of road, wholly unknown to the people of old—the iron road. The railway is, of course, something purely modern. Now, a great many excellent people have proceeded upon the assumption that, somehow or other, having good railways are a substitute for having good highways—good ordinary roads. A more untenable position cannot be imagined. (Applause.) What the railroad does is to develop the country, and, of course, its development implies that the country will need more and better roads. (Applause.)

A few years ago it was a matter, I am tempted to say, of national humiliation that there should be so little attention paid to our roads—that there should be a willingness not merely to refrain from making good roads, but to let the roads that were in existence become worse; and I cannot too heartily congratulate our people upon the existence of a body such as this, ramifying into every section of the country, having its communications in every State of the country, and bent upon this eminently practical work of making the conditions of life easier and better for the people who of all others we can least afford to see grow discontented with their lot in life—the people who live in the country districts. (Applause.)

The excessive, the wholly unheard-of rate of our industrial development during the past seventy-five years, together with the good sides, has had some evil sides. It is a fine thing to see our cities built up, but not at the expense of the country districts. (Applause.) The healthy thing is to see the building up of both the city and the country. But we cannot expect the best, the most eager, the most ambitious young men to stay in the country, to stay on the farm, unless they have certain advantages. If farm life is a life of isolation and mental poverty, a life in which it is a matter of great difficulty for one man to communicate with his neighbor, you can rest assured that there will be a tendency to leave it on the part of those very people whom we should most wish to see stay on the farm.

It is a good thing to encourage in every way any tendency to check an unhealthy flow from the country to the city. (Applause.) There are several tendencies in evidence. The growth of electricity as applied to means of transportation tends to a certain degree to exercise a centrifugal force to offset the centripetal force of steam. Exactly as the uses of steam have tended to gather men into masses, so now electricity, as applied to transportation, has tended to scatter them out again. Trolley lines running out into the country are doing a great deal to render it possible to live in the country, and yet not lose the advantages of the town. The telephone is not to be minimized as an instrument with a tendency in the same direction. Rural free delivery is playing its part along the same lines. But no one thing can do as much to offset the tendency toward an unhealthy trend from the country into the city as the making and keeping of good roads.

They are needed for the sake of their effects upon the industrial conditions of the country districts, and I am almost tempted to say that they are needed even more for their effect upon the social conditions of the country. If winter means to the average farmer the existence of a long line of liquid morasses, through which he has to move his goods if bent on business, to wade and swim if bent on pleasure; if winter means that, if an ordinary rain comes, the farmer's girl or boy cannot use his or her bicycle, if a little heavy water means a stoppage of all communication, why you have got to expect that there will be a great many young people of both sexes who won't find farm life attractive.

It is for this reason, among many others, that I feel the work you are doing is so pre-eminently one for the interest of the nation as a whole. I congratulate you upon the fact that you are doing it. In our American life it would be hard to overestimate the amount of good that has been accomplished by associations of individuals who have gathered together to work for a common object which was to be of benefit to the community as a whole. And among all the excellent objects for which men and women combine to work to-day, there are few indeed who have a better right to command the energies of those engaged in the movement, and the hearty sympathy and support of those outside, than this movement in which you are engaged.

WORDS OF WISDOM.

All men are fools, but only the wise stop being so.

Truth is with ourselves; it takes no rise from outward things, whate'er you may believe.

The mother who sees all the virtues in her own child is blind to those in other children.

It is by presence of mind in untried emergencies that the native metal of a man is tested.

The thoughts will turn to the future when one comes to reckon the rapidity of Time's flight.

There is any quantity of gold in the land, but we enjoy it most when the other fellow digs for it.

Few men are wise enough to prefer the blame that is useful for them to the praise that betrays them.

The pleasures of dissipation are like gaudy colors—they attract for a moment, but afterwards they oppress the senses.

Be not disturbed about the future, for if ever you come to it you will have the same reason for your guide which preserves you at present.

Patience and strength are what we need; an earnest use of what we have now; and all the time an earnest discontent until we come to what we ought to be.

Were we to believe nothing but what we could perfectly comprehend, [illegible] only our stock of knowledge in all the branches of learning would be shrunk to nothing, but even the affairs of common life could not be carried [illegible].

Carnegie's Indifference.

The rejection of a proposal to build a library does not worry Andrew Carnegie in the least. He is familiar enough with iron structures to make allowances for heat and cold, expansion and contraction. "Sometimes the people are warm, sometimes cold," said one of Mr. Carnegie's former associates, "it all depends on how the sun of prosperity affects them. Talk to Carnegie about this refusal of his libraries and most likely he'll tell you about the man who built a chicken house. The walls were constructed of wood. For a temporary roof he stretched an old carpet over the structure. That night it rained. In the morning the owner found his hen house in collapse and the fowls dead beneath the wreck. He blamed his enemies, but he should have censured the elements. What had caused the carpet to shrink and the walls yielded.

"So will a rainy day humble a people built up under the sun of prosperity."—Detroit Free Press.

To Make Trade.

The idea that there is just so much trade has been abandoned by experienced business men. They find that business may be created by advertising—the people can be induced to become buyers when they have had no intention to make purchases. By special sales and by convincing people that it is to their advantage to get things now the merchants keep the wheels going. Persons in every line can do the same.

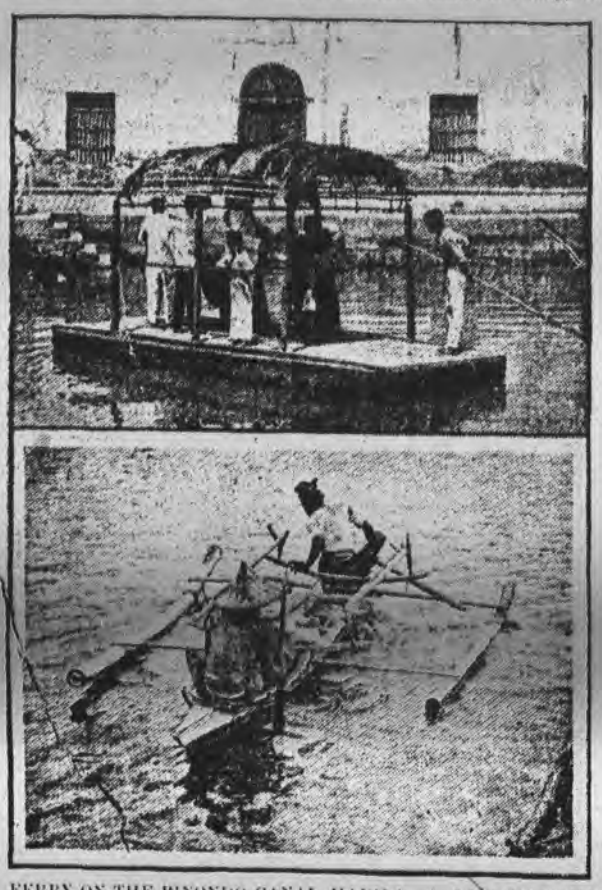
Miles of Fishing Lines.

A North Sea codfishing boat usually carries eight miles of lines, with very nearly 5000 hooks upon them.

QUEER CRAFT SEEN ON MY TRAVELS IN THE PHILIPPINES, CHINA AND SOUTH AMERICA.

Our first view of Manila as we steam on a small launch up the Pasig River to the landing stage discloses a panoramic assortment of shipping not equaled for strange and interesting features anywhere. At times this narrow river with its always rapid current is so completely jammed or choked with shipping that navigation is attended with great danger.

Here we find the huge, heavy casgoes in which merchandise and freight of all descriptions are transported from the large steamer anchored in the bay to the wharf. These casgoes are of wood, about the size of an American



1. FERRY ON THE BINONDO CANAL, MANILA. 2. DUGOUT CANOE, WITH BAMBOO OUTRIGGER, USED BY MOROS, SOUTHERN PHILIPPINES.

canalboat, and are covered with a bamboo roof, easily removed in sections. Over the after part of the boat the roof is considerably raised, thus forming a roomy cabin wherein live the navigator and family. It was in these boats that most our troops were taken ashore from the Army transports.

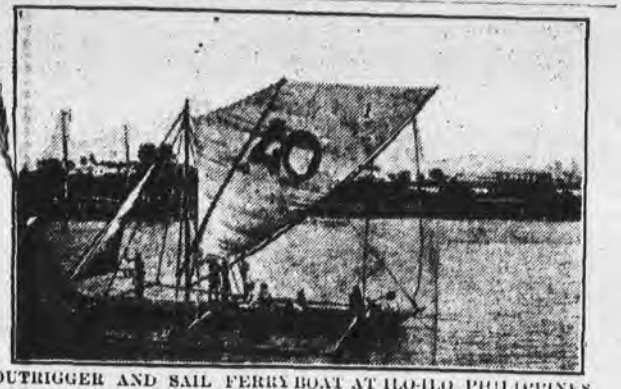
Within a few blocks of the Captain of the Ports' office at the landing stage we come to the Binondo Canal, on our way to the central or old part of Manila. On this canal are used curious ferryboats. They are small, but of heavy timbers covered with a wooden flooring, over which is erected a skeleton framework of wood, in turn covered with a bamboo roof. Each boat carries about fifteen passengers and is

BALSA (BOAT BUILT OF GRASS) ON LAKE TITICACA (PERU AND BOLIVIA).

impelled by means of a long pole dexterously handled by the native "botero."

The change in management in reference to these ferryboats offered proof that the native is very susceptible to, and capable of, conforming to American customs, which he imitates promptly. For years it had been the custom to have a small tin can fastened directly under the roof of these boats; into this the passenger dropped a copper coin. Shortly after the arrival of the troops the discovery was made that certain persons, instead of dropping a copper coin into the can, would drop a small stone, or nail, etc. It was the introduction of this latter custom which at once caused the native boatmen to adopt the American method of collecting fares. In the river here we see many canoes or dugouts passing back and forth; these are made by the natives from solid logs, which are dug out, and they are impelled with a paddle. It is interesting to watch the natives pass up or down, with or against the swift current, in these small craft laden with all sorts of goods, produce, vegetables, fruits, grass for fodder, etc.

I had the good fortune to travel south from Manila with General Bateson on his memorable trip when he made the now famous bloodless treaty with the Sultan of Jolo, who controls 1,500,000 people, who are perhaps the craftiest of all Filipinos. Our first stopping place was at Iloilo, Island of Panay, which



OUTRIGGER AND SAIL FERRY BOAT AT ILO-ILO, PHILIPPINES.

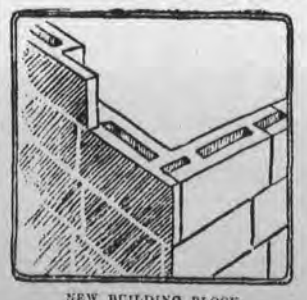
known to the world as a dangerous tribe; for until very recently these islands were marked on the charts with the warning sign of "Pirates." The Moro travels in his outrigger boat many miles from island to island; his boat and paddle are his most valued possession, not even excepting his wife, who is practically a slave to him.

Across the China Sea from Manila, a distance of some 700 miles, we find not only interesting craft of all kinds, but that the native boats are navigated in nearly every instance by women, who act as pilots for large vessels that enter the beautiful harbor of Hong Kong. It is not unusual to see a woman at the tiller wearing a huge umbrella-shaped hat and having fastened on her back a child. These native boats are constructed of wood and bamboo, are fitted with a mast and carry a set of sails, and are used to carry produce and merchandise from place to place. The native family lives on these small boats; in fact, they spend their entire time on the water. For a rudder a very long oar is used and handled in an expert manner by the woman navigator.

The strangest craft I have ever seen on all of my travels were the balsas of Lake Titicaca in Bolivia and Peru. These balsas are made of grass, an aquatic plant, growing in the waters of the lake. The principle on which they are constructed by the Aymaras Indians proves their ingenuity. A bale of hay naturally floats in the water, and according to the quantity of dried grass used in constructing the boat do they control the displacement or carrying capacity. These boats are likewise fitted with a mast and sail and in some instances carry from eight to ten persons. The Indians travel long distances over this vast inland lake, the surface of which is on a level with the summit of the Jung Frau of the Swiss Alps.—E. C. Rost, in Scientific American.

New Building Block.

The building block shown in the accompanying cut is of a new design for which many advantages are claimed. In the first place, it permits of the construction of a hollow wall, the passages of which are intercommunicating and which can be made use of for conducting wires and pipes. It consists of a body of rectangular and oblong form cut away in the centre so as to



NEW BUILDING BLOCK.

leave a hollow space comprising about one-third of the width of the block. At diagonally opposite corners there are projecting portions which comprise a continuation of each of the faces of the block. The method of laying these bricks, as shown in the cut, is said to increase the strength of the wall, and the hollow construction results in a very great decrease in the weight.

The inventor says that this form of block is capable of a number of variations, and the simplest design is the one which is shown in the cut. It is also proposed to make the blocks with a single extension instead of the double and for the purpose of making a very close joint it is further proposed to supply them with recesses which will register at the abutting surfaces, so that after the block has been laid in its place in close contact with its neighbor the mortar or cement can be put into the recess made and the pieces held firmly together.

Charles Fox's Aunts.

A correspondent writes: The best case of "linking lives" is that of two aunts of Charles James Fox, one of whom was alive 170 years after the birth of the other. Sir Stephen Fox, who was born in 1627, and is said to have attended Charles I. on the scaffold, married in 1654, and had in the following year a daughter, who died in infancy. At the age of seventy-six he married a second wife, and had four children, of whom one was later created Lord Holland. He eloped with a daughter of the Duke of Richmond, and was the father of Charles James Fox. A sister of his wife was that Lady Sarah Lennox whom the young George III. is supposed to have thought of marrying. She died, the mother of the heroic Napiers, in 1826. She was maternal aunt of the statesman, and the little girl who was born in 1655 was his paternal half aunt.—London Chronicle.

AN UNFORTUNATE FIGURE OF SPEECH.

Doctor (in his own consulting room, to lady whom he has always hitherto seen at her own home)—"Well, madam, this is indeed a case of the mountain coming to Mahomet"—Punch.

A CENTURY PLANT IN BLOOM. . .

By ARTHUR INKERSLEY.

The "century plant" was so named because of the popular idea that it blooms only once in 100 years. It need hardly be said that this idea (like most popular ones) is erroneous. In the genial climate of California the plant blooms in from fifteen to twenty years, but in colder climates from forty to

A FLOWERING CENTURY PLANT.

fifty years may be necessary to bring it to maturity. The botanical name of the plant is Agave Americana variegata, and was given to it because of its splendid appearance. The agave is a native of Northern Mexico, where it is named the maguey, and furnishes pulque, the national drink of Mexico. In Golden Gate Park, San Francisco, the sandy soil is specially favorable to the agave, of which there are about twenty species in various stages of existence. When the plant begins to bloom it throws up a single stalk, from which the tassel-like flowers sprout forth on either side. The great flower-stalk draws all the sap and vigor from the broad leaves of the plant, which, after it has reached its perfection, droops and dies. But at the base of the fleshy, glossy, dark-green leaves are found little suckers, each with a root, which, when planted, at once begins to grow. Though a century plant in flower is not a very uncommon sight in California, it is sufficiently so to attract considerable attention, while to most Europeans it is a very rare and wonderful occurrence. The accompanying photograph was taken by Charles Weidner, of San Francisco, and was sent by Mr. Arthur Inkersley, of the same city.—Scientific American.

The Pickpocket Trust.

Pocketpicking is the latest industry to pass into the hands of the octopus, according to Chief of Police O'Neill. That a regularly organized syndicate exists in the profession, with branches extending throughout the entire country, the Chief says the police have had occasion to learn to their cost in the prosecution of hundreds of cases against members of the fraternity.

"Convictions of this class of criminals are almost impossible," he asserted. "If necessary, the organization will spend $50,000 to protect its humblest member. That's the reason so few pickpockets are ever sent to prison. Did you ever notice it?

"The syndicate's methods in the protection of its members are many," continued the Chief. "False alibis play a prominent part. These are seconded by a liberal buying-off of complainants, and when the evidence has been thus weakened, powerful law firms are hired to do the rest.

"The use of straw bonds is resorted to when everything else fails. If necessary, good bonds are given and jumped."—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

Bound to Advertise.

The proprietor of a comparatively small but growing department store says that three-fourths of his trade comes from regular customers, the remainder being due to his newspaper advertising. "You must understand," he said, "that I have to advertise as persistently for my regular customers as for transient buyers. If I did not I could not hold them."

A SERMON FOR SUNDAY

AN INTERESTING DISCOURSE BY DR. HOWARD DUFFIELD.

Subject: Heart Failure—The Autobiography of Our Souls Is Often Stained With the Very Faithlessness Which Blots the Memoirs of the Apostles.

NEW YORK CITY.—Dr. Howard Duffield, pastor of the Old First Presbyterian church, Fifth avenue and Twelfth street, preached Sunday morning on "Heart Failure." He took his text from Mark xiv: 99: "And they all forsook Him and fled." Dr. Duffield said:

What cowards! Comrades of Jesus, death a three years' friendship with the Master come to such an end? Shall the intimacies of man months go swirling like leaves in the wind before a puff of panic fear? Apostles of Jesus, why will ye be pilloried for poltroonery? When defeat brooded over the hills of Gilboa and the remnants of the armies of Israel lay strewn through the Judean valleys, Saul and Jonathan died together. When Socrates kept tryst with death the prison yard in which he sat became like a hall of banqueting and the jail shakes echoed with the converse of devoted friends restless of sharing with him the cup of hemlock. When the sun of Austerlitz that had bathed the earth in glory at its rising, sank eclipsed in blood behind the plain of Waterloo, the files of the imperial guard drew up as on parade and died beneath the flag. But in the hour of His extremest need the comrades of Christ "forsook Him and fled." Those that had seen Him walk the storm swept lake; conquer disease with a finger-touch and dethrone death with a syllable, when a squad of hirelings with swords, and the riffraff of the city with staves, came out to take Him, they forsook Him and fled.

Jesus walked the pathway of tears, and no one kept step with Him. The hour has sounded for chivalry, and His friends exhibited poltroonery. The call was for heroes, and those He loved showed their backs to Christ, instead of their faces to the foe. Occasion beat the long roll, but the battle line became a rout. Imagine that scene reversed. Imagine that cordon of apostles buttressing Christ against assault as with a citadel of rock. We can almost see them rooting themselves like storm-defying oaks, and opposing the metal corslets of Christ's foes with the breastplate of their invulnerable affection. We can almost see them converting Gethsemane into a Gibraltar of affection, and shattering the onset of embattered persecution upon the impregnable front of a devotion that was stronger than death. We are well nigh envious of their opportunity of renown.

The possibility of such loyalty has not yet passed away, it has not yet become impossible for one to show a stalwart allegiance to Jesus Christ in the face of contempt and antagonism. "They are not yet dead that seek the young child's life." Christ does not recede with the ebb of passing years. The men of His age are sleeping in their sepulchers.

The first element of heart failure is disappointment. The apostles had a very well defined theory as to what Christ had come to do for them, but they had thought very little of what they were to do for Him. They had a clear conception of the prerequisite of discipleship. They were deeply concerned as to the pattern of their crowns. They knew to a nicety the comparative altitude of their thrones, and they were anxiously parcelling out the cities over which they were to rule. With their feet treading the very ascent to Calvary they were badgering each other as to which of them should be greatest. Jesus had come to give them a life of ease and self-satisfaction. No more stormy nights out upon Gennesaret; no more fagging at the nets and pulling the wet cordage of their boats; no more weary days brawling in the Capernaum market place to get salt for their meat and butter for their bread. Christ had a whole cornucopia of splendors to empty into their lap—kingships, and dignities, and thrones, and scepters. When as with a lightning stroke all these fond dreams went whistling down the wind, and their cloud palaces vanquished like mist at sunrise, disappointment thrust its iron into the soul, and away they went, spurred by an impulse which for the moment was irresistible. Their thought had been centered on the good they were to get, not upon the good they were to do.

It is not impossible that you and I should just as mistakenly interpret the purpose of Christ's mission. In some pivotal moment the consciousness of sin unexpectedly leaps up and chills us with its shadow. We are lashed by the scorpion whip of conscience. We shudder at the thought of death. The awe of eternity overshadows us. With timid fingers we open the Book of God. With eager eye we scan the page of Scripture. A wondrous gospel salutes us. Glad tidings ring like music through our hearts concerning One who has a welcome for the outcast, who can whiten the most soiled soul, who will uplift the fallen and recall the wandering, and who has planted His mighty heel upon the head of death. We kneel rejoicingly at the foot of the cross. We surrender our life into the keeping of Jesus. We yield Him the ready homage of our hearts. Then comes the danger hour. Then we are in peril of thinking how much Christ has to give, and too little of what He is training us to give. Then we are prone to dwell in imagination with the spirits of just men made perfect, and the companies of the shining ones who walk with Christ in glory, until we lose touch with the men and women who throng about us warped and stained with the sin and sorrow of the world. We forget that forgiveness is not the last word but the first word of the Gospel. We forget that pardon is not the last utterance but the first utterance that Jesus has spoken. We overlook the fact that there is a culture of character which demands the energy of a hero and the patience of a devotee, that there is a service of others that calls for the crucifixion of self.

Another element of heart failure is doubt. How was it possible for the apostles to recognize a Messiah under arrest? Was this the upshot of centuries of prophecy? Was this the story that the messengers of God had been telling of majesty and glory and of victory? Was the Prince of the house of David to be dragged away in chains and the Lion of Judah to be thrust into a cage? Clouded in their perceptions, confused in their thought, confounded by the inrush of doubt, Jesus' disciples hurried away beneath the shadows of a night that but faintly suggest the dark questionings that must have shadowed their devoted hearts.

This is an age of doubt. Demon whispers are upon every breeze. Siren songs are at every turn. Faiths are under the scalpel. Creeds are in the crucible. Beliefs are upon the anvil. A searching and pitiless criticism is passing under its lens everything that men have counted helpful and holy in the days gone by. For one, I do not regret it. Flame will never harm gold. A file's tooth cannot bite a diamond. But an age of doubt brings many a doubting day into the hearts of faithful and loving disciples. The champions of the faith had their doubting days, the record of which is written in the Scripture with a pen dipped in tears. There came a day when David loving, trusting, aspiring spirit that he was, bemoaned the time when God's face was hidden. There came a day when Elijah, that man with nerve of steel and heart of fire, lay spent and worn by the stress of mental conflict under the juniper tree in the desert. There came a day when John the Baptist, that mounted like an eagle to greet the dawn of truth, felt his heart weaken and his eye film. There comes a Gethsemane to every one that is following Jesus closely, a time of darkness, of loneliness, of a wrestling in the night, when those that love us most seem wrapped in sleep, unable to comprehend the conflict that surges within our soul. There are doubting days in the calendar of experience when the earth trembles beneath the feet, when the guiding stars of destiny are veiled with a cloud, when the altar flame of life burns into ashes, when the eyes of faith are blinded with a mist of tears, and when hope bows her serene head and hides her radiant face.

Another element of heart failure is danger. There was an element of personal peril that night which we must not forget to introduce into our analyses of the impulses that drove the apostles away from Christ. In all likelihood the thought of danger little affected the comrades of Jesus. With us it is apt to be the overmastering consideration. The retreating apostles were not so much afraid of some things as we are. We talk about absolute monarchy. We tell stories of Siberian atrocity with the blood chills. There is but one absolute monarch—the czar of human opinion. The ukase which he issues drags us all into a Siberia of the mind but faintly typified by the degradation of those gloomy mines that burrow into the Arctic mountains. The opinion of the world exiles those it fears. It dungeons truest manhood. It puts chain and ball on our loftiest resolutions. It verges independence. We dare not be free and manly and genuine. It makes us fast fast in the stocks of its whims. We are all the while asking which way the weathercock points—and we trim. We are diligent in inquiring how the current sets, and we veer, instead of asking whether the needle points and setting our prow to the pole star; instead of reading the chart and laughing to scorn the fret and roar of the billows. We serve Christ, by the world's permission. Why should we be so deferential to the world's opinion? If you sin, will the world help you up? If you have blurred the fair page of your life, is the world helping you to whiten it? If you are sick, will the world play physician? If you are struggling with all the energy that is in your soul to scale some starry height of purity and of nobility will the world lend you a hand? When your path enters the valley of the shadow will the world walk beside you on that lonely and mysterious way? When your stay here is ended will the world spend one thought upon you, keep flowers growing on your grave or tear the lichens from your tombstone? There is one who loves you, one who, whenever you slip, has an arm of love ready to catch you; when you fall has messages of hope ready to whisper in your ear. He will whiten your soul. He will gird your weakness. He will school your ignorance. He will share your sorrow. He will companion you as you cross the frontiers of time. He will introduce you into an unclouded eternity beyond. Why care very much for the opinion of the world in which we are but a fleeting now and in which tomorrow we will be a memory? Why not very humbly care for one whose love survives the hour as with an atmosphere?

Turn the page and read the later story of apostolic loyalty. The sequel is different from the preface. Call the roll of that glorious company of the apostles and hear every compass point ring with fidelity to Jesus. Read how they sowed the earth with martyr blood from Abyssinia to India. Begin the chronicle with that tradition of Simon Peter, who was led out to death in the Roman amphitheatre while his wife was crowned with martyrdom before his eyes, to shake if possible the stanch rock of his bedded faith. And while she suffered he called her by name and addressed her in terms of most endearing affection and exhorted her to remember the love of the blessed Lord and to be firm until the very end. His turn came next. He had but a single favor to ask from God as he stood there in the old Roman circus face to face with death, and that was that he might remain firm for one more hour. He had but a single favor to ask from man, and that was that he might be crucified head downward, as it was too great an honor for one who had deserted Jesus to suffer in the same way Jesus did. The whole company of the apostles went sweeping home to their Master in chariots of fire. They sealed their allegiance to Him with their blood. Since the night of panic they had come to see Jesus under a new aspect. They had known Him as a friend. He had a place at their table and a voice in the home talk. He had a seat at their firesides and a share in their plans. They had strolled together up and down the field paths. They had paced side by side through the city streets. He had colored their sympathies, molded their character, enriched their lives; but the bond of friendship broke in the hour of trial. They had known Him as a teacher. They had been fascinated by the crystal-clear form of His statements. They had thrilled to the searching and subtle touch of His mountain sermon. They had felt the subtle charm of His parables, but the spell of His wisdom did not keep them true on the night of His betrayal. They had seen Him as a miracle worker. They had beheld the storm sleep like a child at His command. They had witnessed leprosy converted into purity at His touch. They had seen the winter of the sepulcher bloom into the spring when His sandals touched the lintel of the tomb, but the power of Jesus did not arm them to look upon the face of fear. But since that hour of heart failure they had come to know Him as their Saviour. They had seen Jesus die for them. They had felt the touch of love that death could not quench. They had been beneath the arms of the cross outstretched to shelter them. They had caught the accents of His parting prayer, "Father, forgive." They had heard His triumph shout, "It is finished." As their Redeemer Jesus riveted them to Himself with hooks of steel.

In this day of force worship it is timely to uplift Christ as the vitalizing energy of humanity. It is pertinent to emphasize the deathless power that resides in Christianity. It is interesting to watch it soaring like a phoenix from the ashes of Jerusalem, smiting like a mailed giant the forces of the Graeco-Roman civilization, sweeping like a white-winged angel of mercy beyond the Alps and the Rhine, and scattering glorious benedictions upon Scandinavian, Celt and Saxon; to watch it as it carries the same beneficent potencies to the dark continents and hermit nations of our own time, and blessing with its exhaustless bounty attic and cellar, avenue and alley, and parlor and schoolroom, and market place of latter day civilization. In this hour of culture craze it is timely to mark the unique wisdom of the Christ and to note that through all the ages a train of gifted minds has brought the treasures of their life and laid them at the feet of Him who was cradled in the Bethlehem manger; to observe the masters of human thought bowing with wondering homage before the sweet and the clarity of Christ's insight; to remark how the boldest of the skeptics become deferential and unsandal when they pass within the charmed circle of this singular personality. But when I see one who dwelt in the light of the face of God hastening down into the shadows and miseries of this stricken earth; when I behold Him stripping Himself of those robes of divine majesty which He wore before the world began and apparelling Himself with that sad-hued vesture which we mortals wear, stained with woe and broidered with tears; when I behold Him who was the centre of angelic adoration, in pathetic loneliness, becoming a target for the scorn of the world, despised and rejected of all men, spurned by bigots in the tribunal of His people and buffeted by brutes in the guardroom of the Roman; when I mark the bolt of doom that was whistling in its flight toward my heart, bury itself in the bosom of His love, and all this for me, for me, a sinner, then I am His. Then, if ever, the elemental depths of being are stirred and a loyalty of affection is enkindled that knows no swerving.

A woman is never so lonely as when she knows a secret and has no one to tell it to.

Animals Becoming Extinct.

Every century sees several species of animal becoming extinct. In the race for life the weak must yield to the strong, and because they are persistently sought for food or for feathers not only individuals but whole families cease to exist. The disappearance of the great auk can be laid to the nineteenth century. It became extinct on the American side of the Atlantic about 1840 and in Europe about 1844. The South African quagga disappeared about 1870 owing to the slaughter by hide hunters. The twin shelled tortoise of the Galapagos islands became extinct in all probability about 1875. The black emu of South Australia was also exterminated during the century, though it was abundant in 1803. The great cormorant was last seen alive about 1839, and many other species of birds from all parts of the world have likewise been exterminated. In the Danish West India islands, for example, out of fourteen species catalogued in 1795 only six still exist, and a similar history can be told of many other localities.

Shelley Liked Bread.

The poet Shelley was very simple in his tastes and found his chief pleasure in long, solitary rambles. Bread became his chief sustenance when his regimen attained to that austerity which afterward distinguished it. He could have lived on bread alone without repining.

"Do you know," he said one day to a friend, with much surprise, "that Mr. G. does not like bread? Did you ever know a person who disliked bread?" His friend explained to him that Mr. G. probably had no objection to bread in moderate quantity at a proper time and with the usual adjuncts and was only unwilling to devour several pounds of dry bread at a meal.

Shelley had no such objection; his pockets were generally well stored with bread. Sometimes he ate with his bread the common raisins which he bought at small grocers' shops.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

Useful Articles of Daily Need for Sale or Exchange for Other Articles.

One cent a word first insertion, or three times for two cents. Nothing less than ten words considered. When convenient call at REVIEW office in reply to ads, where explicit directions will be given regarding same.

OLD VIOLIN for sale $8; or will exchange for good camera. A 25 Review office.

SHOT GUN, Breech loading, two cases, lot tools, loaded shells, etc. cost $60, nearly new, $25 cash. A 26 Review office.

PRINTING PRESS 5x7 selfinking capable of doing fine work, price $15, or will exchage for man's good wheel. A 27 Review office.

CHAINLESS BICYCLE; advertiser has a good chainless nearly new to exchange for equally good chain wheel, or will sell cheap. A 28 Review office.

SMALL RIFLE will purchase a small rifle if quality and price are O. K. A 29 Review office.

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TYPEWRITER, No. 2 Remington in good condition, $30 cash or favorable terms. A 31 Review office.

ENVELOPES printed any address 500, $1.25; 1000 $2.00. Review office.

SCREEN DOORS, for store or extra wide doors. Two sets, cheap. A 32 Review office.

WRITING PAPER, and envelopes, in boxes, less than half cost; the 25 cent kind, 10 cts; to close out. Review office.

WANTED two large heating stoves. Must be cheap for cash.

INVALID'S CHAIR, like new, for sale cheap. This is a great bargain. A 33, Review office.

CHINA CLOSET, for sale, or exchange for Chiffonier. A 34, Review office.

FEATHER BEDS. Advertiser will sell two feather beds very cheap or will exchange for anything useful. A 35, Review.

ANTIQUE BUREAU for sale reasonable, or exchange for furniture of equal value. A 36, Review office.

BED LOUNGE, to exchange for other furniture or will sell. A 37 Review office.

MORRIS CHAIR, a fine piece of furniture, will sell for half cost. A fine present. Good as new. A 38, Review office.

QUARTERED OAK DINING CHAIRS—6, almost new, for sale at a bargain. A 39, Review office.

SQUARE PIANO, for sale cheap. A 40, Review office.

NEW MATTING—Several rolls, brand new, will sell cheap or exchange for almost any kind of good furniture of equal value. A 41, Review office

PAINTING.

Paint your house now—if anyone's it—to paint at the right time is to economize.

We will do the work splendidly for you. Besides, only use the kind of paint that looks best and wears longer.

JAMES C. HANSEN,
141 East Front Street.

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ARNICA AND OIL LINIMENT
FOR MAN AND BEAST
An external remedy for Sprains, Cuts, Rheumatism, Stiff and Weak Joints, Scratches, Burns and scalds.
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Japanese Teas or Luncheon.

Anything for the above can be had at the
Oriental Tea Rooms,
9 1-3 326 West Front Street.

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—THE BAKER—
144 West Front Street
Has opened his ice cream parlors and is prepared to furnish the very best of cream. 6-1-4.

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and Privies Cleaned Good and Cheap
Day and Night Work Same Price
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Leave orders 60 Somerset Street

To CONSUMPTIVES
The undersigned having been restored to health by simple means, after suffering for several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease CONSUMPTION, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To those who desire it, he will cheerfully send (free of charge) a copy of the prescription used, which they will find a sure cure for CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, CATARRH, BRONCHITIS and all throat and lung MALADIES. He hopes all sufferers will try his remedy, as it is invaluable. Those desiring the prescription, which will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing, will please address.
Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON, Brooklyn, N.Y

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Silk Petticoats, made of good rustling taffeta, in black and colors, trimmed with pleated ruffle and finished with rose quilling, value $6.98..... **$3 75**

The extreme beauty of China Silk Waists will be appreciated when seen, and the little price will astonish. Special tomorrow, at..... **$1 79**

Kimonos—Fancy figured lawns, fast colors, value 49c., special at..... **29**

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We Have the Largest Assortment of Wash Waists in Town.

Waists worth 50c., sell..... 25
" " 75c., " 39
" " 1.50, " 98
Wash Silk Waists, worth $2.50, sell..... 1.89
Jackets, all wool Broadcloth, worth $5.00, sell..... 2.98
Dress and Walking Skirts, worth from $4.00 to $7.00, sell.... 2.90
Wrappers, worth $1.25, sell..... 79
Wash Shirts, worth $1.50, sell..... 98

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GAIMAN & BERKOWITZ.
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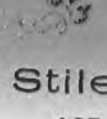
ARE YOUR EYES ALIKE?



If one eye is more defective than the other, each should have the lense which best suits it. By coming to us you can be assured of getting the proper glass for each eye.
FREE EXAMINATION. ALL GLASSES GUARANTEED.

Stiles & Co., Philadelphia Eye Specialists
107 E. FRONT ST. EVERY THURSDAY.
Hours: —11:15 a. m. to 1 p. m. and 1:45 p. m. to 4:30 p. m.

JOHN H. TIER,
Dealer in All Kinds of
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Wholesale & Retail. Orders Promptly Delivered.
134 - 136 Park Ave. and 32 Bank Place. Tel.: Store 714; House 706.
TIER'S LAKE HOUSE OPEN FOR THE SEASON.

SMALL ACCOUNTS

Accounts of $5.00 or more will be received in our Special Department. On such accounts 3 per cent interest will be paid on all sums deposited for a term of three months. This term begins on the first of every month and interest is compounded semi-annually.

Accounts may be opened and your banking may be done entirely by mail. Inquiries invited.

Capital - $100,000
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The Plainfield Trust Company

CHAS. E. VAIL, Optician & Jeweler

Glasses to fit. Satisfaction Guaranteed. Repairing of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry done satisfactorily. Prices right, at
108 PARK AVENUE.

The Crescent Furniture Company
has opened
A First-Class House Furnishing Goods Store
at **23 SOMERSET ST, PLAINFIELD,**
(near Front Street)

Everything for furnishing a house for comfort, ease, and appearance, sold on Monthly or Weekly Payments. Discount for Cash. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

Pianos, Phonographs and Records a Specialty.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

As an inducement to Cash Purchasers for the next 20 days we shall give Absolutely **FREE** your choice of a handsome present:

A HANDSOME AXMINSTER RUG
with every purchase of $5.00 or over.

A HANDSOME HASSOCK
with every purchase of $10.00 or over.

A HANDSOME AXMINSTER RUG, (16 x 34)
with a $10.00 purchase.

OPEN EVENINGS
All goods delivered free of charge.

THE GREAT CLEARING SALE **THE NEW YORK BARGAIN STORE** IS NOW GOING ON

You can save money by buying at this store. We guarantee to sell goods at Lower Prices than you can find any where else. One Dollar positively buy as much here as two, three and as high as four dollars worth of New and Up-to-date Merchandise at other places.

THOUSANDS OF PAIRS OF **FINE SHOES** FOR MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN

Now is the time and our store the place to secure footwear for yourself and family at the **LOWEST BARGAIN PRICES** ever offered in this city.

We have made great preparations for this Sale and every pair of shoes sold will secure us a regular customer. Every person appreciating Fine Shoes at a very low price should attend this Great Sale.

EVERY PAIR GUARANTEED

Women's $5, $4 and $3 Patent Leather and Patent Kid Oxfords hand sewed, Cuban or French heels, **$1 75**

Men's $4 and $3.50 Black Kid, Box Calf and Patent Leather Lace Shoes, per pair, **$1 90**

SUITS! SUITS! SUITS! SUITS!

Men's all wool Cassimere Suits in **ENDLESS VARIETY** of patterns, made with the utmost elegance and Perfect Fitting, regular price $8.50 and $10. Our Clearing price, **$4 45**

$2 up A lot of Suits for men and youths, odds and ends; prices cut in two.

7c. Rare hosiery offering Men's good quality, fine guage, cotton socks in tan, black and grey.

39c. Fine neglige Shirts, for less than cost of making.

39c. Union made overalls, the best quality, in blue, brown, white, stripe. Reg. pr. 50 & 75c.

19c. A Great Bargain. Men's Bal-briggan underwear; comfortable, and splendidly made. Bal-briggan shirts and drawers, seasonable in weight, and the Best quality. Sizes 34 to 46.

We give Trading Stamps with every purchase.

OUR MOTTO: "Quick sales, small profits"

The New York Bargain Store,
324 WEST FRONT STREET,
PLAINFIELD, N. J.

North Plainfield Weekly Review.

VOL. 4—No. 13. NORTH PLAINFIELD, N. J., SATURDAY, JUNE 20, 1903. PRICE 3 CENTS

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Brief Bits About Many Matters of Local Interest.

Arthur Smith, son of W. C. Smith, of Grandview avenue, this borough, was graduated at Rutgers College last week.

Maurice A. Audsley has leased the new house of A. V. Searing, Jr. located at 146 Westervelt avenue, and will take possession next week.

Plainfield High School commencement was held Thursday evening at the First Baptist Church. Judge W. N. Ashman, of Philadelphia,, addressed the graduates,of whom there were thirty-five.

Plainfield authorities are after the Plainfield Street Railway, and the police department has been instructed to put a stop to violations of city ordinances. Flat wheel cars have stirred the citizens to action.

The commencement exercises of the North Plainfield High School were held in the Y. M. C. A. Hall last evening. Rev. Jesse Lyman Hurlbut, of Morristown, addressed the twenty-two graduates. Miss Ursula Krewson was salutatorian, and Edgar W. Adams valedictorian.

Rev. R. C. Hancock, pastor of St. Paul's M. E. Church, Ocean Grove in a paper read last Monday to the New Brunswick district preachers, advocated the formation of fraternal a society in every church, the church to pay a weekly benefit to the sick, as well as the payment of a lump sum to widows. Also urged the establishment of a home for old church members in every presiding elder's district, this home to be supported by the fraternal societies of the churches and by legacies.

Plainfield May Have City Park.

At a meeting of the Plainfield Common Council last Monday evening Mayor Olin L. Jenkins outlined his plans for a city park. He suggested that a tract of acres in the southern part of the city be purchased at an early date, and suggested that one of the features be an artificial lake covering twenty-five acres. A resolution was passed by the council and president will appoint a committee of fifteen to investigate and perfect the plans.

Death of Peter Newmiller.

Peter Newmiller, of Mt. Bethel, who had been paralyzed for some time, died at his home Wednesday morning. The funeral services were held yesterday afternoon at the house and Coontown Reformed Church.

Mr. Newmiller was sixty-nine years of age. For twenty-five years he had been township assessor.

Last week his son Peter Newmiller, was killed in a railroad wreck in Kansas.

Pythian's Memorial Day.

Local lodges of the Knights of Pythias will observe Pythian Memorial day tomorrow. W. N. Runyon will act as marshal in the parade to the different cemeteries. Members from the following lodges will be present: Port Chester Lodge, of Port Chester, N. Y.; Rathburn Company, of Brooklyn; Palestine Company, of Jersey City; Black Prince Company, of Newark, Unity Lodge and Perseverance of Plainfield. The Independent Fife and Drum Corps will head the line.

Dr. Moldenke on the Labor Question.

Dr. Richard Moldenke, of Watchung, has returned from Milwaukee, where he has been attending the annual convention of the American Foundrymen's Association. The Milwaukee Journal of the 10th instant, contained the following interesting article regarding Dr. Moldenke:

Dr. Richard Moldenke, one of the leading iron men of the country to combine practice with theory and who is secretary of the American Foundrymen's Association in session in Milwaukee, taught for a number of years in the Michigan School of Mines, and is credited with having made some of the most valuable of recent experiments in the mineral world.

Dr. Moldenke characterizes the friendly attitude taken by some of the members of the Milwaukee convention as a reply to statements hostile to labor unions recently made by President Parry of the National Manufacturers' Association.

"I believe heartily that the laboring man's wages should be in a manner commensurate with the profits of the manufacturer," said Dr. Moldenke. "It is the walking delegate proposition that complicates the situation. I own a large foundry at Pittsburg, employing 1,200 men, with an investment of $800,000, making the castings for steel cars. I have been through two strikes and know more or less about labor agitators. I know many of them personally, and sometimes say to them: 'Boys, I know it's your business to stir up these matters, but when it comes to war, I am willing to stand out, even to war with the knife.'"

Dr. Moldenke thinks that laboring men have the right to combine, and that their combinations may be conducive of good results, if they are rightly and sanely directed, as he thinks they are not in every case.

"A compaign of education is what is going to solve the labor problem," he said. "And that is just what our organization is aiming at."

Lough-Saunders Wedding.

Miss Elizabeth Saunders and Percy Field Lough were united in marriage at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Nathaniel Saunders, 154 Westervelt avenue, Friday evening, June 12. Rev. Dr. Cornelius Schenck officiated at the wedding ceremony.

On account of two deaths in the family during the past year, the wedding was a very quiet affair, only the relatives of the bride and groom being present.

The bride was the recipient of many presents consisting of upholstered easy chair and divan, cut glass, silver tea service, spoons etc., china, onyx clock, pastel, etching, beautifully embroidered center pieces, tray cloths and sofa pillows.

Mr. and Mrs. Lough are spending the honeymoon in the Adirondacks. Upon their return they will make their home with the bride's parents.

Annual Meeting of Children's Home Society.

The ninth annual meeting of the New Jersey Children's Home Society was held in Trenton on June 11. The financial showing of the past year for the Society was the best in its history. There was raised during the year for the General Fund, $8,477.23, and for the McKinley Memorial Fund, $2,630.73, a total of $11,107.96.

The Board of Managers reported that they had purchased a Receiving Home on Brunswick Avenue, just outside Trenton city limits, for $8,000, and that $3,000 had been paid upon the same, with another $1,000 in the treasury to be devoted to that purpose. There are eight acres of land, with a good house upon it. The Society has already taken possession, and fifteen children are in the Home awaiting placement. The committee in charge of raising money for the Home are preparing to make a canvass of the State.

In the nine years the Society has received 837 children and placed 767 for the first time. Many of these have been replaced, a number of them again and again.

The following officers were elected: President, Rev. D. R. Foster; Trenton; Vice Presidents, David Warman, M. D., Trenton; Mr. C. V. Brinkerhoff, Hackensack; Secretary-Treasurer, Rev. G. H. Ingram, Trenton; Counsellor, Hon. John T. Bird, Trenton; General Superintendent, Rev. M. T. Lamb, Trenton; Assistant Superintendent, Mr. C. V. Williams, Trenton; Superintendent's Assistants—Mrs. E. H. Braddock, Jersey City; Rev. E. J. Brewer, Trenton; Rev. J. M. Huntting, Hackettstown.

The New Newark Bay Drawbridge.

Nearly every one crossing the New Jersey Central's Bridge over Newark Bay is interested in the work incident to the pier building, and though it is a gigantic undertaking, the work is progressing rapidly and traffic has not been delayed. Seventy foot piles have been driven to form foundation for the new piers, and these have been cut off by machinery at a depth of 30 feet below water. As these piles were driven and cut off under each track separately, it was necessary to carry the traffic on a single track, which has been done with almost no delay to trains, which at this point are very numerous.

The large caissons in which the piers are built were erected last fall on the north bank of the Bay. These consist of a grillage, or floor, four feet in thickness, and sides built with strong posts and planks, and the whole is made water tight, the joints being caulked in same manner wooden vessels are built. Three of these caissons have already been towed to the site of the new draw and partially filled with concrete, of which the new piers are to be built. When the weight of concrete sinks the caissons at low water to the level of the foundations, they are towed into their final position under the trestle, and when accurately located, by boring a few holes in their sides, they are filled with water and sunk in their permanent position, being supported by the piles, and stone filling which has been thrown in, making a durable and substantial foundation. Work is then continued on each pier until they have reached their final height.

It is expected that all four piers in the westerly half of the new pier will be filled and ready to receive the steel work by the 20th of June.

CLASS DAY EXERCISES

Borough High School Pupils Celebrate With Song and Verse.

Class day exercises of the senior class of the North Plainfield High School were held in the High School building Friday evening, last week. The room was filled with relatives and friends of the class, who were rewarded with an excellent and enjoyable program. Following are the special features of the occasion:

OPENING ADDRESS BY PRESIDENT OF CLASS, FRED. ARMSTRONG.

To the friends gathered here, to teachers and classmates, the class of 1903 greets you all and welcomes you to our exercises.

It is with mingled feelings of joy and sadness that we meet here tonight.

We look back upon the past year as the most delightful of all and recall many occasions which afforded us special sources of pleasure. But this feeling of gladness is mingled with regret as we remember that old ties must now be severed. We have long been fellow students together; let us not cease to be fellow-students as we go out to our work as we enter upon the real life for which this was but a preparation. We cannot take leave of these familiar walks and sunder the pleasant associations which have bound us together here, without acknowledging the debt of gratitude we owe to our school. We know we are wiser and better for the lessons we have learned, and whatever success we may hereafter achieve in the world we shall be largely indebted to our school for success.

And now as our historian tells of the four years spent here and discloses all our shortcomings, our prophet shall reveal our future. Remember that back of all this is a most kindly feeling, so we are willing to sacrifice our follies to enjoy those of others.

To these exercises we the CLASS of 1903 bid you all a hearty welcome.

CLASS HISTORY, RAYMOND MARTIN.

Though not aspiring to a place beside Xenophen. Livy, Gibbon, and other famous historians, I have humbly endeavored to chronicle a few events connected with the class of 1903.

Class History, to begin with, is a record of the trials and tribulations, the battles and successes, lying as stumbling blocks and helping hands in the path that leads to knowledge. It is an outline of the struggles of the Freshmen, the pride of Sophomores, the exclusiveness of Juniors, and the triumphs of Seniors.

History recalls to us some of the events of our High School life. To-night we would show you a panorama of the four years spent within these walls; of our pleasant associations and happy memories, passing by the dark clouds on the horizon, composed of sleepless nights—the results of anxiety-agonies of apprehension before examinations, and the grief and dispair when we were informed that "it will be impossible for me to pass you in this subject as your examination now stands." At present these dark spots are totally obscured by the joy and gladness we have at last attained.

In our Freshman year we numbered twenty-two. Seldom is it that quality and quantity are so admirably associated as they were in our class. Though our actual number was not great, it is impossible to compute our real value to the community.

Our great originality displayed itself in that year, when we held our first class-meeting. Not only did we elect our officers and class colors, the beautifully blending red and black, but we gave into the hands of a special committee the ordering of silver pins that were to be official pins of the class of 1903 for the next two years; the first time such a thing had been done in the history of the school.

Many and varied were the experiences of that year, but not more so than in the ensuing terms.

At the begining of the Sophomore year our class numbered twenty-seven members. In this year we were initiated into the myths of first-year literature. Why did not the authors of that book die before it was written? We can very easily understand why they die after that, if all who studied it felt towards them as we did. The myths, gods, goddesses were continually becoming entangled with each other, and how the authors kept them apart in their own minds is a mystery. Therefore, we were very much relieved when the second year came to a close.

In our Junior year we numbered twenty-one. Some had dropped out and but few had entered, but those who remained were the pick of the class.

The first half of the year went along uneventfully, but toward the close of the term we began to realize that, unless we made great efforts to bring up our averages, our class would probably be disgraced by the failure of many of its members to pass the yearly examinations.

So we struggled and worked at our lessons, and at last found that nearly every one of us had passed the Junior year in safety!

'Twas, however, in our last and final year that we began to feel the glory of being the most advanced class in the school, and as such to receive many small priveleges from the faculty, and many looks of envy from the lower classmen.

It is the custom, in our school, to have a Christmas tree of which the Senior class has charge, and in this year we had the honor of selecting the Christmas presents for our fellow students, but we were very much disappointed by their lack of appreciation of the practical jokes we played upon them, although when we were in their places we thought no better of them than they.

On the 13th of February, 1903, our friends the Juniors gave us a delightful little reception in these rooms, for which we thank them very much. During the evening we were entertained with a play, rendered by talent from the Junior class, and later enjoyed a delightful hour or so of dancing.

Between that time and this, few events of any moment have taken place, and now, as we near the end of our school life, we look back with pleasure upon the happy days spent within these walls.

Though the last four years, as a class, we have been one, with one end and aim before us, and now, as we are about to take leave of our school and of each other, we faithfully cherish the remembrance of our school class, and whatever there is of good, we heartily invoke for both. Let us hope that, in the future, when the class of 1903 is scattered, the remembrance and the love of our Alma Mater will remain with us forever.

ADVICE TO JUNIORS, CLYDE SLATER.

When asked to give advice to the Juniors, I was greatly troubled as I realized my inability to do so. The more I thought of it, the more perplexed I became until one day while wandering through a shady glen I came upon a large oak tree, where I sat down to rest. The stillness gave me ample time for thought and naturally my mind turned toward the Juniors, and I pondered what I could say to them, that would direct their steps in the straight path, which the class of 1903 have trod. I thought of the spirits and wished I were a clairvoyant, but dared not hope for such a blessing.

While I was still thinking of these things, I was startled to find myself sinking, sinking, and the objects in my sight were moving round and round, and making roaring sounds in my ears, as if a terrible wind storm were raging. I made an effort to rise but fell back and then all was black and still.

For some time I knew nothing for as you probably have surmised, I was in a trance. Soon, however, I heard mumbling sounds from afar off, then as they came nearer I was able to understand what was being said. This spirit, for such it was, spoke in a low, monotonous tone and just as it came up to me, it said,

"He speaks between the change of man and boy
With a reed voice, and turns two mincing steps
Into manly stride, and speaks of frays,
Like a fine bragging youth, and tells quaint lies
How honorable ladies sought his love,
Which he denying
They fell sick and died."

Of course, I knew immediately that the voice was speaking of Mr. Hanford Miller, therefore, I counsel Mr. Miller to have pity upon the young ladies in his class, and in order that his charms may be somewhat allayed, I advise him to change his style of hair dressing, so that his locks will not fall in such a ravishing range over each eye, and also to adopt less fascinating poses while in class as these charms cannot be withstood by the majority of the feminine sex.

After a short interval, the low voice continued, but on a different subject as it said, "She giggles and giggles, she talks and she wiggles." This I knew was Miss Mazie Mair, and I trust Miss Mair will try to overcome this mirthful habit, as all the seniors know by experience that nothing exasperates the instructors, as giggling. It is evident that Miss Mair has never been reproved by a teacher, who, when a general giggle is going round the room, looks up and asks, "What is the matter, if there is anything to laugh but don't GIGGLE."

The voice went on saying, "Since knowledge is but sorrow's spy. It is not good to know." I had little trouble in applying this to Miss Quipp, who for some time past has been crowding in her mind a surprisingly large number of facts.

I will feel it our duty to advise Miss

(Continued on Last Page.)

ROUND ABOUT JERSEY

Summary of News From the Four Corners of the State.

The Asbury Park Council has appropriated $300 for the baby parade this summer. The parade will be over the new board walk and not on Ocean avenue as last summer.

A vase sixty-two inches high and twenty-four inches in diameter, probably the largest ever made in Trenton, is in process of manufacture at the Trenton Potteries. Peter Korzillius, who worked eight months on models for the St. Louis exposition, has completed the model of this vase in clay. When finished it will be worth $500.

Rev. P. W. Bilderback, pastor of the Fourth Methodist Episcopal Church, Millville, has introduced a new feature in his Sunday evening service, that of a choir of thirty young men whistlers. The choir made its first appearance Sunday night before a large congregation and whistled several selections. Some of the boys in the gallery joined in the chorus.

Reports received by Director Voorhees, of the agricultural experiment station, New Brunswick, indicate that conditions in Middlesex have been very much benefited by the rain, and that many crops, supposed to have been destroyed by the drought, are sprouting and bid fair to do almost as well as if the seed had germinated on time. Farmers who plouged their planted fields under are disposed to regret their lack of patience.

George Thompson, a coachman employed by Alexander L. Kean, of Livingston has been fined $50 by Justice of the Peace James H. Vreeland, of East Orange, on a charge of assisting in the docking of a sorrel stallion's tail. The alleged docking operation took place on May 8. The stallion belonged to the stables of Mr Kean, against whom there is also a complaint, made by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

Charles Sorter, superintendent of Fairview Cemetery, near Westfield, is being congratulated that he is alive. He was blowing out stumps in the addition to the cemetery and was leaning over a stump adjusting the firing wires to a stick of dynamite, when an assistant, who was arranging the wires, connected them. Sorter and the stump went up in the air together. He escaped with injuries to back, and one foot, and, though he is confined to his bed, his condition is not considered serious.

Rev. William Ostrander, one of the oldest Methodist ministers in New Jersey, died at his home in Passaic, Sunday, after a long illness. Mr. Ostrander was seventy-seven years old. He was placed on the retired list by the Methodist conference of New York twenty-five years ago. For a quarter of a century before this he had charge of churches at Chester, Washingtonville and other places in Orange County, N. Y. For many years he was the chaplain of the grand lodge of Masons of New Jersey, and prominent in Masonic circles in this city.

The Delaware and Raritan Canal, New Brunswick, from the outlet lock to the second lock, or upper level, closed June 14, and will not be opened again until July 1. The close of this part of the canal for sixteen days is to permit the laying of the foundations for the pier in the centre of the canal which is to support the canal arches of the new railroad bridge. No canalboats going south will be able to enter the canal during the period, and canalboats going north will be able to get only to the entrance to the lower level. The line of steamers running to Philadelphia and New York will be suspended temporarily.

Endicott C. Allen, whose home is in Boston, has been in the Monmouth Memorial for three weeks. He sleeps most of the time. There does not seem to be anything the matter with him except his inability to stay awake for more than short intervals. His turns of sleep last two or three hours. Then he will awaken, take nourishment, talk intelligently and even cheerfully with those around him. Then, despite his own efforts to keep awake and the efforts of those about him to prevent his going to sleep, he will slumber again. He has gained in weight at the hospital.

Visitors to the beach Asbury Park about 7 o'clock Sunday morning were startled by the appearance of a great waterspout about 200 yards from the shore. When first observed the waterspout was off Bradley Beach, two miles south of this place, and was travelling rapidly in a northerly direction. It appeared to be more than 100 feet high and fully twenty-five feet in diameter. A four masted vessel bound south was in its path. When near shore the officers of the vessel steered the boat shoreward, and in doing so nearly drove it on the bar. Fortunately the waterspout, soon after passing Bradley Beach, changed its course, and, swerving, speeded out to sea, and was soon lost to sight. After it disappeared the sea became unusually rough. The waves rolled in with tremendous force and the breakers dashed completely under the new boardwalk, but without doing any damage. Later the rain fell in torrents and the thermometer dropped several degrees.

WATCHUNG.

Arrival and departure of mails at Watchung.

Leave	Plainfield	9 a. m.	5.35 p. m.
Arrive	Watchung	9.30 a. m.	6.00 p. m.
Leave	Watchung	12.30 p. m.	6.10 p. m.
Arrive	Plainfield	1.00 p. m.	*6.40 p. m.

*This mail makes connection for all outgoing mail from Plainfield the same evening.

The best attendance at the public schools for the year is as follows:

GRAMMAR GRADE.

Douglas Demler, 184 days; Willie Demler, 183; Theresa Schmidt, 179; Martha Wersing, 171; Georgie Schmidt, 170; Clara Wersing, 169; Eda Wersing, 165; Bertha Wyckoff, 151.

PRIMARY GRADE.

Elsie Schmidt, 188 days; Charlie Wersing, 185; Clarence Schmidt, 181; Tiny Texier, 176; Freddie Wessell, 176; Clara Kelm, 171; Eddie Wersing, 171; Minnie Blume, 170.

Those who received rewards were: Grammar Grade—Best school record, Douglas Demler. Best scholarship, Theresa Schmidt. Best record in Class A, Willie Demler. Primary Department—Perfect attendance, Elsie Schmidt. Second in attendance, Charles Wersing.

Pupils on Roll of Honor, June, Grammar Grade—Willie Demler, Douglas Demler, Albert Perrett. Primary Grade—Elsie Schmidt, Charlie Wersing, Tiny Texier.

The number of pupils enrolled during the year. Grammar Grade 35. Primary Grade 50.

WARRENVILLE.

The lost boy, mention of which was made in last week's REVIEW, was restored to his father by Judge Jno. C. Cooper, who took care of the boy after the overseer of the poor refused to have anything to do with him.

A case which created great interest was tried before Judge Cooper last week for Catherine M. Pavillard, of Warren Township, vs Albert Sutterlin, of Plainfield. The Jury found him guilty. He gave bond to pay the girl $2.50 a week. S. S. Swackhammer appeared for the Township, and Wm. DeMeza for the defendent.

The recent rains insure a good hay crop. Corn already planted will be O K, and there is good prospect of an average crop for late planting.

Transfers of Real Estate.

The following transfers of real estate in Somerset county have been recorded in the County Clerk's office at Somerville since our last issue:

NORTH PLAINFIELD

John Grogan et ux to Seymour L Smith, $3250 00

John C Milne et ux to James D Frazer, $500 00

Robert Clark, Jr, et ux to Crescent Avenue Presbyterian Church, $1 00

Cornelius E Gulick et ux to Wm Birrell $1 00

First National Bank of Plainfield to Frederica Smally, $1 00

Fannie L Fanders and husband to Elm'ra M Archold, $800 00

Wm C Stanberry to Judd Stewart, $5000 00

Mary McGlone to Geo. Giddes $1 00

George Moore to Isablle S Simonson, $1 00

Albert J Drayton et ux to Emme E Burner, $1 00

Lake Hopatcong

Lake Hopatcong has become justly famous for several reasons but chief of these is its location. High up in New Jersey's beautiful mountains, a thousand feet above the sea level, surrounded by verdant hills and charming landscape, it is the perfection of outing places. To reach it is a delightful journey through a series of picturesque valleys, and the time the traveler is so occupied feasting on the scenic sight that the few hours journey are like fleeting moments. For a Sunday excursion no place is more popular than Lake Hopatcong, and if you want a day of enjoyment take in the $1.00 excursion to Lake Hopatcong. The New Jersey Central is to run on June 28th. There will be a special train from Plainfield at 9.20 a. m., and the return train does not leave the lake until late afternoon. There is ample opportunity for a trip over the lake or such enjoyment as one may care to indulge in. 2 t

HUNDREDS PERISH

Cloudburst Sweeps Through Heppner, Ore., Carrying Everything Before It.

HEROES OF THE DISASTER

Horseman, Who Galloped Ahead of Huge Wall of Water, Saved Scores.

TELEGRAPHER DIED AT KEYBOARD

Child Saw Parents Swept Away While She Was Left Uninjured in Railroad Station.

The Dalles, Ore.—The search in the great mass of debris which was once the town of Heppner has caused the conviction that the number of people drowned in the flood was at least 500, and many of the bodies will never be recovered.

The loss by the destruction of buildings alone amounts to $1,000,000. One hundred and fifty of the best residences in the town were swept away. The debris is piled along the railroad track in piles as high as freight cars.

Relief work is progressing satisfactorily, but more supplies are being asked for. An offer to send physicians and doctors was declined, there being but few injured.

Eighty-five identified victims have been buried. One hundred and fifty names have been recorded on the list of the missing, besides twenty visitors to the town, whose names are not known.

The disaster developed a number of heroes. An unknown horseman, who rode at breakneck speed ahead of the flood and warned the inhabitants of Lexington and Iona in time for them to escape from the valley, was one of these. He has not been seen since the flood.

Joseph Keitley, seventy years old, used the roof of a house as a raft and saved the lives of three persons who were struggling in the water.

James Kernan, the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company's agent, met his death at the telegraph key while trying to call Portland to inform the outside world of the impending calamity.

His little daughter Katie, who was saved by remaining in the station house, said her father and mother were lost in the whirl of waters. Katie stood by while her father was calling the Portland office, when the flood swept in the lower floor and curled around him. Mrs. Kernan rushed out of the house and started for a high peunt of ground, but was drowned.

One of the most thrilling adventures was that of Tom Shuter, who, with his family, was carried downstream in his house for a mile and a half. His wife and two children stepped into the upper rooms. Below town the house was shot across the creek to the west side, where it lodged in debris, 150 yards from the canyon banks. Shuter then took his two little ones and swam 200 yards. He landed the children, and then rescued his wife.

H. R. Baird, of Portland, lost his wife and three children. They were visiting her father, Mrs. Clarence Andrews and three children, of Seattle, are among the lost. Her husband is in Sitka, Alaska. She is a sister of Mrs. Baird.

R. D. Kelly, who escaped from Heppner, says: "The rain was not falling in Heppner, but could be seen some distance away. Sharp flashes of lightning were accompanied by the howling thunder. Then, suddenly, the thunder died away, and a low noise was heard, very faint at first, but growing louder. The city is situated on Willow Creek, which makes a sharp turn above the city. As the noise grew louder and louder the people became frantic. Then, in a moment, the van of the flood burst into view around the curve of the creek, carrying on its crest the cabins and houses which stood in its path. The people made a rush to the hills, but were too late. The flood was upon them. The little river in five minutes was transformed into a roaring torrent 400 feet wide and twenty feet deep. Houses were lifted from foundations and carried on the swirling waters. People were caught in their homes and forced to crawl on the roof. Then, as the house moved down the stream, they caught on to the trees and hung there until morning, when they were rescued.

"The depot was left standing; also two warehouses containing 2,500,000 pounds of wool."

Elias Connor, a stock raiser, of Ione, one of the latest to leave the scene of the disaster, said:

"One hundred and fifteen corpses have been hastily buried in wooden boxes and some were merely wrapped in blankets. There were still several wagon loads of dead on their way to the cemetery when I left. Heppner itself has now been pretty well searched, except in piles of debris, where it is thought great numbers of bodies will be found.

"Between Ione and Heppner there are great piles of debris, but the flood passed so quickly that the roads have not been seriously damaged.

"It looks strange to see the heavy steel rails bent and twisted like corkscrews and the heavy timbers splintered like matchwood.

"In Heppner itself the flood swept a clean path a mile long and two blocks wide through the town, following generally the course of Willow Creek."

Portland, Oregon.—Heppner, county seat of Morrow County and a town of about 1500 inhabitants, and Lexington, a village of 300 population, eighteen miles northwest of Heppner, were destroyed by a flood which resulted from a cloudburst.

The people were caught in their houses with no chance of escape. A heavy rain had been falling all afternoon, and the residents were in their houses. Without warning a wall of water twenty feet high came tearing down Willow Creek, on whose banks the town is located, and the next moment the houses were wrecked and carried away, a mass of ruins, on the crest of the immense wave.

Many persons were killed outright. Others were drowned after heroic efforts to save themselves. Bridges were swept away like so many matches and all means of communication by wire was destroyed.

The buildings which were not carried away were moved from their foundations or toppled over. Hundreds of horses, cattle, sheep and hogs that had gone into the creek bottoms for water perished.

As soon as the first excitement had subsided the survivors went to work. Messengers were sent out to the neighboring towns and relief parties were organized as rapidly as possible.

Heppner is the centre of a large farming and stock growing country. The town is built on the banks of Willow Creek, in the neighborhood of the converging point of four other mountain streams that drain a large area of rolling and hilly country that reaches from three to twenty miles to the foot hills, and along the course of Willow Creek itself for a distance of twenty-five miles to the base of Blue Mountain.

The greater part of the business and residence section of the town, lying to the west of the creek, is a low bottom covering an area of about 1500 by 1200 feet.

City incorporation was effected in 1887, and since then the town has grown, having a fine hotel, a good substantial bank, good public schools and two immense wool houses. Morrow County is a great grazing country and Heppner furnishes the principal outlet, so that the wool-growing industry is the mainstay of the place, and during the season large sums of money are handled.

IRISH LAND BILL THREATENED.

Redmond Warns Government That Concessions Must Be Made.

London.—The Irish leader, John Redmond, during the debate in Commons on the Irish Land bill, made the declaration that unless the Government granted concessions reducing the minimum price at which the landlord may sell it would be impossible for the Irish members to represent the measure as acceptable to the Irish people.

Chief Irish Secretary Wyndham declared that he considered that limits on bargains were essential precautions, and was unable to accept Mr. Redmond's proposal to raise the minimum reduction to fifteen per cent. in case of second term rents, and twenty-five per cent. in case of first term rents. Mr. Redmond said he was afraid the parting of the ways had been reached, and further consideration of this point must be had, otherwise ninety-five per cent. of the Irish members would be found in the lobby against the Government.

Mr. Wyndham further replied that he realized the gravity of the situation, but the minimum reductions must remain ten and twenty per cent., respectively.

SLAIN BY POLICY VENDER.

Superintendent of Anti-Crime Society Shot Down in Court Corridor.

New York City.—William Spencer, a negro policy player, shot and killed Superintendent S. A. McFarlane, of the Goddard Anti-Policy Society, on the General Sessions floor of the Criminal Court Building.

Spencer's arrest was secured by his victim seven weeks ago, and he was about to be tried before Judge Cowing on a charge of violating the policy law.

Philip Bray, Assistant Superintendent of the Goddard Society, who accompanied Superintendent McFarlane, was shot in the arm in attempting to seize and disarm the murderer. Spencer, who was speedily overpowered, was taken to the Police Headquarters at once and the Grand Jury was informed of the case.

Within an hour of the shooting Spencer was indicted for murder in the first degree. He has a very bad criminal record. McFarlane leaves a wife and child.

FIVE BURNED TO DEATH.

Four Children and a Man Victims of New York Firebugs.

New York City.—Five persons were burned and suffocated to death in what is believed to have been an incendiary fire in a four-story tenement in Harlem. Two persons were removed to Harlem Hospital suffering from burns.

The dead are: Theresa De Cicco, four years; Camillo De Cicco, two and a half years; Alfredo De Cicco, four months; Francisca Stafino, eight years. Guisseppe Cipriano, twenty-four years.

The injured are Angela De Cicco mother of the dead De Cicco children and Florono Stafino, mother of the dead Stafino child.

The police say that the hallways of the basement were soaked with kerosene and that bundles of oil-soaked rags also found.

Made New Governor of Kishineff.

Prince Urosoff, hitherto Lieutenant-Governor of the Government of Tambof, has been appointed Provisional Governor of Bessarabia, in succession to Governor Von Raaben, who was dismissed as a result of the Kishineff massacre.

Steamer Wrecked and Looted.

The steamship Haussa, of the Elder-Dempster line, has been wrecked off the coast of Liberia. Natives looted the cargo. The crew has landed at Las Palmas, Canary Islands.

Chaplain of the Lost Maine Resigns.

The Rev. John R. Chadwick, who was chaplain of the battleship Maine when the vessel was destroyed in Havana harbor, has resigned from the Navy. He was one of the first Catholic priests appointed in the Navy. It is understood that he will be appointed to a large New York City parish.

Liberty Bell Goes to Boston.

Thousands lined the path of the Liberty Bell in Philadelphia as it started on its journey to Boston, Mass., accompanied by a military and civil parade.

ELECTED KING OF SERVIA

The National Assembly Unanimously Chooses Prince Peter.

NEW CONSTITUTION LIBERAL

A Revival of That of 1888—Prince Peter Accepts the Crown and Sends a Message Praising the Servian Ministry—A Resolution of General Amnesty Adopted—Powers of Europe Wait.

Belgrade, Servia.—Prince Peter Karageorgeritch has been unanimously elected King of Servia by the Senate and Skupshtina in joint session.

After the Senate and Skupshtina assembled the members proceeded to church. Upon reassembling in joint session they passed a resolution of general amnesty, and then proceeded to the election of a King. The presiding officer of the joint session then proposed the election of Prince Peter as King. Loud cheers greeted the proposal, which were repeated on the announcement that the vote was unanimous.

The Minister of Justice hastened to the balcony and announced the fact to the waiting crowd. The people received the notification with loud cheers and a royal salute of 101 guns was fired.

At 7 o'clock p. m. a telegram to the Government arrived from the new King. It ran:

"The splendid proofs of devotion from my beloved people, my faithful army, and patriotic Government have deeply touched me. From the bottom of a true Servian heart I thank Providence, which has vouchsafed me, by God's mercy and through His will, to ascend the throne of my famous ancestors. I beg you, the Premier and your colleagues in the Government, to accept my royal acknowledgment, with the assurance of my particular goodwill."

The resolutions adopted by the National Assembly have practically granted immunity to all concerned in the coup d'etat; the attitude of the army has been recognized and approved, gratitude has been extended to the Government for the patriotism displayed in such a fateful crisis, all the Government's measures have been indorsed, and it has been empowered to conduct affairs until King Peter's arrival.

KING PETER I. OF SERVIA.
(Descendant of a swineherd unanimously elected to the throne by the National Assembly.)

THE PALACE AT BELGRADE, SERVIA.
(The scene of the assassination of King Alexander and Queen Draga by the Army.)

NEW KING ACCEPTS.

His Emotions as He Received Congratulations on His Election.

Geneva, Switzerland.—Prince Peter Karageorgevitch has telegraphed his acceptance of the Servian throne. He has also telegraphed to the Emperor of Russian and Austria and to the King of Italy announcing his election and adding that he hopes to work for the good of Servia.

The King received calmly, but with evident satisfaction, the telegraphic notification of his election. Subsequently, as he received congratulations he became more excited, laughed hysterically, marched vigorously up and down the room, and finally flung himself into a chair, trembling with excitement.

His acceptance of the throne is stated to be subject to four conditions:

First—That the action of the Skupshtina is constitutional and entirely free from bribery or force.

Second—That those directly implicated in the assassination and revolution should be exiled.

Third—That the civil list be increased.

Fourth—That an official delegation come to Geneva to confer with him.

King Peter, in an interview, announced that he had accepted the crown of Servia and would assume the title of Peter I.

"I am profoundly touched," he said, "at the confidence shown me."

ALEXANDER LIVED IN TERROR

Queen Draga Had Prepared For Flight Independent of the King.

Belgrade, Servia.—It is now known that King Alexander lived in a state of terror during the last weeks of his life. Nightly soldiers belonging to the Pioneers division searched the palace from roof to cellar, peering into all dark corners for bombs. Each night the King was locked in his bedchamber by the adjutant in the presence of the palace commander.

It is also stated that for several weeks the late Queen Draga had prepared for flight, independent of the King, who is supposed to have been gradually growing reconciled to the project of his divorce from Draga and his marriage with Princess Xenia of Montenegro. The conspirators are reported to have learned this, and, fearing that this marriage would prove a continuation of the Obrenovitch dynasty, hurriedly commenced the task of extermination.

In the King's desk there was found, in addition to various interesting private papers, about $10,000.

The latest information as to the extent of the casualties during the uprising is that fifty-five persons were killed or wounded.

No Message of Sympathy.

Washington, D. C.—The President has decided not to send any message of sympathy in connection with the death of King Alexander and Queen Draga. The only person to whom such a message could with decency be addressed is former Queen Natalie, but for the reason that she does not occupy any official position and a communication to her might give offense to the Government of Servia, none will be sent. The United States Government will, of course, recognize the new ruler of Servia when he shall have been officially installed.

The New Constitution.

A commission for the revision of the Servian Constitution, consisting of eighty-five members, met in Belgrade, under the Presidency of King Milan, in November, 1888. The Great Assembly was practically forced to adopt the Constitution as drafted by the commission. This Constitution is now to be revised.

The direct active franchise under the Constitution is given to all citizens paying fifteen dinars in direct taxes, and the passive franchise to persons whose taxes amount to thirty dinars. Every elector is eligible to election to the Skupshtina.

In the place of deputies appointed by the King a class of official deputies is created, consisting of the members of the Council of State, the Bishops, Generals on the retired list, and the Presidents of the Courts of Cassation and Appeal.

The Skupshtina has the initiative in legislation. The Great Skupshtina consists of double the number of deputies in the ordinary Assembly, and its functions comprise the consideration of question affecting the throne, the election of a Regent in case of its vacancy, and constitutional revision.

The Council of State consists of eight members nominated by the King and an equal number chosen by the Skupshtina for life, whose duties are to draw up bills and administrative decrees and to nominate candidate for Judges of the Supreme Court and the Courts of Cassation and Appeal.

The courts are absolutely independent, and the Judges irremovable.

The liberty of the press is guaranteed, and newspapers may be founded without the deposit of caution money.

No citizen is to be arrested or have his house searched without a warrant.

Foreigners may possess any kind of property in Servia and may be employed in the State service.

Street Fight in Belgrade.

Geneva, Switzerland.—King Peter received a telegram from Belgrade announcing that a sharp fight had taken place in the streets between the partisans of the new King and those of Milan, the legitimatized son of King Milan. Young Milan has recently been living in Constantinople. His partisans posted a proclamation on the walls of Belgrade, and it was torn down by King Peter's supporters after a free fight.

Six Death Sentences Confirmed.

The State Supreme Court of Alabama broke all records by handing down opinions in the cases of Felix Hall, Sidney King, Albert Jones, Will Starks, Alex. Means and Jim Stuart affirming the action of the lower court, convicting them of murder and sentencing each of the prisoners to death.

Trouble on an Indian Reservation.

An attempt of an Indian agent to collect taxes on herds of more than 100 cattle is causing trouble on the Flathead reservation, in Montana.

PROOF OF POSTAL FRAUDS

Payne Gives Out Bristow Letter and Inspectors' Reports.

MONEY ORDER CHIEF REMOVED

James T. Metcalf is Dismissed From the Postal Service After a Hearing—An Indiscretion in Regard to a Contract the Cause—Tulloch's Charges Are Fully Sustained—Reports on Irregularities.

Washington, D. C.—Postmaster-General Payne has made public all papers and documents connected with the investigation of the Washington postoffice in 1899 and 1900, as a result of charges preferred at that time by Seymour W. Tulloch, former cashier of the Washington postoffice, which were recently repeated by Tulloch in a formal communication to the Postmaster-General.

The most interesting feature contained in the documents, which cover fifty typewritten pages, aggregating 30,000 words, is the admission of Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General Bristow that he recommended to Postmaster-General Smith that the office of First Assistant Postmaster-General Heath, be investigated. This was charged by Tulloch, who also charged that the investigation requested had been "called off." The papers show, however, that later the investigation was made and a number of irregularities corrected.

The documents made public by Postmaster-General Payne include his letter to Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General Bristow under date of May 1, 1903, calling attention to the Tulloch charges, and asking for an explanation; Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General Bristow's letter in reply; the report of the inspectors who transferred the Washington city postoffice to the present postmaster, John A. Merritt; the report of Inspector Little, under date of July 31, 1900, and the result of the investigation by Postmaster-General Smith of the charges contained in the confidential report of June 30, 1900.

In concluding his statement Postmaster-General Payne says:

"The papers are filed without action for the reason that they relate to the business of a prior administration. The subject-matter of the complaints is four years old, and all action thereunder was closed over two years ago. The charge of Mr. Tulloch is in its essence against President McKinley and Postmaster-General Smith. President McKinley is no longer living; Postmaster-General Smith, who carried out President McKinley's policy, has answered for himself."

The special report of July 6, made by Captain Smith, disclosed, Mr. Bristow says, what seemed to be glaring irregularities, and he submitted it personally to the Postmaster-General, suggesting that it contained matter to which Postmaster-General Smith might want to give his personal attention.

The synopsis of the report of the investigation of June 30, 1899, shows that an item of $50.30 for traveling expenses to George W. Beavers, and of G. D. Fisher, a clerk under Beavers, to Philadelphia and Hartford, was paid out of the funds of the Washington city postoffice on order of First Assistant Heath, although the expenses formed no part of the legitimate expenses of the Washington office.

The report shows that Robert G. Willett, son of the former Washington city postmaster, drew two salaries from July 1 to December 10, 1898, one as a laborer, at $600 a year, and one as a mechanic, at $2 a day, on special roll for the free delivery service.

The confidential report of Inspector Smith names Edward S. Allen, appointed at $1400 in 1899 as an expert mechanic; H. A. Cummings, appointed at $900 and promoted to $1000 on the military roll; D. M. Monroe, placed on the military roll by First Assistant Perry S. Heath, and Frank E. Murray, on the military roll at $1000 a year, and says:

"None of the above named appear to have performed any service in connection with the military postal matters, and no good reason appears either for their original appointment or continuance on the rolls."

On January 3 and 10, 1899, First Assistant Heath transferred twenty clerks from the clerks' roll to the military roll, and put these people to work in the Washington city postoffice, and paid them from the military appropriation.

Washington, D. C.—As a result of an indiscretion in matters pertaining to the award of contracts for printing the money order forms of the Government, James T. Metcalf, for many years Superintendent of the money order system of the Postoffice Department, was removed from office by the Postmaster-General. A full investigation of the case will be made later. The dismissal is the result of acts of Mr. Metcalf in opposition to the bid of Paul Herman, of Rutherford, N. J., the lowest bidder by $45,000, and in favor of the next highest bidder, the Wynkoop-Hallenbeck-Crawford Company, of New York City, of which Mr. Metcalf's son is an employe, for the contract of printing money order blanks and books.

Postmaster-General Payne, in announcing his action, stated that there was no charge that Mr. Metcalf had done anything that is amenable to the law, but said that his conduct was a serious indiscretion that could not be overlooked. Mr. Metcalf, he said, always has been considered a faithful, efficient, painstaking and honest employe.

Mr. Smith Will Not Reply.

Philadelphia, Pa.—Former Postmaster-General Smith was informed of Mr. Bristow's letter in reply to the Tulloch statement and of its variation from his own reply. When asked if he had anything to say he answered: "There is no occasion for me to reply to Mr. Bristow, and I will not."

Spider's Bite Kills a Woman.

Mrs. Kate Rice, of Harleysville, Pa., was recently bitten by a spider while picking strawberries. A few days ago she died of blood poisoning.

PROTESTS FOR THE JEWS

President Expresses Indignation Over Massacre at Kishineff.

At Washington Representatives of B'nai B'rith Learn That Diplomatic Intervention With Russia is Impossible.

Washington, D. C.—President Roosevelt by authorizing the publication of the views exchanged by him and Secretary Hay with the Executive Committee of the B'nai B'rith on the treatment of the Jews in Russia has done all that he could toward helping them, in addition to bringing the sentiment of this country to the notice of the Russian Ambassador, Count Cassini, when he called on the President the other day.

The expressions of sympathy made by the President and Secretary Hay to the representative Jews who called upon them were given official significance, and were intended to have that effect abroad as well as at home.

The President was speaking not only to the half dozen men who were introduced by the Secretary, but to the Jews of the world and to the rulers of the countries in which they live. What he said to them was said directly, in response to what they said to him, their desire to have the Czar informed of American sentiment, and in view of the appeals coming from mass meetings of Christians and others all over the United States.

The Russian Government will hear from Count Cassini, and may hear later from Ambassador McCormick as to the sentiment of this country on the subject.

At the same time Secretary Hay, during his conference with the representatives of the B'nai B'rith in the Ambassadors' room at the State Department, and the President, in a summary of it at the forty-minute White House interview afterward, showed them that no direct intervention by diplomacy was practicable under the practice of nations and our own precedents.

The statement presented the President consisted of a memorandum on the massacre in April, and a tentative draft of a petition to the Czar, which it was desired the Government should unofficially or semi-officially assist in delivering to the Czar and procuring a reply thereto.

President Roosevelt, after the memorandum was laid before him, said in substance:

"I need not dwell upon a fact so patent as the widespread indignation with which the American people heard of the dreadful outrages upon the Jews in Kishineff. I have never in my experience in this country known of a more immediate or deeper expression of sympathy for the victims. The United States is that country in which, from the beginning of its national career, most has been done in the way of acknowledging the debt due to the Jewish race and of endeavoring to do justice to those American citizens who are of Jewish ancestry and faith.

"Any one who goes through any of the old cemeteries of the cities which preserve the records of Colonial times will see the names of many an American of Jewish race, who in war or in peace did his full share in the founding of this nation. From that day when the Jews of Charleston, of Philadelphia, of New York, supported Washington and his colleagues who were founding this Republic—from that day to the present we have had no struggle, military or civil, in which there have not been citizens of Jewish faith who played an eminent part for the honor and the credit of the nation."

COAL STRIKE AVERTED.

Miners Adopt Mitchell's Suggestion to Elect Their Representatives.

Scranton, Pa.—President John Mitchell, of the United Mine Workers of America, has won another victory for peace. There will be no strike in the anthracite region.

The miners in three separate district groups reluctantly but unanimously followed their leader's suggestion and formally elected District Presidents Nicholls, Fahy and Dettrey as their representatives on the Board of Conciliation. Many favored a simple indorsement of this trio's previous appointment by the Executive Board, but Mitchell knew just what was wanted to assure a more promising condition of peace than any which the anthracite region has known for years, and his will prevailed.

There was no enthusiasm, no manifestation of personal approval even, when the resolutions looking to an election and to peace were adopted. Voicing the evident sentiment of many in the convention, Delegate Gilden, however, said, before the resolutions became a finality:

"Let us put in some proviso that if they don't recognize these men now we will resume the conflict of last year."

"Such a proviso is not necessary," said President Mitchell, "as your representatives, I can tell you, will be recognized."

So the resolutions were adopted, and the separate district elections were held by the delegates, with the harmonious results above stated.

A SHAMROCK IV. PROBABLE.

Sir Thomas Lipton Will Try Again Beaten With Shamrock III.

London.—Entertained by a number of distinguished men at a send-off dinner at the Savoy Hotel Sir Thomas Lipton said a hundred proverbial reasons boded success for his third attempt to capture the America's Cup. But if unfortunately he failed he would be found at the starting line a year hence with Shamrock IV.

Buchanan Read's Old Home Sold.

The home of Buchanan Read, at Cincinnati, Ohio, in which the famous poem, "Sheridan's Ride," was written, has been sold by auction for $12,000. The property was offered for the purpose of paying legacies in the will of the late contractor, Hugh Campbell.

French Deficit is Announced.

In the French Chamber of Deputies Admiral Rouvier, the Minister of Finance, presented his budget statement. He estimated the deficit for the year at 58,100,000 francs.

UNSPEAKABLE CRUELTIES WHICH CHRISTIANS SUFFER IN THE LAND OF THE SULTAN

In the land of the Sultan of Turkey there seems to be no falling off in the unspeakable cruelties practiced on the Christians who have been forced to take up their cross there. Month after month come reports of new cruelties, and the truth of them cannot be doubted. Europeans are gradually working their way into more remote provinces, and the conditions they find are almost beyond belief.

Especially sordid and miserable are the lives of the Bulgarian and Albanian Christians, and they suffer most at the hands of fellow Bulgarians or Albanians who have accepted islam. No crime is too brutal for the hands of these fiends. They know no mercy, and moral law is for them a thing apart.

In no country in the world has taxation been reduced to such a science, yet because of the treachery of his officials the Sultan is always poor. The tax list for the Albanian peasant begins with the military tax. The poorest pays $8.80 a year to escape military service. For every male child the family has to pay $1.80 in addition.

Every one remembers the protest which went up in this country over the income tax. They have such an institution in Turkey, but it operates in a peculiar Turkish way. The tax is collected from those who have incomes, and then the collectors go to those who have none. They pay at the same rate and the collector does the estimating.

There is besides a road tax which the male subjects begin to pay at the age of twelve. Of course, very little of the money is ever expended on the roads. A tenth of the farm products are supposed to be turned over to the Government, but the farmer is usually forced to hand over an eighth or a seventh of his entire crop, and, in the case of wheat or similar grain, to thrash the tax gatherer's share. The privilege of collecting this land tax is usually sold outright by the Government, and the one who purchases the gathering privilege profits by the extortion.

As if the burden of taxation were not enough, the additional burden of unlimited bribes is put on the poor subject. They have a line of bribes in Turkey that would make a political combine lash its tail with envy. One instance will show how this works out:

A farmer managed to save enough money for a new house. He paid one bribe for a permit to pull down the old one, and another for a permit to erect the new structure. The building was completed, and the tax collector came. The collector put an overvaluation on the new house, and refused to remit the tax on the one which had been torn down. It meant another bribe, and the farmer preferred to give it rather than pay taxes on two houses.

The mounted police, who get the equivalent of $4 a month from the Government, and have to furnish their own horses, are among the most prosperous people in the country. They go to the stable of a well-to-do farmer and take out his best horse.

"I beg of you to leave the animal," cries the farmer; "he is not fitted for your purpose."

"The Government ordered me to take him," declares the officer.

"I will reward you for leaving him," says the farmer, handing over some gold pieces.

"Well, we are old friends," says the officer. "I will do you this favor."

Then he goes to another house and repeats the operation. When he has collected horse money from a dozen farmers, does he go to a market and buy a mount? Not on his black Turkish soul! He goes to a man too poor to pay and seizes a horse.

The worst cruelties fall on those who have wandered into other lands to make a living, and who return to their homes for a brief visit at holiday times. They always bring back a small store of savings, and generally travel in parties under the false idea that it will give them greater protection. The Turks lie in wait for these homecoming pilgrims, and in lonely places on the road they are ambushed. If the party is small they are shot down first and robbed afterward; if large, the holdup is carried on more humanely. The unfortunates are surrounded by an armed band, one of whom advances and places a rug on the ground. On this the travelers place their money, and woe to the man who does not give up his last cent.

Even more terrible is the fate of Christian women and children under this travesty of Government. No woman is safe from the all powerful Turk, and from insult and dishonor or kidnaping at his hands there is no trustworthy recourse. Albanian fathers and mothers know this, and in their very extremity they have found one safeguard. As soon as a Christian girl begins to show signs of feminine beauty, an indelible cross is tattooed on her forehead between her eyes. The sight of the cross flags as the crescent loving Mahometan, and the girl once marked in this way can never become a desirable subject for the harem.—New York Tribune.

TURKISH TROOPS ON THE MARCH.

PEASANT WOMEN DISFIGURED BY AN INDELIBLE CROSS BETWEEN THE EYES.
(They gave promise of beauty when young, and were so marked by their parents in order to keep the Turks from kidnaping them for the harem. The cross disgusts the Turk.)

TURKS BRINGING IN ALBANIAN PEASANTS HANDCUFFED TOGETHER.

An Old Double-Barreled Cannon.

In one of the city squares of Athens, Ga., stands an interesting relic of the Civil War—what is probably the only double-barreled cannon ever made. It was designed by a resident of Athens for use in the Confederate service, the idea being to discharge a projectile from each barrel simultaneously, the projectiles to be connected by a chain. No chain was found to be sufficiently strong, however, to withstand the strain, and the weapon was never tested in actual warfare. The cannon is made of cast iron and was molded at one of the local foundries. It is of three-inch caliber, having a diameter across the muzzles of eight inches and across the barrels of thirteen inches, while it is fifty-five inches in length. It is provided with what is familiarly known as a "touchhole" in the breech, connecting with both barrels, so that it could be discharged by igniting a fuse if desired. The idea of the inventor was to connect the balls by a chain several feet in length, the ends of the chain being fastened into each by staples. Chain-shot was often used in naval battles to carry away the rigging of an enemy. It was discharged once after being built, but unfortunately one barrel for some reason did not "go off." The force of the explosion of the other barrel tore the chain from the ball which remained, and gave a curved motion to the projectile. As a result of this accident it was considered too dangerous to adopt for use, and was stored away, finally being discovered only a few years ago in a shed. It was then mounted upon its present carriage, and placed in the park for an ornament.—Scientific American.

A DOUBLE-BARRELED CANNON.

Many Samoan Fish.

In the Bay of Apia, in Samoa, a surveying party has discovered 453 distinct species of fish.

Over 500 infants are killed every year in London by being overlaid in bed by their parents.

Brussels Sprouts

BRUSSELS SPROUTS.

Persons of moderate means justly regard Brussels sprouts as a luxury, because they are sold at thirty-five cents per quart—in berry boxes—during the season. And yet they are as easily raised as cabbages, and there is no reason why they should not be as plentiful. There are comparatively few who realize what a delicious vegetable Brussels sprouts provides, at a time, too, when most of our vegetables have disappeared from the garden.

Brussels sprouts are of easy cultivation and will thrive in any soil that will grow any other member of the cabbage family. If the soil is too rich, the plants are liable to produce rather loose sprouts instead of the compact round buttons that are wanted. These constitute the edible part of the plant, and form along the stalk, in the axils of the leaves. They are ready to gather when about the size of a walnut.—Boston Cooking School Magazine.

Systematic Fishing.

Some men get fun out of catching fish and others out of fishing. The distinction is that one fellow will come home with boxes and baskets filled with his plunder from the sea, while the other returns with glowing stories of the exciting battles maintained with the denizens of the deep and thrilling adventures and escapes. An exceedingly business-like system of fishing has been recently devised, a patent for which has been granted to John W. Wallace, which will appeal to one of these classes of sportsmen. It has the recommendation that it increases the capacity of the fisherman for hooking his prey by four-fold. Incidentally, the inventor claims that it also has the advantages of preventing any confusion of the lines and of enabling a person to hold a favored fishing place without danger of drifting away from it. He provides an anchor of the mushroom type, which is thrown over at any desired location, and, when this is drawn taut, it acts as a guide for the passage of a spreader, which consists of a piece of light wood with four or more hooks fastened to it. These hooks are separated by such distances that they are unable to catch in each other, and thus facilitate to the operation of bringing the fish to the surface.

Where many people are fishing in a prescribed space and many lines are blown in close proximity to each other, the lines are frequently entangled and confused. This is especially true where many people are fishing from a single boat and from different decks of the same boat, as frequently happens at the fishing banks in the vicinity of large cities. Not only is there a chance of confusion from the crossing of lines in the acts of raising and lowering them, but also because of the struggles of the captured fish. The invention provides for such a separation of the several lines and such a control of the spreader and hooks that entanglement and uncertainty as to the ownership of the catch may be decided, while also permitting the fisherman when he has secured a good location at the bed or bottom of the sea to retain that location so long as he desires and to raise and lower his line an indefinite number of times without changing the location of his point of fishing at the bottom or bed of the sea.

BUSINESS-LIKE FISHING TACKLE.

Great Britain spends $112,500,000 a year on the support of the poor. This does not include private charities.

GOOD ROADS.

Government Construction of Roads.

A bill has been introduced in the House of Representatives of the United States providing for the establishment of a Bureau of Public Roads to take charge of the survey, planning and construction of good roads, outside the limits of cities and incorporated towns or villages, which may be petitioned for by the authorities in any political division of any State. It is proposed to appropriate $75,000 for the maintenance of the office and $20,000,000 for the construction of the roads. The limitations are that the National Government shall pay one-half the cost of a road and the locality the other half—this half being divided between State, political sub-division (county or township) and property owners in any manner determined by them, and that no State shall receive more of the sum appropriated than the proportion which its population bears to the entire population of the United States.

Twenty-two officials and employes are provided for, the director to receive $4500 a year and others from $2500 to $720 a year, and "such other officers, agents and servants as the director may from time to time require." The $75,000 appropriated in one section would scarcely provide for these twenty-two men and the expenses enumerated, and would fail completely to provide for a force sufficient to plan the work and supervise the expenditure of the $20,000,000. Fortunately the section appropriating the latter sum for "co-operation and actual construction" includes "the maintenance of said Bureau of Public Roads."

The Government has in the past constructed public roads, but they were highways to carry the traffic between sections of the country without other means of communication, approaches to Government reservations or of similar public use. The excuse for the improvement of rivers and harbors has always been the service or the development of national commerce, however far the actual practice may have deviated from this ideal. This bill, however, goes to the furthest limit and leaves it to the judgment of the director of the bureau as to whether the road fund shall be used in developing communication by highways between States or distributed in improving sections of road entirely local in character, whether largely traveled or not. There are many who defend the principle of the river and harbor improvements who could not advocate such a bill "for the relief of the Treasury of the United States" as this.

Were the principle of the bill to secure a majority vote the form of and the lack of safeguard of expenditure in this bill would scarcely receive favorable consideration except in a Legislature composed entirely of "practical" politicians. The Bureau of Public Roads, under this bill, could readily be made the place for paying political debts and for distributing public patronage to the hungry. There have been State Legislatures which would pass this sort of bill, but Congress has never done so except in the river and harbor bill in its worst days, which was a gradual growth from a legitimate beginning.—Municipal Engineering.

Crushing Plant For Macadam Roads.

The cities of New England are wiser in their day and generation than are most other municipalities in the country. They make a dollar go further than the average city. Economy and prudence may have been inherited from the Puritans, but whatever their source the example is a good one to follow. Authorities of large and small municipalities throughout New England for years have been noted for their economical methods in the construction and maintenance of streets and highways. More portable stone crushers and permanent plants built on a larger scale will be found within New England territory than any other equal area in the United States. In Connecticut and Massachusetts, particularly, the highways have been greatly improved. For instance, the city of Newton has its own crushing plant, which has been in operation for years, and as a result not only are the streets of the city well macadamized, but the roads leading from the city are carefully improved. This is made possible by the economical use of this plant. There is an abundance of good trap rock in a quarry not far from the limits of the city, at which is installed an up-to-date plant.

There is no public improvement more popular to-day than that connected with the construction and maintenance of a better highway system. The good work is being pushed along by many national, State and town good roads associations. All classes of people are interested in the work, the rich and the poor, the farmer and laborer, the bicycle rider and the one who walks; for all alike can and do appreciate a well built and maintained thoroughfare.

This movement means that the farmer can transport his produce to market over a good road at less expense than over a poor road. This is a fact which is being repeatedly demonstrated, and a larger number of people are coming to recognize it as a good argument why the roads should be improved. If it benefits the farmer in this way it cannot fail to benefit every one who uses the public highways. Therefore, every municipality should promote the work by investing in a stone crushing plant adapted to its needs, to be used both for the improvement of its streets and the main highways leading into it. A better investment could not be made.—Municipal Journal and Engineer.

If it were not for the trials of life the lawyers would starve to death.

The Funny Side of Life.

HER FINISH.

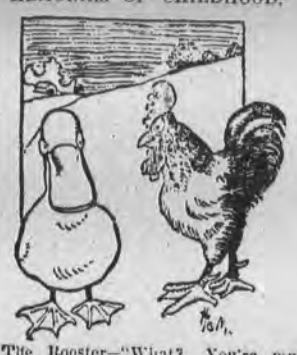
She used to read novels
With heroes so fine
Whose speech and whose manners
She vowed were divine.
She read 'em devoutly
A third of her life,
Then married a fellow
Who eats with his knife.
—Washington Star.

OVERWORKED.

Gobang—"Ukerdek seems to be a man of few words."

Chipluone—"Yes, but he keeps them busy."—Puck.

MEMORIES OF CHILDHOOD.



The Rooster—"What? You're my long-lost brother? Get out!"

The Duck—"Sure I am. Don't you remember when I tried to teach you to swim, and you were afraid of the water?"—New York Journal.

POWER OF WORDS.

"What does your wife say when you come home late?"

"Say, do you expect me to reel off a three-volume serial at a moment's notice?"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

JUDGMENT SUSPENDED.

Mrs. Homer—"What did your husband say about your new tailor-made gown?"

Mrs. Nextdoor—"Not a word. He hasn't seen the bill yet."—Chicago News.

TRIED BY FIRE.

"He has courage, you say?"

"Well, rather. Why, we tested it last night."

"How?"

"We dared him to dine at a swell restaurant and come out without tipping the waiter and he did it."—Chicago Post.

INFORMING.

"Who lives in that big house on the corner, Dennis?"

"The Widow O'Malley, sor, who is dead."

"Indeed! When did she die?"

"If she had lived till next Sunday she would have been dead a year."—Kansas City Journal.

ORIGINAL HARRY.

Gunner—"Yes; Harry Blueplace won the prize at the automobile show."

Guyer—"But I thought Harry didn't own an auto."

Gunner—"He didn't. He bought an old traction engine from a farmer and every one thought it was some new idea in racing motors."—Puck.

CAUTIOUS.

"You are absolutely certain about your statement?" asked the lawyer.

"Absolutely certain," assented the witness.

"You swear that it is true?"

"I do."

"Would you bet on it?"

"Er—well—yes, if I got the right odds."—Town Topics.

HIS COSTLY ERROR.

Diogenes was still hunting for the honest man.

"But, why," demanded the indignant public, "don't the old stuff spend $3000 of our money and then put in a bill for it?"

Sneering at his obsolete methods, they promptly stoned him and ran him out of town.—New York Sun.

WOMAN'S LOGIC.

Husband—"But, my dear, we can't afford to give a dinner party."

Wife—"I know we can't, but if we don't give it everybody will know we can't afford it."—New York Journal.

RELIEF.

Carrie—"Oh, how do you do, Kate? I'm so glad to see you! Constance's gown is the dowdiest thing I ever saw."

Kate—"Isn't that a queer way of opening a conversation?"

Carrie—"Yes, I suppose it is; but I just told Constance her frock was the most beautiful and the most becoming thing she ever wore, and I was just dying to say what I thought about the dress."—Boston Transcript.

North Plainfield Weekly Review

ISSUED EVERY SATURDAY BY

HARRY H. WEBB

AT NORTH PLAINFIELD, N. J.

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SATURDAY, JUNE 20, 1903.

IS IT A CONSPIRACY?

There seems to exist (whether it does or not is for others deep in the mysteries of North Plainfield politics to say) a conspiracy against the good name and fame of the borough, which shows itself weekly and sometimes daily, through the medium of Plainfield newspapers. As to who are the parties to it and how deeply they are involved in the plot the REVIEW is likely, from time to time, to make known, unless the plotting ceases. We are securing facts, and these facts will be presented to the public as they occur.

The first part of the conspiracy began last year, if not the previous year, when it was determined by some person or persons, that the tax rate of the borough should be increased.

We do not purpose now to rehash the circumstances of the increase of last year, but call attention to the fact that during the present current year publications have been made continually and evidently with a purpose, that "the tax rate will jump six or eight points next year," etc., etc.

In order to get a clear understanding of the situation the reader must remember that it is impossible for any man to know the value of the assessable property of the borough for this current year until the assessor has completed his work, which will not be for some time yet.

Now this prognostication has been going on for a long time, and two recent cases we will mention, namely: first the statement of the Mayor at the last meeting of the Borough Council, in which he said that if the school board insisted on having the back taxes advanced to them as the law directed, it would be a burden upon the borough, and the "*tax rate would be increased several points.*" The second case is the publication, the present week, in the *Press*, that one of our citizens had disposed of a certain large block of bank stock which had been previously assessed to the borough, and that consequently there would be a "jump of six or eight points this year."

How does the editor of the *Press* know that the taxes will be increased? It is not to be assumed that the borough assessor will forward a movement to keep down the assessable value of property and thus increase the rate of taxation.

It is to be noted that in the publication concerning the Brunson change of bank stock, that the next day after its appearance in the Plainfield newspapers the same matter appeared in the New York City newspapers. It does not matter to the writers of these articles that the prediction that the borough taxes will be increased will naturally tend to the injury of the borough as a place of residence; that seems to be a part of the general scheme to compel the annexation of the borough to the city of Plainfield.

The recent attack upon the Board of Health, which was also published in some of the newspapers of the city, is along the same line of injuring the credit of the borough as a place of residence.

The publication in the Plainfield and also metropolitan newspapers that the borough is without police protection, and the fact also that our police force has been allowed to dwindle practically to a unit, is only of the same species of petty and next to criminal conduct which characterizes whoever has taken hold of this matter of pilfering the borough of its good name.

Now, this is the peculiar situation and the sooner the public know the ins and outs of it the better.

We have it, on authority, that, during one of the visits to Trenton of a delegation from this place, in the interest of the annexation scheme, that certain men agreed together that until the borough was annexed in its territory and as a municipality to Union county, everything possible would be done to increase the taxes and to make the sentiment against annexation unpopular. And events since that conference was held certainly bear out the belief that some such scheme does exist, and that a preconcerted movement against the peace and welfare of the borough is being carried out by some person or persons.

DOCKING OF HORSES.

Below we give in full a communication which appeared in the Newark *Evening News*, and which was editorially endorsed by that newspaper.

Probably not one person in ten thousand is aware of the suffering occasioned by this cruel practice, and we hope the time will soon come when it will be considered a disgrace, if not a crime, for a person to be found with a docked horse in his possession.

We believe that until the law specifically makes it a misdemeanor for any one to have in his or her possession a docked horse that the cruel practice will continue.

The article referred to follows:

"Had Dante lived today he could have pen-pictured a horror which, as an example of man's inhumanity to the helpless and submissive, would have occupied no modest place in his awful collection.

"The docking of horses' tails is an act so cruel as to render its discussion in temperate language almost impossible. It is to be hoped that comparatively few of those who calmly sit behind their maimed and quivering beasts fully realize the agony to which they have been subjected. A more widely known and accurate idea of this and it must be true that fewer men and women would own, and see before them, this evidence of useless and monstrous cruelty.

"A horse to be docked is roped in all four legs and an instrument called a 'twister' is fastened around his muzzle. His tail is then strapped high above his back—a strong cord bound sharply around it, just above where the cutting is to be done.

"The poor creature is, by this time, panting, trembling and helpless, with an unerring foreknowledge that something frightful is about to happen to him. The demon who operates then takes a great knife, fashioned something like a pair of pruning shears, and cuts off that horse's backbone, with its myriads of nerves. The next act is to place a cup-shaped iron, heated red-hot, over this wound just made. This latter act of mercy (?) is to save him from lockjaw, and even then there is an average of one in fifty that dies of lockjaw. The cry of agony which goes up from that horse could never be unheeded or forgotten by any one but one who is so calloused to every humane instinct as to render him a dangerous element in society.

"The horse is then condemned for life to the maddening torture which only the sting of insects can inflict, with no means of defence or relief.

"Not one argument for the sanity of this treatment can be brought forward, its whole operation being based upon the vanity that sacrifices and the selfishness that kills.

"This may be vigorous language. It is directed against no particular violator, but is uttered with the hope that with a fuller understanding of the subject an amelioration of the condition of God's most beautiful creatures may be brought about, and some one who might otherwise instigate this act will never be forced to think that through him was awful and needless suffering inflicted upon the innocent."

ACCORDING to the Newark *Truth*, the average reign of a political boss is eight years. If this be true, there is hope for North Plainfield in the not far away future.

IF THOSE scientific men who purpose making coal out of water will come here now we will guarantee to furnish them free of charge plenty of the raw material to work with.

THE Trenton *State Gazette* suggests that in case voting machines are placed at West New York (this state) that it would be well to nail them to the floor. Gracious! Would the *Gazette* have us infer that without such precaution the machines would be in danger of disappearing?

THE managers of the passenger department of the New Jersey Central railroad will entertain the editors and their wives who reside along the line, with a ride up the Hudson next Thursday on the initial trip of the new steamer, "Asbury Park." Special trains will connect with the steamer at Jersey City.

AN ARTICLE prophecying higher taxes for North Plainfield, and written, it would appear, with intent to injure our borough, was published in the New York *Tribune* this week. But the writer reckoned without the man in the *Tribune* office who writes the heads, for he substituted "Plainfield" for "North Plainfield" in the head. So instead of the arrow hitting the mark intended, it was deflected and struck the very mark which the writer would naturally wish to avoid.

The Heart.

The human heart is practically a force pump about six inches in length and four inches in diameter. It beats 70 times per minute, 4,200 times per hour, 100,800 times per day and 36,792,000 times per year and 2,575,440,000 times in seventy years, which is "man's appointed threescore years and ten." At each of these beats it forces 2½ ounces of blood through the system, 175 ounces per minute, 656¼ pounds per hour or 703 tons per day. All the blood in the body, which is about thirty pounds, passes through the heart every three minutes. This little organ pumps every day what is equal to lifting 122 tons one foot high or one ton 122 feet high—that is, one ton to the top of a forty yard mill chimney or sixteen persons seven score each to the same height. During the seventy years of a man's life this marvelous little pump, without a single moment's rest, night or day, discharges the enormous quantity of 178,850 tons of blood.

Sea Serpents Breathe Air.

Like all other serpents, the sea serpents, though permanently inhabiting the sea, are air breathers. The lateral flattening of their tails greatly helps them to swim in any direction, and it specially enables them to rise rapidly to the surface of the water to breathe. That they may do this the more easily and securely their nostrils are placed at the very end of the muzzle and are furnished with valves, which secure them from being entered by the water in which they live.

Unlike other snakes, they cast their skins in small pieces. Their eyes are not adapted to see well out of water, and thus they cannot when in the air take a good aim to bite. They feed on small fishes, which they paralyze by means of their poison, and thus they have nothing to fear from the spines of the fishes they eat.

Mimickry In Caterpillars.

A very large caterpillar stretched itself from the foliage of a tree which I was examining and startled me by its resemblance to a small snake. The first three segments behind the head were dilatable at the will of the insect and had on each side a large black pupillated spot, which resembled the eye of the snake. It was a poisonous or viperine species mimicked and not an innocuous snake. This was proved by the imitation of keeled scales on the crown, which was produced by the recumbent feet as the caterpillar threw itself backward. I carried off the caterpillar and alarmed every one in the village where I was then living to whom I showed it.—"Records of a Naturalist In the Amazon."

Two Tales of Truffled Turkeys.

The Abbe Morelet was accustomed to say: "There needs be two to eat a truffled turkey. I never do otherwise. I have one today. We will be two—the turkey and myself."

The archbishop of Sanzai was another truffled turkey lover. His grand vicar had lost a turkey to him on a bet and delayed paying up because, as he alleged, "truffles were bad that year."

"Bah! Bah!" said the archbishop. "We will chance the truffles. This is a false report that has been circulated by the turkeys."—"The Pleasures of the Table," by G. H. Ellwanger.

Toilet of the Cat.

Cats, large and small, make the most careful toilet of any class of animals, excepting some of the opossums. The lions and tigers wash themselves in exactly the same manner as the cat, wetting the dark, rubberlike ball of the fore foot and inner toe and passing it over the face and behind the ears. The foot is thus at the same time a face sponge and brush, and the rough tongue combs the rest of the body.

Wavering.

Nervous Old Lady (addressing officer on board a passenger steamer)—Oh, captain, I wish you'd go and speak to the man at the wheel. He keeps turning it first one way and then the other, and I'm sure he doesn't know his own mind.—London King.

A Bit Unkind.

Holden — Burgess says he always says what he thinks.

Belden—That accounts for it. Saw him at the club last night, and he didn't utter a word the whole evening.—Boston Transcript.

Her Title to It.

Nell—Is she a society woman?

Belle—Yes, indeed. She belongs to no less than eighteen societies for the suppression of as many things.—Philadelphia Record.

The genius and inspiration of American civilization rest upon the individual thought, character and action of every citizen.—Schoolmaster.

If You Want

If you want posters,
If you want bill heads,
If you want envelopes,
If you want statements,
If you want note heads,
If you want show cards,
If you want letter heads,
If you want calling cards,
If you want business cards,
If you want invitation cards,
If you want business circulars,

If you want job printing of any description done in a satisfactory manner, you can have your wants gratified by calling on THE REVIEW, 33 Somerset street North Plainfield, and leaving your orders or if preferable, use the telephone and our representative will call on you.

Notice to Correspondents.

Personals, social gatherings, celebrations, anniversaries of various kinds, reception, etc., will be published in the REVIEW free. All copy must be written plainly, preferably in ink; and names must be clearly written and correctly spelled. write only on one side of the paper. Full information in regard to weddings is always desired, and when requested a reporter will call to secure facts for publication. No attention will be paid to items of news forwarded to this office unless the sender gives his or her name and address. These will not be printed, but it is necessary to have them properly vouched for.

LEGAL NOTICES

NOTICE OF ORDER TO LIMIT CREDITORS

Somerset County Surrogate's Court.

ESTATE OF C. A. Girard Lewis, deceased.

Notice is hereby given, that on the FIFTH DAY OF FEBRUARY, A. D. 1903, on the application of the undersigned, as Executors of the will of C. A. Girard Lewis, deceased, an order was made by the Surrogate's Court, requiring the creditors of the said C. A. Girard Lewis, deceased, to bring in their debts, demands and claims against the said decedent, under oath or affirmation, and present the same to the subscriber within NINE months from the date of said order; and in default thereof any such creditor should be forever barred of his or her action therefor against the subscriber.

WILLIAM P. WILLIAMS
CHARLES AUGUSTUS LEWIS } Executors.
Care of JOHN A. MILLER,
716 Prudential Building. Newark, N. J.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

IN CHANCERY OF NEW JERSEY.—Between Mary Jane Sandford et al., Executors &c., Complainants, and James M. C. Smith Defendant.—Fi. Fa. for sale of mortgaged premises.

By virtue of the above stated writ of Fi. Fa., to me directed and delivered, I will expose for sale, at public vendue, on

MONDAY THE FIFTEENTH (15) DAY OF JUNE NEXT,

between the hours of twelve and five o'clock in the afternoon of said day, that is to say, at two o'clock P. M. at the Court House in Somerville to wit:

All that tract or parcel of land and premises, situate, lying and being in the township of North Plainfield in the county of Somerset and State of New Jersey:

Beginning at a corner in the road in David Boice's line; thence along his line south thirty degrees east thirty chains and forty two links to Eli Pound's corner: then with his line north sixty degrees and forty minutes east twelve chains and twenty-five links to James Vail's line; then with his line north thirty degrees and forty minutes west four chains and eighty-seven links; then north fifty-nine and a half degrees east one chain; then north thirty and a half degrees west twenty-seven chains and fifteen links to the road; then along the road and David Boice's line south fifty-seven degrees and fifty minutes west twelve chains and eighty-seven links to the place of beginning. Containing forty acres of land, more or less. Being same premises conveyed to said Smith by deed of Elisha Corlell, dated March 8th, 1872, recorded March 8th, 1872, in Book J No. 4 of Deeds for Somerset county, on page 493, &c.

CALVIN D. McMURTRY, Sheriff.

NELSON & WM. N. RUNYON, SOLICITORS.

Dated May 11, 1903. [$8.10 8-13]

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A specialty of vegetables and fruits.

SAGE ADVICE FROM THE DRIVER.

Pilot of Fifth Avenue 'Bus Resents Blame for Passenger's Error.

The Fifth avenue stage driver is usually endowed with a strong sense of humor. Whether the following "bull" was intentional or not does not appear:

An elderly woman entered the stage at a downtown point and asked to be let down at Forty-ninth street. That point was duly reached and the driver pulled up while the woman alighted. To his surprise she shook her umbrella at him and cried:

"And now I should like to know what you mean by carrying me a mile past my stopping place?"

"But, lady, you asked to be let off at Forty-ninth street."

"Well, I meant Twenty-ninth street, and, even if I didn't say so, you ought to know where I live, as I ride in your old 'buses every week."

"Well, ma'am," replied the driver, "I've been driving these here stages for going on ten years, and I ain't never been accused of carrying a passenger past the corner at which they wanted to get off. It's my opinion that if you don't know where you live you'd better move."—N. Y. Mail and Express

It Makes a Difference.

Boy—I thought you said your hotel was just around the corner.

Mr. Meanman—So it is. I didn't say which corner, did I?

Good-Byes at $1 a Time.

The great ship was just about to sail away when the worried-looking business man hurried down the gang plank and approached a man who looked as if he had considerably more time than money to spare.

"Like to earn a half a dollar?" he said.

"Can the moon shine," was the oracular reply. "How's it to be done?"

"You see that lady dressed in black, standing at the ship's side? Well, that is my wife. She will expect me to stand for twenty minutes and wave my handkerchief to her until the ship is out of sight. I have no time to waste; my wife is very short-sighted, so it will do just as well if you take my place."

"S'pose she looks though an opera glass?"

"Bury your face in your handkerchief as if overcome with emotion."

"That wil cost half-a-dollar extra."

"All right! Time is more valuable to me than money. Throw in a few hand-kisses."

The money changed hands. The merchant's business was attended to, and his wife got her farewell. What wonders are worked by strategy!

The Point of View.

A gentleman went to a dentist and asked him to "take a look at his teeth."

The dentist did so and seemed full of admiration.

"What do you think of them?" asked the patient.

"Magnificent, magnificent!" was all the dentist could say.

"Then you don't find anything to do to them?"

"To do to them? Why, there are four to be pulled, six to be filled and three to be crowned!" said the dentist.

Cool in Trying Emergency.

Damocles had been invited to dine.

"How do you like the sword?" asked the King, pointing to the suspended weapon.

"Oh, that's all right," he responded, "so long as the hair doesn't fall in the butler."

Hereupon, even those who deplored the vulgarity of the remark were fain to applaud the man's sangfroid.

Driving Him to Drink.

Mrs Hoyle—I have told my husband that he can't kiss me again until he stops drinking.

Mrs. Doyle—Are you aware of the fact that you are encouraging the liquor traffic?—Brooklyn Life.

Why She Was Discharged.

Homely Heiress—I wish I knew how to have my photograph taken so it would be sure to please dear George.

Her Maid (knowingly)—Well, I have no objection to sitting for you.—Chicago News.

Without Prejudice.

She—You certainly wouldn't marry a girl for her money, would you?

He—Of course not. Neither would I have the heart to let her become an old maid merely because she had money.

Unlucky at cards and luck at love,
'Tis thus that philosophers view it.
If so, you can bet
I'm a bold male coquette,
But blest if I ever knew it.

Would-be Artist—Did you get anything for your last poem?

Ditto Poet—Yes, I got many happy returns.—Harvard Lampoon.

NEW DIAMOND FIELDS.

British Guiana Produces an Enormous Quantity of Sparklers.

It may safely be asserted that no more important event has happened in British Guiana than the discovery of diamonds. The beneficial effects of the discovery are apparent to-day in every corner of British Guiana, and it is claimed by many that diamond mining will soon be a prominent factor in the productive element of this colony. It is already spreading new life and energy throughout the country, which, a couple of years ago, was in a languishing and impoverished condition, and will no doubt in a few years convert some of the most despised possessions into sources of revenue to the mother country, as well as provide fields of ever-widening enterprise for her sons.

Among the results which have followed the discovery of diamonds are the increase of importations and trade generally, the greater employment of native labor, the progress of developing work, the general but gradual dissemination of wealth throughout all classes of the community, the greater spreading powers of the people and last, but not least, the steady advance of civilization into hitherto unexplored regions. Before diamonds and gold were discovered, the wealth of the country was derived almost exclusively from sugar. During the twelve months ending June 30, 1902, 132,077 diamonds have been declared at the department of mines. One of the largest shipments was made by the Royal Mail Steamship Company in September, and one of the largest individual shipments from the mines, of 18,000 stones, was made in June. The British Guiana Diamond Syndicate also made the very recent shipment of 18,705 stones (as from March to September, 1901). One of the encouraging signs has been the discovery quite lately of stones larger than the ordinary run, the first stones discovered being very small in size. Out of the 132,077 diamonds declared in British Guiana for the past twelve months ending June 30, 1902, 132,036 were taken from the Mazoumi district.

There was £70,000,000 sterling realized from diamonds found at Kimberly during the first twenty years of its discovery, which has benefited all the sections of the population and enriched the whole of South Africa, and it is predicted that British Guiana will feel a proportionate advantage from the development of diamond mining within the territory. But for the discovery of diamonds the Mazoumi basin, or diamondiferous area of British Guiana, would probably still have remained in almost undisturbed possession of the original Indian or native.—Jewelers' Circular.

Hypnotism for Drunkenness.

Dr. Forbes Winslow, in an address delivered last night before the members of the Psycho-Therapeutic Society, advocated the treatment of inebriety by suggestion. He said that years ago the idea that medical men should use hypnotism in the cure of disease would cause members of the old school to shudder in their shoes, but public feeling was turning round, and they did not now regard those who practiced hypnotism as charlatans but as scientists. The treatment was suitable in a great many cases, but unsuitable in others. It was often effective in cases of hereditary drunkenness, but was not much good in cases where people suffered from severe brain disease and took alcohol as the effect and not the cause. In many cases of chronic alcoholism hypnotic treatment should be tried before people were sent to inebriate homes. In treating these people it was necessary to suggest to their subjective and unconscious mind that they must take a dislike to alcohol, or that its action would be that of an emetic. The lecturer illustrated his meaning by hypnotizing a male medium upon whom he said he had practiced in this way during the past ten years. With one wave of the hand the man entered a state of trance, and then drank some water which he believed to be whiskey and which he was told to dislike. The man's facial expression when he attempted to obey what seemed to him a repulsive request was quite startling.—London Daily News.

Dr. Richardson's Rules for Old Age.

To subsist on light but nutritious diet, with milk as the standard food, but varied according to season.

To take food in moderate quantity four times in the day, including a light meal before going to bed.

To clothe warmly but lightly, so that the body may, in all seasons, maintain its equal temperature.

To keep the body in fair exercise, and the mind active and cheerful.

To take plenty of sleep during sleeping hours.

To maintain an interest in what is going on in the world, and to take part in reasonable labors and pleasures, as though old age was not present.

To spend nine hours in bed at least, and to take care during cold weather that the temperature of the bedroom is maintained at 60 degrees Fahr.

To avoid passion, excitement and luxury.

A man cannot stoop to meanness without lowering himself in the eyes of his fellowmen.

Dropsy

Neuralgia of the Heart For Years.

Pain Went From Heart to Head.

Dr. Miles' Heart Cure and Nervine Cured.

"About three years ago my sister was so badly affected with heart trouble and neuralgia of the heart that we did not expect her to live. Although we had a first-class physician she grew worse under this treatment. She had a swollen dropsical look and had frequent spells of neuralgia pain at her heart when she would render the most heart-rending moans and shrieks. At times the pain would go from her heart to her head when a lump would appear on her temple half as large as an egg. One night she got up in bed and ran into the back yard crying with pain; she was not conscious of it, however, and was brought back to the house by neighbors. I bought for her a bottle each of Dr. Miles' Nervine and Heart Cure which helped her greatly. She afterward used some five or six bottles and has never had a spell since. I had used your medicine with great benefit myself. I know that Nervine and Heart Cure not only saved my sister's life but also saved me from insanity and death. I was so nervous I could not bear the slightest noise or movement around me and I suffered from palpitation and pain in the heart. I had choking sensations, dizzy and faint spells, smothering spells when I could scarcely get my breath; I was so nervous I was treated like a child and at one time it was thought I was losing my mind. Nervine saved me from insanity."—KATIE ACKES, Clover Creek, Pa.

All druggists sell and guarantee first bottle Dr. Miles' Remedies. Send for free book on Nervous and Heart Diseases. Address Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

READING SYSTEM.

NEW JERSEY CENTRAL

Stations in New York foot of Liberty street and South Ferry, Whitehall station.

Time Table in effect Nov. 16, 1902

For New York—2.17, 3.37, 5.38, 6.02, 6.29, 6.57, 7.05, 7.25, 7.28, 7.48, 7.55, 8.02, 8.11, 8.30, 8.34, 8.46, 9.27, 9.59, 10.26, 11.25 a. m.; 12.09, 12.44, 1.18, 2.31, 2.42, 2.49, 3.44, 4.17, 4.47, 5.43, 5.53, 6.23, 6.33, 6.43, 7.08, 7.32, 8.36, 9.40, 10.17, 11.28 p. m. Sundays—2.17, 3.37, 5.05, 7.41, 8.01, 8.52, 9.52, 10.08, 11.10 a. m.; 12.00 m.; 12.58, 1.45, 2.40, 3.17, 3.30, 5.41, 6.45, 6.52, 8.13, 8.32, 10.22 p. m.

For Newark—5.38, 6.29, 6.57, 7.05, 7.25, 7.48, 8.11, 8.34, 8.46, 9.27, 9.59, 11.25 a. m.; 1.18, 2.31, 2.49, 3.44, 4.17, 4.47, 5.43, 5.53, 6.23, 6.33, 7.08, 7.42, 8.36, 9.40 p. m. Sundays—7.41, 8.52, 10.08, 11.10 a. m. 12 m.; 12.58, 1.45, 3.30, 5.41, 6.45, 6.52, 7 32, 8 13, 8.32, 10.22 p. m.

For Somerville—5.25, 7.12, 8.21, 9.36, 9.54, 11.00 a. m.; 1.01, 2.02, 2.11, 3.32, 3.44, 4 33, 5.03, 5.29, 5.57 6.04, 6.19, 6.41 7.12, 7.34, 8.08, 8.21, 9.37, 10.23, 11.26 p. m.; 12.59 night. Sundays—5.45, 8.42, 11.14 a. m.; 2.03, 3'40, 5.37, 6.35, 8.30, 10.15, 11.29p. m.

For Phillipsburg and Easton—5.25, 8.21, 9.54, a. m.; 2.11, 5.29, 6.41 p. m. Sundays—5.45 a. m.; 2.03, 6.35 p. m.

For Bethlehem, Allentown and Mauch Chunk—5.25, 9.54 a. m.; 2.11, 5.29 p. m. Sundays—5.45 a. m.; 2.03, 6.35 p. m.

For Wilkesbarre and Scranton—5.25, 9 54 a. m.; 5.48 p. m. Sundays—5.45 a. m. 2.03 p. m.

For Long Branch, Ocean Grove, Point Pleasant and seashore points—8.11, 11.25 a. m.; 3.44, 4.47, 6.23 p. m. Sundays—8.52 a. m.; 3 30 11 28 p. m., Wednesday and Saturday only, except Ocean Grove.

For Lakewood—3.37, 8.11, a. m.; 1.18, 3.44, 4 17p. m. Sunday, 9 52 a. m.

For Atlantic City—9 27a. m.; 2 49p. m.

For Trenton—5.17, 5 25, 7.12, 7.44, 8.38, 9 14, 9 44, 10 44, 11 44 a. m.; 12.46, 1.01, 1 39, 2.11, 3 44, 5.29*, 7.34*, 8.21, 9 37 p.m., 1.17 night. Sundays—5.17, 5.45, 9 55, 11.14 a. m.; 1.39, 2.45, 4.55, 5.37,* 6.35,* 9.47 p. m.; 1.17 night.

For Philadelphia—5.17, 7.44, 8.38, 9.14, 9 44, 10.44, 11.14, 11.44 a. m.; 12.46, 1.39, 2.11, 3.44, 5 34*, 7.34,* 8.21, 9.37* p.m.; 1.17 ng't Sundays—5.17, 5.45, 9 55, 11.14 a. m., 1.39, 2 45, 4 55, 5.37*, 6 35*, 9.47 p. m.; 1.17 night.

For Reading and Harrisburg—5.17, 5.25, 8.38, 9.54, (10 44 to Readind only) 11.44 a. m.; 2.11, 5 48 p. m. 1.17 night. 1.17 night.

Sundays, 5.17 a.m., 2.03, 5.37, 6.35 p. m.;

For Pottsville, Sunbury & Williamsport— 5.17, 5.25, 9 54, a. m.; 2.11, (5.29, to Pottsville only) 8.21 p. m.; 1.17 night. Sundays, 5.17 a. m.; 2.03,; 1.17 night.

ROYAL BLUE LINE
(N.J. Cent'l, P & R., B. & O. R'ys.)

For Baltimore and Washington—9.14, 11.14 a. m.; 1.39, 3.44, 4.18, 5.34,* 7.34* p. m; 1.17 night. Sundays—11.14 a. m.; 2.45, 5.37, 6.35* p. m., 1.17 night.

Plainfield passengers by trains marked* change cars at Bound Brook.

Through tickets to all points at lowest rate may be had on application in advance to the ticket agent at the station.

W. G. BESLER Vice President and General Manager,

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A full line of Leather and Findings.

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Pure Home-made	Iced Drinks
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Bon Bons	Ice Cream and
Fresh Daily	Water Ices

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FREE EXAMINATION. ALL GLASSES GUARANTEED.

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Rubber Tire Road Wagons in Great Variety.

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The only man who is prouder than the intimate friend of a United States Senator is the intimate friend of a friend of a Senator.—New York Press.

Patience may be a virtue, but don't let it prevent you from getting a hustle on.

No Hair?

"My hair was falling out very fast and I was greatly alarmed. I then tried Ayer's Hair Vigor and my hair stopped falling at once."—Mrs. G. A. McVay, Alexandria, O.

The trouble is your hair does not have life enough. Act promptly. Save your hair. Feed it with Ayer's Hair Vigor. If the gray hairs are beginning to show, Ayer's Hair Vigor will restore color every time. $1.00 a bottle. All druggists.

If your druggist cannot supply you, send us one dollar and we will express you a bottle. Be sure and give the name of your nearest express office. Address, J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

If Constipated use

TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT. TRADE MARK. REGISTERED.

"It's Reliable"; been in use since 1844.
"It's Effervescent"; just the thing for hot weather.
"It's Non-irritant"; contains no narcotic or dangerous drug.
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R·I·P·A·N·S

R·I·P·A·N·S Tabules Doctors find A good prescription For mankind.

The 5-cent packet is enough for an ordinary occasion. The family bottle (price 60 cents) contains a supply for a year.

How Ghosts Vanish.

The majority of ghosts simply vanish, like breath into the wind. Others make their exits through bolted doors, slamming them loudly. Many of these doors are seen to open, but later prove to be securely locked on the inside. Numerous spooks have a habit of vanishing as soon as spoken to. One which haunts a lonely roadway fades away in broad daylight and in the presence of several witnesses closing in upon it from in front and behind. A number of ghosts make their retreat through the floor. One phantom walked up to a man's door and disappeared through it. Yet the door was shut and locked. The man and his wife, thinking the thing to be a visitor, were following it close in the rear. Other spectres disappear through solid walls, penetrating them as though they were atmosphere. Others, pursued in the open, retreat to fences or hedges and there fade from view. The shade of an old man, customarily seen in an arm chair of one haunted house, invariably rises from his seat and vanishes in the air as soon as the door to the chamber is opened.—Washington Star.

Digging in Greece.

While digging the foundation for the new statue of Kolokotrones, the famous "klepht and warrior," the workmen have discovered a fragment of the ancient wall of Athens and a tomb of the first century B. C., containing a number of valuable objects. Sixteen tombs of the Roman period, a wall covered with frescoes and an ancient inscription have been unearthed by the German excavators at Orehonienos which has now been completely excavated. The French are about to resume their excavations in the island of Tenos. — New York Commercial Advertiser.

A Curious Indian Custom.

A curious custom in India is that of "Ruk-sut hai" (You may go). In England it is etiquette for an afternoon caller to himself take the initiative in the matter of his departure. Indeed, it would be considered the height of ill-breeding if the hostess gave the slightest indication of any desire to be relieved of her caller's presence. In India the custom is reversed, and the native will never leave the white man's presence until told he may go.—London Express.

Massachusetts has 1800 prisoners per 1,000,000 population. N. Y.—25

FITS permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free Dr. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

The first issue of medals to British troops was in 1643 by Charles I.

Use Allen's Foot-Ease.

It is the only cure for Swollen, Smarting, Tired, Aching, Hot, Sweating Feet, Corns and Bunions. Ask for Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder to be shaken into the shoes. Cures while you walk. At all Druggists and Shoe Stores, 25c. Don't accept any substitute. Sample sent FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N.Y.

Theatrical stage employes have sixty local unions and more than 4000 members.

"The Klean, Kool Kitchen Kind" of stoves keep you clean and cool. Economical and always ready. Sold at good stove stores.

Fully 2500 persons commit suicide in Russia every year.

I am sure Piso's Cure for Consumption saved my life three years ago.—MRS. THOMAS ROBBINS, Maple St., Norwich, N. Y., Feb. 17, 1900.

It is luckier to have a rabbit's foot than a hare lip.

Business Women Make Good Wives

By Harriet A. Armstrong.

WHILE it is the husband modeled on old-fashioned lines who prefers his wife to be a doll, the up-to-date suitor generally wants a good comrade as well as a wife, and he therefore searches for a mate, in every sense of the word, when he contemplates matrimony. He knows that though there are girls so badly balanced mentally as to fly from one extreme to another, and when interested in money-making to be unable to bend an appreciative eye upon clothes, to say nothing of such paltry details as food and the comforts of home, such anomolies are easily to be detected. Individuals so useless as they are, from his point of view, he avoids. The girl upon whom he concentrates his attention is the all-around intelligent, charming, industrious and capable kind of creature so common in these days of universal cultivation.

Women who were earning their own living were at one time considered to be placing themselves, without any hope of reinstallment, beyond the pale of matrimony.

Old-fashioned aunts were convinced that the strong-willed nieces who would not sit by the fire and spin in a state of miserable dependence upon an overworked father or a struggling young brother, but instead preferred to brave the world and do battle with it, to secure an honorable independence were never likely to attract husbands and homes.

And for a while these short-sighted croakers were right. Men did fight shy of girls in harness. They said they were sure not to be able to make the bread as mother made it or darn the socks so as to compete with her standard of perfection. Wherefore they concentrated their affection upon the fluffy-headed community, who either had to be obliged by circumstances to become bread-winners, or, naturally shy and retiring, to say nothing of being also indolent and lacking in persistency, made home their cloister. And the croakers, when they were snapped up and their more energetic sisters were left neglected, chorused, "I told you so!"

But now a reaction has set in, and the business girl who is attractive is not left long at the desk or in the shop. She is induced by some wise man to enter into a matrimonial partnership that shall wed to the vitally important duty of seeing that the potatoes are properly boiled and the newly washed shirts receive their full complement of buttons, a realization of her husband's affairs, with every encouragement to further his ambitions by all the means in her power. In some cases she takes an active share in the money-making scheme, while in others it is merely by her sagacity that her husband's cause benefits.

The Chinese in America.

By Sunyowe Pang.

GENERALLY it is the impression among Americans that the Chinese in this country are parsiminious. This is not the case. The Chinese have earned enormous amounts of money, to be sure, but they have also spent largely. Their savings may be estimated as not more than ten per cent. of what they earn, which is very often permanently invested in this country, and does not go to China. Laborers seldom save anything, and this is as true of the Chinese as of other nationalities. In the first, place, the Chinaman is usually charged more for what he buys than any one else, and again he is inclined to be a spendthrift when he can. He is an epicure in his own way. He is also fond of silk clothes and expensive shoes. Very often he is a gambler. The actual needs of the Chinaman are greater in this country than in China. The climate in the Kwang-Tung Provinces is so mild that all he requires at home is a thin cotton blouse and trousers, and two extra garments for winter. His hat is of roughly pleated straw, and he wears straw sandals. In this country he must wear woolen clothing, a felt hat, and leather boots, if a laborer. His boots in America cost four or five times as much as his whole outfiet in China.

The food bought by the Chinese is often quite as expensive as that of the whites. Instead of living almost altogether on rice and chop sooy, as is the general impression, Chinamen, being quite as fond of meat as Americans, buy pork, beef and chickens. Chop sooy is made to sell to curious white persons who visit Chinatown. In the vicinity of any large city where there is any considerable Chinese colony, there are truck gardens devoted to raising vegetables exclusively for Chinamen from seeds brought from their native land. These vegetables are unknown to Americans. But the Chinese also consume large quantities of the finer kinds of American vegetables. The Chinaman has a sweet tooth, also; and in the best Chinese restaurants in San Francisco, New York, Chicago, and other large cities, the best of wines are served to Chinese as well as American customers, together with the finest and most expensive foods. In the average Chinese restaurant in those cities good board can be had by the Chinese for from $15 to $20 a month, and these restaurants are largely patronized. As a rule, the Chinamen are compelled to lodge in mean quarters; but in New York and San Francisco there are a number of well-appointed homes, occupied by the families of well-to-do Chinese merchants, which the American seldom or never sees. In New York there is an apartment house, up-to-date in every respect, occupied by Chinese families. The Chinaman sticks as closely as he can to the traditions and customs of his country, which are strange to the Occidental, and, therefore, a subject for comment and often for derision.

May Old Men Lie to Get Work?

SOME months ago a capable man with a long and thorough experience in somewhat narrow lines found himself out of employment through the dissolution of the firm he had worked for. His health was good and his physical strength sufficient for the work he understood. He had a wife, a daughter and an aged mother dependent upon him for support. To remain long in idleness would entail the breaking up of his little home and dependence upon charity in one form or another.

He was forty-seven years old, and had begun to show his age in streaks of gray in hair and beard, as well as in gait and habits of dress. He made zealous efforts to obtain employment, but found that even for positions in which his experience would have made him valuable he was deemed ineligible by reason of age. Some establishments fixed the "dead line" at thirty-five, others at forty, a few at forty-five, but with hypercritical scrutiny of credentials. Non one cared to consider engaging a new man at the age of forty-seven. He was "too old." This condition lasted until he had reached the last dollar of his meagre savings and had consumed the surrender value of his life insurance policy.

Then a resolution took possession of him which was born of desperation. He shaved off his beard, had his mustache and hair trimmed and dyed, substituted a jaunty derby for his dignified silk hat, donned a necktie somewhat gayer than he had worn for years, left his overcoat at home, after the manner of imprudent young men, and started out to win by false pretenses, if necessary, what he had failed to secure by truthful representations.

Before night he had found temporary employment in a large store as an extra clerk to help out during the holiday rush. He gave his age as thirty-four and acted the part well enough to pass for a sedate and rather mature young man who seemed to know what he was about. He did so well and displayed so much intelligence and industry that after the New Year's stock taking he was offered employment as a regular clerk, in place of a less competent man of dissolute habits.

At the beginning of his second year he had won an important promotion with increased salary. He filled his new position with ability and profit to his employer. Two years later he was made the manager of the store, with a liberal salary and large responsibility. At the end of his fourth year his employer sent for him to discuss a proposition of mutual advantage, and in the course of the conversation incidentally asked him how old he was.

A rapid mental calculation showed that if he had been thirty-four when he entered the store he must now be thirty-eight. As a matter of fact he was fifty-one.

To tell the truth would reveal the deception he had practiced, his descriptive list being a matter of record. His thinking had to be done quickly and his decision reached without the appearance of hesitation. He gave the answer which seemed best to him at the moment, and has had no subsequent occasion to regret it.

The reader with a taste for problems in casuistry may find pleasure and profit in considering and answering, according to his light, certain questions which we assume will present themselves somewhat as follows:

Was this man justified in the circumstances, or in any circumstances, in telling a lie with deliberate intent to deceive, to secure employment, however much he might need it?

Having told a lie at the outset, was he justified in taking advantage of the opportunity of promotion to a confidential business relation, the chance for which he had earned by industry, capacity and fidelity to duty, without first putting himself on a solid basis by honest confession?

What answer should he have made to his employer when, enjoying his full confidence and respect and being on honor, he was unexpectedly called upon to tell his age?

A SERMON FOR SUNDAY

A DISCOURSE FOR GIRLS DELIVERED BY REV. DR. W. R. HUNTINGTON.

The Preacher Describes Under What Conditions It Is Possible For a Woman to Become, in Very Deed and Truth, a Lady Forever—Be Gentle and Dignified

NEW YORK CITY.—The Rev. Dr. William R. Huntington, rector of Grace Church, preached recently a sermon to a fashionable school for girls which has attracted much attention, and by request it is here given. The text was chosen from Isaiah xlvii: 7: "Thou saidst, I shall be a lady forever." Dr. Huntington said:

I quote our prophet in this fragmentary way for the sake of vividness. The briefer the text, the more likely it is to be remembered. But if, under present circumstances, we would do justice to the man and to his thought, some heed must be given to what has gone before and to what follows. Taken by themselves the words sound as if they must have been, in the first instance, addressed to a woman, but they were not. The aspirant after an everlasting ladyship was no woman at all, but a city—an ancient city, a city opulent, and superb, Babylon the great.

Emboldened like ancient Rome by its military conquests, intoxicated like mediæval Venice by its commercial prosperity, confident like modern London in the possession of resources which seemed measureless, this queen city of Chaldea had come to think of itself as invincible and indestructible. "House of Eternity" was the name it gave to one of its temples. "Foundation stone of heaven and earth" ran the vain-glorious appellation of another. Gardens and parks, the city had in abundance. A mighty bridge which crossed and a tunnel which underran the river Euphrates were among its engineering triumphs. The circuit of the walls, lofty and broad almost beyond belief, was between fifty and sixty miles.

But there was a man in Jerusalem whom none of these things greatly moved in the sense of stupefying or alarming him. The man's name was Isaiah and his father's name was Amoz. When people came to him with their panic talk about the bigness of Babylon and the littleness of Jerusalem, he betrayed no apprehensions on the contrary, he spoke up and harangued Babylon with much plainness of speech. "Sit thou silent," he cried, "and get thee into darkness, O daughter of the Chaldeans, for thou shalt no more be called the lady of kingdoms. Thou saidst I shall be a lady forever—therefore hear thou, thou that art given to pleasures, that dwellest carelessly—these two things shall come to thee in a moment, in one day, the loss of children and widowhood. They shall come upon thee in their perfection for the multitude of thy sorceries and for the great abundance of thine enchantments."

Thus sternly, almost fiercely, Isaiah, son of Amoz addresses mighty Babylon. He speaks of her as to a woman of rank whose pride and indocility are presently to prove her overthrow and to transform her pleasant palaces into ruinous heaps. She leans upon her advantage of high station all unaware that the staff is too brittle for the weight. Forgetful of the duties which condition privilege, she fancies that old time prerogative and the accumulated prestige of many generations will be her safety. God's prophet determines to shake her out of this illusion, to compel her to open her eyes to the hard fact and he does it, as we have seen.

With the text thus well in hand, we proceed. Under what conditions is it possible, either for a city or for a woman, to become, in very deed and truth, a lady forever?

This is the question to which I shall ask you to bend your thought to-night, and whether we have respect to the week which ended yesterday or to the week which has been entered upon to-day I cannot but account the topic a timely one. It may seem to be comparing small things with great to name the commencement week of a school for girls in the same breath with the commemorative week of a city which has lived through the fourth part of a thousand years, but, perhaps, before we are done, my boldness in venturing thus to couple the two may be forgiven me.

Of the sorts of ladyship of which I have made mention, that to which communities and that to which individuals may attain, we will look at civic ladyship first. With civic ladyship we associate those qualities which win for cities an admiring love. Physical strength, riches, commercial enterprise will give a city lordship. That is one thing; but ladyship is quite another. For the compelling of respect lordship may suffice a city, for the winning of affection something of ladyship is essential. How about the Lady of the Hudson? Has she any better ground for counting upon the perpetuity of her ladyship than had the Lady of the Euphrates? Can we trust her any more implicitly than Isaiah trusted Babylon when she says confidently "I shall be a lady forever." That depends upon the relative measure of importance which the city, in the long run, shall assign to the treasures of the market as compared with the treasures of the soul.

I am using the word "soul" in a large and comprehensive sense. Religion and religious interests are of course foremost in my thought, since, without a due regard to these no city can permanently live; but when I speak of the treasures of the soul as essential to the city that would adventure ladyship I have in mind all of those precious things that go to make up the idealistic as contrasted with the materialistic side of human life—Righteousness? Yes. Worship? Yes; but beside these, poetry, letters and whatever else there may be that ministers beauty to the eye of harmony and melody to the ear. These last are what make the treasures of the soul. These, mingled in due proportion, give to a municipality what silver and gold and negotiable securities of themselves can never give—that indescribable quality which I have ventured to call civic ladyship.

The prevailing note during the past week has been the note of self-congratulation. Whatever flags and flowers could do to convince people through the eye, or speech and song to persuade them through the ear has been attempted. It has been jubilate throughout, as was proper enough in connection with birthday festivities, and yet there is another side to it all. The statistics of the city's trade are marvelous, but what of the inventory of its spiritual possessions and the roster of its great men? How many poets and how many seers, how many composers and how many artists, how many scholars and divines, how many philosophers and statesmen has this community produced in the course of its two hundred and fifty years of organized existence? Nay, of those whom we recall as having come under one or another of these heads, how many have been of first rank, how many even of second rank, when the complete census of "the great of old" is taken into account? These, perhaps, are humbling reflections, but they are wholesome. It is by count of heroes, not by count of heads, that a city's place in the final list of honors is to be determined. Whether this city of magnificent opportunities is destined to accomplish ladyship remains to be seen. The balance trembles.

In what sense it is open to you girl graduates of this passing year, dreaming your early dreams of what success in life may signify, in what sense is it possible for you to attain ladyship forever? Before attempting to answer the question, let us clear our minds as completely as may be of prejudice and misapprehension.

The word "lady" has fallen of late years (the more's the pity) somewhat into disrepute. Claimed as a right by the many, the title has come to be lightly esteemed as a privilege by the few. In fact, so cheap is it accounted nowadays that to discard it altogether, carefully avoiding the use of it in common conversation, is not seldom taken to be a mark of good breeding. All do not go to this extreme and, yet the number of those who would prefer to be spoken of and addressed as "women," rather than as "ladies," has been steadily increasing for the past twenty years, and this increase, I think I am safe in saying, has been in fixed ratio to our progress as a people in cultivation and refinement. I venture to account this an unfortunate state of things, since "lady" is a word which the language cannot lose without sore impoverishment and one for which the vocabulary of every day intercourse has no synonyms.

"Lady," be it observed, is a title, not a generic word, necessarily covering all the members of one sex; and as a title it belongs only to those who have a right to claim it. Now, who are they who, in point of fact, have a right to claim it? In monarchial countries there is no difficulty in finding an answer to this question. In England, for example, the Heralds' Office, to which such matters are intrusted, can and will give you a definition in black and white, clear-cut and unmistakable. A "lady," by English law, may be the wife of a man above the rank of knight and below that of duke. The title also belongs to the daughters of noblemen not below the rank of earl and is given by courtesy to the wives of knights.

Let that pass for England, but what of ladyship in America, where no such sharp divisional lines are drawn by the pencil of authority? Here, thank God, we have a much worthier definition of the word and more satisfactory interpretation of the thing. Ladyship, under a democracy, means and can mean only one thing, womanhood at its best. Not all womanhood is womanhood at its best any more than all manhood is manhood at its best—would that it were. And what are the characteristics of womanhood at its best? What are the tc'tens by which it is authenticated? We cannot greatly differ in opinion upon this point. Surely of these characteristics dignity is one, gentleness is another, fortitude is a third and sympathy completes the cluster. It were unreasonable, of course, to expect the fullness of each one of these four traits in any single personality, no matter how richly endowed by inheritance or carefully matured by training. And yet it is beyond question that some tincture of each one must be found present in a woman before, under democratic conditions, her claim to ladyship can be accounted valid.

Dignity—there are a thousand imitations of it, counterfeits beyond number, but how wholly admirable is the genuine article, what "an excellent thing in woman!" Not by aping dignity do we become dignified. Aloofness is not dignity, hauteur is not dignity, stiffness is not dignity, a pompous manner and a brocaded style of speech—these are not dignity. True dignity is not of ice, it is of flame. A certain delicate and fiery nimbus which circles the sanctuary of personality to safeguard it from intrusion and encroachment. "Their dignity," exclaims an old Hebrew prophet, giving us the whole thing in a nutshell, "their dignity shall proceed of themselves." Dignity is reconcilable with all forms of occupation, even the most menial. It consorts with many qualities, although with vanity it is reluctant to walk, and with immodesty it will have nothing to do. Immodesty is the sin against proportion, its very name so signifying, and as the philosophic emperor remarks in his meditations, "There is a proper dignity and proportion to be observed in the performance of every act of life." Hence to do anything out of measure and in excess is undignified.

Then as to gentleness, our second attribute of womanhood at its best, what shall we say of gentleness? Can we say anything better or truer than that it is the child, the direct offspring of dignity. The truly dignified can scarcely be thought of as the ungentle, for here again that question of proportion comes in, and rough ways and boisterous talk stand self-condemned. Few things indeed can we so ill afford to spare out of the daily intercourse of life as woman's gentleness. And this is only the more true the noisier the world becomes. With life punctuated for us by the shrieks of steam whistles, the rattle of the chariots of iron and the strokes of all manner of gongs, how restful, how healthful, how reinvigorating are the accents of gentleness! Ah, my dear young friends, whatever else you forget to be, remember to be gentle. An anxious fear in the hearts of many thoughtful people, a fear which personally I do not share, but of which it is just as well to take note, is that out of all this contemporary struggle of woman for a complete independence, this duplication on her part of as much of man's work as is imitable, there may come eventually an impairment of the world's total stock of gentleness. Let us be misers here. The tide of this sweet grace is never at the flood. There is no peril of any overflow. We need to treasure every drop there is.

As to fortitude, I chose the word with care, wishing to mark off from courage in general that special form of this virtue which has found frequent and splendid illustration in the annals of womanhood. Courage of the sort which qualifies one "to drink delight of battle," to head storming parties and to volunteer on forlorn hopes is not expected of women, and, for that matter, is not so common among men as men would like to have it thought, but of that other and more praiseworthy fearlessness, which, without the excitement of conflict, is able patiently to suffer, persistently to endure, in this Christlike virtue, it is possible—it has ten thousand times been shown to be possible that women should excel. With the aroma of this virtue wholly absent no woman's character even so much as approximates perfection.

But it is not enough to be able uncomplainingly to suffer—have we learned to suffer with? That is what sympathy means —"suffering with"—remember that sympathy won the last of the four blossoms we set out to twine into our wreath. It does not matter how well bred a woman may be in other respects, it does not matter how varied her accomplishments, intellectual or artistic, if tender heartedness, the power to enter quickly and deeply into the feeling of others, if this be wholly absent, it is idle to talk about "charm," it simply is not there. It is this insistence upon sympathy, as a necessary ingredient of true womanhood that renders the Christian type so infinitely superior to the old classic type whether of maid or matron. That a woman can look on composedly at a bull fight is the opprobrium of Spanish civilization, but there was a time when not in one corner of the Mediterranean exclusively, but all over the Latin world women called ladies could both tolerate and even fiercely delight in the shedding of innocent blood.

What has changed all this? Only one answer to that question is possible. Jesus Christ has changed all this. To Him we owe it that to-day not only dignity and fortitude (stoic virtues as well as Christian) not only dignity and fortitude, but also gentleness and sympathy are recognized as necessary features of all true ladyship.

But who is sufficient for these things? With the standard set so high, the tests made so severe, who shall pass?

Ah, my young friends, how glad I am that this is Whitsunday, the feast day of the Holy Ghost, for Whitsunday points us to the secret of power, and hands over to us the talisman of success. It is by the strength of God that womanhood struggles upward to its perfection. The ages of chivalry gave to the Virgin Mary the title of "our lady." Judged by some standards of ladyship nothing could seem more inappropriate, but judged by the true standard nothing could be more just.

"And Mary said, Behold the handmaid of the Lord, be it unto me according to Thy word." Catch that spirit, and it shall be granted unto each one of you, young women, to become "a lady forever," yes, forever and ever.

Not to Be Caught.

An amusing incident occurred on a certain railway not long ago. "Professor" Debevoise, a well-known ventriloquist, was bidding adieu to some friends, when one of them presented him with a little fox terrier, to which he had taken a great fancy.

The train began to move, and there was no time to get a dog ticket; so Debevoise popped the dog into a small hamper which was labeled "Professor Debevoise, ventriloquist," in bold letters.

When the conductor came through the car the dog began barking, which drew his attention to the hamper. He looked at the hamper and then read the label. Turning to Debevoise with a knowing wink and a broad grin he said:

"All right, all right; I ain't taking any just now. I've been up against that before."

Luminous Ghosts.

Many ghosts are peculiarly luminous. One is especially so when the moon shines on it. Blue lights have often been seen after dark along the country haunts of a daylight ghost of black hue. Blue light surrounded also the ghost of a dead parent, who came to inform his daughter that she had lost a favorite aunt. The spook of a dead friend appearing to another woman illuminated her apartment at night until it was as bright as day.

The Birthplaces of Presidents.

The birthplaces of the Presidents of the United States are divided among the States as follows: Six have come from Virginia, five from Ohio, three from New York, two each from Massachusetts and North Carolina and one each from New Jersey, Kentucky, New Hampshire, Vermont, Pennsylvania and Tennessee.

With the old surety,

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DOAN'S GET BACK REST.

Aching backs are eased. Hip, back, and loin pains overcome. Swelling of the limbs and dropsy signs vanish.

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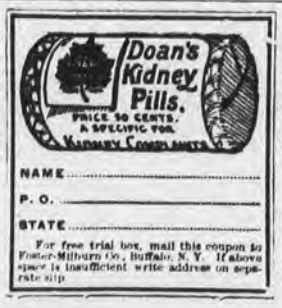
Doan's Kidney Pills are now recognized as a known remedy for kidney, bladder, and urinary troubles. They bring relief and cure when despair shadows hope. The free trial is an open door to self proof.

DEERFIELD, IND.—"I was called rheumatism. I could get no relief from the doctors. I began to improve on taking Doan's sample and got two boxes at our druggists, and, although 68 years of age, I am almost a new man. I was troubled a good deal with my water—had to get up four and five times a night. That trouble is over with and once more I can rest the night through. My backache is all gone, and I thank you ever so much for the wonderful medicine, Doan's Kidney Pills."

JNO. H. HUBER, President Ridgeville, Indiana, State Bank.



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BAXTER SPRINGS, KANSAS.—"I received the free sample of Doan's Kidney Pills. For five years I have had much pain in my back, which physicians said arose from my kidneys. Four boxes of Doan's Kidney Pills have entirely cured the trouble. I think I owe my life to these Pills, and I want others to know it." SADIE DAVIS, Baxter Springs, Kans.

FALMOUTH, VA.—"I suffered over twelve months with pain in the small of my back. Medicines and plasters gave only temporary relief. Doan's Kidney Pills cured me." F. S. BROWN, Falmouth, Va.

NEW IDEAS in TOILETTES

New York City.—Loose coats made with shoulder capes are much in vogue and are admirable for many purposes. Made of pongee, silk and the like, they

WOMAN'S COAT.

serve as warm weather wraps, and made from the heavier materials become suited to cold weather wear. This very stylish May Manton one is shown in pongee, with trimming of the same material embroidered in Chinese designs, but is adapted to all the materials mentioned and indeed to all light weight cloaking materials.

The coat is made with loose fronts and back and is shaped by means of shoulder, under-arm and centre back seams. The cape is arranged over the shoulders and can be turned back at the corners, as illustrated, or left plain, as preferred. At the neck is the stole trimming, which extends to the edges of the fronts. The sleeves are loose and ample, in bell shape, and admit of slipping over the gown with perfect ease.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is four and one-half yards twenty-seven inches wide, three yards forty-four inches wide, or two and one-half yards fifty-two inches wide.

Becoming to Young Girls.

Shirred waists always are becoming to young girls and are greatly in vogue at the present time. The very pretty and attractive May Manton one shown combines the broad shouldered effect with the shirrings at the waist line, which gives the effect of a belt, and is as new as it is attractive. As illustrated in the large drawing it is made of white mull with a yoke of lace, but soft wool and silk fabrics are appropriate as well as the cotton and linen ones.

The waist is made over a fitted foundation which closes with it at the back. The yoke is faced onto the lining and the waist proper is shirred and arranged over it. The sleeves are shirred at their upper portions to form continuous lines with the waist, and again between the shoulders and the elbows. They can be made in elbow length, as illustrated, or in the long bishop style, as shown in the small cut. If a transparent effect is desired the lining can be cut away beneath the yoke and beneath the full portions of the sleeves.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is three and one-fourth yards twenty-seven inches wide, three yards thirty-two inches wide, or two and one-eighth yards forty-four inches wide, with five-eighth yards of all-over lace.

Tuck shirrings are greatly in vogue and are peculiarly desirable for the gowns designed for young girls. The extremely graceful and pretty skirt shown in the large drawing includes a yoke and flounce effect, with additional shirrings midway between the two, and is eminently desirable. The original is made of dotted muslin, but the design suits all the soft, pliable fabrics of the season equally well.

The skirt consists of a three-piece foundation and the skirt proper, which is cut in one, slightly circular, piece. At the lower edge is a group of three tucks that makes a most satisfactory finish. The skirt is shirred on indicated lines and is drawn up to fit the foundation.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is six yards twenty-seven inches wide, four and three-fourth yards thirty-two inches wide, or four yards forty-four inches wide.

Traveling Gowns.

Gowns for traveling and street wear made of foulard (which is still in high vogue) are far ahead of those of brilliantine or mohair, as they are equally durable, more congenial to the touch, resist damp or salt air and shed dust as well. For ordinary wear they are cheaper than any of the dainty muslins, as they do not have to be laundered, and can be worn even on ceremonious occasions. They are, however, mostly made on the smart shirt waist model, and elaborated as desired by quantities of lace and ribbons, especially those in the light designs with plenty of white in the ground, the dark foulards being selected for traveling. The old or standard designs (which never go out of fashion) can be had cheaper than the new designs.

Woman's Blouse Waist.

Nothing marks the season more surely than the bertha effects that are to be noted in many of the fancy waists. This very stylish model shows one of

TUCKED SHIRRED WAIST AND SKIRT.

novel shape and combines with it sleeves that are among the latest shown. The original is made of shepherd's plaid louisine piped with black, novel shape and combines with it, but numberless other materials are equally appropriate, and many combinations might be suggested. A plain bertha on a figured material, or figured on plain is effective, lace, embroidery, applique and the like all can be used.

The waist is made over a fitted lining that is faced to form the yoke at the back. The fronts proper are tucked to form a yoke and fall in soft folds below that point, but the back is laid in pleats that extend to the belt and give a tapering effect to the figure. The lining and waist are closed separately at the centre front, but the bertha is hooked over into place at the left shoulder seam. The sleeves are new and are pleated to form full puffs above the narrow cuffs. At the neck is a regulation stock.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is five yards twenty-one inches wide, four and three-fourth

BLOUSE WAIST.

yards twenty-seven inches wide, four and three-fourth yards thirty-two inches wide, or two and one-fourth yards forty-four inches wide.

SCIENTIFIC & INDUSTRIAL

Comparative test in England of steam turbine and a Sulzer engine showed that below the three-quarter load the reciprocating engine "showed up" best in economy, at three-quarter load the two were equal, and above that the turbine had the advantage.

In an address to the St. Louis Medical Society, some interesting facts about the human heart were brought out. For instance, the mechanical energy expended by the heart in twenty-four hours equals 124 foot tons. A man, seventy years old, would have expended 3,124,800 foot tons of energy in his life, a force sufficient to move a train of fifty loaded cars (twenty tons each) half a mile.

Professor Muthmann, of the Polytechnical Academy of Munich, Bavaria, in a recent lecture before the Chemists' Association, of his city, stated that he had demonstrated that saltpeter can be produced from air by electricity at less than one-fourth its present cost. It has for some time been known to scientists, the professor continued, that nitric acid can be formed by passing high electric currents through moist air between two platinum poles, and suitable apparatus is all that is now needed for the manufacture of nitrates on a large scale.

No white pigments have been found in feathers, and the whiteness of white feathers is ascribed to total reflection of light from their exposed surfaces. Some have supposed the reflection to be from air spaces, or bubbles, in the feather structure, but R. M. Strong, of Haverford College, says that the white effect is mainly dependent, as in the case of snow or powdered glass, upon the small size of the structural elements. These have a large number of surfaces so placed for any position of the eye that there is a maximum reflection to the eye, and almost no absorption by the unpigmented feather surface.

A Scottish power scheme of great interest is that which has been recently approved by the British Parliament, and which will soon be under way. It is proposed to generate electricity in the vicinity of the coal mines, and to transmit it to the city of Glasgow and industrial establishments along the Clyde in the neighborhood of that city. Three generating plants will be established, located at Yoker, Motherwell and Crookston, and the ultimate capacity of this trio will be 25,000 horse power. The two first mentioned will be built at once, but the initial installation will be only about half of the total contemplated.

Bluejackets' Strange Pets.

At the review before the King at Malta the pet donkey of the Bacchante, we are told, marched in front of the men. A donkey is a rather bulky sort of pet, but probably no more troublesome than the pet deer of the Terrible. The privilege of keeping pets is very much appreciated by bluejackets, who lavish their spare time and some of their spare cash on strange animals. The Centurion (says the Court Circular) once had a monkey that used to eat with a spoon from a plate and drink from a glass, with a dinner napkin tucked under his chin the while. The Caesar had a pet goose some time back. Cats and dogs, of course, are common on board ship. The French warship Marceau had a bantam cock named Boulanger as pet, which crowed whenever the guns were fired. The German Prinz Wilhelm had a gray stork, and the United States Chicago had a pig. Doves, pigeons, blackbirds and peacocks are popular with Italian seamen, and the unfortunate Almirante Oquendo of Spain had a pair of cassowaries as pets.—St. James' Gazette.

A Norse Hat Saga.

A felt hat blew off a tourist's head last year as he was leaning out of a railway train window, in Sweden. Of the man himself nothing further is known, but the felt hat has become famous all over the north of Europe. An employe of the line picked up the hat where it lay, and, being an honest man, he tried high and low to find its owner. Finally, all local efforts failing, he ticketed it and sent to the next station, to be claimed by the owner. No such person appeared, and the hat was sent on from station to station, an additional ticket being stuck on each time it set out. Thus it has run through the whole of Sweden and Norway, has been at Upsala and Trondhjem, at Christiania and Goteborg and Malmo, has been sent on to Zealand and Finland, and is now being sent through the north of Germany, covered with labels inside and out. And if it is no longer a fit headgear it is at all events a remarkable monument of northern honesty and perseverance.—Westminster Gazette.

Oil Engines For Palestine.

The demand for oil engines in Palestine is steadily increasing. Last year ninety-four were imported. They are chiefly used for irrigating the orange gardens. Quite a number of oil engines are also used in flour mills. The majority of the engines imported into the Holy Land are of from three to four horse-power. They come chiefly from Germany.

Largest Cross in England.

The Church of St. Alban, in Holborn, has a cross over twenty-five feet in height, and supposed to be the largest in England. It was given by the Duke of Newcastle.

A SINKING CITY.

New York Will Some Day Be Entirely Submerged.

The geological history of New York and its vicinity is discussed at great length, illustrated by numerous maps and pictures in New York City Geologic Folio, recently issued by the United States Geological Survey. Tens of thousands of years ago the greater part of New York State was covered by an immense glacier, similar in character to those now found in Switzerland and Alaska, but immensely greater in area and thickness. This ice sheet gathered up in its course large quantities of sand, gravel and mud. Part of this burden was pushed before the ice mass, and as the front of the glacier came to rest in the latitude of the city, the material pushed ahead of it was deposited there. When the glacier disappeared, owing to the coming on of a warmer climate, the mass of material deposited along its front became the familiar rounded hills of Long Island.

After the disappearance of the ice sheet the land in the vicinity of the city sank, so that the sea covered points now 100 feet above tide level. During this period of submergence the great brick-clay beds along the Hudson River were deposited. The traveler on the railroad can now see these beds—near Croton Landing or Haverstraw, for example—far above the railroad tracks, but they were all formed under water.

The next event in the history was a gradual rising of the land until it stood considerably higher than at present. This was followed by a sinking just as gradual, which is still in progress. Along the coast tree stumps may be seen under water. It is known that they have been drowned in very recent times.

WISE WORDS.

Practice puts an edge on precept.

A miser is bound to be miserable.

Example succeeds where argument fails.

Zeal for the false will congest the true.

Life without toil would be without triumph.

To-day is but the shadow of to-morrow.

We owe to society all that we own in society.

Social salvation must have spiritual foundations.

Golden deeds do not rise from gold-loving hearts.

A very light fad may lead a man to a very dark fate.

There is no force in the fire that is nothing but feeling.

There is no saving leaven in the ferment of lazy discontent.

The consideration of consequences should control causes.—Ram's Horn.

The Birthplace of Liberty.

If the most sacred buildings in Boston and Philadelphia are properly rivals in claiming the title of the Cradle of our Liberty, then here in the Champlain Valley in Vermont is surely the scene of its birth. From this eyrie on Rochester Mountain one may see the great "lake that is the gate to the country," as the Indians named Lake Champlain; one may see the Otter up which the paint-smeared savages crept to make their murderous attacks deep in Connecticut and Massachusetts; one may scan where Ticonderoga lies in shameful abandonment, the spot where Champlain fought the red men 293 years ago, where the French built their most important fort in the chain that ran from Montreal to New Orleans, where Amherst took it from them, where our dashing friend and leader, young Lord Howe, fell and was secretly buried. It required but little imagination for the mind's eye to see the path that Ethan Allen and his band took to gain, at this fortress, our first great victory in the Revolutionary War. From where the white church-spires marked the seats of Rutland, Pittsford, Brandon, Whiting, Castleton and Middlebury, one fancied he might almost see again the tall, rugged "Mountain Boys" stalking the trail to the rendezvous with Allen at Shoreham—newly noted now as the birthplace of Levi P. Morton. All of these villages are prosperous and beautiful places today—the summer resorts of well-to-do folk from a score of distant cities. Even the edge of the rich valley, where the lake waters lap the Vermont shore, now shows the beginning of a movement to stud the lakeside and the islands in the lake with fine summer hotels and palatial mansions set in great estates.—Julian Ralph, in Harper's.

Chicago Imports Her Valets.

Employment agencies in Chicago say they have but little call for valets. There are a good many men in Chicago who have such luxuries as valets, but according to the managers of the employment agencies these valets are all imported either from abroad or down east.

The native-born Chicago valet or even one supplied by a Chicago agency, would be regarded as an imitation article. The good valet, like the good accent, is only acquired abroad.

The valet most in demand is the English one, and masters like it best if they can pick him for themselves in his native heath. Part of the joy of having a valet is saying: "Faithful fellow, that. Picked him up myself in England. Used to be valet for Lord Tuppenny. Very glad, though, of a chance to go with me. You couldn't tempt him away."—Chicago Tribune.

The Demand For Automobiles.

In America alone 30,000 automobiles will be placed on the market during the present year, which will only supply half the demand.

DOCTOR ADVOCATED OPERATION--- PE-RU-NA MADE KNIFE UNNECESSARY.

CATARRH is a very frequent cause of that class of diseases popularly known as female weakness.

Catarrh of the pelvic organs produces such a variety of disagreeable and irritating symptoms that many people—in fact, the majority of people—have no idea that they are caused by catarrh.

If all the women who are suffering with any form of female weakness would write to Dr. Hartman, Columbus, Ohio, and give him a complete description of their symptoms and the peculiarities of their troubles he will immediately reply with complete directions for treatment, free of charge.

Mrs. Eva Bartho, 133 East 12th street, N. Y. City, N. Y., writes:

"I suffered for three years with leucorrhea and ulceration of the womb. The doctor advocated an operation which I dreaded very much, and strongly objected to go under it. Now I am a changed woman. Peruna cured me; it took nine bottles, but I felt so much improved I kept taking it, as I dreaded an operation so much. I am to-day in perfect health and have not felt so well for fifteen years."—Mrs. Eva Bartho.

MRS. EVA BARTHO.

Miss Maud Steinbach, 1399 12th St., Milwaukee, Wis., writes:

"Last winter I felt sick most of the time, was irregular and suffered from nervous exhaustion and severe bearing down pains. I had so frequently heard of Peruna and what wonderful cures it performed, so I sent for a bottle, and in four weeks my health and strength were entirely restored to me."—Miss Maud Steinbach.

Everywhere the women are using Peruna and praising it. Peruna is not a palliative simply; it cures by removing the cause of female disease.

Dr. Hartman has probably cured more women of female ailments than any other living physician. He makes these cures simply by using and recommending Peruna.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio.

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Something for Mothers to Think About

Lives of Suffering and Sorrow Averted

And Happiness and Prosperity Assured by

Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Pills When All Else Fails.

Every child born into the world with an inherited or early developed tendency to distressing, disfiguring humours of the skin, scalp and blood, becomes an object of the most tender solicitude, not only because of its suffering, but because of the dreadful fear that the disfiguration is to be lifelong and mar its future happiness and prosperity. Hence, it becomes the duty of mothers of such afflicted children to acquaint themselves with the best, the purest and most effective treatment available, viz., The Cuticura Treatment.

Warm baths with Cuticura Soap, to cleanse the skin and scalp of crusts and scales, gentle applications of Cuticura Ointment, to allay itching, irritation and inflammation, and soothe and heal, and mild doses of Cuticura Resolvent, to cool the blood in the severer cases, are all that can be desired for the speedy relief and permanent cure of skin tortured infants and children, and the comfort of worn-out parents.

Millions of women use Cuticura Soap, assisted by Cuticura Ointment, for preserving, purifying and beautifying the skin, scalp, hair and hands, for annoying irritations and weaknesses, and for many sanative, antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves.

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If afflicted with weak eyes, use Thompson's Eye Water

(*Continued from first Page.*)

CLASS DAY EXERCISES.

Quipp to save a large portion of her brain, for her senior year, as something unexpected is always happening, which requires all of a senior's ingenuity to overcome.

Mr. Leonard Mantz and Mr. Ernest Powlison, were mentioned in the exclamation, "Then they will talk—Good Gods how they will talk." I mention this, because I myself have heard that these young men have been known to sit for hours together, carving wood and talking all the while, and as a teacher said, "Just like a couple of girls." I did not understand this comparison, but I think it must have meant, "Just like a couple of old maids," and I am sure Mr. Mantz and Mr. Powlison have higher aspirations.

"Her voice was ever soft, gentle and low—an excellent thing in women"—said the voice, I think Miss Daggett answers to this, and although a low sweet voice is an excellent thing in woman, it does not serve in school so I would advise that Miss Daggett during her senior year, go into the type-writing room and dictate for forty minutes each day, above the noisy pounding of the machines.

Miss Mabel Farlee and Miss Mamie Davenport were suggested in the statement, "Two heads are better than one." I wish simply to advise them not only to continue this partnership during their last year, but to harness together and drive a latin pony, so that they may ride right over the rest of the class.

When I heard that old rhyme being repeated, "She sent a letter to her love and on the way she dropped it"; I attributed it to Miss Lindsey, and her love letter writing. I think Miss Lindsey should be warned that seniors do not have time to waste on love-letters and that if she has any more to write, it would be well to finish them during vacation, not only because of the wasteful time, but also because she will have a better chance of getting them to their destination.

When I heard the exclamation, "Again I see a young woman who is not here," my thoughts quickly turned to Miss Gertrude Andrews, who is invariably "Conspicuous by her absence." We would advise Miss Andrews to make a New Year's resolve, to come to school more regularly, as it is very hard to remember to bring excuses, and if they are forgotten three times, one receives a very cordial invitation to call at Miss Glass's room on Free day and make an extended visit from eight till one.

Next I heard the following words,

"When bunting you buy
Choose a good dye
For when in the sun
The colors may run."

I think there was a rumor around about Mr. Leslie Backer and the class bunting, so I think that he will understand the drift of this spirit's advice without any further explanation.

When the spirit said, "Histories make men wise; poets witty; the mathematics subtle; natural philosophy deep; morals grave; logic and rhetoric, able to contend," I felt that it was speaking for the benefit of Miss Angelina Jackson, who is always very careful to ask her teachers, what possible good a certain subject will be to her, and object very strenuously if asked to commit to memory a poem, as she claims that it will be of no benefit to her. Now, as we do not like to think that such a wise person as Miss Jackson would doubt the excellence of any literature recommended by her teachers, we trust that she will lay aside her prejudices, in future, and try to believe that memorizing improves one's mind, as we were once told by a blind musician.

The voice now took up a commanding monotone, and I heard it say, "The three physicians, Dr. Quiet, next Dr. Mery-man, and Dr. Dyet." I am positive this was meant for Miss Florence White, who has complained so often to her teachers that long German translations gave her indigestion and the fumes from chemistry were ruining her health. Of course we appreciate Miss White's trouble but we feel that the use of these three physicians together, with patience needed during the senior year, will insure her perfect health and happiness.

And now Juniors, when you return to your studies next term, I trust you will remember the class of 1903 and the spirit of unity which prevailed throughout the year, in contra-distinction with the divided opinions of the class of 1904, and ask, are not we worthy of your emulation?

CLASS POEM, IRENE MILLER.

Where art thou Muse, come hither now
And aid me in this search for rhyme.
Come smooth the wrinkles from my brow
And bring me thoughts to fit the time.

The Class of Nineteen-three is here
A class with longing now for knowledge,
When first we started in this school
It seemed we'd ne'er prepare for college.

The last four years have sped away,
Have left small trace on us, that we
Can rightly count, as now we leave
But "Ethical Integrity."

The course is finished now, and see
Like beads from off a broken string
The class that is united now
Will scatter, and before next Spring

The Class of Nineteen-four will come
To take from us our places here.
While we'll be working somewhere else
With friends, perhaps not quite so dear.

We've spent our years in happiness
Within this bright and cheerful hall,
Not one but will be sorry, when
We must depart for good and all.

Only a little more to night,
The Senior spread is drawing nigh
Commencement comes, then all is done
And we must say our last "good-bye."

School will be over then, but some
Will hear again the Freshman name.
Whate'er our lot in life may be,
"Non nobis solum" be our aim.

CLASS PROPHECY, EDGAR GEORGE, JR.

The History of the Class of 1903 has been correctly given and it is left to my tender mercies to point out the future.

How I became your class prophet I know not. My mind has been disturbed greatly doing the past three or four months because of the mysterious action of this Noblest Senior Class that has ever thus far been graduated from the N. P. H. S., in choosing for its prohpet a person so matter of fact, one who had scarcely any imagination, was not versed in cards and knew nothing of the science of astrology.

However I at once began to make preparations for the trying ordeal. I arranged my office, began a scientific study of cards, learned what I could of palmistry, spent much time in prying into astrology and to clinch the whole matter took a course in Astronomy. A smattering of all these sciences put me in shape to begin practice.

It seemed to me I could handle love, marriage, divorce, illness and speculation with the utmost impunity.

So I sent invitations to the entire Senior Class to call at my headquarters on the afternoon of June 10th at two o'clock. On the above named date I saw them coming down the street headed by the Independent Fife and Drum Corps and followed by the police force. I meet them at the picket line and escorted them to the waiting room. The first to break the silence was our friend Mr. Armstrong. He addressed me thus: "Most erudite soothsayer, we appear before you as in days of old when men sought the oracles. We wish to have you rake up old personalities and pry into our future at cut rates. We desire to determine whether you can definitely enlighten us regarding the whenness of the hitherto and the henceforth on the vast arena of life wind we our ways in the ultimate time subsequent to the present. I motioned the group to be seated and to Mr. Armstrong said: "Sir, if you will follow me into my consultation room I will examine your head and try to locate your cerebrum and try to point out some of the dark spots in your future. After thorough examination I told him that not far in the future we would hear of him as F. K. Armstrong, Professor of Astronomy, who will be nightly in his open tower, watching, waiting, and taking notes. At last, by the aid of electricity, he is able to open communication with the moon and bring the gentlemen who reside there within hailing distance. He returned and was followed by Miss Coddington. "Aye," thought I, "here comes the future leader of New Jersey school workers." She approached me with haughty tread and with defiance in her eye. "Madan," said I, "I am aware of your great mental capacity. I see (on turning to the Queen of Clubs) it is you who will arrange our school system into one harmonious whole, and though many a hesitating pupil will be squelched by your chilling thrusts, yet all will love you because of your profound knowledge." She was satisfied and departed and was followed by Miss Hammond. "Young lady," said I, "I have not the courage to hold your hand. Your future must be told by other methods. I'll try cards. What! the Queen of Hearts? This I knew before proceeding, that eventually you will decide to go into partnership, and think no more of school. Your marriage line seems to stand for a clergyman."

Mr. Humble was then ushered into my presence. He wished me to tell his fortune for 25 cents. I told him did do the work that cheaply when the person had had other information before on his life, and had some knowledge to begin with, but when I filled a vacant mind and strewed it with facts of all kinds and stocked it up so that it could do business for itself, I charged $1.00. I told him I could not refit and refurnish a mental turnout from the ground up for 25 cents. His horoscope was too green for my dim vision.

Then in rapid succession came forward a number of young lady members.

Mrs. Jennie D. O. Smith—Bergman will be editor of the domestic department of the Ladies' Home Journal.

I learned that Miss Slater was to become the wife of a dark haired New York merchant.

Miss Nischwitz was to lead a life of ease. This she needs after spending many weary hours of study in this school especially in German in which she excelled.

Miss Krusen will soon go on the stage and will become a popular actress in our large American theatres.

It was plain to see that Miss Conroy would become an advocate of woman suffrage and no matter what her husband might say, will take the stump for protection and equal rights.

Next came Miss Martin. As she entered I was consulting my star map and when I turned to her expecting to tell her fortune by the stars, she blankly refused saying that nothing but the hand method would go with her. This was the first time I had been brought up standing, and alternately looking at the palm of her right hand and into her sparkling eyes said: "Fair lady your hand tells me you will be successful at whatever you may choose to do. Many positions will be open to you but the trouble is the marriage line seems to crop out every four or five years."

Miss Miller will become one of New York's most stylish milliners. She will have one of the largest establishments on Sixth avenue and will be patronized by the four hundred.

In the future will see Miss Williams presiding over a part of our school known as the kindergarten, at which she will be very successful, because the children will always be happy while she sits and smiles down upon them. She is already getting a little practice with the Freshmen.

Miss Vermule and Miss Seal will be known the world over as great musicians.

Miss Lewis is to become the wife of a prominent doctor and will spend much of her time traveling.

For Miss Engelhart I predict an early marriage informing her that there is no way of avoiding this unless she puts it off till later in life.

I learned that Mr. Martin was to have a bright and prosperous future. At no distant day I can see him on the lecture platform. Large crowds of people are jostling each other at the box office—trying to get their money back.

Mr. Adams came next and gave me a stipulated sum of "hush money" to keep mum as to his future.

The recorder of this prophecy has placed his own case in the hands of two experts well known to you. If anyone is dissatisfied with his future as foretold by me if he will go to Miss LaBoyteaux and Miss Winckler who have had much practice in palmistry in recent years he can get better satisfaction for his money.

Now if your curiosity as regards some individuals has not been satisfied just possess your soul in patience and time will tell the rest.

CLASS SONG, COMPOSED BY EDITH WINCKLER

Although many other classes
Have been famous in this school,
And the class that stands before you
Is no exception to the rule;
We have worked and been victorious
And now have our reward,
The finest class that ever came
Before the High School Board.

The teachers have been faithful,
And have done their duties well,
And our dear Superintendent
Has taught us how to spell.
We have waded through our Latin,
Our German and our French,
And now we take our leave
Of our dear and hard old bench.

The Juniors, young and wily,
Will now have a chance,
And we certainly do hope
They will, like us, advance.
They have always been dependent
Upon the Senior old,
And now we hope, on leaving,
That they won't become too bold.

Our High School days are over,
And we're starting out anew,
Upon life's ocean billows
Success we have in view.
When we think upon our motto
And times that used to be,
We'll not forget our High School
And the Class of Naughty Three.

Retrospection.

Could I still the thoughts within me,
Could I speak with fearless tongue:
Voice the deep uncertain yearnings
Of a soul with passion wrung:

Could I tear aside the curtain,
Show the image in my heart:
Loose the fetters from my spirit,
Bound by rule, of social art;

Thou wouldst deem me wild and foolish,
Some would think me but a knave
All would judge me by my folly,
Sneer and call me passion's slave.

Better keep those thoughts unspoken,
Smother feelings ere they rise
Better have the curtain's shadows
Darken 'tween me and your eyes.

Better have the spirit fettered,
Chained unto the bow of life,
Till the soul forget its passion,
And the heart forget its strife.

JESSIE M. HOLLAND.

(Published by request.)

WANTED one thousand dollars on first bond and mortgage; good loan. Address B 7 Review.

WANTED a good girl to do general housework for a small family. No children. Address A 43 Review.

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RAG CARPETS.

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TRUCKMAN & RIGGER.
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Undertaker and Embalmer.
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FOR MAN AND BEAST
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Large Variety Constantly on hand.
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Silk Petticoats, made of good rustling taffeta, in black and colors, trimmed with pleated ruffle and finished with rose quilling, value $6.98..... $3 75
The extreme beauty of China Silk Waists will be appreciated when seen, and the little price will astonish. Special tomorrow, at..... $1 79
Kimonos—Fancy figured lawns, fast colors, value 49c., special at..... 29
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322 West Front Street. JACOB A. FASS, Prop.

Panama or Straw **HATS CLEANED** By new Process
Look like new in one hour
U. B. CRANE'S Famous Hat and Furnishing Store
120 West Front Street

SPECIAL SALE FOR ALL WEEK
We Have the Largest Assortment of Wash Waists in Town.
Waists worth 50c., sell..... 25
" " 75c., " 39
" " 1.50, " 98
Wash Silk Waists, worth $2.50, sell..... 1.89
Jackets, all wool Broadcloth, worth $5.00, sell..... 2.98
Dress and Walking Skirts, worth from $4.00 to $7.00, sell.... 2.90
Wrappers, worth $1.25, sell..... 79
Wash Shirts, worth $1.50, sell..... 98
BOSTON CLOAK & FUR CO.,
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245 W. Front Street opposite Post Office. Telephone 85

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with every purchase of $5.00 or over.
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with every purchase of $10.00 or over.
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with a $10.00 purchase.
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North Plainfield Weekly Review.

VOL. 4—NO. 14. NORTH PLAINFIELD, N. J., SATURDAY, JUNE 27, 1903. PRICE 3 CENTS

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Brief Bits About Many Matters of Local Interest.

Maurice A. Audsley removed his family to 146 Westervelt avenue, last Monday.

Mrs. C. P. Adams and little daughter, accompanied by her son have returned to their home in Chicago.

The one hundredth and twenty-fifth anniversary of the Battle of Monmouth will be held at Freehold today.

Rev. J. S. Zelie, of Schenectady, has accepted a call recently made him by the Crescent Avenue Church, Plainfield.

Miss Margaret McCutchen, of this borough, was graduated this week at Smith College. Miss McCutchen was the ivy orator of the class.

The Knights of the Golden Eagle, of Somerville and New Brunswick, are arranging for a grand field day to be held Riverside park on July 41.

Harry D. Voorhees, of Tacoma, Washington, the oldest son of the late Peter Voorhees, a former resident of this county, was killed in a railroad accident.

Harry S. Fellow, of Brooklyn, has rented the house recently completed by W. C. Smith, corner Fairview and Watchung avenues, and will remove his family there next Wednesday.

Early Sunday morning burglars entered C. M. Nagle's pharmacy and McVey's restaurant, and Monday noon the store of E. S. F. Randolph was visited and $6 taken from the cash drawer.

A. V. D. Honeyman will accompany a party to the Adirondacks, leaving New York City September 3 and returning the 12th. The tour will include a visit to Lake Champlain, Lake George and Saratoga.

The Plainfield Friends' Sunday School will hold their annual picnic at Boynton Beach next Tuesday. They will start from the station, corner of North and Watchung avenues, in a special trolley car at 9 a. m.

Some of the work accomplished by the pupils of St. Gabriel's Academy, this borough, was shown at the academy last Monday and Tuesday. The work attracted much attention and drew forth words of praise and commendation.

Charles E. Buell, a former resident of this borough, passed away at Atlantic City Thursday night. Mr. Buell had been ill for sometime and had been taken from his home in Camden to the seashore hoping the change would prove beneficial.

Next month Fred Armstrong, Arthur Humble, Raymond Stevens, Stryker Hoagland, Edgar George, Jr., William Emmons, Arthur Jeffrey, Clarence Roeap and Robert Hand of this borough will leave for a three weeks' outing at a place about two miles from Norwich, Mass.

The bi-centenary celebration of John Wesley, the founder of Methodism was celebrated last Sunday at Grace M. E. Church this borough. Rev. Dr. William F. Anderson, of Ossining, N. Y. preached at both morning and evening services. Special music was rendered by the choir.

More building operations are under way in the vicinity of Mine Mountain, lying between Somerset and Morris counties, than ever before. New Yorkers are locating there as fast as possible and the country already represents more capitalistic wealth than any similar section in the state. Fabulous prices have been paid for farms the like of which could be purchased for one-tenth as much a few miles away. The mechanics employed on these buildings are receiving better wages than those of any other country section in this state.

Jersey Central's New Steamer.

By way of celebrating the occasion of the new steamboat just completed for the Sandy Hook Line, "The Asbury Park," many residents of Asbury Park, newspaper men from all over New Jersey, Pennsylvania and New York City were made the guests of the officials of the New Jersey Central Railroad on its initial trip Thursday up the Hudson River as far as Tarrytown and back.

From the time the Asbury Park left the Jersey City pier until its return, it received an almost continuous ovation by whistles from all sorts and conditions of boats from the large French "Man of War" down to the busy little tugs.

In the name of the Common Council and Board of Trade of Asbury Park, Bruce S. Keater, Mayor, presented a handsome solid silver loving cup as a token of the appreciation of the honor conferred on that city by naming the boat after it.

Vice President Besler, upon receiving the gift in behalf of the New Jersey Central Railroad thanked them and hoped that the token might be but the beginning of a friendship lasting—not only so long as the good ship "Asbury Park" plowed the briny waters of Old Ocean—but through all time.

The High School Orchestra of Ocean Grove rendered a very fine instrumental program.

Luncheon was served very soon after the start was made up the river.

The "Asbury Park" was built at Cramps, and is the finest local craft on New York Bay.

Vail—Emmons Marriage.

Miss Priscilla Beatrice Emmons, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John P. Emmons, of Prospect place, this borough, and Arthur Wilbur Vail, of Plainfield, were married Thursday afternoon at the home of the bride's parents, by Rev. Dr. D. J. Yerkes.

Honeyman Party Sailed Yesterday.

Among the Honeyman party which sailed on the Friedrich der Grosse, yesterday, were Mr. and Mrs. Homer J. Wightman, Dr. W. H. Larrabee, of this borough, and Mrs. Charles W. Tennant, Miss Charlotte E. Tennant, Miss E. May Tennant, H. M. Estil and H. Baldwin, of Plainfield. The party will leave Naples for home August 19 and are due in New York City September 1.

Welcomed Home.

About fifty people gathered at the Shotwell home, 26 Fairview avenue, this borough, Monday night to welcome back Mr. and Mrs. William H. Shotwell, Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Cadmus, of Plainfield and Mr. and Mrs. Bodine, of Dunellen, who had just returned from Los Angeles, Cal., where they had been sent as delegates to the Presbyterian General Assembly.

North Plainfield Men Appointed.

President Burgess, of the Produce Exchange, New York City, has made the following appointments from this borough: John Valient, of Myrtle avenue, chairmen of committee on railroads; D. M. Van Vliet, of Washington avenue chairman of the grain commission committee and James F. Parker, of Grove street, a member of the committee on railroad affairs.

Retail Clerks Elect Officers.

At a meeting of the Retail Clerks' Association Monday evening, the following officers were elected: President, H. G. Greenwood; first vice president, Caspar Waglow; second vice president, William Bacon; financial secretary, C. H. Greer; recording secretary, Griffith Jenkins; treasurer, W. D. Williams; guide, George Ayers; guardian, Edward Baker; chaplain, John Sutton; trustee for eighteen months, J. Streubble.

Loyal Temperance Legion Exercises.

Notwithstanding the rain many members attended the closing exercises of the Loyal Temperance Legion held last Tuesday afternoon in the W. C. T. U. rooms. Music, recitations, an address by the President of the W. C. T. U., Mrs. E. A. Parse, and an illustrated talk by Robert Love completed an interesting program.

The annual picnic will be held at Dewey Park, July 7, if the weather is favorable.

Another Borough Bride This Month.

Miss Bessye Bird, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William T. Bird, of Duer street, this borough, and Elmer Palmer Wheeler were married at the home of the bride Tuesday evening. Rev. Chas. E. Herring, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, Plainfield officiated.

After the newly married couple return from their wedding tour they will make their home here.

Departed Pythians Remembered

Crescent Company No. 13, Uniformed Rank, Knights of Pythias, accompanied by Perseverance Lodge, delegates from Unity Lodge, Port Chester, N. Y., Rathborn Company, Brooklyn, Black Prince Company, of Newark, Ethic Company, of Harrison, and Calanthe Lodge, Newark, visited the different cemeteries in North Plainfield, Plainfield and Scotch Plains last Sunday afternoon, and held services in memory of their departed Pythian brethren. A flag and some flowers were placed on each grave and the pledge of the order recited.

Among the distinguished knights present were Colonel Frank Shanley, of Jersey City, grand chancellor of the State order; Brigadier General Hitchcock and Adjutant Hoffman, of Newark; Colonel Edward Howe, of Kearny, and Major Pfeiffer, of Jersey City.

Transfers of Real Estate.

The following transfers of real estate in Somerset county have been recorded in the County Clerk's office at Somerville since our last issue:

NORTH PLAINFIELD

Sarah J. French et al to Ottilie E. Heinold, $350.

James L. Love et ux to Margaret C. Love, $1.

Wm. R. Codington et ux to James E. Codington, $1.

James E. Codington to Thos. H. Morehouse, $1.

Henry D. Marrison et ux to Emma A. Chandler, $1.

HEPPNER CATASTROPHE

Truthful and Graphic Account by Eye Witnesses of the Awful Cloud Burst.

A copy of the Heppner (Oregon) Gazette, dated June 18, four days after the washout destroyed that little city, has been received by the REVIEW, from which the following graphic and truthful account is reproduced:

"Without a second's warning, a leaping, foaming wall of water, 40 feet in height, struck Heppner at 5 o'clock Sunday afternoon, sweeping everything before it and leaving only death and destruction in its wake.

"In the middle of the afternoon dark clouds commenced to appear in the south and a short time before the flood a heavy rain fall commenced with an electrical storm.

"The rainfall was not heavy enough here to cause any alarm, and as the rain came down thick and fast, the people were pleased to see a good soaking rain which was needed to help out the crops.

"Owing to the roar of thunder and the noise caused by the heavy rainfall, the roar of the awful torrent was not heard, and a great many people knew nothing of it until their houses commenced to move. There was a wild rush for the hills amid scenes that are indescribable.

"Words cannot express the horror, the awful destruction. Entirely helpless, from the hillsides, the survivors watched the terrible waters take their course. To attempt to battle the great waves meant only sucide without being able to accomplish anything.

"The first warning that the people in the business portion had was when the large two story residence building of T. W. Ayers left its foundation and swung around into May street and crashed into and lodged on some wooden building just back of the Palace hotel.

"By this time terrors of the flood could be realized. In the channel of the creek the wall of water was at least 40 feet deep and the crest of the stream seemed to be at least ten feet higher than the overflow on the sides. Dark and muddy, lashing like a storm at sea, houses were picked up like feathers. Up the buildings would go, spinning around like tops, crashing to pieces like they were made of glue.

"It is certainly wonderful that so many people escaped. It was only a matter of luck in getting onto drift that went to shore.

"The terrible scenes as viewed from the hill tops can be compared to a horrible night mare. Clinging to drift were the unfortunate victims, up and down in the unequal battle where they were swallowed up like rats in a cage.

"Poplar trees, over two feet in diameter were snapped off like cornstalks.

"Many were the thrilling and hair breadth escapes.

"Phil Cohn, whose family was out of town, was at home and asleep when the flood struck his house; he stayed with the building until it went to pieces and for a mile he clung to wreckage, going under a half dozen times or more, and finally was able to crawl out more dead than alive in W. O. Minor's alfalfa field.

"Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Conser escaped almost miraculously. When the water struck the house, Dr. McSwords, J. L. Apers, and a Japanese servant made a rush from the building and were all lost. Mr. and Mrs. Conser stayed with the building. They ran up stairs and the lowest part of the structure was soon carried away. Standing in water up to their necks in the upper part of the building they were lodged against another building, and Mr. Conser kicked out a window and both were saved.

"W. O. Minor's family had a thrilling experience. They ran to the upper story of their home and the building danced on the waves like a stick of cordwood until all the lower part was gone. The upper story was mashed to pieces, all but the room in which Mrs. Minor and daughter were in, when the wreck finally lodged near the M. E. church. They were taken out through a window and saved.

"Dan Stalter, who lost his wife and six children, escaped with one of his children by getting into a dry goods box that rode the waves and fortunately washed to the shore.

"The water was at its height for only about an hour, and while the waters were receding, the survivors were organizing and search was immediately commenced for the missing.

"Before the rushing torrent had reached the depot, Leslie Matlock and Bruce Kelly, two expert horsemen and old range riders, appeared.

"'My God! Lexington and lone! Can we beat the flood?' were the words of Matlock waving a wire cutter in his hand.

"Not a soul thought it could be done.

"'We will try,' and before the words were out of hearing, clash went the cruel

(Continued on Last Page.)

COMMENCEMENT, 1903.

Twenty Three Were Graduated From North Plainfield High School.

The commencement exercises of the North Plainfield High School were held at the Y. M. C. A. Hall Friday evening, June 20.

Dr. Jesse Lyman Hurlbut, of Morristown, the speaker of the evening, gave some very good advice to the graduates on making the right use of time.

The salutatory by Francis Ursula Krewson and the valedictory by Edgar Whittington Adams are given in full:

SALUTATORY.

To teachers, schoolmates and friends the Class of 1903 bids a hearty welcome.

Our school life has brought to us all in common the two great opportunities of student life—comradeship with our classmates and close contact with a strong body of instructors. To each we owe the tribute of our grateful acknowledgment of cordial goodwill.

We have longed for this day, but with all the hopes and anticipations of a joyous time, it has brought a sombre tinge mingled with its joy. In vain would we cry with the poet, "O Time suspend thy flight." And what day after all would we keep and hold—not only the happy day but the lost day? The first have left a pleasant memory behind them, the others naught but a regret. But as much as there is gone of life and its possibilities, much remains.

To-night we pause and think of the past, but turn again more resolutely to the future and

"Still we hope
That in a world of larger scope
What here is faithfully begun
Will be completed, not undone."

For four years we have been searchers after truth; gaining strength and power, mentally and morally; seeking to lay hold of the great truths in history and science; forming beautiful, lasting friendships with the great minds of literature, and above all a broader sympathy toward all the world. Life has grown broader, more full of meaning and now as we go forth into the broader walks of life may we keep in mind the thought embodied in our motto "Non nobis solum"—Not for ourselves alone.

In all material affairs the law is, "Save and ye shall have." Thrift, economy, saving; capital, investment, gains; interest, discount, income; these are the vocabulary of the business world. The whole process is centripetal. Such a course is not to be condemned but it is barren and unsatisfactory if it stops with this. On the other hand the principle of increase in moral life is beneficent. In all the richer life of the heart one profits by what one parts with. Wealth is here increased as it is shared. The older is centrifugal. We find abundant illustration of this in the intellectual life. Knowledge is always surer that has been shared. Retentiveness is made stronger through use. The book we have read, or the lecture we have heard, becomes fixed by repetition. To have in a true sense is to share with others.

"The world," says Emerson, "exists as a discipline." To live then for one's self alone affords a narrower discipline than if one be devoted to the good of one's city or one's political party; or one's neighborhood; or the dissemination of culture, or the enrichment of one's home life. The aggregate life converges in each individual in proportion as each makes the aggregate life his concern; seeks to promote it; finds himself reflected in it.

To live for one's commonwealth is to make every fellow-citizen one's neighbor. Verily, he that would save his life will lose it and he that would lose his life in the larger life of his family, his community, his state or his nation will find it returning to him a hundredfold. Churches, schools, and libraries exist because of men who have found the motive of life outside of themselves; who found their own lives enriched through their service.

To live, then in this better sense, means to serve, not to be served; to give if it be but a cup of cold water; to make easier and nobler the common path.

Readiness to lose the individual life that all life may be elevated thereby, is the one condition of saving one's own. "We live in deeds, not years; in thoughts, not breaths. We should count time by heart throbs. He most lives, who thinks most, feels the noblest, and acts the best."

As members of one's family we, the Class of 1903, now stand to-night upon the threshold of school life, ready and waiting to step over into a world of new duties. May we go forth ready to lose our individual life, that all life may be thereby elevated. Thoughts of separation come to us at this hour, but it is not mine to speak of this, it is only mine to welcome you and again to say in behalf of the Class of 1903 we offer you a most joyful greeting.

VALEDICTORY.

Carlyle says, "The centuries are all lineal descendants of one another" and bound by the same laws of heredity it becomes possible, in a measure to draw from the study of past experiences and present conditions, reasonable inferences concerning the future.

Looking back over the pages of history let us mark the rise of a great people, and from its past history predict its future. Let us go back about eleven centuries to that little island then called Britain, now known as England, whose people were destined to surpass in achievement and power every nation which came before or after it.

We find Britain at this time the scene of a conflict between the natives and foreign elements for possessions. There was no army or navy to protect the homes of the natives. Society was disorganized and a centralized government was unknown, each petty king striving with his neighbor for possession. Education and learning were at their lowest ebb. Owing to this state of affairs the invaders had little difficulty in overcoming the native. Several centuries elapsed, and the conquerors settling with the conquered became the germ of a mighty nation.

At the head of this new nation we find a man who was strong enough to resist all foes, and prudent enough to lead a divided people, and who saved from destruction a race that was destined for a great mission.—Alfred, the only English ruler to be honored with the title of "The Great," and who was the real founder of England and its nationality. Under his guidance a new government was organized and society set on a firmer basis. A great revival of learning took place, and Christianity took a lasting hold on the Anglo-Saxons. The influence of this great warrior, statesman, educator and scholar is felt even at the present day. His memory is still cherished by every Anglo-Saxon as was shown by the recent celebration of the thousandth anniversary of his death in 1901.

The next step in the development of the Anglo-Saxon was the Norman Conquest. Although of the same mother-stock as the Saxon, their association with the French had given the Norman a polish and refinement of manner, and several military accomplishments which were lacking in their Saxon brother. These qualities united with the Saxon's simplicity and strength of character, and his might of brawn and brain, have produced the man who has solved the greatest problems of political, social and religious freedom.

This nation which was formed on the isle of Britain, and which was born in an atmosphere of war and strife, now stands prominent among the mighty nations of the world.

The highest expression of the intellectual life of a people is found in their literature, and can anyone question the excellence of English and American literature? Not only is the literature of the Anglo-Saxons remarkable for its quality, but also for its quantity. During the whole of its existence the English-speaking people have thought and written. England has produced more great men of literary ability than any other nation. Speaking of the brightest lights of English literature Emerson says: "I find the great masters out of all rivalry, and reach." During the reign of Elizabeth no less than 233 English writers appeared, nearly all of whom possessed some unusual merit. For three hundred years following that age of unrivaled splendor a wonderful succession of poets, essayists, historians, novelists, philosophers, orators and scientists—thinkers of every description have enriched the language with a wealth that has made all latter generations their debtors. We do not forget the valuable contributions to letters, philosophy and science made by the Continental nations, but to the Anglo Saxons must be credited the greatest poet, the greatest cluster of poets, the greatest modern philosopher and the great scientists.

Another high expression of the intellectuality of a people is found in their statesmanship, crystallized in their laws and institutions. "The institutions of a people," says a noted writer, "are its solution of the problem of life." Surely their is no greater problem and the solution of the greatest problem implies the best powers of the mind. The growth of the English constitution is a living monument to the practical statesmanship of the Anglo-Saxon. The American constitution is doubtless the highest example of constructive statesmanship in the world. Gladstone pronounces it the most wonderful work ever struck off at a given time by the brain and purpose of man."

Another expression of the intellectual life of a people is inventive genius,

[Continued on Last Page.]

ROUND ABOUT JERSEY

Summary of News From the Four Corners of the State.

Some weeks ago Harry Bennett, of 35 East Fourteenth street, Bayonne, purchased a white Arabian horse from Barnum & Bailey's circus. The animal had outlived its usefulness for show purposes. Bennett is a peddler, and when he hitched the horse, which was named "Snowball," to his wagon the animal hung its head. It became sick and died yesterday. Bennett declared its death was due to shame and a broken heart.

A plumber's laborer, while working under the direction of John Smith, a contractor, in the rear of a house in McGonagle's row in Ridgway street, Gloucester City, struck something that gave forth a metallic ring. As he kept on digging his shovel gradually unearthed an old iron pot and the man's eyes bulged as he caught sight of glittering gold pieces. Excited and feverish, the laborer kept on digging till he had the pot out of the hole, but all the gold he found amounted to only $20. The pot had evidently been in the ground many years.

There was one continuous religious service in Camden Sunday night that extended at least a mile and a half. On every corner from Broadway and Ferry avenue to Broadway and Federal, down Federal to Third and from Third and Market to Seventh and Market streets, the services were simultaneously held under the direction of the various young people's societies of the evangelical churches. Several thousand persons participated in the prayers, singing and addresses.

Morristown, in addition to possessing sixty-two live millionaires, is growing decidedly Bostonesque, and 'tis said that a man must even possess a college degree before he is allowed to sweep the streets. At any rate the boot black at the railrod station has displayed some enterprise in knowledge of orthoepy. He has a sign over his "chair" which reads Notice -- "Pedal ligaments artistically lubricated and illuminated for the infinitesimal remuneration of ten cent per operation."

Charles Ferriss, sixteen years old, of Brookdale, N. J., fell thirty-five feet from the top of a cherry tree Monday and in his descent it, it is said by persons who saw him, he turned three complete somersaults, landing on his feet in a ploughed field, uninjured. A singular fact is that in his fall Ferriss held on to his pail of cherries and never spilled a single one. It was the lad's thirteenth fall and he declares it was the luckiest one of them all. On one occasion he broke his arm and the next time he fractured his leg. Then came several contusions, sprained wrists and ankles and injured hips, thighs and and ankles and breast. Ferriss was unconcerned after his latest fall.

Henry W. Verrington, of Oceanic, is the inventor of a device to be applied to gas burners, whereby, it is claimed, accidental asphyxiation will be rendered impossible. He utilizes the heat of the flame acting upon a metal rod to control the valve through which the gas flows. The rod has its ends rigidly fixed to prevent elongation. As the heat expands the metal, the rod is forced to bend, since it cannot expand in length. Attached to the centre of the bar is a rod connected with an auxiliary valve in the supply pipe. As there is no means of starting the gas flow except through the movement of this valve, it is necessary to store a small quantity of the gas in a chamber, which becomes available to heat the bar as soon as the main key is turned. By the time this supply is exhausted the bar has expanded, and permitted the spring-controlled auxiliary valve to open.

WATCHUNG.

Arrival and departure of mails at Watchung

Leave Plainfield	9 a. m.	3:35 p. m.
Arrive Watchung	9:30 a. m.	6:00 p. m.
Leave Watchung	12:50 p. m.	6:10 p. m.
Arrive Plainfield	1:00 p. m.	6:40 p. m.

*This mail makes connection for all outgoing mail from Plainfield the same evening.

Rev. E. A. Earp, pastor of the M. E. Church, North Plainfield, will review the Sunday School lesson tomorrow afternoon at 3 o'clock at the Wilson Memorial Chapel. The Watchung quartette will sing, and there will be other special music.

Miss M. Hildebrandt and Mrs. R. Heuer, of Spitga, Germany, have been visiting Mrs. J. H. Koch, for a week.

Mrs. Chas. Moldenke has returned from New Rochelle, N. Y., where she has been visiting her mother.

Mrs. Richard Moldenke was in Philadelphia this week to see her little daughter who is ill.

Miss Cora Meyer, of Bayonne, will spend the summer with the family of George A. Schmidt.

The regular school meeting was held last night.

CROPS IN BACKWARD STATE

The Latest Weekly Report Issued by the Weather Bureau.

WINTER WHEAT YIELD IS SHORT

The Harvests in the Centre of the Belt Are Disappointing—Hay Crop in the East Light—Reports From New England, New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania—Spring Wheat Needs Rain.

Washington, D. C.—The latest weekly crop report, prepared by the Weather Bureau follows:

While still too cool in the districts east of the Rocky Mountains the temperature conditions of the week were somewhat more favorable in the central valleys and Southern States, but over portions of the lake region and middle Atlantic States and in New England it was colder than in the preceding week. Heavy rains in the two last-named districts interrupted farm work. Rain is now needed in the Dakotas, northern Minnesota, and in portions of the central and east Gulf districts.

A general improvement in the condition of corn in the central valleys is indicated especially over the western portions. In the lake region, New England and middle Atlantic States little or no improvement in this crop is noted. In all northern and central districts corn continues very late, but it is in good state of cultivation, except in the middle Atlantic States.

Winter wheat harvest has made favorable progress and is now general in the central portions of the winter wheat belt, while disappointing yields, especially in the southern portions of Missouri, Illinois and Indiana. In the middle Atlantic States a general improvement is indicated.

Spring wheat is suffering for rain in North Dakota and portions of South Dakota, and is affected by rust quite generally in Nebraska. In the two last-named States, however, the crop, as a rule, is doing well, and in Minnesota, Wisconsin and Iowa continues in promising condition.

The outlook for oats is less promising in the Dakotas, Nebraska, northern Minnesota, Missouri and southern Illinois. In Wisconsin, Kansas, uplands in Iowa, and in northern Illinois a good crop is promised. An improvement is reported from Michigan, the Ohio Valley and middle Atlantic States.

Recent rains have caused a marked improvement in grass in New England and the middle Atlantic States, but the crop will be light in these districts, and also in the upper Ohio Valley. A good crop is being secured in the central valleys.

In Missouri, Arkansas, Illinois, Indiana and Pennsylvania apples are unpromising, but the outlook continues favorable in Iowa, Wisconsin, Michigan and Kentucky.

The following statements have been telegraphed by State section directors of the Climate and Crop Service of the Weather Bureau:

New England—Cloudy, rainy weather; grass, grain and pastures benefited; potatoes uneven, but improving; apples uneven, growing well; corn poor, much replanted, some fields plowed up for forage crops; strawberries rotting; other small fruits improving; tobacco making slow growth, but improving; all crops need sunshine.

New York—Week cloudy, rainy and cold; ground too wet for work; marked improvement in wheat, rye, oats, barley, meadows, pastures, hops and tobacco; much too cold for corn and potatoes, which are uneven and backward and to be largely replanted; acreage of buckwheat will be large; apples vary, being estimated from light to heavy; other fruit light generally; grapes good.

New Jersey—Cool, cloudy weather, frequent rains, heavy in places, stimulated vegetation generally, but retarded farm work, which is at a standstill in places; wheat nearly ready to cut, heads large and well filled; corn yellow, needs sunshine; bush fruits very promising.

Pennsylvania—Continuous rains and low temperature; ground too wet for cultivation; wheat, rye, oats, grass, tobacco, potatoes and garden truck much improved; yield of hay will be light, but better than anticipated, cutting begun; clover very short; timothy improving; warmth and sunshine needed, particularly for corn; berries fairly plentiful, but other fruits generally short.

POPE CARRIED TO CONSISTORY.

Names New Cardinals and is Very Tired at the End of the Ceremony.

Rome.—A consistory was held a few days ago. The Pope was carried to Consistory Hall. He announced the new dignities that had been conferred and delivered an allocution.

The following were created Cardinals: Mgr. Nocella, secretary of the Consistorial Congregation; Mgr. Cavicchioni, secretary of the Congregation of the Council; Mgr. Fischer, the Archbishop of Cologne; Mgr. Taliani, the Papal Nuncio at Vienna; Mgr. Katschthaler, the Archbishop of Salzburg; Mgr. Aiuti, the Nuncio at Lisbon, and the Most Rev. Espinosa, the Archbishop of Valencia.

The Pope stood the fatigue better than had been expected.

The Pontiff read a brief allocution in Latin in a weak voice. He stopped frequently and looked very tired at the end. He said to Dr. Lapponi after it was over:

"Well, I held the Consistory, though the newspapers say I am dying."

PEOPLE TO VOTE FOR SENATOR.

Primary Election Ordered by the Mississippi State Board.

Jackson, Miss.—The State Board of Election Commissioners has ordered a State primary election to be held on August 6. This action means that the next United Senator from Mississippi will be chosen by popular ballot.

Senator Money, the present incumbent, and Governor Longino are candidates and are prosecuting an active canvass of the State.

KING PETER I. IN SERVIA

Diplomats Ignore Him, But People's Reception is Enthusiastic.

It is Said, Though, That Officers Goaded Them to Shout "Long Live the King"—Gayety in Belgrade.

Belgrade, Servia.—King Peter, on his arrival here, was received with great enthusiasm. The King, who wore the uniform of a Servian general and looked grave and almost nervous, descended from his car amid a fanfare of trumpets. He shook hands with Premier Avakumovitch, who ended a powerful speech of welcome with calling for cheers for King Peter, to which the crowd responded with enthusiasm. The King read his answer to the Premier's welcome in low tones, thanking him and promising to do his utmost for the good of the kingdom.

Replying to an address of welcome delivered by M. Paulovitch, a member of the Communal Council, King Peter said he would see to it that Belgrade became a worthy centre of Servian life.

The only foreign representative who participated in the reception were the Russian Minister, M. Tcharykoff, and the Austrian Minister, Herr Dumba.

After the mass the Metropolitan made a short address. He said God's guidance was evident in everything, and prayed God to grant King Peter the power to rule wisely and well. A special prayer for the King was offered, and the choir chanted the old Gregorian "Kyrie Eleison" ("Lord Have Mercy.")

The King approached the Metropolitan and kissed his hand as a tribute of the temporal to the spiritual power, and the congregation burst into hearty cries of "Long live the King!"

It was evident the new monarch was affected deeply by the ceremony, and his manner as he left the church conveyed the impression that he had come to some momentous resolution during his self-communing before the altar. The King's procession moved at a brisk trot to the new palace. The King entered the state ballroom, where the members of the Skupshtina presented him with an address of welcome. In reply King Peter remarked that he could only repeat what he had said at the railroad station that he would do his best to rule in accordance with the constitution.

King Peter advanced to the Deputies and shook hands with each of them, but he did not utter a word.

After luncheon the King held a conference with the Ministers and discussed the situation. He dined quietly and witnessed the torchlight procession in the evening.

There are no lack of persons conversant with the inner life of the Servian capital who say the apparently universal enthusiasm was a cleverly "stage managed" demonstration, and that many expressions of regret were uttered privately, and that except for the mounted officers who circulated among the crowds, commanding the people to cheer for King Peter, much of the outward signs of rejoicing would have been absent.

FORCED RELEASE OF CORWELL.

Five Thousand Delawareans Demanded Alleged Lyncher's Discharge.

Wilmington, Del.—An angry mob of 5000 persons, threatening to storm the city jail here, forced the authorities to release Arthur Corwell, who was under arrest charged with the leadership of the crowd which burned at the stake George White, the negro, who brutally assaulted and killed Helen Bishop on June 15.

The verdict of the Coroner's Jury, which found that White died at the hands of persons unknown, made possible this release, and just as soon as it was known that this verdict held no person responsible for White's death Attorney-General H. H. Ward caught at the straw and ordered Corwell's release on $5000 bail. It was immediately forthcoming, and Corwell was freed just as the mob began getting desperate.

This speedy action undoubtedly averted bloodshed, for the mob was growing more threatening each minute. As it was, there was great disorder and the Police Department had all it could do to preserve order. Crowds of men and boys numbering from fifty to 200 each marched here and there singing and cheering, celebrating the release of Corwell and the popular verdict of the Coroner's Jury.

The belief is growing here that no one will ever be punished for the lynching of White. Certain prominent citizens, although they deplore the occurrence, stand ready to raise a fund for the defense of any one who should be prosecuted for the offense.

Officials and leading citizens seem to be agreed that the best thing to be done in view of the volcanic condition of the public mind is to let the matter drop.

CHILDREN RIDE WITH DUMONT.

Young American First to Go Up From the Paris Play Ground.

Paris, France.—Santos Dumont made another ascent in his steerable airship and visited a polo club during a children's fete. He offered to give the children a ride in his balloon, but the mothers refused their permission. A ten-year-old American boy, however, begged so hard that his mother consented to allow him to ascend in the balloon, and Santos Dumont took the boy for an aerial trip above the trees in the Bois de Boulogne.

On their return several other children, encouraged by the young American's example, also claimed the privilege of a ride, and, with their mother's consent, Santos Dumont took two others in the balloon car and made another ascent, returning safely to the polo grounds.

FLEES FROM KENTUCKY FEUDISTS

Leading Witness For the Prosecution Warned of Assassination.

Lexington, Ky.—Captain B. J. Ewen, the leading witness in the trial of Jett and White for the murder of J. B. Marcum, at Jackson, left here for a secret destination.

This action was taken on the advice of friends after Captain Ewen had been informed by a man who came from Jackson of the existence of a plot to assassinate him.

MUST SPARE NO GUILTY MAN

President Orders the Vigorous Prosecution of Postal Offenders.

AN EX-CONGRESSMAN INDICTED

Edmund H. Driggs, of Brooklyn, Pleads Not Guilty to Two of Four True Bills—Attorney-General Announces the Appointment of Special Counsel to Assist in the Prosecution—Letter to Knox.

Washington, D. C.—President Roosevelt has sent the following letter to Attorney-General Knox:

"P. C. Knox, Attorney-General.

"Sir—As you know the charges in connection with the Postoffice Department are now being investigated by Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General Bristow, who has had placed at his disposal by the Postmaster-General every resource of the department, including the services of Mr. Robb, whom you detailed from the Department of Justice to the Postoffice Department immediately after the removal of Mr. Tyner. As a result of this investigation a number of indictments have already been had, and it is probable that other indictments will hereafter be asked for.

"There can be no greater offense against the Government than a breach of trust on the part of a public official or the dishonest management of his office, and, of course, every effort must be exerted to bring such offenders to punishment by the utmost rigor of the law.

"The District Attorney's office of the District of Columbia has faithfully and zealously seconded the efforts of the Postoffice Department in this matter, but the amount of work in the office is such as to make it difficult, without neglecting other important public duties, to devote all the time necessary to the prosecution of these cases. I suggest, therefore, that if you cannot detail some of your present staff, you appoint special assistants in these postoffice cases, not only to take up the cases in which indictments have been found, or hereafter may be found, but to examine into all charges that have been made against officials in the postal service, with a view to the removal and prosecution of all guilty men in the service, and the prosecution of guilty men, whether in the service or not, where the cases are not barred by the statute of limitations. Sincerely yours,

"THEODORE ROOSEVELT."

It was in consequence of these instructions that Attorney-General Knox designated Charles J. Bonaparte and Holmes Conrad as special counsel to assist in the postal prosecutions.

Brooklyn, N. Y.—To the surprise of Edmund H. Driggs, former Representative in Congress, and his personal and political friends, the Federal Grand Jury here returned four indictments against him in connection with his dealings with the Brandt-Dent Automatic Cashier Company when he was in Congress.

As soon as Mr. Driggs was informed the indictments had been found and a warrant issued for his arrest he surrendered, pleaded not guilty before Judge Thomas in the United States District Court and was admitted to $5000 bail.

IOWA DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

Reaffirmation of Silver Plank of Platform of 1900 Defeated.

Des Moines, Iowa.—The struggle for control of the Democratic State Convention ended in a victory for the anti-silver wing. The issue was the reaffirmation of the Kansas City platform. The Committee on Resolutions voted down the proposition seven to four, and the convention when its turn came stood by the committee voting 463 9-10 to 354 1-10 against adopting a minority report which recommended indorsement of the National platform of 1900.

The convention nominated a full State ticket as follows: Governor, J. B. Sullivan, Creston; Lieutenant-Governor, D. B. Butler, Iowa City; Judge of Supreme Court, John R. Caldwell, Tama; Superintendent of Public Instruction, R. McCook, Howard; Railroad Commissioner, W. S. Porter, Harding.

The fate of the silver forces was sealed at the district caucuses held in the forenoon, when the Committee on Resolutions was made up. Seven out of eleven districts chose gold men for the committee, the division standing:

Against reaffirmation: First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Ninth and Eleventh.

For reaffirmation: Sixth, Seventh, Eighth and Tenth.

The platform adopted demands tariff revision and the regulation of trusts and self-government for the peoples of the Philippine Islands and Porto Rico, calls for a thorough investigation of the Postoffice Department and a sufficient volume of money to meet all the requirements of the business of the country.

RAILROAD RAZING 400 BUILDINGS.

Work Started on the Site For a New York City Terminal.

New York City.—Pennsylvania Railroad men began to demolish buildings on $7,500,000 worth of property. The work will not stop until nearly four entire city blocks have been cleared. The wreckers will tear down 400 buildings, including three churches, a hospital and a home for boys.

The blocks to be razed are bounded by Seventh and Ninth avenues, Thirtieth and Thirty-third streets. They are the site of the projected railroad terminal station and the new uptown postoffice.

Find Bomb in State House Grounds.

Laborers raking over the State house yard at Montpelier, Vt., found a dynamite bomb. It had been lying in the grass apparently for a long time, as it showed marks of exposure to the weather.

No Welcome to King Edward.

At a private meeting of the Nationalist members of the Dublin corporation it was decided by 25 votes to 3 not to vote an address of welcome and loyalty to King Edward on the occasion of his coming visit to Ireland.

DOUGAL FOUND GUILTY

Sentenced to Death For the Moat House Murder.

The Body of Wealthy Miss Holland Was Discovered in a Ditch on Her Own Property.

London.—The Moat House murder trial, which has created more sensation than any in recent years in England, ended with the passing of the death sentence at the Chelmsford Assizes on Samuel Herbert Dougal for the murder of Miss Camille Cecile Holland, a woman with whom he lived at the Moat House, near Saffron-Walden, Essex. The prisoner maintained an immovable stoicism almost to the last stage of the proceedings, listening apparently unmoved to the accumulation of circumstantial evidence which was brought against him.

The evidence presented was simply a repetition of the testimony at the inquest, after the finding of the body of Miss Holland in a ditch near the moat four years after her mysterious disappearance.

To the surprise of everyone, counsel for the defense announced that he would not call any witnesses, not even Dougal, who had previously asserted that he intended to testify in his own behalf.

His counsel, in his address, dwelt upon the alleged inconclusiveness of the evidence, but the jury, after an absence of fifty-five minutes, brought in a verdict of guilty, and the judge, assuming the black cap, sentenced the prisoner to death by hanging without commenting on the verdict.

Dougal, who was pale, remained silent when asked if he had anything to say.

Miss Holland was the aged and wealthy owner of Moat House, Saffron-Walden, Essex. About four years ago Dougal, who was supposed to be her husband, appeared upon the scene accompanied by a woman whom he introduced as his sister, but who afterward proved to be his wife. Shortly afterward Miss Holland disappeared. Dougal was subsequently arrested for cashing a check purporting to have been signed by Miss Holland. This created suspicion, and a search was made for Miss Holland's body. It was found last April in a ditch on the grounds. A bullet wound in the head showed the cause of death.

DUMONT SAILS OVER PARIS.

Goes to Breakfast in Airship No. 9 and Returns to Longchamp.

Paris, France.—Santos-Dumont made his first appearance in airship "No. 9" over the centre of Paris. He maneuvred over the Arc de Triomphe and descended at his house in the Champs Elysee. The aeronaut started at 4.30 a. m. from Longchamp, going in the direction of the Place de l'Etoile, followed by many cyclists. He executed skilful maneuvres over the Place de l'Etoile, made a tour of the Arc de Triomphe, and, turning down the Champs Elysee, brought his airship down at the door of his house, No. 114, where he breakfasted.

In the meanwhile bystanders and mechanics held down the airship, which was surrounded by a curious crowd for half an hour. Santos-Dumont reappeared, smoking a cigarette. In order to avoid the trees the airship was towed to the centre of the Champs Elysee, where it rose and returned to Longchamp. There was little wind. The ship maintained an altitude of about 100 feet and answered its helm perfectly.

"No. 9" is the smallest airship Santos-Dumont has constructed. It measures about 8300 cubic feet, has a three-horse power engine and resembles an elongated egg.

SERVIAN CONSPIRATORS PROMOTED

King Peter Rewards Those Who Placed Him on the Throne.

Belgrade, Servia.—The promotions are announced of various members of the military deputation to King Peter at Geneva.

Colonel Popovics, of the late King Alexander's palace guard, is created a general and first aide-de-camp to King Peter; Captain Kostics, who opened the palace gates for the assassins, is promoted to be a major, and Lieutenant Gronica, on guard outside the palace on the night of the assassinations and a confidant of the conspirators, is made a captain.

DIAZ NOMINATED AGAIN.

President of Mexico Accepts Honor For Another Term.

Mexico City, Mexico.—The National Liberal Convention placed in the hands of General Diaz the nomination for the Presidency for the coming term.

The spokesman, Gabriel Mancer, made the presentation and dwelt on the hopes placed by the country on General Diaz. The President, in reply, said it is the duty of every citizen to serve his country for as long and in as many posts as his fellow citizens may desire.

HOUSE FLOATED TO HIM.

Missouri Farmer Finds a New Dwelling After a Flood.

Columbia, Mo.—The Missouri River flood has given P. C. Nuckles, of Rocheport, a new house, completely furnished. The high water drove Mr. Nuckles away from his farm, and when he returned to it he found on his land a comparatively new house, which was in good condition, despite its watery journey. There is nothing about it to indicate who the owner is.

Editors as Policemen.

In retaliation for criticism Mayor Sidney A. Vaughn, of Logansport, Ind., has appointed four editors of the local papers special policemen. Their duties are to guard the baseball park, which is out of the city limits and where Sunday baseball is played.

Wholesale Business Quiet.

Wholesale business generally is still seasonably quiet, but already an improvement in tone is noticeable as the result of the rather better outlook agriculturally.

BURNED AT THE STAKE

A Negro Lynched in Delaware For Murdering a Girl.

CONFESSED CRIME TO THE MOB

George White, the Victim, Had Assaulted Helen Bishop, Who Died—Two-Hour Fight to Get Murderer—Four Thousand Stormed the Prison Near Newcastle—Guards Shot Four Citizens.

Wilmington, Del.—Dragged shrieking from the workhouse near Newcastle at a late hour by 4000 furious men and youths, after a hot fusillade between mob and guards, George White, the negro who killed Helen Bishop, the pretty and modest seventeen-year-old daughter of the Rev. E. A. Bishop, was rushed to the place of his crime, where, having confessed his crime, he was lashed to a stake and burned to death, the body being riddled with bullets. The lynching, begun at 9.30 p. m. by an attack on the building, in which fifty horsemen wearing women's gowns over their own clothing played a conspicuous part, was not carried to its tragic end until nearly midnight.

It was 9.30 o'clock when Chief of Police Black, of this city, received a telephone message from Chief Warden Meserve that a mob was gathering about the workhouse, and asking that help be hurried from Wilmington.

Chief Black called in thirty men from their districts and sent them to the workhouse in a special trolley car. They found fully 2000 men congregated about the place. Many were armed, but they offered no violence.

To disperse such a body was out of the question, and the officers co-operated with the guards on duty about the grounds and awaited developments.

As on Sunday morning there were two distinct bodies of men.

The first, who came from the section surrounding the home of Miss Bishop, congregated at Price's corner, near the scene of the crime. Most of these were armed and several carried coils of rope. They were not masked, and on arriving at the place walked quietly about and made no demonstration.

The other mob congregated about the workhouse. Many of these were from Marshalltown and this city. In the main they were young men and boys, and nearly all were armed.

The first move made by the mob was about 10 o'clock, when the telephone wires between the workhouse and this city were cut.

It was shortly after that hour when about fifty horsemen, dressed in women's attire and wearing masks, rode up to within a stone's throw of the workhouse. This appeared to be a signal, and the mob made a rush for the building.

The men had nearly reached the porch when some one in the second story fired into the crowd. Chief of Police Black and several of the guards rushed out and tried to quiet the men, but they paid no heed to him. Rushing into the porch they crashed in a door and gained the first corridor, while others swarmed over an unfinished part of the building.

A second section of the mob waited until the first rush was over, and then ran to the front of the workhouse. They dragged a battering ram after them and crashed in the heavy doors leading to the rotunda.

The mob, seeing that the electric lights surrounding the workhouse were interfering with their work, shot out the lights with shotguns, leaving the grounds in total darkness. They then made another rush on the workhouse, and there was a lively fusillade between them and the guards.

Peter Smith, seventeen years old, was shot through the breast. Three other men were slightly wounded.

Five steel doors led from the main corridor to the cell in which White was locked, and these the mob battered down with railroad ties. Some of the mob crowded the handful of guards into a corner. Those who remained outside surged about the grounds, scattering the police aside like chaff.

When the main corridor had been gained a man who was said to be a Virginian, called for six men to "stick closer to him than a brother." This was hailed with cheers, and more than 100 men followed him down the corridor.

The leaders quickly smashed in the cell door, and White, begging in vain for mercy, was dragged out, pushed and hauled through the corridor and finally taken out of the building.

As the lynchers appeared with their prisoner the crowd outside howled with delight. A procession was formed, and, headed by the fifty mounted men, marched White to Price's Corners, near the scene of his assault upon Miss Bishop.

A stake was driven into the ground and the negro was bound to it with chains. Kerosene was poured over him and the match applied. As the flames started up White confessed his guilt.

The mob that lynched White was incited to do the deed by the sermon of a local minister. At a large open air meeting the Rev. Robert A. Elwood, pastor of the Olivet Presbyterian Church, displayed a cluster of leaves stained with the blood of Helen Bishop, and in a sermon entitled "Should the Murderer of Miss Bishop Be Lynched?" roundly denounced the judges for refusing to hold a special session of court for the trial of White.

The failure of the county court to give White a speedy trial is in a great measure responsible for the night's tragedy. The citizens of Wilmington wanted a speedy trial. The court, however, did not consider haste expedient.

Oregon Flood Victims Reach 167.

At Heppner, Ore., eight more bodies of flood victims were received at the morgue, making a total of 167 received. Several were found below Douglas, a distance of about thirty miles. Money and supplies are being sent in from all over the State and from neighboring States.

Robbers Loot Kansas Bank.

The State Bank, of Oakley, Kan., was robbed. The safe was blown open, and is a complete wreck. The robbers got between $4000 and $5000.

POST OFFICE SCANDALS

The Grand Jury at Washington Returns Five Indictments.

Mrs. Lorenz Arraigned With Machen and Groffs—Her Husband Also Charged With Bribery.

Washington, D. C.—All hope of one ring of postal grafters, headed by Machen, escaping the penitentiary, appears to have been lost when a second indictment was returned against them by the Federal Grand Jury, charging conspiracy to defraud the Government. It is understood that this indictment will take precedence of the first one found charging bribe taking, and it is generally admitted, even by Machen's friends, that conviction in the preferred instance will be more easily accomplished.

The first woman to be dragged into the postal scandals, except for the rifling of the Government safe by Mrs. Tyner and Mrs. Barrett, which act has gone unpunished thus far, was named in the omnibus indictment returned against Machen and his co-conspirators. She is Mrs. Lorenz, the wife of George E. Lorenz, of Toledo, Ohio, where Machen formerly was postmaster. The others are Lorenz himself and the Groffs, formerly indicted on another postal offense in Baltimore. The penalty in case of conviction on the charge of conspiracy would be a fine of $10,000 each or two years' imprisonment, or both. If found guilty, it is difficult to see what mitigating circumstances could be shown to save this alleged band of conspirators from prison.

Mrs. Lorenz, it is understood, is accused of having acted as an intermediary in handling the checks that passed between Machen and Lorenz in connection with the alleged "graft" in the contracts for the patent letter-box fasteners.

Since the beginning of the Postoffice scandal investigation these persons have been caught in the net:

Under Arrest and Indictment—August W. Machen, Superintendent of the Free Delivery Division, arrested and indicted on charge of bribery.

Thomas W. McGregor, clerk in the Free Delivery Division, arrested and indicted on charge of bribery.

C. Ellsworth Upton, clerk in the Free Delivery Division, arrested and indicted on charge of bribery.

Daniel A. Miller, Assistant Attorney for the Postoffice Department, arrested on charge of bribery.

Joseph M. Johns, Indiana lawyer, arrested on charge of conspiracy with Daniel A. Miller in bribery.

Diller B. Groff, Washington business man, arrested and indicted on charge of conspiracy with A. W. Machen in bribery.

Samuel A. Groff, Washington policeman, arrested and indicted on charge of conspiracy with A. W. Machen in bribery.

George E. Lorenz, former postmaster at Toledo, Ohio, [illegible] charge of conspiracy with A. W. Machen to defraud the Government.

Mrs. George E. Lorenz, of Toledo, Ohio, indicted on charge of conspiracy with A. W. Machen to defraud the Government.

Removed—James N. Tyner, Assistant District Attorney-General for the Postoffice Department.

James T. Metcalf, Superintendent of the Money Order Division.

Suspended—George A. C. Christiancy, Assistant Attorney for the Postoffice Department, pending investigation.

Resigned—George W. Beavers, Superintendent of the Division of Salaries and Allowances.

LOSES $12,000,000 IN TAXES.

Enormous Amount of New York City Property Exempt.

New York City.—President James L. Wells, of the Tax Board, announced that the amount of property in New York City on which no taxes will be paid this year is $798,524,339.

This is equivalent to a tax levy of about $12,000,000. Properties exempt by special legislation are those owned by the city, the Federal Government, church and charitable institutions and those exempt by special decree.

"If the city could collect taxes from itself and could force Uncle Sam to pay, as well as the churches and charitable institutions," said President Wells, "the tax rate would be brought down almost to nothing. Unfortunately in this respect New York is a very rich city."

RUNAWAY GIRL FOUND IN OVERALLS

Father Discovers Her in Male Attire Working as a Farmhand.

Carthage, Mo.—Miss Maude Gage, a pretty blonde school teacher, twenty-two years of age, disappeared from her home, ten miles northwest of here, the other day. Her father, a few days ago, found her at work as a farm hand on the farm of Ernest Peugnet. She was pitching hay in the hay in the field and was wearing blue overalls, jumper and a hickory hat. She had cut off her flowing hair, which reached to her waist.

She accompanied her father home and explained that she had run away because her father had opened a letter which she thought was from a lover who had incurred her father's disfavor. The letter, however, was one from a magazine in regard to some verses contributed by her.

Rich Gold Reef Discovered.

It is announced from Tomsk, West Siberia, that a rich gold reef has been discovered in the forests bordering the River Barikule. The trial workings yielded from six to fourteen pounds of pure gold for every forty pounds of material extracted.

Lough Foyle Treasure Trove.

In the suit involving the ownership of the ancient gold ornaments recently discovered in Lough Foyle the court, at Dublin, Ireland, decided that the relics are treasure trove and as such belong to the Crown.

6,000 Moors Slain.

A Tangier, Morocco, dispatch states that in a battle at Ainnieddinna the troops under the Moorish Minister of War lost 6000 men. The Minister of War represents the Sultan in the war against the Pretender.

GRIM OLD HEVER CASTLE, BOUGHT BY W. W. ASTOR, WAS ONCE THE HOME OF A MOST UNHAPPY ENGLISH QUEEN.

AMERICAN capital is stirring not only the present but also the ancient nobility of England. Rich men from the western shore of the Atlantic are purchasing estates that were once the domains of royalty, and causing the country-side to rake up many a tradition of their early glory. Within the last fortnight the descendant of a wealthy New York family bought what is reputed to be the birthplace of a queen, and about which, even as the ivy of its moated walls, clings the story of the hapless Anne Boleyn.

And so when William Waldorf Astor purchased Hever Castle, near Seven Oaks, Kent, for £37,000, some days ago, the good country folk started to tell again the romance of the woman because of whom it is chiefly famous. Though three places claim to be her birthplace, the people of Kent contend that Anne Boleyn was born at Hever in 1507, the favorite abode of her father, Sir Thomas Boleyn. Here, they say, she spent not only the first seven years of a happy childhood, but also a later period of exile from the court of Henry VIII., because she had dared love a younger and handsomer man than her monarch. Here, too, Queen Elizabeth is said to have visited years afterward to behold the home of her mother and do honor to her memory.

Despite the conflict of various traditions as to the place of her birth, it is known that the future wife of Henry VIII. lived at Hever Castle before she was sent to France to the court of Louis XII., when she was a seven-year-old girl. It was a venerable and imposing structure, which was built in the reign of Edward III. by a Norman baron, William de Hever, and embattled as to-day with moat, portcullis, drawbridge and round towers, after the fashion of a feudal fortress. The banquet hall, which in recent years has been used as a kitchen, was huge, for it had been built for baronial festivities, before the father and mother of Anne made it their home, with a less free purse for such extravagances. The windows of the long winding galleries bore the shields of many generations.

When Anne Boleyn came back to Hever in exile some years later, the joy of her early life had forever departed. She was already within the power of the fickle-hearted English sovereign, and was destined never to escape from him until at last she went to the scaffold in the Tower of London, at the age of twenty-nine. After spending eight years in France, she had exchanged the gay life of the French capital for the court of Henry, where her beauty, as one of the Queen's maids of honor, soon surrounded, her with a group of admirers. The King smiled at her, but she did not realize then what his smiles meant. Before long she had fallen in love with the gallant and dashing Sir Henry Percy, a Hotspur, son of the Earl of Northumberland.

Suddenly, the girl was banished from court and sent to the secluded walls of Hever. The King told her father that she could not marry Sir Percy, as he had chosen another husband for her. Even the Earl of Northumberland was summoned to court, and told he must terminate his son's courtship of Anne Boleyn. At the King's behest, the father soundly trounced his son, so far as words could secure such a chastisement, and to clinch things the young man was compelled to marry another.

The old gossips of Kent still tell stories of the exile of the beautiful Anne Boleyn, and how she was wont to wander up and down the windy gallery of Hever Castle moaning for her lover.

There was little at Hever to overcome the young girl's distraction. The dark moats with their stagnant waters, the foreboding shadows which lurked around the round towers, all tended to increase her melancholy.

The father is said to have misunderstood the motive of the King in sending his daughter home from court, until one night, when, according to a popular legend, the seneschal of the house announced that the King was without the moat. Hastily sending his daughter to her room, with the command to "get to bed in a trice," Sir Thomas ordered the drawbridge lowered and the portcullis raised. To the wonderment of its owner, the castle did not resound with the bugles of a cavalcade. The King had come almost alone. The royal visitor indeed seemed ill at ease, and after due refreshments he made some transparently feeble pretext for seeing the daughter Anne.

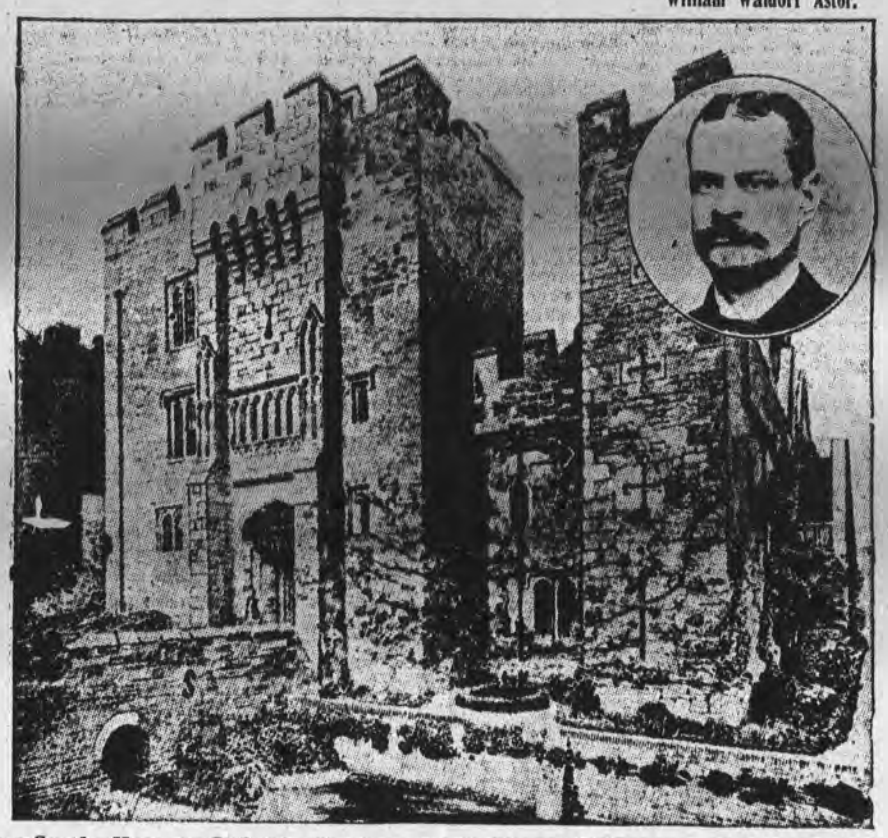
"Your Majesty," was the reply, "the girl is ill and cannot be disturbed. She is now asleep in her room."

When the news came that her lover had married another, Anne is said to have thrown off her sorrow, so far as it was visible, and attempted to enliven the gloomy halls of Hever with French songs and dances which she had learned at the court at Paris. Later when the word came from the King that she should return to court she is said to have expressed great delight, and on her return to have joined in the gayety of the palace with an abandon that was new to her. Her subsequent career, the machinations of the King, his advances and his repeated apologies, the divorce of Queen Catharine, the disruption of church and state in the King's attempt to obtain sanction for his act, his marriage to Anne Boleyn, the birth of the Princess Elizabeth, the usurpation of Anne's favor with the King by Jane Seymour, the charges brought against Anne, her beheading and the mysterious disappearance of her body are succeeding chapters of English history which would never have been enacted if Anne Boleyn had never left Hever Castle for a throne.

On the death of Sir Henry Boleyn, Hever Castle was seized by King Henry on the ground that it belonged to his former wife, even though he had divorced her and had had her beheaded. The castle still retains most of its mediaeval characteristics, and contains much of the furniture which was used there in the time of the Boleyns. The room that has always been most popular for visitors is the bedroom of Anne, which is beautifully panelled and contains Anne Boleyn's bed. Here there are still a massive pair of andirons bearing the royal initials, H. A., and surmounted with crowns.

Another room is said to have been used by Henry VIII. for a council chamber. The room has a curious stucco ceiling. Most of the windows bearing heraldic devices still exist. The secret passages, dungeons and blind closets of former days are also preserved as a reminder of the more dangerous days of King Edward III. and the fourteenth century, when the castle was built.—New York Tribune.

William Waldorf Astor.



Hever Castle, Kent, as It Looks To-Day---Little Changed From the Time of Henry VIII.

Reproduced From "Beautiful Britain." Copyright, 1895, by the Werner Company.

Double Claws on the Hammer.

Among the recently patented improvements is a hammer having a double claw, as shown in the accompanying illustration. In pulling nails of various sizes and conditions of rust the ordinary claw arrangement often

TWO CLAWS ON THE HAMMER.

meets its Waterloo, and is sometimes pulled from the handle in the effort to extricate the nail. The auxiliary claw is designed to meet such emergencies. It is revolvably mounted on the handle inside the head of the hammer, and, on account of the increased leverage, it will successfully pull an old nail, no matter how strongly it may be intrenched.

FORT PITT'S BLOCK HOUSE.

The block house was built as an outpost of old Fort Pitt, from which Pittsburg received its name, and which covered the ground previously occupied by Fort Duquesne. It is precious for its associations, not only to the city and State in which it rests, but to the whole nation. It stands on the point of land where the Allegheny and Monongahela rivers flow together to form the Ohio.

FORT PITT BLOCK HOUSE, PITTSBURG, PA.

This point, famous in history as "the Forks of the Ohio," was the spot for the possession of which the first blood was spilled in the French and Indian wars, and remained a strategic point of the greatest importance all through that long struggle of the Latin and Anglican races for the mastery of North America.

The importance of "the Forks of the Ohio" as a military basis was recognized first by Washington, when, a young man of twenty-one, he was sent by Governor Dinwiddie, of Virginia, to the commander of the French forces who had invaded the region of the Ohio River, "to know his reasons for invading the British dominions while a solid peace subsisted." It took Washington nine days to reach the "lonely spot where the rapid Allegheny met, nearly at right angles, the deep, silent Monongahela."

"I spent some time," writes Washington, "in viewing both rivers. The land in the fork has the absolute command of both. The flat, well timbered land all around the point lies very convenient for building."

So in imagination Washington built a fort and a city where the block house and Pittsburg now stand. When the French had declared their intention of taking possession of the Ohio, the first thing Washington called to the notice of Governor Dinwiddie was the necessity of building a fort at the "Forks," securing this important position. Dinwiddie at once despatched an officer with a small party of men to start the desired fortification, and gave Washington his commission as lieutenant-colonel and a body of 150 men in order that he might take command at the "Forks," finish the fort already begun there and hold the territory against the enemy.

Before Washington could carry out these plans, however, the French, led by Contrecoeur, came down from Venango and captured it from the little band of English then in possession. Contrecoeur completed the fortification of the post, and for the Governor of New France named it Duquesne.

Throughout the remainder of the war the efforts of the English were directed above all to the recapture of Fort Duquesne. It was in marching against it that Braddock met with his defeat and his death, and it was his heroic behavior during the terrible retreat from the Point that first brought Washington prominently before the notice of the colonies and won him his first laurels as a commander. Three years later Washington again led English troops against the French at Fort Duquesne, this time successfully. The French set fire to the fortifications and escaped down the river by the light of the flames. The immortal William Pitt ordered the rebuilding of the fort immediately, and from him it received its name. The recapture of Fort Duquesne had given the English undisputed possession of the Ohio and brought the French and Indian wars to a close.—New York Herald.

Clara Barton and Her Critics.

Considerable hesitancy is shown by the newspapers in their handling of the dissension of the Red Cross Society, evidently in the fear that the airing of the recriminations may impair confidence in the society and mar its usefulness; and all concerned are careful to explain that nobody has the slightest thought that a single dollar of the great sums handled by the society's officers has been misappropriated. What the critics of the society object to is the so-called autocratic rule of Miss Clara Barton, and the alleged lack of system in the handling of relief moneys.

MISS CLARA BARTON,

President of the American Red Cross Society. From a photograph taken in St. Petersburg last year, showing the decoration conferred on Miss Barton by the Czar and the Empress Dowager.

They sent memorials to the President and to Congress, early in the year, setting forth these complaints, and were conducting an aggressive campaign, when they suddenly found themselves suspended from membership by the Executive Committee, on the ground that they were attempting "to disrupt the organization of the American National Red Cross," and that in their memorial to Congress each of them "assumed an attitude unbecoming a member of the American Red Cross and hostile to the interests of that organization."

Insects Killed by Frost.

Katydids, grasshoppers, locusts, "walking sticks," crickets and beetles are killed by the frost. The eggs hidden in the ground or concealed in the bark of trees furnish the supply for the next year. The cold retards the development of the egg, which hatches in the warm days of spring. Sometimes an unusually cold winter plays havoc with the dormant insect life, but the cunning of nature strengthens the frail eggshell against the power of heat and cold alike, until the secret alchemy of the sun stirs the budding life and bids it come forth.

Why the Cat Washes.

"A cat caught a sparrow and was about to devour it, but the sparrow said: 'No gentleman eats until he washes his face.' The cat, struck by the remark, set the sparrow down and began to wash his face with his paw, but the sparrow flew away. This vexed puss extremely and he said: 'As long as I live I will eat first and wash my face afterward.' Which all cats do, even to this day."

ONE OF NATURE'S GREATEST VIEW POINTS,

On the Coast of Santa Barbara Islands, California.

GOOD ROADS
IF THEY ARE TO HAVE GOOD ROADS THEY ARE TO BUILD FOR THE ROAD IS THE CREATION OF MAN AND A TYPE OF CIVILIZED INDUSTRY

How to Procure Good Roads.

I have three plans to refer to the conference for your consideration; three plans for the purpose of determining how we shall get good roads. We are not going to discuss the need of these roads or what they will do for us. We are astonished in going into the different communities and into the cities to see the backward condition in street improvement as well as roads. We will not talk about that, but I want to impress upon your minds what to me seem the proper steps to take to secure better roads.

First, if you expect to proceed along the old lines of raising two, three or five mills on the one hundred dollar valuation, it will be another century before you have any considerable road improvement in your community. It will not do. There is something in it, but not enough. There are about 60,000 road officials or supervisors in the United States, and as they will not give their time for nothing, a two or three mill tax is eaten up for expenses. A very large part of this fund is consumed in this way. If it is wise to make a direct assessment, it seems to me you should assess at least seven to ten mills on the one hundred dollar valuation. Instead of having $10,000 to $15,000 in these counties get a fund of $50,000 or $100,000, or more.

If it is not agreeable to you to do that, if it is too much oppression upon the farmer, and we believe it is, then let us advise with you and suggest another plan, which is being adopted mostly in Eastern States. Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, Connecticut, and those States down there have adopted the legislation called the "State aid plan." What is that? The State appropriates perhaps one-half of the money, and the county which gets the road pays one-quarter, and the township in which the road is located the other quarter. Pennsylvania, I believe, has adopted that law within the last two weeks. That brings all interests into it. It brings in the railroads, the corporations, and all great interests; and in these Eastern States a large part of the taxable revenues lie in cities and in corporations. Massachusetts only has about three-thirteenths of its wealth in the outlying districts. I believe many States will adopt that plan. All should. Missouri is one. Illinois is another. Iowa is another. These three States are very largely the bread baskets of the United States, and yet, each with nearly 200,000 miles of road, have not yet adopted any system to improve these primary arteries, common roads. It behooves you as men to think that if you do not improve your roads in Missouri, Illinois, and Iowa, the States that have improved roads (and I can show you improvements in the South largely in advance of the North) will go into the market and burn you up and freeze you out. You must build roads to compete in the avenues of social and commercial life.

The third proposition I want to speak of is "Government aid." I have heard it said all over this country that this convention is to be devoted almost entirely to Government aid. That is a mistake. This work will not be carried on entirely with Government aid. Unless you show in these different States and smaller rural communities that you will take hold of these matters and assist with your earnest endeavor, unless you raise local funds and organize the machinery with which to start this work, you cannot expect the Federal Government to come and dump a lot of money into your coffers and have it uselessly expended, as it has been all these years.

There is another very serious question which must be solved, and that is: Can we use the convicts of the several States and Territories in public improvements? If we do not devise some plan to utilize their labor in public improvements, we are toying with the greatest of all social propositions. We are bringing the labor of those men at forty or fifty cents per day into competition with the honest labor of this country. We do not dare to leave them in the penitentiary but a few years longer. We want to throw around them all the uplifting influences at the hands of the State. We want no dark dungeons. God's sunshine and God's pure air will benefit them. We want to do as twelve States of the South are doing to-day: take those men out in squads and put them to work on the roads. They have one guard to twenty men, and they go along building roads for $2000 per mile that in the North with similar conditions, soil, etc., are costing $5000 to $10,000 per mile.—Col. W. H. Moore, President National Good Roads Association.

The President's Plea.

President Roosevelt's plea for good roads is one that will fit every locality in which he makes speeches during this trip, and will find favor with every audience that gathers to hear him. For the last word will probably never be said on this important subject. There's no place on earth where some roads, if not all the roads, leading to it could not be improved and every one who has occasion to travel over them is convinced of the need. Legislatures, corporations and individuals are inclined to do what they can toward bettering highways, though the effort in many cases takes the shape of talk only. And when an eminent person like the President of the United States gets warmed up to talking on the subject he may always be counted on to commit himself on safe ground.

The Funny Side of Life.

LIFE'S ALGEBRA.

We figure some with a, b, c;
We also work with x, y, z.
But when we've serious sums to do
Too oft we call in I. O. U.
—Washington Star.

RUBBING IT IN.

Softleigh—"I—aw—never trouble myself to—aw—think, don'cher know."

Miss Cutting—"Well, I don't think that any one thinks you think."—Chicago News.

HER SWEET REPLY.

He—"Don't you know you're the first girl I ever loved?"

She—"So I judge, from the way you go at it?"—Illustrated Bits.

THEIR PRIVILEGE.

Applicant—"And if we want certain changes made in the flat——"

Janitor—"Well, when people want 'em very bad they generally move."—Brooklyn Life.

HIS POSITION.

"There must be a great deal of admiration for that author," said Miss Cayenne.

"Yes," answered the literary man, "but his books don't sell."

"I see. Admired, but not envied."—Washington Star.

AT DINNER.

"Say," whispered the hired girl, "the landlady thinks a great deal of you. She just said you were a 'bird.' "

"Then she must think I'm a humming bird," said the star boarder grimly. "I don't see anything on the table but flowers."—Chicago News.

LOVE GROWING COLD.

Mrs. Octopus—"I know that you don't care as much for me as you did before we were married."

Mr. Octopus—"What put that notion in your pretty head, my dear?"

Mrs. Octopus—"Why, you used to put a hundred arms around me, and now it is as much as you can do to use one."—Philadelphia Telegraph.

WITH THE EYE OF FAITH.

Wealthy American Father-in-Law (in disgust) — "So this is your 'ancestral chateau,' is it? Do you think I'm going to let my daughter live in such a tumbledown old shack as this?"

Count Boylon de Bakkovisnek (with alacrity)—"Ah! Zen you will r-repair ze chateau for your daughtare—ees it so?"—Chicago Tribune.

HIS SUGGESTION.

The directors had called a meeting of stockholders to devise ways and means of getting the company out of its difficulties.

"I think," said the President, "that a loan of $500,000 would bridge us over."

"How would it do," an unsophisticated young stockholder modestly suggested, "to draw off some of the water? Then, maybe, we could wade over without a bridge."—Magazine of Humor.

RECIPROCITY.

His Pop—"Bobby, I merely punish you to show my love for you, my boy."

Bobby—"If I was only bigger, pop, I'd return your love."—Detroit Free Press.

ONE POINT OF VIEW.

"I am very much afraid that you do not appreciate the spirit of a free country."

"Oh, yes, I do," answered the man who had recently landed in New York, in a dialect which it is needless to reproduce.

"What do you understand by a free country?"

"It is a place where you are free to do as you choose if you can manage to get on the police force."—Washington Star.

North Plainfield Weekly Review

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SATURDAY, JUNE 27 1903.

NECESSITIES FIRST.

In line with the policy of certain politicians to force North Plainfield into Union county by running up the tax rate, along comes this new scheme of an expensive race track called a boulevard to be located on the west side.

It is not necessary that this millstone should contain a hole through the middle of it in order to reveal to the people the true "inwardness" of the scheme, namely: To run the Borough more deeply into debt and to increase the value of certain property in which the promoters of the scheme are interested.

Boulevards, parks, etc., are desirable and commendable under certain conditions, but until the borough is practically free from debt and has a little cash in its treasury, such things should be classed as luxuries, and can be put off until Pearl street is macadamized and a few other such necessary improvements are made. In its present condition, Pearl street is a disgrace to our otherwise beautiful borough, and ought to be macadamized at once. Likewise are there other minor improvements which should be made before a $35,000 speedway is built, and which can only benefit a few for years to come.

Not only this, but a sewerage system should be considered before the boulevard, and while this too, can wait a while, we only mention it to show that actual necessities should have preference over luxuries in the improvements contemplated and now going forward.

NEW FIRE ARMS LAW.

A new law passed by the Legislature this year should result in greatly reducing the number of accidents which annually ensue from the careless handling of firearms by boys. The new law is known as Chapter *No. 169, and it makes* it unlawful to "sell, barter, exchange, hire or loan to any person under the age of 15 years, any gun, pistol, toy pistol, or other firearms," or for any person under that age to buy or exchange any such weapons, or to carry, fire or use the same. Dealers are required to register their sales of firearms, giving descriptions of articles sold, and name and address of purchaser. Violation of this act is made a misdemeanor, and as the maximum penalty for a misdemeanor is three years' imprisonment or $1,000 fine, it will be a risky venture for anyone to take chances on ignoring or defying the law.

OLD-AGE PENSIONS.

"Simply speaking, the payment of an old-age pension, say of $100 each to every citizen, male or female, who has passed the age of 70, does not involve a heavy burden to the State, says Edward Everett Hale, in the Cosmopolitan.

"Let us now consider the advantages which the State, as an organization, would receive from such a system. As matters stand, the managers of asylums, whether for the poor, or perhaps for the blind, or the insane, or other invalids, are always at their wits' end to know what they shall do with the aged people who are crowded upon them. The almshouses of towns and counties are filled in the same way.

"Now, all these old people are better cared for in the homes of old neighbors, or old friends, very possibly of sons or of daughters, who would receive them and take charge of them humanely if they could receive a little ready money for the extra expense. As society organizes itself, a very little money goes a great way in the average household of an American. The moment it appears that a grandfather or a grandmother has one hundred dollars a year to his good, that moment we shall find that the burden thrown upon the State and town in their asylums, is reduced by a larger proportion than by the charge made by the pensions upon the treasury. Thus the pension system has the great advantage that it maintains life in homes, and that it abates the necessity for great institutions or asylums."

PHILADELPHIA "CORRUPT AND CONTENTED"

Lincoln Steffens has at last tackled Philadelphia. In the July number of McClure's appears his story of municipal grafting in Philadelphia. "Philadelphia: Corrupt and Contented," is a pretty scathing title, but the writer justifies it. Mr. Steffens sees in Philadelphia "a city all through with reforms." Philadelphians, he says, are disfranchised like negroes in the south—dead dogs and children vote in their places. Nothing but a revolution, in Mr. Steffens's opinion, could overturn the Philadelphia ring, which is forged, not in city, or even state, but in the flame of national politics. This is the most outspoken, the most trenchant, and the most powerful of all Mr. Steffens's splendid city articles.

In view of the remarkable success which has crowned Mr. Cleveland's acts in private life, it would be too bad to remove him from it.

A snow squall at Asbury Park, Tuesday, was the unusual attraction not mentioned in any of the advertisements of that popular resort. But this is an unusual season, anyway.

The 125th anniversary of the battle of Monmouth will be celebrated today with fitting and imposing ceremonies. Bishop Scarborough, Governor Murphy and Will Carleton will be among the notables participating.

We are in receipt of a pamphlet entitled "The Explanation of the New Primary Law," issued by the State Republican Committee, which explains in detail the operation of the new law, and which should prove very useful.

J. S. Frelinghuysen, chairman of the Republican County Committee, has had two voting machines placed at his disposal for use in Somerset county. One will be placed here, the other at Somerville, and will probably be ready for use at the special election to be held in September next.

The California man who bequeatned a fortune to his son on condition that he should marry a New Jersey girl, paid our commonwealth a compliment of which we are proud. The father simply wanted his son to have as good a wife as his mother was, and knew the boy would take no chances if he came to New Jersey.

"All right-thinking men," says the Bayonne *Times*, "should co-operate in the movement which has for its object the purification of the municipal service, by the introduction of equity, honesty, and strictly business principles," to which we say amen, and advise our voters to cut this item out and paste it in their hats for use at the next election.

If the Rev. R. A. Elwood, of Wilmington, reads the newspapers, says the Philadelphia Press, he will see some pretty severe *condemnation* from clergymen as well as editors concerning his utterance from the pulpit favoring the lynching under certain circumstances of the negro White. There is justly great indignation that a minister of the Gospel should have given the slightest encouragement to such awful work.

Mose Meders—It seems ter me, Josh, that them twenty-story buildin's in *N'York must be dangerous!*

Josh Hayrick (just back)—They be, Mose! Why, a feller can't hardly stop an' look up at 'em without hevin' his pocket picked, or bein' knocked down an' stepped on!—Puck.

A woman is as happy as she looks pretty; a man as happy as he feels important.—Puck.

It Was a Vain Deception.

An eminent Episcopal bishop lately paid a visit of inspection to the State Hospital for the insane at Matteawan, N. Y. Before introducing the bishop to one of the inmates the physician in charge warned him not to cross or contradict the unfortunate man, but to agree with all he said.

"If you humor him," said the physician, "you will doubtless find him agreeable, intelligent and apparently sane, his only mania being that everybody is conspiring against him."

The bishop assented and was soon conversing amicably with the lunatic, who finally said:

"I see Queen Victoria is married again."

"Um—er—well—Oh! of course," assented the bishop, after some natural hesitation, in view of the Queen's death.

"So she's married President McKinley, has she?" queried the lunatic next.

This arbitrary mating of two of the world's illustrious dead was almost too much for the bishop to sanction, even in the interests of peace and harmony, but he finally managed to acquiesce with fairly good grace.

"Well, who are you, anyway?" blurted out the lunatic.

"I am a minister of the Gospel," replied the bishop.

"Humph!" retorted the lunatic, "you look like a parson and you dress like a parson, but you lie like a heathen."

The Merry Minstrel.

The merry minstrel suddenly glinted his eye and began as follows:

"I can always tell a married man from a single man. Do you know how, professor? Well, now, the single men sit up straight in their seats and the married men sit with their backs bent." The merry minstrel's eye apprehensively roved over the audience. "Ha, ha!" he laughed. "See 'em straighten up! See 'em straighten up!"

'Tis true. But there is this to be said about it. They straighten up only *that they might take better aim* with sundry small vegetables and antediluvian eggs. How the merry minstrel cursed the management for including that precious tit-bit of humor in the company's repertoire!

Why, man alive, Noah told that old gig in the ark!

Jane in a Stew.

The new servant-maid was helping her mistress to prepare dinner, and all went well until the macaroni for the pudding was produced.

The girl looked in surprise as her mistress untied the packet of long white sticks; but when she carefully placed them in water the girl gave a choking gasp.

"Did you say, mem," she said, in an awed voice, "that you was going to make a puddin' of that?"

"Yes, Jane," said her mistress, "that is so. But you seem surprised. Have you never seen macaroni cooked before?"

"No, mem," said the girl, "I ain't! The last place I was at we always used them things to light the gas with."

Assisting His Gloom.

"I'm going to wait," said the misanthrope, "until the trusts own everything, and *then I'm going to turn* hermit and live in a cave."

"No use," answered the semi serious friend. "You won't be able to find a cave on any property that hasn't a 'No trespassing' sign on it."—Washington Star.

Mutual Ignorance.

Teacher—Thomas, you are a hopeless ignoramus. You know no more about Lafayette than—than—

Thomas—Well, why should I? I'll bet he didn't know nutt'n about me.

The Point of View.

"Some folks are too mean to live," said Jones, gloomily.

"And some are too mean to die," *said a solemn-looking stranger.*

It turned out that the stranger was a sexton. You should have seen Jones scowl at him! Jones, it may be mentioned, was in the insurance business, and all his risks were dying off.

Museum Colloquy.

"Yes, when the stranger grew too familiar with the fat lady the manager called his bouncer."

"Big husky fellow, I s'pose?"

"Oh, no, merely the India rubber man."—Kansas City Journal.

Little Willie—Say, pa, what's a coquette?

Pa—A coquette, my son, is a woman who pretends to be indifferent about getting married.

The Exasperated One—I'm afraid, sir, this town isn't big enough to hold both of us!

The Imperturbable—H'm—why don't you start a suburb?

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TOGETHER WITH THE TWO HEADED CALF

By CALEB BROWN

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"What d'you think?" queried Job Parsons, hired man to the Widow Thompson, as he brought the foaming milk pails into the farmhouse kitchen one morning in May.

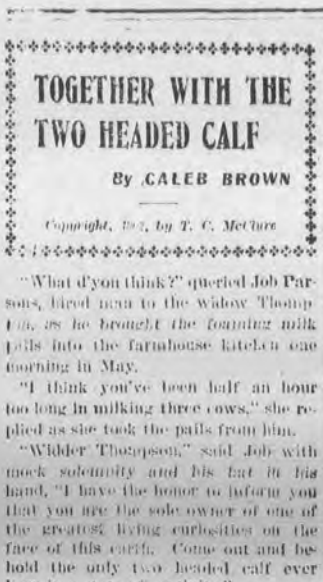
"I think you've been half an hour too long in milking three cows," she replied as she took the pails from him.

"Widder Thompson," said Job with mock solemnity and his hat in his hand, "I have the honor to inform you that you are the sole owner of one of the greatest living curiosities on the face of this earth. Come out and behold the only two headed calf ever born in a state of captivity."

It was true. The widow rushed down to the barnyard to find the old spotted cow chewing her cud in contentment, while frisking around her and looking at the world from two different standpoints was a two headed calf. Nature had produced a wonderful freak. There was only one body, supplied with the usual number of legs and a proper length of tail, but the neck was ornamented with two perfect heads, and two separate mouths bleated welcome to the woman who held up her hands in amazement.

"My stars, Job, but what is it?" she exclaimed as the hired man followed along.

"It's sunthin' to make you famous the world over," he replied. "It won't



HALF THE PEOPLE IN THE COUNTY HAD CONGRATULATED HER.

be a month before you will be better known than Queen Victoria. People will come a thousand miles to see this two headed calf, and you'll have at least five offers of marriage a day."

"I want no offers of marriage, and if this calf is to bring a lot of people around here asking questions I'll have you kill it right off."

But the widow wasn't in earnest in what she said. She had been looking out for an offer for the best five years, and she liked nothing better than half an hour's gossip with a tin peddler or a lightning rod man. As she gazed at that two headed calf, who tried to return her gaze with his four eyes at once, she saw possibilities in the future and returned to the house with a smiling countenance.

Before noon every farmer for five miles around had heard of the living curiosity and visited the farm; within two days half the people in the county had taken a view and congratulated the widow. The matter got into the local paper and was republished far and wide, and most of the papers wound up the two headed tale by saying:

"We understand that the widow Thompson is a well preserved, intelligent woman of forty, and there are rumors that she may assume the bonds of matrimony again at no distant date."

People came by the hundreds, as Job had predicted, and letters came by the score. But the offers of marriage didn't accompany them. In her secret heart the widow had determined that that calf should bring her a husband. Being a two headed calf he ought to bring her two offers, and she would take her choice.

Peddlers, lightning rod men, sewing machine agents and prospectors for natural gas looked over the fence at that calf and offered a price, but their figures were not accepted. Purchasing agents for sideshows, museums and circuses viewed the curiosity from every side and made liberal offers, but went away disappointed. None of them had the good luck to discover that the widow and the calf were one and indivisible, that where the two heads went the widow's hand and heart followed. If any of them had a dim suspicion, he was lured out by having a wife already on his hands.

But at the end of four weeks there came a solemn faced man. The widow's heart had begun to flutter with expectation when the stranger observed:

"My good woman, it may not be unknown to you that a camp meeting is to be held in Hickory grove, four miles away, next month. To be a success a camp meeting must have no competition, no rival. In this instance it is the general feeling that should your two headed calf continue on exhibition our labors in the vineyard will be brought to naught. In other words, idle curiosity will outweigh the services of the Lord's servants."

"And what do you want me to do?" asked the widow.

"Either sell the calf or temporarily remove it to some distant locality."

"I'll never do it," she bluntly replied as she swiftly realized the dangers that lurked in an interruption of the programme.

The calf remained, and the camp meeting was postponed to a more auspicious occasion. That meant to a date when two headed calves were no more in Sycamore county. The living curiosity was born in May, and September had come and the heart of Widow Thompson was weary with waiting. There had been cash offers galore, but no one had asked for the combination of calf and hand. "He cometh not," sighed the widow as she put her pies in the oven to bake, and "I'm durned if he does!" added Job as he dug Early Rose potatoes in the field.

But he was coming, and one day he arrived. He didn't even ask after the two headed calf, although he probably knew that it was well and thriving. He sat himself down in the house and talked to the widow, and this is the way he talked:

"I am a lone man. I have been a lone man ever since my wife died. She was the Wild Woman of Borneo, and I loved her from the bottom of my heart. I, as her husband and the proprietor of Oxford's Wonderful Aggregation of Living Curiosities, delivered the hourly lectures before her cage. When she had been laid away, I might have taken the Japan Giantess to my bosom, but I could not love her. I might have wedded Mme. Gossard, the snake charmer, but there was no affinity. I could have talked love to Zi-Zi, the tight rope performer and cannon ball tosser, but my heart was weary. I have carried my burden for years. I have looked for one to love, but looked in vain until this hour. Widow Thompson, fate has brought us together. I am worth $10,000 and am a hustler. You are the owner of a two headed calf and a loving heart. Shall we bring about a combination and travel life's road together and smash all rival exhibitions? Don't answer me right off quick. Take two minutes to think it over, while I make a note of the fact that my Cannibal Man from the Zulu islands must gnaw the bones closer with his teeth."

The widow took two minutes and then replied, and that evening, after she had had a talk with Job, that hired man went out and kicked himself around the barnyard and exclaimed:

"Durn all fool widders and two headed calves! I've got to look for another job!"

Blowing Off Steam.

Mr. Jenkins was spending a day at home battling with a toothache and making things generally animated for his family.

"Good gracious! How hot it is in this room, and what a noise that radiator is making!" he cried as he entered his wife's sewing room, to which she had retreated for a few moments' respite from the strenuous life in the library.

"I suppose this sort of thing goes on every day when I am not at home to attend to matters. No wonder you all feel cold when you go outdoors!" muttered the sufferer as he drew out the little plug cock and the steam escaped with a rush.

"Now you see how simple"— began Mr. Jenkins, but just then the rush of steam changed to a trickle of water, rapidly increasing in flow. He endeavored to replace the plug.

"Hang it!" he roared as he dropped the plug and assumed a variety of attitudes, nursing his fingers. "Here I've scalded myself to death, and the water is running over the floor, and nobody stirring! Run to the telephone, somebody, and call up the plumber and tell him to send a man here directly, and—in the name of common sense, Mary, why don't you get some cloths instead of— What are you laughing at?"

"Why don't you try turning off the steam?" she asked in a tremulous voice.

"As Stupid as a Donkey."

When one boy tells another not to make "an ass" of himself or says that the other is as stupid as "a donkey" or as obstinate as "a mule" he does not mean the remark for a compliment, and the other boy never accepts it for one. But is the donkey really a stupid animal? Is the ass anything like so great a fool as the human being who is supposed to behave like an ass, and is the mule only obstinate, or has he a "firm character?" Ask any one who associates with the donkey beast. He will tell you at once that the little animal is as intelligent a creature of its class as you can find.

There are donkeys that seem to show a contempt for the human understanding by not always caring to do what a human being asks of them, but make a donkey love you, and you will find him docile enough. There are stupid donkeys and intelligent donkeys, as there are stupid and intelligent horses, dogs and—persons. An ass has never been known to do anything so absolutely silly as to make it excusable to give the poor creature the bad name he has borne for ages. He is patient. He is long suffering. Much abuse makes him appear indifferent to the treatment he receives. It is, however, a little too unjust to suppose that he is originally stupid because his inhuman master is cruel.—Our Animal Friends.

Man's Future.

A man is a bundle of relations, a knot of roots, whose flower and fruitage is the world. All his faculties refer to natures out of him. All his faculties predict the world he is to inhabit, as the fins of the fish foretell that water exists or the wings of the eagle in the egg presuppose a medium of light air. Insulate and you destroy him. He cannot live without a world.—Emerson.

Sciatic

Trouble From Sprain of Back.

Dizzy, Dull, Nervous, Constipated.

Dr. Miles' Nervine Completely Cured Me.

A frequent complication of rheumatism and sciatica is constipation. The use of Dr. Miles' Nerve and Liver Pills in conjunction with Restorative Nervine makes an ideal treatment for such cases. The Nerve and Liver Pills, by their tonic influence upon the nerves of the stomach, liver and bowels, cause them to act naturally. Thus the system is readily cleansed of the impurities which cause the trouble and the nourishing and soothing effect of Nervine is allowed to do its wonderful work of restoration without hindrance from the complication.

"About ten months ago I sprained my back. This ran into sciatic trouble from which I have suffered more or less ever since. This was complicated by chronic indigestion. I had sick headache every day with a dizzy, dull feeling, also quite a little confusion. Was extremely nervous and suffered much from constipation. I was influenced to try Dr. Miles' Remedies and decided to give them a trial. I procured a bottle of the Restorative Nervine and a box of the Nerve and Liver Pills. I used them as per directions and received much relief. I continued the Nervine until I had used several bottles of the same and I am glad to state that it has cured me completely and permanently. I now enjoy good health, relish my meals and can eat any kind of food without fear. I take pleasure in recommending Dr. Miles' Remedies to the public."—REV. A. B. MOWERS, Taneytown, Md.

All druggists sell and guarantee first bottle Dr. Miles' Remedies. Send for free book on Nervous and Heart Diseases. Address Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

READING SYSTEM.

NEW JERSEY CENTRAL

Stations in New York foot of Liberty street and South Ferry, Whitehall station.

Time Table in effect Nov. 16, 1902.

For New York—2.17, 3.37, 5.38, 6.02, 6.29, 6.57, 7.05, 7.25, 7.28, 7.48, 7.55, 8.02, 8.11, 8.30, 8.34, 8.46, 9.27, 9.59, 10.26, 11.25 a. m.; 12.09, 12.44, 1.18, 2.31, 2.42, 2.49, 3.44, 4.17, 4.47, 5.43, 5.53, 6.23, 6.33, 6.43, 7.08, 7.32, 8.36, 9.40, 10.17, 11.28 p. m. Sundays—2.17, 3.37, 5.05, 7.41, 8.01, 8.52, 9.52, 10.08, 11.10 a. m.; 12.00 m.; 12.58, 1.45, 2.40, 3.17, 3.30, 5.41, 6.45, 6.52, 8.13, 8.32, 10.22 p. m.

For Newark—5.38, 6.29, 6.57, 7.05, 7.25, 7.48, 8.11, 8.34, 8.46, 9.27, 9.59, 11.25 a. m.; 1.18, 2.31, 2.49, 3.44, 4.17, 4.47, 5.43, 5.53, 6.23, 6.33, 7.08, 7.42, 8.36, 9.40 p. m. Sundays—7.41, 8.52, 10.08, 11.10 a. m. 12 m.; 12.58, 1.45, 3.30, 5.41, 6.45, 6.52, 7.32, 8.13, 8.32, 10.22 p. m.

For Somerville—5.25, 7.12, 8.21, 9.36, 9.54, 11.00 a. m.; 1.01, 2.02, 2.11, 3.32, 3.44, 4.33, 5.03, 5.29, 5.57, 6.04, 6.19, 6.41, 7.12, 7.34, 8.08, 8.21, 9.37, 10.23, 11.26 p. m.; 12.59 night. Sundays—5.45, 8.42, 11.14 a. m.; 2.03, 3.40, 5.37, 6.35, 8.30, 10.15, 11.29p. m.

For Phillipsburg and Easton—5.25, 8.21, 9.54, a. m.; 2.11, 5.29, 6.41 p. m. Sundays—5.45 a. m.; 2.03, 6.35 p. m.

For Bethlehem, Allentown and Mauch Chunk—5.25, 9.54 a. m.; 2.11, 5.29 p. m. Sundays—5.45 a. m.; 2.03, 6.35 p. m.

For Wilkesbarre and Scranton—5.25, 9.54 a. m.; 5.48 p. m. Sundays—5.45 a. m. 2.03 p. m.

For Long Branch, Ocean Grove, Point Pleasant and seashore points—8.11, 11.25 a. m.; 3.44, 4.47, 6.23 p. m. Sundays—8.52 a. m.; 3.30 11.28 p. m., Wednesday and Saturday only, except Ocean Grove.

For Lakewood—3.37, 8.11, a. m.; 1.18, 3.44, 4.17p. m. Sunday, 9.52 a. m.

For Atlantic City—9.27a. m.; 2.49p. m.

For Trenton—5.17, 5.25, 7.12, 7.44, 8.38, 9.14, 9.44, 10.44, 11.44 a. m.; 12.46, 1.01, 1.39, 2.11, 3.44, 5.29*, 7.34*, 8.21, 9.37* p. m., 1.17 night. Sundays—5.17, 5.45, 9.55, 11.14 a. m.; 1.39, 2.45, 4.55, 5.37*, 6.35.* 9.47 p. m.; 1.17 night.

For Philadelphia—5.17, 7.44, 8.38, 9.14, 9.44, 10.44, 11.14, 11.44 a. m.; 12.46, 1.39, 2.11, 3.44, 5.34*, 7.34,* 8.21, 9.37* p.m.; 1.17 ng't Sundays—5.17, 5.45, 9.55, 11.14 a. m.; 1.39, 2.45, 4.55, 5.37*, 6.35*, 9.47 p. m.; 1.17 night.

For Reading and Harrisburg—5.17, 5.25, 8.38, 9.54, (10.44 to Reading only) 11.44 a. m.; 2.11, 5.48 p. m. 1.17 night. 1.17 night.

Sundays, 5.17 a.m., 2.03, 5.37, 6.35 p. m.;

For Pottsville, Sunbury & Williamsport— 5.17, 5.25, 9.54, a. m.; 2.11, (5.29, to Pottsville only) 8.21 p. m.; 1.17 night. Sundays, 5.17 a. m.; 2.03,; 1.17 night.

ROYAL BLUE LINE
(N.J. Cent'l, P & R., B. & O. R'ys.)

For Baltimore and Washington—9.14, 11.14 a. m.; 1.39, 3.44, 4.18, 5.34,* 7.34* p. m; 1.17 night. Sundays—11.14 a. m.; 2.45, 5.37, 6.35* p. m., 1.17 night.

Plainfield passengers by trains marked* change cars at Bound Brook.

Through tickets to all points at lowest rate may be had on application in advance to the ticket agent at the station.

W. G. BESLER Vice President and General Manager.

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FRIEND! do you know that the best place to get your

Shoes Repaired

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M. MENZENBACH'S?

87 Somerset Street,

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A full line of Leather and Findings.

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J. FRANK HUBBARD, President
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Pure Home-made Candies, Chocolates, and Bon Bons Fresh Daily

Iced Drinks with pure Fruit Syrups— Ice Cream and Water Ices

Orders will be delivered promptly. Church and social functions will receive our careful attention.

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Flagging, Curbing and Guttering Done Promptly and at Lowest Costs

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Day and Night Work Same Price

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Building New Cesspools at a Small Cost a Specialty.

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J. J. HEIDELOFF

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Garden Seeds and Tools,

Lawn Mowers at $2.48 and up

Screen Doors at 50c complete

Oil Stoves, etc.

STOVES Wood and Coal

Nickle Plating done on the Premises.

J. J. HEIDELOFF

THE BEST **COAL**

Yard: 222 Madison ave.

Telephone 1063

The Best Service and the best guarantee that your order will be filled, can be had at

McDONOUGH BROS

ARE YOUR EYES ALIKE?

If one eye is more defective than the other, each should have the lense which best suits it. By coming to us you can be assured of getting the proper glass for each eye.

FREE EXAMINATION. ALL GLASSES GUARANTEED.

Stiles & Co., Philadelphia Eye Specialists

107 E. FRONT ST. EVERY THURSDAY.

Hours 11:15 a. m. to 1 p. m. and 1:45 p. m. to 4:30 p. m.

JOHN H. TIER,

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Ice Cream & Confections

Wholesale & Retail. Orders Promptly Delivered.

131-135 Park Ave. and 32 Bank Place. Tel.: Store 714; House 706.

TIER'S LAKE HOUSE OPEN FOR THE SEASON.

POWER'S

SOMERSET PHARMACY

At the Always Busy Corner

Somerset Street and Craig Place.

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There is no part of our business which does not receive its full share of attention, and the stock of

Drugs, Medicines, and Toilet Goods

we carry are not surpassed by any in the city.

NORTH PLAINFIELD CARRIAGE FACTORY AND REPOSITORY.

175-7 Somerset Street, North Plainfield.

Fine Carriages, Business Wagons, Harness, Robes, Whips, Horse Goods, etc., etc.

Prompt and careful repairs a specialty

Rubber Tire Road Wagons in Great Variety.

RUBBER TIRES.

WILLIAM J. CONROY.

FISH FISH FISH

For first class Fish, Oysters, Clams, and other Sea Food, try

JERRY FOSS,

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PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Orders promptly called for and delivered. Tel. 632.

PLENTY OF COAL

Now ready for PROMPT DELIVERY.

AT $6.00 PER TON.

RHEAUME. Branch Office 33 Somerset Street.

The Ills of Women Act upon the Nerves like a Firebrand.

The relation of woman's nerves and generative organs is very close; consequently nine tenths of the nervous prostration, nervous despondency, "the blues," sleeplessness, and nervous irritability of women arise from some derangement of the organism which makes her a woman. Herein we prove conclusively that **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** will quickly relieve all this trouble.

Details of a Severe Case Cured in Eau Claire, Wis.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM: —I have been ailing from female trouble for the past five years. About a month ago I was taken with nervous prostration, accompanied at certain times before menstruation with fearful headaches. I read one of your books, and finding many testimonials of the beneficial effects of **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound**, experienced by lady sufferers, I commenced its use and am happy to state that after using a few bottles I feel like a new woman, aches and pains all gone.

"I am recommending your medicine to many of my friends, and I assure you that you have my hearty thanks for your valuable preparation which has done so much good. I trust all suffering women will use your Vegetable Compound."—MRS. MINNIE TIETZ, 620 First Ave., Eau Claire, Wis. (May 28, 1901).

Nothing will relieve this distressing condition so surely as Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound; it soothes, strengthens, heals and tones up the delicate female organism. It is a positive cure for all kinds of female complaints; that bearing down feeling, backache, displacement of the womb, inflammation of the ovaries, and is invaluable during the change of life, all of which may help to cause nervous prostration.

Read what Mrs. Day says:

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM: —I will write you a few lines to let you know of the benefit I have received from taking your remedies. I suffered for a long time with **nervous prostration**, backache, sick headache, painful menstruation, pain in the stomach after eating, and constipation. I often thought I would lose my mind. I began to take **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** and was soon feeling like a new woman. I cannot praise it too highly. It does all that it is recommended to do, and more.

"I hope that every one who suffers as I did will give Lydia E. Pinkham's remedies a trial."—MRS. MABIE DAY, Eleanora, Pa. (March 25, 1901.)

Free Medical Advice to Women.

Mrs. Pinkham invites all women to write to her for advice. You need not be afraid to tell her the things you could not explain to the doctor—your letter will be seen only by women and is absolutely confidential. Mrs. Pinkham's vast experience with such troubles enables her to tell you just what is best for you, and she will charge you nothing for her advice.

Another Case of Nervous Prostration Cured.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM: —Allow me to express to you the benefit I have derived from taking **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.** Before I started to take it I was on the verge of **nervous prostration.** Could not sleep nights, and I suffered dreadfully from indigestion and headache. I heard of Lydia E. Pinkham's wonderful medicine, and began its use, which immediately restored my health.

"I can heartily recommend it to all suffering women."—MRS. BERTHA E. DEIBKINS, 25½ Lagidge St., San Francisco, Cal. (May 21, 1901.)

$5000 FORFEIT if we cannot forthwith produce the original letters and signatures of above testimonials, which will prove their absolute genuineness.
Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass.

R·I·P·A·N·S

R·I·P·A·N·S Tabules
Doctors find
A good prescription
For mankind.

The 5-cent packet is enough for an ordinary occasion. The family bottle (price 60 cents) contains a supply for a year.

New Pine Forests in California.

For three months, beginning last November, a squad of from ten to fifteen men, under a competent leader, spent its time reseeding the mountain regions of Southern California, where fires had denuded the surface. The country, alarmed by the decreasing water supply, asked for this work, and assistance was given by the towns of the section visited in carrying on the replanting. Pine, in varieties suited to the moisture likely to be secured, was generally planted. On March 1, this year, it was announced that the seeds planted in November had begun to germinate, and that there was promise of a successful growth over the areas treated. In a few years the bare mountain sides will be clothed again with wood.—Review of Reviews.

Singular Geometry.

In the Alleynian, the school magazine of Dulwich, England, appears a witty paper on "Seaside Geometry," from which the following are taken:

Definitions: The landlady of a boarding house is a parallelogram, that is, an oblong angular figure which cannot be described, but which is equal to anything.

All the rooms being taken, a single room is said to be a double room.

Postulates: A pie may be produced any number of times.

The Kaiser as a Land Owner.

Kaiser Wilhelm owns eighty-three estates and fifty-three castles. These foot up a total of 300,000 acres and bring in an income of $160,000. He has as yet visited only thirty of his castles, but the total sum which goes to their support is enormous. He is building a fifty-fourth castle, a magnificent affair which will overlook Posen, in Prussian Poland.

All code books carried in warships have leaden backs, to make them sink should the vessel be wrecked.

IN EVERY WALK OF LIFE.

People in every walk of life have bad backs—kidneys go wrong and the back begins to ache. Cure sick *kidneys* and back ache quickly disappears.

Read this testimony and learn how it can be done.

A. A. Boyce, a farmer, living three and a half miles from Trenton, Mo., says: "A severe cold settled in my kidneys and developed so quickly that I was obliged to lay off work on account of the aching in my back and sides. For a time I was unable to walk at all, and every makeshift I tried and all the medicine I took had *not the slightest* effect. My back continued to grow weaker until I was unfit for anything. Mrs. Boyce noticed Doan's Kidney Pills advertised as a sure cure for just such conditions, and one day when in Trenton she brought a box home from Chas. A. Foster's drug store. I followed the directions carefully when taking them and I must say I was more than surprised and much more gratified to notice the back ache disappearing gradually until it finally stopped."

A FREE TRIAL of this great kidney medicine which cured Mr. Boyce will be mailed on application to any part of the United States. Address Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y. For sale by all druggists, price 50 cents per box.

Sunday in the Olden Time.

By J. T. Trowbridge.

THE mother, in her best black gown, and with her foot stove, if the weather was cold, the father, freshly shaved, in his high black stock and equally uncomfortable tall black hat, and such of the sisters as were at home, filled the two broad seats of our wagon, with perhaps one of us youngsters wedged in, though we preferred to walk in good weather; then the vehicle moved out of the front gate and joined the procession of carriages going in the same direction, impelled by the same pious duty. With the foot stove or without it, went luncheons for the noonday hour, for the religious exercises were an all-day affair, with forenoon and afternoon services, and the Bible class and Sunday-school in the interval which the minister took for rest between his sermons. It was not supposed that his hearers needed rest. There were sheds for the vehicles, and the man who was kind to his beasts usually put into his wagon with the family sandwiches a small bag of grain for his team. The services began at half past 10, and were over at half past 3, unless the afternoon sermon was "lengthy," as it was very apt to be; five hours of doctrine and edification on which Heaven was supposed to smile; five hours of light and sunshine and recreation stricken out of our lives on that so-called day of rest.—The Atlantic.

Many Responsibilities of the Secretary of the Treasury

By Frank A. Vanderlip.

THE SECRETARY of the Treasury will discover that there are almost as many vessels which would fly his official flag should he come on board as there are ships of war to fire salutes to the Secretary of the Navy. He has large fleets engaged in light-house and coast-survey work, while the revenue-cutter service, in which are many swift and modern vessels, does police duty at every port. He is the final authority in all official judgments relating to the more than 500,000 who land on our shores annually, and he is the responsible executive for carrying out the immigration laws and the Chinese Exclusion Act. He is the official head of the Bureau of Public Health and Marine Hospital Service, which guards our ports from contagious diseases, maintains quarantine service and stations, and a great system of hospitals for disabled seamen. The Government's Secret Service Bureau reports directly to him, and he watches day by day the unfolding of detective stories more interesting than the dime novels of his boyhood days, and there accumulate in his files packages of reports, tied with red tape, more thrilling than the choicest example of yellow-covered literature. Not only is the Secret Service Bureau devoted to the detection of counterfeiting, but its services are called into play in connection with any secret service work which the other departments may wish to have done. The Bureau of Standards, to which the question of weights and measures may be finally referred, is under his direction. No steamship may sail in American waters, nor leave an American port, the boiler of which does not bear the stamp of official inspection by one of his subordinates. He is the responsible head of a Life Saving Service, with 272 stations and a cordon of men patrolling 10,000 miles of coast; of a light-house system, marking the course of mariners with a chain of lights from Maine away around to Alaska.—From "The Treasury," in Scribner's.

Hypnotism a Cure For Inebriates

By J. D. Quackenbos.

BY means of the enlightened employment of hypno-suggestion, the subliminal self—that principle which dictates what is right and inclines to good—may be brought into active control. It happens to be a psychological fact that, in a state of sleep, either natural or induced by an intelligent physician through ordinary hypnotics, a human being is obnoxious to the insinuation of a belief, impulse or thought which may dominate the waking life.

Periodic drink storms are usually forecast by significant indications, well known to the family and friends of the victim—irritability of temper, unreasonable suspicions, so-described "cranky spells," abnormal restlessness, unaccountable depression. Immediately upon the appearance of these symptoms the patient should be treated by suggestion before opportunity is given for the craving. Such a subject frequently recognizes his danger and sincerely wishes to be cured. He is tactfully conducted into the subliminal sphere, and then assured that in accordance with his own desire and decree, he has lost all craving for beer, wine and whisky; that alcohol in any form will disgust him, and, as a safeguard, that he cannot swallow it, cannot carry the containing glass to his lips. The society of low companions is tabooed; the pleasures associated with drink and the glamor of the barroom are pictured as meretricious and placed in vivid antithesis to the chaste delights of home life.

The physical, mental, moral and economic bankruptcy that accompanies dipsomania is held up before the view of the sleeper, and he is forced to the conviction that begotten of this apprehension has come into his soul an abhorrence for drink and all that it stands for. He realizes the presence of efficiency within him adequate to the enforcement of radical abstinence as the principle of his life, and he is rendered insensible in the future to any such combination of passion and allurement as has usually constituted temptation. So he is led instantaneously to scorn recourse to alcoholic stimulants or to extrinsic exaltation of any kind either for convivial reasons, or in time of depression, misfortune or sorrow, and to depend exclusively, under any mental or physical strain, on the units of energy legitimately manufactured out of the nutritious food, non-intoxicating drinks, air, exercise and sleep. He will always act in response to that suggestional force when it is imparted by a pure minded "suggestionist" who is in genuine sympathy with the inebriate and operates with the courage of his convictions.

A Bird in the Bush Worth Two in the Hand

By Caspar Whitney

THE value of the bird to the farmer is as a destroyer of the insects which ravage his crops. Experience has suggested and experiment demonstrated that, in sections where bird life decreases, depredations to crops of fruit, grain and general garden truck increase, despite spraying and innumerable chemical devices to arrest the march of the destroying insect.

Now, insects and worms constitute practically the whole food of birds. Swallows and swifts course the upper air; fly-catchers lie in wait in the foliage; warblers explore the leaves and the blossoms, and the vireos carefully search the more secluded nooks, which perhaps the warblers overlook. The trunks and limbs of the trees are the feeding grounds of the woodpecker, nuthatch and the creeper. No inch of the tree bark is left unexamined by these industrious birds for insects' eggs and larvae or ants, or the boring worms which may be heard within the bark. On the ground the insect hunt is continued by the thrushes, sparrows and other birds; and at the close of day, the night hawks and whip-poor-wills, according to Mr. Frank Chapman, take up the chase, catching moths and other nocturnal insects which have escaped day-flying birds. Cranes, herons and bitterns feed on craw-fish, which do great damage to the planters in the South, by making holes in the embankments of their rice fields.

Thus, we see, that the hunting is wide and thorough. How successful it is, may be appreciated from the results of Professor Attwater's investigations. For example, the stomach of a single quail was found to contain 101 potato bugs; that of another quail, 500 cinch bugs; a cuckoo shot at 6 o'clock in the morning, contained forty-three caterpillars; another shot at the same time, 217 web worms; a robin, 175 caterpillars. The young of a pair of jays, observed by Dr. Brewer, were fed half a million caterpillars in a season. A young robin, kept in captivity, required sixty earth worms a day. A mother wren made 110 visits to her little ones in four hours and thirty-seven minutes, and fed them 111 insects and spiders.

Dr. Fisher relates that from the nest of a pair of barn owls he collected 675 pellets, of which he made a careful study, with the result of identifying the remains of 1787 small mammals, of which 1119 were common meadow mice, a most destructive enemy to young fruit trees and to the farmer's crops in general.

Few people have an adequate idea of the amount of food required by birds. It figures into a tremendous number of insects, as Professor Attwater's figures show. He says that, allowing twenty-five insects a day as an average diet for one bird, and estimating only one bird to every acre in Texas, where his investigations were made, the calculation would give 170,000,000 birds in Texas alone. This would require 4,250,000,000 insects for each day's rations. It has been estimated that it takes 120,000 insects to fill a bushel measure, therefore it would take 35,500 bushels of insects to feed the birds in Texas alone for a single day, and Professor Attwater says that this estimate is very low.—Outing.

HOUSEHOLD AFFAIRS

NEW USES OF SODA.

Soda is one of the least expensive and most indispensable articles in kitchen use. Acid fruits, such as gooseberries, rhubarb and plums, require less sugar if a little soda—half a teaspoonful to one quart of fruit—is put in before the sugar. Bathing a patient in hot soda water will reduce the fever. A little soda put in water in which meat and vegetables are boiled will make them tender and sweet, besides hastening the cooking, and thereby saving fuel. When added to dish-water no soap is needed, and there is no greasy rim around your dish pan. In warm weather meats may be freshened by washing in cold soda water before cooking.—Woman's Home Companion.

DAINTY LAMP SHADES.

Lamp shades grow lovely every season. When one looks back to the crude affairs of a few seasons ago we wonder how we ever could have thought them pretty.

Among the new and exquisite things brought out are shades of cut glass or glass beads. One really can get no idea of their dainty beauty until seen.

One had a top formed of glass beads, strung on wire, with a deep glass bead fringe. There is a purity, a brilliance about such a shade indescribably fascinating.

Another on the same lines had the top of cut glass, with the deep bead fringe. Of course, the lamps also are of glass with gilt finishings.—Philadelphia Telegraph.

FOR THE PASTRY COOK.

To get a fine grained cake, beat thoroughly after the flour is added. Sweet milk makes cake that cuts like pound cake. Sour milk makes spongy, light cake. Always sift flour before measuring, then it may be sifted again with the baking powder to insure their being thoroughly blended. In making fruit cakes add the fruit before putting in the flour, as this will prevent it falling to the bottom of the cake. Flouring the fruit is unnecessary, unless the fruit is damp.

If a cake cracks open while baking, the recipe contains too much flour. In creaming butter and sugar, when the butter is too hard to blend easily warm the bowl, and if necessary warm the sugar, but never warm the butter, as this will change both texture and flavor of the cake. The smaller the cake the hotter should be the oven. Large, rich cakes require very slow baking. Grease cake pans with lard or drippings, as butter will be likely to make the cake stick, owing to the salt in it.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

PACKING MEN'S CLOTHES.

In packing men's clothes, fold the trousers in the front and back creases, fit them in the length of the trunk, and turn up at the foot, placing tissue paper in the fold.

In folding any sort of coat first lay the coat on a table, then place the sleeves flat on the back pieces, and last turn the fronts over the sleeves, and pack the coat this width if possible. If too wide, then fold together down the middle of the back. No tissue paper is needed in the coat unless it is in this last fold, or unless a very little paper is needed at the top of the sleeves.

When there is no special tray in a man's trunk pack the shirts in the flat second tray, filling in the corners with socks and underwear. It is a dangerous experiment to try to pack a man's silk hat in a trunk. You see, it cannot be pinned in tight, and the least slipping about is ruinous. A hat box is almost indispensable with a dress hat.—Woman's Home Companion.

Cheese Custards—Grate three or four ounces of cheese; beat three level tablespoonfuls of butter to a cream; beat two eggs; mix the cheese and butter together, then add the beaten eggs and one tablespoonful of milk; beat all thoroughly; turn into a buttered dish and bake in a quick oven until firm in the centre. Serve as soon as removed from the oven.

Rhubarb Pie—Chop two teacupfuls of rhubarb, and let stand ten minutes in water poured over it boiling hot. Drain, and mix with the fruit, a large teacupful of sugar, the yolk of an egg, a tablespoonful of butter, and one of flour, moistening with three tablespoonfuls of water. Bake in one crust, covering the top with narrow strips of pastry crossed, or a meringue.

Velvet Shortcake—Add one teaspoonful of salt to one quart of flour; dissolve one teaspoonful of soda in one tablespoonful of boiling water; add this to two and a quarter cupfuls of sour cream; then add this to the flour; toss on a floured board; roll out half an inch thick; cut the size of a breakfast plate; place on a hot griddle; when brown on the under side turn and brown on the other; split, butter and serve hot.

Fruit Juice Pudding—Put one cupful of any fruit juice with one cupful of water over the fire; rub three level tablespoonfuls of corn starch in one-third cup of cold water; when the fruit juice and water boil add the corn starch, stirring until it thickens; add half a cup of sugar; beat the whites of two eggs and beat them into the pudding; turn into a jelly mold; place in the ice chest until serving; serve with cream whipped a little.

SCIENCE & MECHANICS

The frequent discovery of new diamond mines in the Transvaal and Orange River Colony is resulting in important orders being placed with British firms for diamond washing and other machinery.

It is likely that a system of power fans will be used to ventilate the New York subway when it is completed. The problem, however, of suitably ventilating the subway will not be formidable, for the reason that the stations are close to the surface of the ground. In this respect the New York system will differ widely from that of London, where the tubes are so far underground that the air quickly becomes vitiated.

The five species of Pacific salmon form a most remarkable group, says Country Life in America. They differ from all other salmon, and, indeed, from all other higher fishes, in the fact that they spawn once for all, and then die. They also furnish splendid sport to the fisherman, and their economic value is enormous. The yearly drain on these species exceeds two hundred and fifty million pounds, the market value of which is considerably over thirteen million dollars.

A muffler or silencer has been devised by an engineer named Henz, by means of which lost heat from a petrol motor is converted into electricity. Only eighteen per cent. of the heat units generated in a motor are transformed into power; seventeen per cent. escapes into the exhaust, while the remaining sixty-five per cent. is carried away by the cooling water. It is the seventeen per cent. of heat units lost through the exhaust that this inventor turns to profitable account, and for the purpose of converting this waste heat into electricity he has contrived a special apparatus. The current obtained from this source the inventor claims to be of sufficient potential to be utilized as a headlight to the vehicle, or to be stored away in an accumulator for use in connection with the electrical ignition.

Dr. Boccara, of the Technical College at Reggio, has been making some critical observations of the famous Fata Morgana of the Strait of Messina, between Italy and Sicily. He saw the apparitions under three forms—marine, aerial and multiple. The marine phenomenon showed the arches on a railway above Messina much magnified and more brilliant than the real arches. They appeared to be standing below the sea-line, with no apparent support. The aerial effect showed buildings of the Italian coast projected on the Sicilian coast beyond; and in the multiple effect, aerial and marine apparitions were visible simultaneously. The phenomenon is that generally known as a mirage, but it is more noticeable at the Strait of Messina than anywhere else in the world, owing to the peculiar variations of atmospheric density.

The Cooking Range's Inventor.

Josiah M. Read, the inventor of a cooking range and a manufacturer of stoves, died at Boston, Mass., not long ago, at the age of ninety-two years. Mr. Read began the manufacture of stoves in Boston in 1839, says Machinery, and invented his cooking range in 1846. It has been erroneously stated that he was the originator of the cooking stove or range, whereas he is, in all probability, only an improver of it. There appears to be no authentic record of who was the inventor of the portable air-tight stove for domestic use. Isaac Orr, who died in 1844, at the age of fifty years, is said to have been its inventor, but the claim is not well substantiated, and, in fact, is proved untrue by air-tight stoves built as early as 1767. The first cooking stoves were made by an adaptation of a baking oven to the box stove, such as formerly generally used in schools, churches, etc. Such a cooking stove was made in 1812 at Hudson, N. Y., by a Mr. Hoxie, but it appears that he was not the originator of the idea, as subsequent litigation developed the fact that his patent claim was based on the fire-box being above the oven, with a flue to carry the products of combustion downward around the oven.

Foot Rules Generally Wrong.

A civil engineer of long experience said the other day: "Most of the foot rules and tape lines used by machinists and mechanics are wrong. They do well enough for rough and ready work, but for nice measurements they are worthless. The reason is that the fine steel measuring devices on the market are too expensive for mechanics. The men who are obliged to measure things of necessity purchase inferior rules and tapes, and the consequence is that little of the work turned out nowadays by the average mechanic is made to an accurate measure in feet and inches. However, this makes little difference, for nowadays most work from machine shops is turned out according to templates and standards used in the shop. The mechanic has but to fit his work to the shop standard and it is all right."—Chicago Record-Herald.

Navel Orange's Popularity.

Nineteen-twentieths of all the oranges now grown in California and Florida are seedless navels, while four-fifths of all the old seedling groves have been by long and patient horticultural processes budded into seedless orange trees. The present market price for the seedless fruit in the orange growing localities show the demand for the fruit.

FOR THE FAIR

LATEST NEW YORK FASHIONS

New York City.—Shirt waists that mbine horizontal with vertical tucks e among the novelties of the season d are shown in a variety of styles.

TUCKED BLOUSE.

stylish May Manton one is th to washable fabrics and y waist cloths and silks. however, is made of and is held by four large the centre of the box

'a of the tucked with the fitted used or omitted s. The fronts al tucks that depth and in w, and are where they is smooth fulness is s at the uggest the Hun-

inches wide or two and three-quarter yards fifty-two inches wide.

A Smartly Trimmed Hat.

A white chiffon hat in the graceful shepherdess shape would be smart trimmed with straws of narrow black velvet ribbon radiating fan fashion over the crown, being caught together at the back under a cut steel crescent. Each little strap should be held at the front by a tiny cut steel buckle. Loops and ends of the velvet should fall over the hair, and a graceful, loose spray of black violets adds to the prettiness. Of course there should be some violets and ribbon tucked underneath on the left side.

Special Pins For Stoles and Collars.

The necessity for special pins to secure stoles and separate lace collars and ruches to gowns is causing many pretty new styles of brooches and pins to be seen in the leading jewelers' shops.—Philadelphia Record.

Motor Skirts.

The new pleated motor skirts are especially smart in all the dust-colored cloths, voiles and coarse alpacas, which latter material is, of course, ideal for the purpose.

Pretty and Simple.

A pretty and simple hat of dark blue straw is trimmed with a thin Persian gauze, a blue foundation, with the pattern in deep color tones. There is only a single feather used with this.

Barbaric in Bigness.

Really nice things, made smartly and in good materials, are almost barbaric this year. One handsome dark blue belt is set with big blue stones nearly as large as robin's eggs.

Misses' Tuck Pleated Skirt.

Pleated skirts of all sorts are much in vogue and are peculiarly well suited to young girls. This graceful and stylish May Manton model is adapted to all the suiting and skirting materials of the season, linen and cotton as well as wool, but, as shown, is of etamine in wool brown and is stitched with corticelli silk.

The skirt is cut in nine gores and is laid in somewhat deep backward turning pleats which conceal all seams.

WOMAN'S COAT.

in style and are made with snugly g upper portions, tucked on con- ines with the waist, and full that are laid in narrow vertical at their upper edges. The cuffs ly shaped and match the stock. quantity of material required for ium size is five and a half enty-one inches wide, five enty-seven inches wide, four lf yards thirty-two inches wo and three-quarter yards inches wide.

Woman's Coat.

Conte e with triple cape effects gly su ly becoming and exceed- lanton The very excellent May shown in the large awing nes that feature with of th shapes and a novel eve tha raceful and com- table. al is made of k taffe with corticelli and is black and e novelt for jack e materials ls are appro- ta

coat is with loose fronts back and ted by means of shoulder and u arm seams. The triple capes ar anged over the shoulders, and th ips, that conceal their edges, are d. The fronts are faced and ca turned back to form revers, or lap over in double-breasted style as in the small sketch. The sleev cut in two pieces each and are tucks which are turned toward o other to pro- duce the panel effect. pockets are inserted in the fronts nished with pointed straps.

The quantity of ma required for the medium size is and a half yards twenty-seven inc wide, two and three-quarter yar orty-four inches wide.

The plents meet at the centre back, where additional fulness is laid in inverted pleats, and are stitched to give a tuck effect and in graduated lengths that suggest the flounce. They fit smoothly and snugly about the hips but flare freely below the stitchings, so providing ample freedom and flare.

The quantity of material required

MISSES' TUCK PLEATED SKIRT.

for the medium size is six yards twenty-seven inches wide, three and a half yards forty-four inches wide, or three yards fifty-two inches wide.

A SERMON FOR SUNDAY

A BRILLIANT HISTORICAL DISCOURSE ON THE REFORMATION.

The Rev. J. C. Wilson Talks Instructively of That Period When the Foundations of True Religious Liberty Were Laid—Freeing the Mind From Tradition.

NEW YORK CITY.—In the South Congregational Church, Brooklyn, the Rev. J. C. Wilson, associate pastor, delivered a discourse on "The Struggle for Religious Liberty," the subject being "Europe on the Eve of the Reformation." The text was Acts v., 38 and 39: "And now I say unto you, Refrain from these men, and let them alone; for if this counsel or this work be of men, it will come to naught, but if it be of God, ye cannot overthrow it; lest haply ye be found even to fight against God." Mr. Wilson said:

Let me suggest at the outset that the struggle for religious liberty and what is known as the Reformation are not in all respects identical movements. The Reformation was a great tidal wave which swept over Europe in the sixteenth century, out of the vast and troubled sea of the centuries whose waters were greatly agitated by the struggle for religious liberty. It was the culmination of that struggle. It asserted the fundamental principles upon which it had proceeded, and succeeded in laying broad and secure foundations upon which true religious liberty could be built, but it left some of the higher standards and finer ideals unattained. In that respect there is much yet to be desired.

In view of the fact that the Reformation split Europe into two great warring religious camps, it is necessary to remind ourselves that up to that time there had been but one Christian church in Western Europe. And the struggle for religious liberty went on within that church and not outside of it, nor against it, after the first three centuries. Whatever glory and whatever shame attaches to that church during the first fifteen centuries is shared equally by us all, Protestants and Roman Catholic alike. The Reformation itself originated within the Roman Catholic Church, and was led by men bred in her schools and cloisters. We should also remember that the Roman Catholic Church of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries is not the Roman Catholic Church of the twentieth century and in the United States.

From a very early age religious differences have engendered strife and stirred the most violent passions of men. Although the Jews tasted the bitterness of persecution, that did not prevent them from pressing the same cup to the lips of the early Christians and, with the aid of the Romans, making them drink it to its dregs.

Then were written the first pages in the most sanguinary and thrilling story—a story of unutterable suffering and grim endurance for conscience sake—which history's pages record. It can scarcely be called a struggle. It was as impossible for the obscure and defenseless sufferers to resist their enemies as for a fly to resist the hand that crushes it. Judged from appearances, it was a remorseless massacre, which crushed its victims into the earth. But the real forces that were working out the problem were not on the surface. The odds against which the early Christians were matched drove them to seek refuge in the mountain fastnesses and in the subterranean caverns, known as catacombs. Here they cherished their faith and worship until the violence of their enemies abated. After two centuries they came forth from their hiding places, disciplined by hardship, trained to prudence and foresight by the peril in which they had lived and with a compact and efficient organization. Their leaders had improved their long seclusion to cultivate letters and arts, and soon took leading places among scholars and men of affairs; so that when Constantine succeeded to the undivided possession of supreme power in the Roman Empire prudence, if not preference, moved him to an alliance with them.

Then began a new phase in the struggle for religious liberty. The despised and persecuted Christians, now risen to places of power and possessing the throne in the person of the Emperor, did not abuse their trust. Such was the spirit of sweet reasonableness which animated them that the first Christian Emperor issued an edict of religious toleration, known as the edict of Milan, which granted religious liberty within the empire, on the basis of the sacred rights of conscience; only those religious rites were prohibited which involved immorality, magic or sorcery. Not until the fatal passion for power had been aroused in them by its possession did the Christians resort to persecution. The organization of the Christian church kept pace with its spread in Europe. From Rome as a centre the missionaries penetrated to all parts of Europe. They carried with them the love of the mother church from which they went and bound the churches which they planted to her in gratitude and Christian fellowship. The confidence and affection which she won by her generosity and self-sacrifice in the gospel, she soon came to demand as her right, and when at length the Bishop of Rome secured the political power of his city he aspired to make the traditional capital of the world its ecclesiastical capital also; then, with the policy of military Rome the Christian church adopted, also, the ambitious and relentless spirit of the Caesars. Ecclesiastical Rome usurped the rights of mankind and perverted their liberties as ruthlessly as did political Rome.

Through successive stages the church mounted to the throne of its power until it was more absolute than the empire had ever essayed to be. Men like Gregory the Great, Leo III. and Hildebrand made the most astonishing claims, and absolute supremacy in all human affairs, and treated with the utmost severity all who withstood their claims. Unavailing protests to their astounding pretensions were raised by men like John Scotus, Abelard Arnold, of Brescia and Wickliff, and in the humbler walks of life opposition showed itself in such sects as the Albigenses and the Waldenses, neither of which desired to separate themselves from the Catholic Church, but both of them desired that its pretensions should be moderated and its abuses reformed according to the scriptural requirements of apostolic simplicity and purity. These men were simple minded and their lives were pure, but they were subjected to the most remorseless persecution. Their heroic endurance and unfaltering faith has covered their memory with a halo of glory like unto that which surrounds the early Christian martyrs. During the massacre of the Albigenses, was born the order of the Dominicans, into whose hands was intrusted the institution known as the Inquisition, the most diabolical engine of intolerance and persecution that human ingenuity ever devised.

It is the fate of all despotisms to work their own destruction by a fatal disregard of the limits of human endurance, and when the papacy added the horrors of the Inquisition to the usurpation of the most sacred of human rights, and aggravated her offenses by the flagrant immorality of the clergy, she transcended her limits and invoked the long slumbering and accumulated wrath of centuries, which burst forth in the Reformation, disrupted her solid empire, and caused her the loss of two-thirds of her spiritual children.

Two great movements in the Middle Ages contributed to hasten the triumph of religious liberty in Europe. They were the Crusades and the Renaissance. The religious enthusiasm of Europe, dormant for centuries, was kindled by the fiery eloquence of Peter the Hermit, as he preached a crusade against the "infidel Turks," for the purpose of rescuing the Holy Sepulcher from their hands. It was as when a door is suddenly opened into a house where a fire has been long smouldering, smothered in its own smoke, the whole building is wrapped in a sudden conflagration; or as when a volcano long extinct bursts into sudden activity. A spontaneous uprising, as of one man, unparalleled in history, took place among all classes of people. Kings and peasants, priests and lawyers, merchants and bankers were swept by the same mighty impulse and fired by the same zeal, which for the time burned alike in every breast and submerged calculations and self-interest. All alike were moved to venture life and fortune in the holy cause.

During the space of 200 years seven upheavals of the population took place known as the Crusades, five of them prodigious and two of them only relatively less, all of them mighty. Before the frenzy kindled by Peter the Hermit died out immense treasure was squandered, multitudes of lives were sacrificed and apparently nothing accomplished; total and disastrous failure seemed to attend it all.

But here again we are mistaken if we judge by appearances. For although the Crusaders whitened the plains of Asia Minor with their bones and dyed the grass of Northern Africa with their blood without achieving any permanent results in either Asia or Africa, their exodus from Europe and their return to their former homes were attended by consequences in Europe far greater than would have been the conquest of all the East and the rescue of the relics of all the saints. In the first place they had broken the power of the Saracens by successive inpacts upon them, by prolonged conflict with them.

They had fought fire with fire. Religious fanaticism was matched against religious fanaticism, and it inflicted such punishment upon the rapacious and cruel Mussulman that he has never been able to rally from it. Although he reached the shores of Europe later on, he was exhausted with the struggle, and has continued in a state of languishing impotency ever since. In the second place the Crusades had a marked and lasting effect upon the Crusaders themselves, and in spite of their suffering and losses the gain was greater than the loss, for it brought them into direct and immediate contact with the East, at that time the cultivated and refined portion of the world. Constantinople and Antioch, the two great storehouses of ancient art and learning, and the centres of the wealth and culture of the East, fell become familiar to them. Antioch was for a time in their hands. The splendid buildings, fine fabrics, beautiful statues, costly gems, were a revelation to the Crusaders, and served as object lessons, while the elegant refinements, splendid courtesy, magnificent manners and ancient learning of the East were not without their effect upon the coarse, rude and untamed barbarians of the West. Those who survived the conflict returned with new ideas of the character of the world in which they lived, of the meaning of civilization, of the magnificence of luxuries, and of the delights of Europe. They had been to school and had travelled. Their view of life had been broadened and their minds enriched by contact with superior conditions of life, and a great mental and moral revolution had been wrought in them.

But the Crusades had also an immediate and lasting effect upon Europe itself. For by enlisting in the Crusades the serf bought his freedom from the soil. The debtor was freed from his creditor. He that went out a slave came back a free man with gold coin in his pocket and some new ideas of the world in his head. Serfdom, villainage and slavery were practically abolished in Europe. The cities also had been able, by immense sums of money paid to the hereditary princes, who held lordship over them, to buy their freedom and secure charters for themselves which made them independent in the control of petty rulers, and by the long absence of the nobles in the East, the middle classes had learned to administer their own affairs, and so the backbone of the feudal system was broken and the period of freedom and enlightenment came in. Modern industrialism was inaugurated. New ideas sprang up and a redistribution of wealth and privileges took place, together with a new sense of their own place in the world and new wants and ambitions in the common people. The immediate results to Europe of the Crusades were incalculable. A new spirit of humanity and of enterprise, of hope and of ambition had sprung up, and the death warrant was signed of the ancient regime of ignorance, superstition and terror which had reigned for a thousand years.

The second great movement that hastened the final conflict for religious liberty was the Renaissance or revival of learning in Europe which followed upon the taking of Constantinople by the Turks in 1453. That was a momentous event for Western Europe. It sent hundreds of Greek scholars and literati to find refuge in the West. The learning and the MSS. which they brought with them created a great stir. Schools, academies and universities sprang up everywhere, and the church ceased to be the sole custodian of knowledge. It was as a part of that movement that the University of Wittenberg was established by the Elector of Saxony, to which one Martin Luther came in 1508 as preacher and professor of theology. A spirit of inquiry was awakened, investigations were instituted, and historical and scientific studies were taken up in real earnest. The cold and lifeless formalism that had characterized the logic of the school men disappeared. The study of the Greek and Roman classics became a passion. Princes and potentates vied with each other in securing eminent scholars and elegant literatti to adorn their courts, and the rich and the great became the profuse patrons of learning, and spared no pains and no expense in collecting MSS. and creating libraries and schools of learning. The minds of men already liberated from their ancient thralldom by the Crusades were quickened and enlightened by the new learning which soon spread among all classes of the people.

In addition to these great movements and perhaps as a consequence of them was the spirit of adventure which now broke out simultaneously in Italy and Spain, France and England, Germany and Holland. Inspired by Columbus, a native of Genoa, Italy, hundreds of adventurers braved the perils of the unpenetrated seas in search of new lands, or new passages to the East. New continents were discovered and the globe was circumnavigated. Invention also was quickened, printing by movable types and the manufacture of paper from rags had but recently been invented. The mariner's compass came into general use in navigation. The telescope was invented and the heavens explored for new worlds, as the seas for new lands. The whole period was one of unprecedented mental activity and ferment. Copernicus, by his new system of astronomy, and Kepler, by his laws, were soon revolutionizing astronomy. All of these things had their effects upon the minds of men. The discovery of the size and shape of the earth, of its relation to other bodies in space, of the immense distances in the heavens and the vast systems of worlds in space; the changes of men's ideas as to the centre of the universe and the revelation that it was not the earth, but that the earth was only an insignificant member of a system whose centre was the sun; all served to teach men the uncertainty and instability of things they had been accustomed to regard as established beyond the possibilities of doubt, and led them to expect and accept them to receive changes in other spheres of thought and realms of life. A spirit of skepticism became general and invaded even the church, and everything seemed to conspire upon and conspire to unsettle a single point, until nothing could withstand the combination of forces which worked to free the human mind from bondage and the human spirit from thralldom.

Beginning with the struggle for religious liberty, it ran on to compass the liberty of the whole man and was destined not to stop until he was every whit free. It has already secured for us the liberty of conscience, the right of private judgment, political and personal freedom. But the end is not yet, and what it shall be no man knoweth. But as great and good men as ever fought in any cause fight still in these ranks, which are constantly increasing in numbers, in power and in resoluteness.

The Evolution of Russell.

Until a short time ago F. W. Russell, the apostle of the new land movement in Ireland, was a very unpopular person. He is a man of intense conviction, a born fighter, giving no quarter and asking none. When he removed to Dublin from Cupar-Fife, in Scotland, where he was born in 1841, he became an officer of one of the temperance associations of the city. For twenty-eight strenuous years he was the unrelenting foe of the publicans or saloonkeepers.

At every licensing session there was Russell. What he didn't know about the liquor business wasn't worth knowing. The best lawyers that the trade could obtain might have as well butted their heads against stone walls as try to break him down when he appeared as a witness against applicants for new licenses or as an applicant to have old ones revoked. As he sat on the witness chair, alert, always ready with the right retort, always ready with the facts and figures, he went through a practical training that stood him in good stead when he went into politics later on.—Everybody's Magazine.

Two Death Certificates Required.

Before a body can be cremated in England—and much the same procedure is observed on the Continent—certificates of the cause of death are required from two medical men, one of whom must have attended the deceased. Besides giving general information as to the nature of the malady to which his patient succumbed, the first medical witness is requested to state definitely in writing whether he has any reason to believe that a further examination of the body might be desirable or necessary. The second doctor must conduct an independent investigation, and if the case seems at all doubtful the crematory authorities decline to deal with it. As, moreover, the presence of most mineral poisons may be traced in the ashes, the practicability of cremation assisting a murderer by removing all evidence of his crime is very slight.

Some people spend all their lives looking behind them. N. Y.—26

FITS permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free Dr. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa

Peat has about half of the heating power of coal and double that of wood.

Ladies Can Wear Shoes

One size smaller after using Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder. It makes tight or new shoes easy. Cures swollen, hot, sweating, aching feet, ingrowing nails, corns and bunions. At all druggists and shoe stores, 25c. Don't accept any substitute. Trial package FREE by mail. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N.Y.

Canada's exports and imports have almost doubled in six years.

Look for this trade mark: "The Klean, Kool Kitchen Kind." The stoves without smoke, ashes or heat. Make comfortable cooking

There are about 30,000 automobiles in use in the United States.

Piso's Cure for Consumption is an infallible medicine for coughs and colds.—N. W. SAMUEL, Ocean Grove, N. J., Feb. 17, 1900.

Many a woman whose diamonds are paste is stuck up.

Gray?

"My hair was falling out and turning gray very fast. But your Hair Vigor stopped the falling and restored the natural color."—Mrs. E. Z. Benomme, Cohoes, N. Y.

It's impossible for you not to look old, with the color of seventy years in your hair! Perhaps you are seventy, and you like your gray hair! If not, use Ayer's Hair Vigor. In less than a month your gray hair will have all the dark, rich color of youth.

$1.00 a bottle. All druggists.

If your druggist cannot supply you, send us one dollar and we will express you a bottle. Be sure and give the name of your nearest express office. Address, J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

WORMS

"I write to let you know how I appreciate your Cascarets. I commenced taking them last November and took two ten cent boxes and passed a tapeworm 15 ft. long. Then I commenced taking them again and Wednesday, April 4th, I passed another tape worm 25 ft. long and over a thousand small worms. Previous to my taking Cascarets I didn't know I had a tape-worm. I always had a small appetite."—Wm. F. Brown, 194 Franklin St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Best for The Bowels

Cascarets

CANDY CATHARTIC

THEY WORK WHILE YOU SLEEP

Pleasant. Palatable. Potent. Taste Good. Do Good. Never Sicken, Weaken or Gripe. 10c, 25c, 50c. Never sold in bulk. The genuine tablet stamped C C C. Guaranteed to cure or your money back.

Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or N.Y. 304

ANNUAL SALE, TEN MILLION BOXES

Do You Want Your Money TO EARN 7% INTEREST PER ANNUM?

Write me for particulars of a safe, secure investment paying seven per cent. on amounts of one hundred dollars or more. Bank references.

W. H. HOKE, York, Penna.

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

BUSY HOUSEWIVES.

Pe-ru-na a Prompt and Permanent Cure for Nervousness.

MRS. LULU LARMER.

Mrs. Lulu Larmer, Stoughton, Wis., says:

"For two years I suffered with nervous trouble and stomach disorders until it seemed that there was nothing to me but a bundle of nerves.

"I was very irritable, could not sleep, rest or compose myself, and was certainly unfit to take care of a household.

"I took nerve tonics and pills without benefit. When I began taking Peruna I grew steadily better, my nerves grew stronger, my rest was no longer fitful, and to-day I consider myself in perfect health and strength.

"My recovery was slow but sure, but I persevered and was rewarded by perfect health."—Mrs. Lulu Larmer.

Mrs. Anna B. Fleharty, recent Superintendent of the W. C. T. U. headquarters at Galesburg, Ill., was for ten years one of the leading women there. Her husband, when living, was first President of the Nebraska Wesleyan University at Lincoln, Neb.

In a letter written from 401 Sixty-seventh street, W., Chicago, Ill., she says:

"I would not be without Peruna for ten times its cost."—Mrs. Anna B. Fleharty.

"Health and Beauty," a book written by Dr. Hartman, on the phases of catarrh peculiar to women, will be sent free by The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, Ohio.

Cooling as a shower on a hot day
Hires
Rootbeer
Sold everywhere or by mail for 25 cents. A package makes five gallons.
CHARLES E. HIRES COMPANY,
Malvern, Pa.

BLOOD HUMOURS

Skin Humours, Scalp Humours, Hair Humours,

Whether Simple Scrofulous or Hereditary

Speedily Cured by Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Pills.

Complete External and Internal Treatment, One Dollar.

In the treatment of torturing, disfiguring, itching, scaly, crusted, pimply, blotchy and scrofulous humours of the skin, scalp and blood, with loss of hair, Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Pills have been wonderfully successful. Even the most obstinate of constitutional humours, such as bad blood, scrofula, inherited and contagious humours, with loss of hair, glandular swellings, ulcerous patches in the throat and mouth, sore eyes, copper-coloured blotches, as well as boils, carbuncles, scurvy, sties, ulcers and sores arising from an impure or impoverished condition of the blood, yield to the Cuticura Treatment, when all other remedies fail.

And greater still, if possible, is the wonderful record of cures of torturing, disfiguring humours among infants and children. The suffering which Cuticura Remedies have alleviated among the young, and the comfort they have afforded worn-out and worried parents, have led to their adoption in countless homes as priceless curatives for the skin and blood. Infantile and birth humours, milk crust, scalled head, eczema, rashes and every form of itching, scaly, pimply skin and scalp humours, with loss of hair, of infancy and childhood, are speedily, permanently and economically cured when all other remedies suitable for children, and even the best physicians, fail.

Sold throughout the world. Cuticura Resolvent, 50c (in form of Chocolate Coated Pills, 25c. per vial of 60), Ointment, 50c., Soap, 25c. Depots: London, 27 Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 5 Rue de la Paix; Boston, 137 Columbus Ave. Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props.

Send for "The Great Humour Cure."

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY; gives quick relief and cures worst cases. Book of testimonials and 10 days' treatment Free. Dr. H. H. GREEN SONS, Box B, Atlanta, Ga.

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The Nicest, Cleanest, Most Desirable LAXATIVE for family use.

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Happy Pills

CURES MALARIA CHILLS & FEVERS 35c Johnson's

HEPPNER CATASTROPHE.

(*Continued from first Page.*)

spurs and two horses tails that stuck straight out were soon out of sight. Over the hills and rocks, through barbed wire fences on they went in their wild ride for life. Twice Matlock's horse fell, the last time on the rider's leg, but undaunted he leaped into the saddle and was away. For nine miles to Lexington it was neck and neck and as the little town was reached. Matlock's horse dropped, sacrificed for human life. He secured a fresh horse and striking the road took even chances with the flood. From Lexington the valley widens and the fall decreases, and with the advantage of the road, the swift running horses soon distanced the flood. They beat it an hour to Ione.

"The people were just assembling for church. The whole town was alarmed and there was a wild panic in a rush for the hills, but the people were saved.

"Leslie Matlock and Bruce Kelly undoubtedly saved dozens of lives.

"Heppner was a city of beautiful homes and the main residence portion was located on the banks of the Willow creek for a distance of about two miles. Within an hour from the time the water struck all that was left of this beautiful residence portion were hundreds of piles of wreckage, and death and destruction on every hand.

"From the best information available at this time, the dead and missing will not be far from 250 people.

"While about 150 bodies have been recovered, there are many that never will be found. Alread bodies have been found 10 miles away and it is thought that many have been carried as far as the Columbia river, a distance of 45 miles.

"About 141 residence buildings were wrecked and carried away. With a great many of these buildings not a board remains to indicate that they had ever been built. In the city alone the property loss will probably reach $500,000, while along Willow creek to the Columbia river the loss will foot up many thousands more.

"Many ranches including buildings and crops have been ruined.

"The town is now in a deplorable condition; debris, slime and mud is piled up in great quantities, and it must be cleared away or the health of the people will be in great danger. The homeless and orphan children are being taken care of as well as possible under the existing conditions.

"Heppner's greatest need now is money. The people of the town and surrounding country are worn out under the awful strain and we need money to pay laborers to continue the work.

COMMENCEMENT 1903.

(*Continued from First Page.*)

which especially characterizes the Anglo-Saxon. The majority of the greatest inventions of the world originated in Anglo-Saxon brains. The English people are by far the most inventive people of the old world, and the United States issues four times as many patents as England. It is not strange that a race which has accomplished as much is the richest. The Anglo-Saxon race possesses two-thirds as much wealth as all Europe.

What is the significance of these facts: Do they not clearly indicate that this race of unequaled energy, with all the majesty of numbers and wealth behind it, the representative of the largest liberty and purest Christianity, is destined to become the ruling race in the worlds.

In fulfilment of its omission this race will carry its civilization around the globe, as one marked characteristic of the Anglo Saxon is his genius for colonizing. Glancing back over the history of our country the mind is forcibly struck with the unprecedented territorial expansion. From the original 13 colonies the Anglo-Saxon has radiated in all possible directions. Charles Dickens once said that "the typical American would hesitate to enter heaven unless assured he could go further west." The fortune of war demonstrated that we no more than other nations could live for and by ourselves only. Today we have an influence over the world that no other country ever possessed. We have entered upon a magnificent career, a career that will result in the transformation and Americanization of the world. By this we mean the acceptation of American ideas of personal freedom, political and religious liberty and the right of every man to make for himself his place in the world. In adopting "E Pluribus Unum" as the motto of the United States, our political forefathers unconsciously adopted what seems a fitting motto for the universe, the motto of a perfected civilization, toward which the world is moving and which is destined to be effected through the influence of the Anglo-Saxon race.

James R. Joy, president of the Board of Education, presented the graduates with their diplomas.

The prize winners were: E. W. Adams $15 in gold as first prize in mathematics, and Fred Kline Armstrong $10 in gold for second prize. Matilda Coddington, Ray Martin and E. D. George, Jr., received honorable mention. Leslie Backer, president of the Junior Class received $10 in gold for the greatest improvement in spelling during the year.

The graduates were:

Edgar Whittington Adams, Fred Kline Armstrong, Jennie D. O. Smith Bergman, Florence B. Conroy, Matilda T. Coddington, Marion Alberta Engelhart, Edward Dawson George, Jr., Leah Angela Hammond, Arthur Doland Humble, Frances Ursula Krewson, Agnes La Boyteaux, Edna Antoinette Lewis, Hattie R. McLaughlin, Raymond L. Martin, Mary Hazel Martin, Pope Irene Miller, Minnie Mae Nischwitz, Mary Agnes Seal, Clyde May Slater, Stella Parkins Vermeule, Isabelle Hurlbut Williams, Sadie Adele Winckler.

Where to Shop Today.

Alex. Thorn, 35-37 Somerset street for fresh vegetables and berries.

J. M. Cahart, 43 Somerset street for some of the latest and handsomest designs in wall paper.

Gayle Hardware Company, corner Front street and Park avenue for rust proof tinware, nickle plated and enameled ware, also Lincoln water proof roofing.

Nagle's Prescription Pharmacy, West Front and Grove streets for cedar camphor moth balls, tar camphor and insect powder.

Shaw's Pharmacy, 207 West Front street for Shaw's celebrated hard water soap.

J. J. Heideloff, 31 Somerset street for any kind of nickle plating.

Powers' Somerset Pharmacy, Somerset and Craig place, for cold, delicious soda water or hot chocolate.

M. Menzenbach's, 89 Somerset street, to get your shoes repaired or re-soled.

William J. Conroy's 175-7 Somerset street for all kinds of rubber tired wagons and carriages, also rubber tires.

Coleman's Business College, Newark, N. J. the largest and best equipped business College in the state for teaching shorthand, typewriting, telegraphy and all business studies.

The Paris Cloak store, 322 West Front street, for silk petticoats, silk waists and kimonas.

U. B. Crane's, 120 West Front street, and take your old hat and have it made like new.

Boston Cloak and Fur store, 245 West Front street for all kinds of wash shirt waists, wrappers and dress skirts.

Stiles & Co., 107 East Front street, and have your eyes fitted with proper glasses.

John H. Tier, 134-136 Park avenue for all kinds of ice cream and confections.

The Plainfield Trust Company, Front street, for opening an account in their savings department.

Charles E. Vail, 103 Park avenue for watches and clocks and all kinds of jewelry.

Oriental Tea Rooms, 326 West Front street for everything necessary for a Japanese tea or luncheon.

W. W. Warnock, 144 West Front street for home-made crullers and angel cake.

James C. Hansen, 141 Front street for all kinds of paint.

Fowlers, 131 East Front street for all kinds of home-made candies, ice cream and water ices.

Dime Savings Institution 110 East Front street, to deposit your surplus money from $5.00 up.

George Dallei, 331 Cottage place for any kind of grading or improvement of grounds.

Alex. Lusardi, 211 West Front street, for all kinds of fruits, both foreign and domestic.

Mrs. M. Becker, 60 Somerset street, if you need a new cesspool built.

Schreiner's, Park avenue and Second street for his special preparation of arnica and oil liniment.

William B. Hand & Son, 136 East Second street, who will move your furniture within a radius of sixty miles of Plainfield, or will store the same.

S. Hirsch, 432 Watchung avenue and take any dress you wish remodeled or repaired.

Plainfield Storage Co., 326-332 West Front street, for storage space.

Boice, Runyon & Co., Park avenue opp. North avenue, for all kinds of lumber and mason's materials.

McDonough Bros., 222 Madison avenue, for coal.

George Neal, 114 West Second street, for weaving your mats or curtains.

L. L. Manning, Front street and Central avenue marble and granite memorials.

Plainfield Pressing and Cleaning Company' 41 Somerset street and leave any clothes needing cleaning, pressing or altering.

B. B. Van Arsdale, 140 Central avenue, for all kinds of mantels and grill work.

The Crescent Furniture Co., 23 Somerset street, for phonographs and records.

33 Somerset street and leave order for your winter supply of coal.

Emil Dembrowsky, 52 Harrison street for any kind of antique work.

Fred Endress, 131-135 West Front street, for everything in the choicest of meat line.

Samuel Taub, 60 Somerset street for footwear.

Herman Keller, 25 Somerset street, for everything in the tobacco line.

Lake Hopatcong

Lake Hopatcong has become justly famous for several reasons but chief of these is its location. High up in New Jersey's beautiful mountains, a thousand feet above the sea level, surrounded by verdant hills and charming landscape, it is the perfection of outing places. To reach it is a delightful journey through a series of picturesque valleys, and the time the traveler is so occupied feasting on the scenic sight that the few hours journey are like fleeting moments. For a Sunday excursion no place is more popular than Lake Hopatcong, and if you want a day of enjoyment take in the $1.00 excursion to Lake Hopatcong. The New Jersey Central is to run on June 28th. There will be a special train from Plainfield at 9.20 a. m., and the return train does not leave the lake until late afternoon. There is ample opportunity for a trip over the lake or such enjoyment as one may care to indulge in. 2 t

Concerning Proctor's Attractions.

Mr. Proctor's Fifth Avenue house is undergoing many changes for the somewhat erratic summer weather. New coverings are being placed on all the orchestra chairs, and in another week the entire house will be tranformed into a summer theatre. It might also be added that the furnaces were started a few days ago, to avoid the damp of the rainy weather.

To Mauch Chunk on the Fourth.

Everyone just now is making plans for some kind of an outing on the Fourth of July. Too often in the past has the day been followed by vain wishes that it had been spent in some other way than the one selected, but no such regrets ever attend the trip to Mauch Chunk. Many people travel half over Europe without viewing more romantic scenery than in this, the so-called "Switzerland of America." Rugged mountain peaks are in awe-inspiring contrast to deep chasms and gorges while there is hardly a spot in this section where the artist does not long to plant his easel or the amateur photographer to expose a plate. And the beauty of it is that the jaunt may be made at very moderate expense and within the limit of a day's outing. The New Jersey Central announces an excursion on July 4th to Mauch Chunk, Glen Onoko and the Switchback, the round-trip costing only $1.50 for adults and 75 cents for children. It is alone worth the trip to have experienced the novel ride of 14 miles over the gravity road known as the Switchback. There is nothing quite like it anywhere in the country. While it is exciting, the most timid have nothing to fear for the trip is quite safe. A fast special express train will leave Plainfield at 9.22 a. m. and arrive at Mauch Chunk about noon. There is ample opportunity to see and enjoy everything as the return train does not leave until 5.40. The nearest ticket agent will supply circulars giving full details. People who decide to make this excursion will have something to remember all their lives and much to tell their friends.

WANTED one thousand dollars on first bond and mortgage; good loan. Address B 7 Review.

WANTED a good girl to do general housework for a small family. No children. Address A 43 Review.

Emil Dembrowskey
82 Harrison St. North Plainfield.
Expert Cabinet Maker
Carpenter and Builder
Remodeling of old Furniture—Antique work—a Specialty.

HERMAN KELLER
MANUFACTURER OF
—Union-Made Cigars—
Wholesale and Retail 26 Somerset St.
Dealer in Smokers' Articles, Tobaccos, Pipes, Etc.

S. TAUB
DEALER IN LADIES AND GENTS
FINE SHOES
First Class Repairing
60 Somerset St.

George Neal
Successor to S. J. Neal 114 W. 2nd St.
CURTAIN & MAT WEAVING A SPECIALTY.
Manufacturer & Dealer in
RAG CARPETS.

WILLIAM HAND & SON
MOVING VANS and Storage Warehouse for Furniture, Pianos, etc.
TRUCKMAN & RIGGER.
Our facilities enable us to be at New York early in the morning. Our special field is within a radius of sixty miles of Plainfield.
Tel. 1722. 136 E. Second St.

T. A. MOORE
Undertaker and Embalmer.
OFFICE: 508 Watchung Avenue.
RESIDENCE: 503 LaGrande Avenue.
Tel. 611. Office open day and night.

PLAINFIELD STORAGE CO.
AUCTION AND COMMISION HOUSE
320-332 West Front St.
CHAS. YAEGER, MGR.
Well ventilated rooms, $1 per month up

PLAINFIELD CLEANING AND PRESSING COMPANY.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Clothes Altered, Cleaned, Repaired and Pressed
AT REASONABLE PRICES.
41 Somerset St. Plainfield, N. J.
WORK CALLED FOR AND DELIVERED.

S. HIRSCH, The N. Y. Ladies' Tailor and Furrier
RIDING HABITS
Exclusively Low Prices for the Summer Trade. Silk Dresses Remodeled, small sleeves made large, old dresses to look like new, and all finished to the latest improved styles.
If convenient to call, Mr. Hirsch will do so in reply to a request by mail or telephone.
Tel. 2403. 432 Watchung Ave

SCHREINER'S
ARNICA AND OIL LINIMENT
FOR MAN AND BEAST
An external remedy for Sprains, Cuts, Rheumatism, Stiff and Weak Joints, Scratches, Burns and scalds.
Prepared at SCHREINER'S
PRESCRIPTION PHARMACY
—Park Avenue and Second Street—
Telephone 671.

Japanese Teas or Luncheon.

Anything for the above can be had at the
Oriental Tea Rooms,
9-1-3 326 West Front Street.

W. W. WARNOCK
—THE BAKER—
144 West Front Street
Has opened his ice cream parlors and is prepared to furnish the very best of cream. 6-1-4.

ESTABLISHED 1871.
P. CASEY & SON,
Undertakers and Embalmers
Office: 16 Park Ave.
Residence: 417 W. Third St. Tel. 1082
1-1-4 Office open Day and Night.

WANT TO SELL
YOUR PROPERTY?
If you do it'll certainly pay you to have your house painted. Then, too, papering and decorating will enhance the value greatly.
I do this sort of work carefully, attractively, stylishly. Prices not high, either.
Let me estimate on your next job.
JAMES C. HANSEN,
141 East Front Street.

ELECTRICAL INVENTIONS
for producing light and sound, and the burglar alarm to trap the midnight marauders, are only a few of the many devices to be found in our stock of
Electrical Goods.
It's a pleasure for us to show them and give you figures for putting them in. Every shoe fits not every foot, but we can fit everybody in matters Electrical.
WILLIAM H. POPE,
—Electrical Contractor—
116 North Ave. Tel. 2441

MEAT That Gives STRENGTH
may be hard to get, perhaps but we've got it! Plenty of it here, cut from young,
Plump, Tender Stock.
Every pound sold here is rich in nourishing juices, and so tender that it almost melts in your mouth, etc.
COME AND SEE US.
Fred Endress
131-135 W. Front Street.

SMALL ACCOUNTS
Accounts of $5.00 or more will be received in our Special Department. On such accounts 3 per cent interest will be paid on all sums deposited for a term of three months. This term begins on the first of every month and interest is compounded semi-annually.
Accounts may be opened and your banking may be done entirely by mail. Inquiries invited.
Capital - - $100,000
Deposits - - 500,000
The Plainfield Trust Company

CHAS. E. VAIL, Optician & Jeweler
Glasses to fit. Satisfaction Guaranteed. Repairing of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry done satisfactorily. Prices right, at
103 PARK AVENUE.

Steam Granite and Marble Works Tel. 771.
Manufacturers of Artistic Cemetery Memorials of Every Description.
Large Variety Constantly on hand.
L. L. MANNING & SON, FRONT ST. and CENTRAL AVE.

J. P. HOMAN & SON,
Carriages, Trucks, Express, and Business Wagons Made to Order
HARNESS, WHIPS, ROBES, BLANKETS, ECT
Repairing in all its branches.
Blacksmithing of all kinds
Storage for Carriages and Sleighs
29-31 Somerset

BIG SALE OF PETTICOATS.
Silk Petticoats, made of good rustling taffeta, in [illegible] colors, trimmed with pleated ruffle and finished with [illegible] ling, value $6.98.....
The extreme beauty of China Silk Waists will be when seen, and the little price will astonish. [illegible] row, at.....
Kimonos—Fancy figured lawns, fast colors special at.....
THE PARIS CLOAK ST[illegible]
322 West Front Street. JACOB A. FASS, [illegible]

Panama or Straw **HATS CLEANED** By new Process
Look like new in one hour
U. B. CRANE'S Famous Hat and Furnishing Store
120 West Front Street

SPECIAL SALE FOR ALL WEEK
We Have the Largest Assortment of Wash Waists in Town.
Waists worth 50c., sell..... 25
" " 75c., " 39
" " 1.50, " 98
Wash Silk Waists, worth $2.50, sell..... 1.89
Jackets, all wool Broadcloth, worth $5.00, sell..... 2.98
Dress and Walking Skirts, worth from $4.00 to $7.00, sell.... 2.90
Wrappers, worth $1.25, sell..... 79
Wash Shirts, worth $1.50, sell..... 98
BOSTON CLOAK & FUR CO.,
GAIMAN & BERKOWITZ.
245 W. Front Street opposite Post Office. Telephone 85

The Crescent Furniture Company
has opened
A First-Class House Furnishing Goods Store
at 23 SOMERSET ST, PLAINFIELD,
(near Front Street)
Everything for furnishing a house for comfort, ease, and appearance, sold on Monthly or Weekly Payments. Discount for Cash. Orders by ma promptly attended to.
Pianos, Phonographs and Records a Specialty.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.
As an inducement to Cash Purchasers for the 20 days we shall give Absolutely FREE your choi of a handsome present:
A HANDSOME AXMINSTER RUG
with every purchase of $5.00 or over.
A HANDSOME HASSOCK
with every purchase of $10.00 or over.
A HANDSOME AXMINSTER RUG (6 x 34)
with a $10.00 purchase.
OPEN EVENINS
All goods delivered free of char

North Plainfield Weekly Review.

VOL. 4—NO. 15. NORTH PLAINFIELD, N. J., SATURDAY, JULY 4, 1903. PRICE 3 CENTS

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Brief Bits About Many Matters of Local Interest.

Mr. and Mrs. Craig A. Marsh sail for Europe July 11.

Fred Ivamy, of Scotch Plains has purchased the Roger Sea Food business.

Letter Carriers, Giese, Stevens, Clarkson and Hines are taking their vacation.

Children's Day exercises were held at Mt. Olive Baptist Church, Sunday afternoon.

The Sunday School of the First Baptist Church will go to Asbury Park next Thursday.

Twenty-five horses have been entered for the races which will take place today, at the Plainfield Driving Park.

Miss Adelaide L. Giddes, of Manning avenue, this borough, gave a piano recital by her pupils at her studio Monday.

Members of the Lotus Club will tender Miss Beulah Stuckley, of Dunellen, a farewell reception Wednesday evening.

The annual meeting of the National Educational Association will be held at Boston, Mass., commencing next Monday.

A dinner was given Joseph O. Osgood, of this borough, Tuesday evening by some of his friends, at the Park Avenue Hotel, Plainfield.

An inspection of the Women's Veterans' Relief Union was held Tuesday evening in G. A. R. Hall, Plainfield, when Mrs. Hancock, of Jersey City, was present.

Lawrence Fahn and Henry Meyers have been reinstated on the borough police force again and they with Walter Smalley constitute the force on duty at night.

Miss Margaret A. Bowne, eldest daughter, of Mrs. George W. Bowne, of Somerset street, was wedded to George M. Iseman, of Cranford, at Flemington last

[illegible] shoulder
n down snug
The sleeves
in
can [illegible]fe of Everett Colby the following.

Clifford Schorb, of this borough is seeking, through his lawyer, I. P. Runyon, to recover $50,000 damages from the parents of the girl he recently married, for alienating her affections.

Mr. and Mrs. Percy F. Lough, have returned from the Adirondacks and will make their home with the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. N. P. Saunders, of Westervelt avenue, this borough.

A fair will be held at the home of Mrs. Jacob Vandeventer, Woodland avenue, Plainfield, next Tuesday afternoon and evening, the proceeds of which will be used for the baby camp on the mountain fund.

John Spencer, of Harmony street, this borough, passed away Tuesday evening at his home. Funeral services were held yesterday afternoon from his late home, Rev. George Bowers, of Warrenville, officiated.

Miss Schwartz, a deaconess from the Newark Deaconess Home, was present at the evening service held in Grace M. E. Church last Sunday evening and spoke of the work accomplished for young girls by their order.

About seventy members and friends of the Sunday School of the Friends' Meeting House, Watchung avenue, Plainfield, went by trolley to Boynton Beach last Tuesday where they enjoyed their annual picnic.

The fifteenth celebration of Independence Day will take place on the historic camp ground near Bound Brook this afternoon at three o'clock. Rev. Brukholst Morgan, of Elizabeth will deliver the oration.

A number of young men of Plainfield, and North Plainfield who had planned to camp out at Tottenville, R. I., have decided to go to Deal Lake instead and their headquarters "Deal Camp" will be open from July 1 to September 15

Miss Elizabeth C. Bitzer, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Christopher Bitzer, and Archie A. Kinsey, were married at Seaford, Long Island, Tuesday June 30. Mr. and Mrs. Kinsey will be at home after July 6 at 130 North Avenue, Plainfield.

Children's Day exercises for the intermediate and primary departments of the Sunday School of the First Baptist Church were held last Sunday afternoon. Miss Sara Curry, accompanied with nine children from New York nursery were present and took part in the exercises which were very interesting.

Miss Florence Dorothy Ried, daughter of Samuel Ried, of West Seventh street, Plainfield was united in marriage to Alfred Hoyt Hill, of Faribault, Minn., last Tuesday afternoon at the home of the bride's parents. Rev. Charles Herr, D. D., pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, Jersey City and Rev. A. J. Graham, D. D. pastor of Christ Church, Rochester, N. Y. officiated at the wedding ceremony.

Rev. Dr. Lyle, of Camden will preach in the First Baptist Church tomorrow.

The King's Daughters' baby camp on the mountain will open next Friday, July 10.

Dr. M. H. Pogson will occupy the pulpit of the Park Avenue Baptist Church tomorrow.

Edward D Hutchinson and family of 150 Westervelt avenue are at Hempstead, Long Island for a few days.

Mrs. E. M. Rand and daughter of Crescent Avenue, Plainfield, left for Ithica, N. Y. Thursday, where they will remain until September.

William N. Pangborn, assisted by James Totten and Aaron Reed applied a fresh coat of white wash to Washington Rock yesterday morning.

After the First Sunday in August, Mt. Olive Baptist church will be closed until September. Many repairs will be made to the church during that period.

Harry S. Fowler and family, of Brooklyn took possession Wednesday, of the handsome house recently built, corner of Watchung and Fairview avenues.

A meeting of the North Plainfield Board of Health will be held Monday evening at the home of the secretary, Rev. W. E. Honeyman, of Lincoln Place.

"Opening Day" at the Netherwood Fresh Air Home, will be observed this afternoon commencing at 2:30 o'clock. The public is cordially invited to be present.

The funeral services of Mrs. Mary Henry, widow of James Henry who passed away Thursday morning at her home on Linden avenue, this borough, after a long illness, were held yesterday afternoon at the residence of her stepdaughter, Mrs. Edward Winter, East Fifth street, Plainfield. Mrs. Henry was seventy-nine years old.

Comes Out Ahead of Time.

Publication day coming on the Fourth

A Large Society Wedding.

Miss Edith Hyde, only daughter of Mrs. Charles Hyde, of East Front street, and Everett Colby, of Orange, N. J., were married at the Crescent Avenue Presbyterian Church, Tuesday afternoon by Rev. W. R. Richards, D. D., a former pastor of the church.

The organist for the occasion was James M. Helfenstein, of Grace Church. A choir of nineteen boys, also from Grace Church, marched in the bridal procession singing, "O, Perfect Love."

The church was beautifully decorated. The color scheme carried out in green and white was made up of palms, white chrysanthemums, bride roses, smilax and white-fleur-de-lis.

A reception was held at the home of the bride's mother, from 5 to 7 o'clock, after which a wedding supper was served.

The newly wedded couple will go abroad on their wedding trip.

Sad Death of Mrs. T. E. Burroughs.

Mrs. T. E. Burroughs, daughter of A. V. Searing, Sr., of this borough, passed away yesterday afternoon at her late residence, 103 Somerset street. The deceased leaves a husband, and a little daughter one week old.

Notice of the funeral will be given out later.

Mrs. Clawson at Rest.

The funeral services of Mrs. Clawson, wife of Frank T. Clawson, of Plainfield, were held from the home on West Seventh street, Monday afternoon. Rev. Dr. W. R. Richards, of New York City, a former pastor of the deceased, officiated at the services. Interment was made in Hillside Cemetery.

Death of Mrs. Finger.

Mrs. Catherine M. Finger, wife of the late Peter Finger passed away at her home, Monday.

The funeral services were held from her late home on Pearl street, this borough, Wednesday afternoon. Rev. Dr. Charles Herring, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, Plainfield, officiated. Interment was made in the New Market Cemetery.

A Desirable Home Location.

Anyone wishing pure mountain air, pure water, city conveniences and good schools, cannot make a mistake in locating in North Plainfield. It is a borough composed of handsome residences, with the Watchung mountains forming a beautiful and restful background.

To know that people appreciate the desirability of making a permanent home here, one has only to drive around the borough and note the many new residences being erected.

List of Teachers for North Plainfield Schools.

The list of teachers for the North Plainfield schools for the coming year are as follows:

SOMERSET STREET SCHOOL.

High School—G. W. Peterson, Science and Mathematics; Miss Susie E. Glass, Latin and German; Miss Marion Bush, English and French; Miss Gertrude Snodgrass, Latin and Government; Miss Myrtle M. Montague, Stenography and Typewriting.

Grammar—Miss Mary A. Voran, 8; Miss Anna L. Holcomb, 8; Miss Mary E. Gillette, 7A; Miss Alberta E. Waterbury, 7 B; Miss Mary C. Weller, 6 A; Miss Alice Thompson, 6 B; Miss Jessie Hill, 5 A; Miss Ruth C. Hill, 5 B.

Primary—Miss May Butler, Kindergarten; Miss Grace M. Anderson, 1 A; Miss Lizzie Southworth, 1 B; Miss Edith M. VerPlanck, 2 A B; Miss Edna M. Richards, 2 A B; Miss Pearl A. Williams, 3 A; Miss Emilie M. Sturtevant, 3 B; Miss Sarah E. Mackey, 4 A; Miss Elizabeth Kiernan, 4 B, Principal.

MANUAL TRAINIG.

Robert H. Sander, Wood and Mechanical Drawing; Miss Laura M. Sydenham, Drawing; Miss Bessie Taylor, Cooking and Sewing.

SPECIAL.

Miss Laura M. Sydenham, Keeper of Supplies; Miss Clara Van Fleet, Pianist; Miss Nella D. Maxfield, Music.

Band Concert Thursday Night.

The first of a series of band concerts to be given in the City Park, Plainfield, under the leadership of Benjamin La Vere, will take place next Thursday night.

The following program will be given: March, "My Own United States," Edwards; overture, "Der Tambour der Garde," Till; concert waltz, "Symphia," Holzman; cornet solo, selected, Albert C. Sweet; medley, "The Curtain Raiser," Smith; characteristic, "Dance of The Skeleton." Allen; intermezzo, "Cavallier Rusticana," Mascagni; idyl, "Hiawatha." Moret; a tone poem, "Sunbeams and Shadows," Heiser; final, "Victorious

has been continued during May and June at the Park Golf Club, closed Tuesday afternoon. Miss Helen Phillips won the cup with a total of 7 points. The other contestants scoring points were: Mrs. C. L. Goodrich, 6½; Miss May Shreve, 4½; Miss Jackson, 3½; Miss Wells, 3½; Miss Miller, 3; Miss Helen Shreve, 2½; Miss Loizeaux, 2½; Miss Clark, 2; Miss Saidee Mae Howell, 1½.

Golden Eagle Knights Elected.

Last Tuesday evening the following officers were elected for Freedom Castle, No. 41, K. G. E.: Noble Chief, C. T. Vail; vice chief, H. J. Martin; sir herald, W. J. Allen; high priest, C. M. Luckey; venerable hermit, L. A. Hummer; trustee, eighteen months, W. E. Cranston. Officers will be installed Tuesday evening.

Juniors Install Officers.

At a meeting of Franklin Council, Jr. O. A. M. Thursday night the following officers were installed:

Junior Past Councilor, Russell Hazard; councilor, Harry Winn; vice councilor, Harry De Hart; recording secretary, David Bodine; assistant, Foster Hartpense; financial secretary Ephraim Compton; treasurer, T. E. Currin; conductor, Clarence Bilyeu; warden, John Kleiner; inside sentinel, Sidney Winn; outside sentinel, B. F. Bennett; trustee, William Kriney.

The Somerset Courts.

In the Orphans' Court Friday Senator Van Cleef of New Brunswick said there were about 300 heirs-at-law in the estate of the late Richard H. Van Cleef of Millstone. The estate is worth about $16,000. Mr. Van Cleef was awarded a counsel fee of $500.

In the Isaiah Coriell estate argument was heard on the rule to show cause why counsel fees should not be paid. One of the lawyers was offered his fee, but refused it, claiming there was interest due on it.

The accounts in the Jacob J. Vreeland estate were passed. Bartime & Beekman were awarded a counsel fee of $450.

The hearing on the exceptions in the estate of Eugene Hoerster of North Plainfield was postponed until July 17.

In the Jacob Pantley estate the rule to show cause why the order to sell lands to pay debts should not be set aside was laid over until Oct. 30.

Let the Good Work Go On.

A much-needed street improvement has been made at the junction of Westervelt and Grandview avenues by putting in new drain pipes. Now if the authorities will only lay a cross-walk or two over Westervelt avenue, that end of town will be quite comfortable in that respect. Between the brook and the mountain there are only two crosswalks—one at the brook, the other at Jackson avenue. For a distance of five or six blocks there is no crosswalk at all, except a temporary board walk at Grandview avenue.

ROUND ABOUT JERSEY

Summary of News From the Four Corners of the State.

The huckleberries are beginning to ripen in some sections of Salem county. The bushes are well filled and considering the drought the berries are of good size. The yield promises to be equally as large as last year.

The work of excavating for the house for Richard McCurdy, on South street, Morristown, started Tuesday. The building is to be 153 feet long, with driveways on both sides. It will be constructed of brick, with stone trimmings, and will be two stories high.

Another freak has been added to Peapack's rapidly growing list. The latest is said to be the most curious of all—a red squirrel with a pure white tail. It inhabits the grove in the vicinity of the residence of Professor C. L. Bockoven. Another white robin has also been seen there.

The Mercer County Fox Hunting Association, tired of the anise bag and unable to procure satisfactory foxes, has decided to attempt an innovation. To this end four cub wolves were purchased last week, and will be prepared for a grand run shortly. It is thought that the wolves will make satisfactory substitutes for the foxes.

Andrew Morton, a member of the Newark Bay volunteer Life-saving Corps, recovered on last Sunday from the mud at the bottom of Newark Bay a set of false teeth that fell overboard from the mouth of a young woman on board the vapor launch Sadie. He was rewarded with two crisp one dollar bills.

John R. Jordan, of Pedricktown, has a wonderful rosebush. None of the roses borne by the bush this season have [illegible] than thirteen inches in

the Paul Nerpo variety.

Mrs. Elizabeth Lance, of Cokesbury has a turkey hen which began hatching with nineteen eggs about five weeks ago, and within due time nineteen little turks appeared therefrom. All the while she was hatching the old hen laid an egg every second day, and laid twenty-nine eggs before she wanted to hatch. Her brood is growing nicely and she lays an egg every other day.

The infant child of Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Longstreet, of Keyport, has the unusual distinction of having eight grandparents living. They are Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Longstreet and Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Brower, grandparents; Mr. W. S. Brown, Sr., and Mr. and Mrs. Louis Rogers, great-grandparents, and Mrs. Elias Seabrook, Sr., a great great-grandmother. All of these are residents of Keyport.

A secret drawer, whose hidden spring was accidentally touched while a piece of furniture was being cleaned brought to light some interesting relics at Vineland. They were once the property of Henry Manley, who left them to his son, Henry T. Manley. One was a Tippecanoe medal. There were also 20 shilling notes, issued by Delaware in 1777, and various certificates of certificates of stock nearly seventy years old.

The peach growers of Sussex county have had their share of trouble this spring. The long spell of dry weather caused much of the fruit to drop, and then the wet weather caused a few peaches to rot. Twice the frosts nipped them and now has come the leaf curl, which attacks many varieties, but particularly the elbertas, causing the leaves of the trees to swell, curl up and die and then drop. Despite all these misfortunes the peach crop, especially in the Vernon Valley, the most prolific section in New Jersey, promises to be an average yield.

Enough money has been subscribed to insure the purchasing of the toll road between Seabright and the Highlands. Mayor George W. Elliott will appear before the Board of Freeholders next Wednesday, taking with him a certified check for $1,000, which will insure the passing of the road from one of toll taking to a free drive. The Freeholders at a recent meeting, appropriated $3,000 for the purchase of the road. The turnpike officials wanted $5,000, but agreed to compromise on $4,000. The cottagers have raised the $1,000, and the last toll road in existence in Monmouth county will be made free.

There is much mystery over the finding of a man's skeleton at Franklin Furnace a few days ago, in an old abandoned cellar, which the contractors were cleaning of rubbish, preparatory to erecting a new house on the foundation. It is the property of Peter Cummings. One or two of the oldest residents have a dim recollection of a house standing on the foundation more than fifty years ago, but nothing further can be definitely learned. The skeleton was found surrounded with lime, and six feet under the outside stone cellar steps. The bones will be buried by the county, and with them, in all probability, the mystery.

Benjamin Redfield, of Highland Park, and Miss Mary J. Cunningham were married Tuesday afternoon at the residence of the bride's aunt, Mrs. Jane Faulkner, 27 Dennis street, by Rev. E. B. Joyce. Following the ceremony the bridegroom's friends, members of Pheonix Engine Company No. 3 placed the newly married couple, the bridesmaid, Miss Kathryn Ryno, and best man, Walter Church, on one of the big trucks of the engine company and drove them around town, through all the principal streets of finally taking them to the Pennsylvania Railroad Station, where Mr. and Mrs. Redfield boarded a train for the South.

To Save Lives as Well as Souls.

Howard Roland Reiter, '98, of Philadelphia, Princeton's famous halfback of the '96 and '99 Yale championship football games, passed a brilliant examination at the New Brunswick Presbytery meeting, held at Ewing, N. J., and received a license to preach. Reiter will leave for Ocean Grove, where he will act as a life guard during the summer and preach on the Sabbath.

In Modern Athens.

No place is more renowned as a tourist resort than the glorious City of Boston. First as a seat of learning and second as an historical centre about which is gathered innumerable revolutionary associations than which none are more renowned or more interesting. The City is famed for its hospitality, and nothing is known as the "Cradle of Liberty"—The old State House, now a museum of revolutionary relics—The North and South Churches which figured prominently in the early struggle—Bunker Hill and its interesting surroundings—The scene of the Boston Massacre and the location of the Boston Tea Party, while within a short distance by rail are the historic spots of Plymouth, Salem of witchcraft fame, Lexington and Concord, where that most eventful fray occurred, while Medford, Cambridge, Hudson, Lynn, Marblehead, teem with the memories of events well known in history.

The Parks in Boston are grand productions of the landscape artist, and these reservation covers hundreds of acres all easily accessible. Cambridge, close to Boston is the seat of famous Harvard while Concord treasures memories of Hawthorne, Emerson, Alcott, Thoreau and others, fully illustrous. The National Educational Association meets in Boston July 6th to 10th, and the New Jersey Central is prepared to furnish reduced rate tickets for this occasion from all points on its line. For information write W. C. Walsh, Jr., D. P. A., Newark, N. J. J. E. Whyte, D. P. A. Asbury Park, N. J. H. E Ruhe, D. P. A., Allentown, Pa., J. S. Swisher, D. P. A., Scranton, Pa., or C. M. Burt, G. P. A., New York City.

Transfers of Real Estate.

The following transfers of real estate in Somerset county have been recorded in the County Clerk's office at Somerville since our last issue:

NORTH PLAINFIELD

Anna C. De Klyn et al to Percival S Browne, et al $1.

George Hummer et ux to Jane B. De Mott, $1.

Marion C. West to Ogden M. Hetfield, $1500.

Nelson W. French et ux to C. Frank French, $250

M. Carrie Hart and husband to C. Frank French, $1.

Tickets to New Jersey's Popular Shore Resorts.

The Ticket Agent at Broad Street Station, C. R. R. of N. J. is now supplied with a full line of commutation, 50 trip, 109 trip and season tickets to all Seashore points, Matawan to Pount Pleasant inclusive. Pamphlet containing information regarding rates, hotel accommodation, &c., on application to Mr. W. C. Walsh, Jr., D. P. A., 838 Broad Street, or Mr. C. M. Burt, Gen'l Pass'r Agt., New York City.

In another column will be found the advertisement of Carl Silbert, 15 Somerset street. Mr. Silbert has been engaged in the general jewelry and watch repairing business for over twelve years, and has by his perseverance built up a fine trade.

New Boardwalk Dedicated.

A big parade will be held on the new boardwalk this (Saturday) afternoon.

The procession, headed by Vought Burke, the Englishtown giant, dressed as Uncle Sam" will be composed of a battalion of Ocean Grove's youthful rough riders, the various secret orders, the Grand Army, the local militia, citizens and officials of the resort.

The boardwalk dedication will occur soon after noon. Tali Esen Morgan's Ocean Grove Orchestra and choir will sing and play, the Declaration of Independence will be read and Rev. Dr. William R. Wedderspoon will deliver an oration. Governor Murphy and Court Justice J. Franklin Fort, of Newark will deliver brief addresses.

The occasion promises to be one of unusual interest.

July Book News.

"Book News" for July is a "Summer reading" number. A descriptive list of fiction appropriate to the vacation and summer months has been carefully compiled, together with a full list of the latest, most useful and interesting nature books and works on sports. The remainder of the number is devoted to its usual pursuits, the review columns being surprisingly full for this time of the year.

Concerning Proctor's Attractions.

An interesting fact to note in glancing ahead at the next theatric season is what might be termed "the survival of the fittest." Of the many stock companies in existence during the past few years the last formed and newest—Proctor's Big Stock Company—is the only one remaining. When Mr. Proctor announced his intention of changing his policy from vaudeville to stock, it seemed to be the general impression that success lay, if at all, in the dim distant future. The present wonderful prosperity bears out the acumen of his judgment. Not only did the new plan acquire instant recognition from the theatrical world at large, but the New York public seemed delighted at [illegible] coming season the company will even surpass in general excellence that of last; and this, it must be acknowledged, is saying much, for the salary lists of the various Proctor Stock Companies excel those of any other stock companies in America, by a big margin.

Notwithstanding the fact that Summer is here to stay, the quality and quantity of the high class vaudeville that has been characteristic of Proctor's Twenty-third Street for so many years will remain the same. The change of seasons is not feared by Mr. Proctor, and Summer weather sees the ideal show afternoon and evening as those booked during the Winter months. Many new novelties have been "searched out" during the last few months, and will be produced in rapid succession at this model playhouse during the season.

The "shoppers' district" can boast of a most pleasant theatrical retreat in Mr. Proctor's well known Twenty-third street house. A lady shopping in this fashionable district can always find at Proctor's a comfortable seat in which to rest, a good show to please the eye and ear, and most courteous attendance to her every want.

Over in Newark, at Proctor's, during the summer season the business has been enormous, owing to the general good shows, beautiful playhouse and rapidly increasing patronage. This theatre, in the short time it has been in existence, has pushed its way in front, and is now termed the only vaudeville retreat in New Jersey.

Have you seen one of those daintily illustrated souvenirs of the F. F. Proctor Theatres? A two cent stamp sent to the Advertising Agent at Proctor's Fifth Avenue Theatre, New York City, will secure one, and it is well worth sending for. It is handsomely printed by the famous Van Fleet Art Printery, and, with its fifty half tone photographs of the favorite members of the Proctor stock, it is certainly a valuable brochure.

At Proctor's Fifty-eighth Street Theatre, the handsomest and most spacious playhouse on the Middle East Side, a supplementary summer season of light comedies, interpreted in a capable and careful manner by a thoroughly clever company, has been most successfully inaugurated. This house is always cool and comfortable, even in the most sultry weather.

Warren Chapel Pulpit Supplied.

The following ministers will occupy the pulpit of Warren Chapel during the absence of the pastor, Rev. J. O. McKelvey: Rev. Frank McDonald, of Bucknell University, July 5, 12 and 19; Rev. Alexander Irvin, of New Haven, Conn., July 26; Rev. G. M. Conover, of West Nyack, N. Y., August 2, 9, 16 and Rev. Fred Newman, of Trenton, N. J., August 30.

KAISER AMERICA'S GUEST

He Has Luncheon on the Warship Kearsarge at Kiel.

HIS PRESENT TO THE FLAGSHIP

Emperor William Expresses the Hope That the American and German Flags Will Meet Only in Friendly Rivalry — Offers Gifts to Marines Which, Are Declined—Our Tars Ride in Carriages.

Kiel, Prussia.—When Emperor William was congratulated at the launching of the German armored cruiser Roon, on his yacht Meteor winning the American cup, he replied:

"The American skippers brought me luck. I would not have won if they had not been with me."

The Roon is the eleventh of Germany's armored cruisers. She was christened by Countess von Waldersee. The American squadron saluted the new cruiser.

Emperor William and Prince Henry of Prussia took breakfast with Admiral Cotton on board the Kearsarge. In the party also were the German Admirals, Ambassador Tower, Chancellor von Buelow, Admiral von Tirpitz, Imperial Secretary of the Navy; the principal members of the Emperor's household, all the members of the United States Embassy, Mr. Meyer, the American Ambassador to Italy, all the captains and executive officers of the American war ships and Admiral Cotton's staff, Cornelius Vanderbilt, R. W. Goelet, J. H. Smith, James Lawrence and Edmund Bayles.

Admiral Cotton referred to the large-hearted hospitality that had made every hour of the Americans' presence in German waters pleasant. Since he had met the Emperor he understood why his subjects were so devoted to him. The Admiral then proposed the health of the Emperor.

Replying, Emperor William said he hoped, whatever impressions the Admiral and his officers had received, they had been no more than they had expected. The only thing was the visits were too far apart. He was convinced that whenever the Stars and Stripes and the royal standard met they would together symbolize peace and civilization.

The Emperor then called for three cheers for the President and the people of the United States.

At the conclusion of the breakfast the Emperor informed Ambassador Tower that he wished to give a medal to each of the three marines who had stood behind his chair.

"I am sorry to say that our regulations do not permit it," replied Mr. Tower.

"Then," replied the Emperor, "I would like to give them watches, just as souvenirs."

[illegible] answered the Ambassador, [illegible] They greatly [illegible] presents at the opera, and could not accept."

"Then," said Emperor William, "tell them that I have the disposition to do so."

The Emperor has presented the Kearsarge with a silver punch bowl and cover, about sixteen inches high and more than two feet wide.

There was nothing whatever to complain of regarding the behavior of the American sailors who were allowed ashore. They were welcomed along the water front, and the shops and restaurants engaged interpreters for their convenience. Signs were displayed everywhere: "Americans are welcome to Kiel." The American tars caused wonderment to the Germans by driving around in carriages and cabs. At least half of Kiel's limited supply of these vehicles was thus nightly employed.

MEXICAN MINE DISASTER.

Twenty-four Killed in an Explosion and About Fifty Others Injured.

Barratoeran, Coahuila, Mexico.—Twenty-four miners were killed and about fifty others injured in an explosion of gas that occurred in Las Esperanzas coal mines, the property of the Mexican Coal and Coke Company. The disaster was caused by the ignition of the gas by the flame from a defective lamp.

After the shock of the explosion those who were able to move rushed for the exits, but the falling earth and debris carried many down to death. Of those who got out of the mine few escaped without injury.

SERVIAN ASSASSINS' ODD PLEA.

Claim They Were Incited to Murder by King Alexander's Secretary.

Belgrade, Servia.—King Peter attended the services at the Cathedral without any escort. The official account of the recent assassinations, based on an investigation made by the War Minister, is expected to be published shortly. It is understood that it will say the conspirators did not intend to kill their Majesties, but only to deport them; but they were incited to the murder by the attack of Lieutenant Petrovics, the King's Secretary, who fired the fish shot.

$400 Damages For Being Called a Jackass

It is expensive to call a man a jackass in Kansas. Robert Sands, a Marion County farmer, applied this epithet to his neighbor, Wert Sanders. Sanders sued him for slander and $2500, and secured a verdict of $400. Sands has appealed the case to the Supreme Court. Now that tribunal will have to fix the proper punishment for calling a Kansan a jackass.

Three Negroes Lynched in Georgia.

Three negroes, Garfield McCoy, Geo. McKinney and Wiley, were taken from jail at Newton, Baker County, Ga., and lynched. The three men killed F. S. Bullard, a white man, who was called to stop a quarrel at a negro dance. The negroes were hanged to a tree and riddled with bullets.

Postmaster-General Will Not Resign.

At Washington it was authoritatively announced that Postmaster-General Payne will not resign unless his health breaks down.

TRAIN PLUNGES INTO RIVER

Nearly 200 Passengers Killed in Spanish Railway Wreck.

SCORES OF VICTIMS DROWNED

Some Cars Shattered on the River Bank by a Fifty-Foot Fall From a Bridge—Worst Disaster in Spanish Railroad History—Only Six of All the Passengers Escape Injury.

Madrid, Spain.—A shocking accident occurred on the railway between Bilbao and Saragossa. A heavily laden train was being drawn by two engines when the coupling between them broke.

One of the engines escaped, but the other was derailed on a bridge and fell over the edge, dragging with it the entire train to the river below. The train consisted of sixteen coaches, all of which were destroyed.

The accident occurred on a bridge over the Najerilla River. The train plunged fifty feet. Some of the coaches did not go into the water, owing to the river being low.

They fell on the bank and were shattered into splinters. Many of the passengers were caught under the debris, and some of the killed were in these cars.

The scene was one of the wildest confusion, which was added to by the cries of the injured.

Some of the foremost cars were completely submerged and their occupants were drowned, not having any chance of escape. The river was tinged red with the blood of the injured. The river runs through a ravine of wild picturesqueness. The engineer and fireman were scalded to death.

It is believed that 170 passengers were victims of the disaster; only six escaped without injury. It is the worst disaster known in the history of Spanish railroading. Among those on the train were a party of wealthy mine owners, who were going from Bilbao to Teruel to purchase mines. One of the railway guards was caught robbing a dead passenger of a pocketbook containing $400.

Differences between the civil and military authorities rendered the work of rescue more difficult. That many prosperous persons are among the victims is shown by the great quantity of money and jewelry collected by the gendarmes.

HIS WIFE HIS SURGEON.

Mrs. Logan Operates on Her Husband, a Missionary in China.

Bethany, Ill.—Advices from China say that Dr. W. H. Logan, formerly of this city, has entirely recovered from an attack of appendicitis. The Logans have been missionaries in China for a number of years. Their station is 800 miles from the [illegible]

[illegible] moval of the organ, he called his wife and imparted a diagnosis of his own case.

Mrs. Logan, unassisted, but guided by the instructions given before her husband's relapse into unconsciousness under anaesthetics, performed the operation. Under skilful ministration of the wife-nurse, such favorable progress was made toward recovery in a short time that Mrs. Logan determined to remove him where he could have the benefit of skilled surgeons. She, her husband, and a young baby undertook the journey of 800 miles by rail and wagon, where attention could be secured.

Dr. Logan had to submit only to a superficial treatment, and was confined to the hospital but a few days.

The same advices that tell of the heroic work of Mrs. Logan state that they have resumed missionary work among the Celestials.

SCIENTISTS SEE "MOTHER" EDDY.

They of the Christian Cult Visit Founder's Concord Home in Thousands.

Concord, N. H.—The hundreds of Christian Scientists who have been visiting this city were swelled to thousands by those who came here in response to an invitation of Mrs. Mary Baker Eddy to visit her home.

This invitation was received by the communicants of the mother church in Boston at the annual communion service. It is estimated that from 12,000 to 15,000 Scientists have responded to the invitation. Appearing on the balcony, Mrs. Eddy spoke to the assembled throng, bidding them welcome to Concord and to Pleasant View and wishing them a safe journey to their homes. As she retired the visitors sang two hymns composed by Mrs. Eddy and she appeared at a window and waved her handkerchief in final farewell.

NEW KENTUCKY FEUD MURDER.

Discussion of the Jett-White Trial Leads to a Killing.

Jackson, Ky. — In a feud fight in Daisy Dell, Breathitt County, Hiram Bartell was killed and John Henry Hecker and Joseph Hecker were wounded seriously. The men, with Samuel and Silas Barnett, met in the home of Miss Lelia Burns, niece of Burns Fitzpatrick, who was the only juror against the conviction of Curtis Jett.

While discussing the course of Juror Fitzpatrick, John Henry Hecker, the friend of Miss Burns, resented what was said, and all soon began shooting. No one can tell who fired the shots.

For the first time in months evening church services were held. The citizens have been afraid to leave their homes after dark.

"Franklin Syndicate's" Lawyer Sentenced

Colonel Robert A. Ammon, convicted of receiving $20,000 of "Franklin Syndicate" funds, at New York City, was sentenced to Sing Sing for not less than four years. His counsel applied to Justice Truax for a certificate of reasonable doubt.

Will Be No Financial Legislation.

Representative Cannon, who is to be Speaker of the next House, at Washington, has declared that there shall be no financial legislation, saying it is demanded only by Wall Street.

THE PRESIDENT AT HOME

Oyster Bay Citizens Give Him a Rousing Welcome.

UNVEILS A TROPHY CANNON

The Warm Welcome Made More Demonstrative by Rival Committees—Roosevelt, in a Speech, Says He is Just a Neighbor, and Alludes to His Trip Across the Continent.

Oyster Bay, N. Y.—President Roosevelt returned to Oyster Bay, amid intense enthusiasm, and the "summer capital" of the United States is now established at Sagamore Hill.

Two rival sets of citizens of this ordinarily quiet village vied for the honor of first greeting him. There were two bands, which sometimes played different tunes at the same time; two marshals, two well-defined parts in the parade, and two baseball games.

The Presidential special got in at 4.30 o'clock, five minutes late. The station platform and the space for a considerable distance near it were packed with people. When Secret Service men and detectives piled off and got busy with the crowd, the President, accompanied by Secretary Loeb, appeared on the rear platform of the train. A mighty shout went up and the air was filled with fluttering handkerchiefs and swinging hats.

More than 600 children from the Cove school, which President Roosevelt's children attend, and from the High School here were drawn up before the train arrived in two lines along the avenue. The girls were all dressed in white and each carried an American flag. The two brass bands also were there. One in military uniform played for the Board of Trade, the school teachers and the school trustees. The other band belonged to Maurice E. Townsend's staff.

Townsend announced a few days ago that the Board of Trade committee for the celebration did not contain representative men. He proposed, he said to get up a celebration that would be of the people. He had seven colored veterans of the Civil War and about as many old white soldiers, besides himself, backed up in front of his band at the entrance to the station as the President, flanked by the Secret Service men and the detectives, started off on foot through sand several inches deep up Andria avenue. Townsend's tooters didn't toot, and the Board of Trade's uniformed musicians fell in behind the President in the place of honor.

But they didn't play, either, and it was said that this was a part of the compromise effected between the factions—that the Board of Trade's band should lead the way up to the Town [illegible] after the exercises.

The President and his escort had not gone far between the lines of cheering school children when a short, thickset man, without hat or coat, rushed out and made for the President with outstretched arms. The Secret Service men sprang at him. One landed with his fist on the man's jaw and knocked him completely over the rope at the side of the road. As the intruder fell his shoulder struck a little girl in the chest and she went down, too. The breath was knocked out of her, and it took several minutes to bring her around. The man who ran into the road said he only wanted to shake hands with the President.

Mrs. Roosevelt and five of her children, Quentin, Kermit, Archie, Ethel and Theodore, Jr., with Mrs. J. West Roosevelt, were at the Town Clerk's office waiting for the President. The President waved to them as he came up. There he stepped over quickly to the old Civil War cannon which the Navy Department recently presented to the Oyster Bay Board of Education and unveiled it. Turning, he greeted his family and then called loudly for a chair to stand on. Everybody was cheering when he began to speak and he had to make two or three starts before he could make himself heard.

President Roosevelt began by saying that he thanked his friends and neighbors more heartily than he could express for coming out to greet him. He referred to his recent trip across the continent, and what impressed him most on that journey, he said, was the essential unity of the American people. He was glad to be back among those whom he knew so well, and to whom he is not the President, but their old neighbor and friend. He was particularly pleased to see the children, in whom he believes, and those of Oyster Bay seemed to be all right in both quality and quantity. In closing he said he was deeply touched by the warm greeting which he had received.

The President and his family started for Sagamore Hill in two open carriages. Immediately after the exercises Townsend and his band started right in behind the President's carriage. "Marty" tried to shake hands with the President over the carriage wheel. A Secret Service man connected with him and Townsend went to the roadside. The President saw him, beckoned to him and "Marty" got his shake.

On Sunday the President and his family attended the Christ Episcopal Church, of which the Rev. Dr. Washburn is pastor. The President spent the greater part of the afternoon strolling about the grounds of his home. He sat on the piazza and later took a short drive. The President will spend much of his time driving with his family.

BIG IRRIGRATION SCHEME.

Nearly 3,000,000 Acres Set Aside in the State of Washington.

Washington, D. C.—The Interior Department has withdrawn from all forms of settlement except homestead entry 127 townships in the Walla Walla, Waterville and Yakima land district, in Washington State, under the Reclamation act. This withdrawal, involving almost 3,000,000 acres, is the largest in the recollection of officials here, and is for irrigation purposes in what is known as the Big Bend project.

KILLED IN MINE DISASTER

Only Forty-six Men Rescued at Hanna, Wyo.

SCORES ARE BURIED ALIVE

An Explosion Blocks Exits and Entombs All Not Instantly Killed—Many of Those Rescued Unconscious—Special Train Bears Relief—Number of Dead Estimated at 234.

Hanna, Wyo.—Hanna was the scene of a terrible disaster when an explosion of fire damp in Mine No. 1 of the Union Pacific Coal Company snuffed out the lives of 234 men, injured scores of others and caused the destruction of a vast amount of property.

The mine was not fired, as was stated in the earlier reports, but the explosion was terrific and completely shattered the timbers of the main shaft and numerous entrances, filling the workings with debris, and those of the miners that were not killed outright by the explosion were buried alive.

The explosion was heard for many miles around and attracted people from the adjoining settlements. Huge timbers and railroad iron were hurled 300 feet from the mouth of the shaft.

Superintendent E. S. Brooks and a large force of men began the work of removing the debris from the shaft that they might reach the entombed miners. Their progress into the mine was blocked by the foul gases and several times they were forced to return to the surface.

All day the rescuing party worked, the force being increased from time to time by the arrival of ranchmen and others from nearby settlements and by that of a relief train sent out from Rawlings, which arrived at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. About 1 o'clock four men were taken out alive, and a half hour later they were followed by forty-two others. Many were unconscious and had to be carried from the workings.

Two hundred and eighty-two men went down into the mine at 7 o'clock a. m., and up to a late hour at night only forty-eight had been accounted for. Of this number two were dead.

Some of the miners who escaped say they saw twenty dead bodies in entry No. 17. They reported that many of the men were crazed by the explosion and ran hither and thither in the mine.

Many of these could have escaped, but they lay down, buried their faces in their hands and gave up the fight. Of the 234 dead about 175 were married and leave large families. About 100 were Finlanders, fifty were colored and the rest were Americans.

The Havana mines are the best on the Union Pacific system, having been [illegible] new property. It has twenty-six entries, fifteen miles of workings, and a main incline shaft of one and one-half miles in length.

The mine has been recognized as a dangerous property for some time on account of the large amount of gas, but the system of ventilation has been so good that an accident was not anticipated.

TEXAS OFFICIAL MURDERED.

State Controller Love Shot by Man He Had Discharged.

Austin, Texas.—Frenzied by supposed wrongs, W. G. Hill, a former attache of the State Controller's office, entered the private office of Controller R. M. Love and shot him to death.

As Hill turned to flee he was intercepted by Chief Clerk Stevens of the department, and in the scuffle Hill's revolver was accidentally exploded. The bullet entered Hill's abdomen and he died three hours later.

Hill had been an employe of the office for ten years preceding Mr. Love's term. He was discharged by Mr. Love when the latter took charge, and it is presumed that this preyed on his mind until he went insane.

When Hill entered Mr. Love's office he spoke to him cheerfully, shook hands and handing him a letter to read, sat down at the invitation of the Controller.

No sooner had Mr. Love begun to read the letter than Hill sprang to his feet and fired two shots. Mr. Love screamed, dropped the letter, sprang half forward toward his assassin, then gasped and fell forward dead.

TO PROTECT PAPAL CONCLAVE.

Italian Government Preparing For the Death of Pope Leo.

Rome, Italy.—Although the health of the Pope is much improved, the Italian Government so as to be prepared for any eventuality has ordered two regiments in the provinces to be kept ready to come to Rome and reinforce the garrison in the city so that the authorities will have a sufficient force to maintain order and insure the liberty of the conclave should it become necessary to hold one.

If the Cardinals, as after the death of Pius IX., decide to meet at the Vatican the Government will surround the palace with a cordon of troops to prevent any attempt against the freedom of the conclave and also the removal of valuables from the Vatican during the interregnum, as was customary before 1870.

Irish Land Bill Advanced.

The British House of Commons advanced the Irish Land bill, accepting several clauses with little alteration.

Will Nominate Presidential Ticket.

The United Christian party has called a national convention for May 1, 1904, at St. Louis, Mo., to nominate a Presidential ticket, with the suggestion that the Vice-Presidential candidate be a woman.

Scientific Publication Endowed.

A Journal of Infectious Diseases, to be the only endowed publication of the kind in the world, will be issued in the fall through Mr. and Mrs. Harold McCormick, of Chicago, Ill., giving $125,000.

TO SEND JEWS' PETITION

President Decides Upon Bold Course With the Russian Government.

CASSINI PROTESTS IN VAIN

An Appeal For Better Treatment of the Russian Hebrews to Be Made Directly to the Czar Through the United States Diplomatic Representative — Roosevelt's Decision a Surprise.

Washington, D. C.—President Roosevelt has determined upon a bold course toward Russia with regard to the Kishineff massacre. In spite of the utterances of Count Cassini, the Russian Ambassador, that the empire would not receive any diplomatic protests, the President has decided to transmit the petition to the Czar asking better treatment for Russian Jews directly through the United States representative at St. Petersburg.

Count Cassini, the Russian Ambassador, went to the State Department as soon as he heard that the President had determined to take this action, and said what he had said before, that it would not be agreeable to the Russian Government. It is not expected, however, that it will lead to any rupture in the diplomatic relations of the United States and Russia. If the Russian Government should refuse to receive it or, receiving it, should officially criticise our Government for sending it, disagreeable consequences might follow, but such a result is not anticipated.

The determination of the President to send the petition to St. Petersburg was an agreeable surprise to those who had made the request, because they had thought that all that our Government would be able to do had been done in publishing the report of what was said at the conference between the President and Secretary Hay and the Executive Council of the B'nai B'rith. As Secretary Hay says in his letter, the President hesitated to send this petition because he feared that it might do the Jews in Russia more harm than good, but he has finally concluded that this is not the case, and that it will do no harm, even if it does no good.

The Russian Ambassador, when he goes to St. Petersburg will be able to explain to his Government what is back of all that has been done officially and unofficially in this matter, and his representation of American opinion may have some effect.

The petition which will be transmitted to the Russian Government is the one which the Executive Council of the B'nai B'rith handed to the President as a tentative document to be signed by leading citizens of the United States outside of Federal office-[illegible] It is expected that it will be presented by [illegible]

Secretary Hay formally notified Simon Wolf, of Washington, and Leo N. Levi, of New York City, members of the Executive Committee of the B'nai B'rith of the President's intentions.

REUNITED AFTER FIFTY YEARS.

Fiction Surpassed in the Homecoming of an Aged Miner.

Indianapolis, Ind.—Romantic as the wildest fiction was the homecoming of Thomas Noe, who left Indianapolis for the gold fields of California fifty years ago, and who has been mourned as dead for thirty years by his daughter, Mrs. Margaret Darrow. His wife was dead.

No one was home when he arrived, but he went in and took a seat. When the daughter bustled into the room she saw the quiet figure in the corner, and, following the natural tendency of a woman she screamed for help, but the only answer to her cry was a sob from the intruder. She rushed forward, and her surprise can only be imagined when she saw that the man was old and decrepid, and as harmless as an infant.

"What are you doing here?" she asked.

"My little one," the figure answered, in tremulous tones, "I have a perfect right here. I am your father."

Then he told the story of his wanderings and there was a tearful reunion.

ANARCHISTS FLEE FROM JUSTICE.

Failed to Appear in Court and Bondsman Must Pay $13,000.

Paterson, N. J.—William MacQueen and Rudolph Grossman, the Anarchists convicted of having taken part in the labor riot here last June, failed to appear in court and their bail bonds of $6500 each were forfeited. The bondsman is Philip Geyer, a wealthy resident of Haledon. His son, Robert Geyer, is counsel for the two Anarchists.

The men were sentenced last July to five years' imprisonment. They took an appeal to the Supreme Court, which decided against them three weeks ago. It is thought they have fled the country.

ROASTED A GIRL TO DEATH.

Stepmother Built a Fire and Suspended the Child Above It.

New Orleans, La.—Mrs. Mary Patterson is under arrest in New Iberia, charged with murder. The woman became enraged at her stepchild, a girl of ten years, and after beating her tied her in a corn sack and suspended her to a limb of a tree.

She made a fire beneath the tree and piled on a lot of paper to intensify the heat and smoke and went away. The sack caught fire, and the body, falling out, was burned beyond recognition.

Preached, Then Tried to Drown.

Crazed and imbued with religious fever, Fred Jennings, aged thirty-eight, preached on the street at Bangor, Pa., and then jumped into Martin's Creek and came near being drowned. He was finally captured and locked up.

New Acre Trouble Feared.

At Rio Janeiro, Brazil, the news that Placido Castro had started in haste to the Territory of Acre caused much surprise. New complications were feared.

Dark Hair

"I have used Ayer's Hair Vigor for a great many years, and although I am past eighty years of age, yet I have not a gray hair in my head."
Geo. Yellott, Towson, Md.

We mean all that rich, dark color your hair used to have. If it's gray now, no matter; for Ayer's Hair Vigor always restores color to gray hair. Sometimes it makes the hair grow very heavy and long; and it stops falling of the hair, too.

$1.00 a bottle. All druggists.

If your druggist cannot supply you, send us one dollar and we will express you a bottle. Be sure and give the name of your nearest express office. Address, J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

FOR WOMEN

Much That Every Woman Desires to Know

About Sanative Antiseptic Cleansing

And about the Care of the Skin, Scalp, Hair and Hands.

Too much stress cannot be placed on the great value of Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Resolvent in the antiseptic cleansing of the mucous surfaces and of the blood and circulating fluids, thus affording pure, sweet and economical local and constitutional treatment for weakening ulcerations, inflammations, itchings, irritations, relaxations, displacements, pains and irregularities peculiar to females. Hence the Cuticura remedies have a wonderful influence in restoring health, strength and beauty to weary women, who have been prematurely aged and invalided by these distressing ailments, as well as such sympathetic afflictions as anæmia, chlorosis, hysteria, nervousness and debility.

[illegible] cure, the absolute safety and great economy which have made the Cuticura remedies the standard skin cures and humour remedies of the civilized world.

Millions of the women use Cuticura Soap, assisted by Cuticura Ointment, for preserving, purifying and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening and soothing red, rough and sore hands, for annoying irritations, and ulcerative weaknesses, and for many sanative, antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves, as well as for all the purposes of the toilet, bath and nursery.

Sold throughout the world. Cuticura Resolvent, 50c. (in form of Chocolate Coated Pills, 50c. per vial of 60). Cuticura Soap, 25c. Depots: London, 27 Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 5 Rue de la Paix; Boston, 137 Columbus Ave. Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Proprietors.

Send for "A Book for Women."

Begin now and drink it all summer; it cools and refreshes. A package makes five gallons. Sold everywhere, or by mail, for 25c.
CHARLES E. HIRES CO.
Malvern, Pa.

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must have their walls tinted and decorated with ALABASTINE, the only durable wall coating, to insure health and permanent satisfaction. Write for full information and free suggestions by our artists. Buy only in packages properly labeled "Alabastine."

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$19.75 FIRE PROOF, House or Office Safe. Weight 400 lbs. Freight Prepaid. Other Manufacturers ask you $35.00 or more. Send for Catalogue.
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Mention this Paper.

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Write me for particulars of a safe, secure investment paying seven per cent. on amounts of one hundred dollars or more. Bank references.
W. H. HOKE, York, Penna.

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY; gives quick relief and cures worst cases. Book of testimonials and 10 days' treatment Free. Dr. H. H. GREEN'S SONS, Box B, Atlanta, Ga.

25 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. 25 CTS.
CONSUMPTION

If afflicted with weak eyes, use Thompson's Eye Water

NEW IDEAS IN TOILETTES

New York City.—Broad shouldered effects are among the most notable features of the season's styles and are never more attractive than when pro-

FANCY WAIST.

duced by means of the drop yoke and attached bertha cut on graceful lines. The very stylish May Manton waist illustrated combines these features with entirely novel sleeves, that can be made with the puff under-sleeves or without as may be preferred. As illustrated the waist is made of white batiste, with yoke and trimmings of antique lace, but the design suits all the cotton and linen fabrics of the season as well as soft woods and silks.

The waist is made over a fitted foundation, that can be cut away at yoke depth when a transparent effect is desired, and on it are arranged the full portions of the waist. The yoke drops over the sleeves and to its edges the circular bertha is joined. The sleeves consist of the tucked upper ones and the full puffed under-sleeves which are attached invisibly at elbow length.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is four and three-quarter yards twenty-one inches wide, four yards twenty-seven inches wide, four yards thirty-two inches wide or two and three-quarter yards forty-four inches wide, with a half yard of yoking material eighteen inches wide.

Woman's Shirred Waist.

Soft materials shirred make one of the most attractive features of the season's styles and are exceedingly becoming to slender figures. The very stylish waist illustrated in the large drawing shows them used after a novel fashion and can be made with a low round neck, or high neck finished with stock collar as may be preferred. The model is made of cream-colored silk mull and is trimmed with lace at the edges of the sleeves, but very soft and pliable material is appropriate.

The waist consists of a fitted lining on which the shirred portions are arranged. The waist proper is shirred to yoke depth, then falls in soft full folds to the belt. The sleeves are shirred from shoulders to elbows and are arranged over a lining which serves to keep the shirrings in place, but fall in drooping frills below that point.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is five and a half yards twenty-one inches wide, four yards twenty-seven inches wide, three and a half yards thirty-two inches wide or two yards forty-four inches wide.

Popularity of Shirring.

The popularity of shirring amounts to a fad. It is used on coats and pelerines to as great an extent as on gowns. Shirred strapping, says Toilettes, is the latest form the craze has taken, straight pieces of the material of the gown, with edges turned under, are shirred in three or four rows over soft cord to cover the seams of gored skirts. Everything shirred or gathered into ruffles or ruchings is in high vogue, even the lace edgings on the borders of handkerchiefs, ties, transparent stocks and various articles of lingerie is invariably gathered quite full in the sewing on.

Walking Suits of Silk.

Shepherd's plaid in black or blue with white, and in louisine or taffeta is grande mode for short morning suits in shirt-waist style. Shot taffetas are still modish for the purpose, and the gun-metal effects are quite as popular as they were last year. Satin foulards are no longer ultra-fashionable, but have much to recommend them for summer morning and shopping suits, and for traveling as well. They shed the dust and are decidedly cooler than any other fabric except sheer cotton or linen.

Shawl Points on Ribbon.

Usually the black taffeta hair ribbons used by school girls are clipped with deep swallow-tail indentations. The exact reverse of this cut is seen in the new fashion of clipping the ends of ribbon used in rosettes or crown bands or simple bows and loops in millinery. The deep, sharp and narrowly pointed centre of the middle ribbon is shaped as a "shawl point." You can scarcely help noticing them on the new straw walking hats. It is particularly striking where two shades of ribbon are used, and the "shawl points" are spaced like shingles on a roof.

Wraps For the Summer.

Three-quarter and full-length wraps of black silk in loose styles will be worn through the summer, to cover up light gowns. Long loose wraps of pongee, both lined and unlined, are fashionable. These will be used for dust coats and for traveling generally.

Irish Crochet Lace.

Irish crochet lace has a silk braid woven in with the lace, which is a novelty at least. It would seem, however, that lace in itself is handsome enough without the addition of much trimming.

Woman's Blouse.

Broad collars are becoming to the greater number of womankind and are exceedingly effective on the dainty blouses now in vogue. The very pretty May Manton waist illustrated shows one of a novel sort and is made of pale blue louisine silk with trimming of ecru lace. The design, however, suits thin cotton and linen fabrics as well as those of silk and wool. The original is made over the fitted lining, but this last can be omitted when washable fabrics are used.

The blouse is made with a fitted foundation and consists of a plain back, and fronts that are tucked at their upper portions and joined to a round yoke. This big collar lies flat and is cut in wedge-shaped pieces at its inner edge, the points of which are attached to the shield and under which the ribbon is passed. The shield and stock are separate and are attached to the waist beneath the collar. When desired they can be omitted and the waist worn with an open neck. The sleeves are tucked above the elbows and form the fashionable puffs at the wrists, where they are gathered into pointed cuffs.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is four and three-quarter yards twenty-one inches wide, four yards twenty-seven inches wide,

WOMAN'S BLOUSE.

four yards thirty-two inches wide or two yards forty-four inches wide, with three-quarter yards of tucking for shield, collar and cuffs.

SHIRRED WAIST BECOMING TO SLENDER FIGURES.

The Funny Side of Life.

FAME'S LEADER.

top, and
its then
to come
struggle down
we again
round, without
after a
Round stop!

—Smart Set.

TIME TO DUN.

Householder — "There's something wrong with this bill. It's too big!"

Grocer's Clerk—"That's why the boss sent me to collect it."—Brooklyn Life.

THE AUTHORITY.

"She isn't at all vain, although she has some cause to be."

"Huh! Why do you say that?"

"Because she told me so herself."—Philadelphia Press.

NOT ACQUAINTED.

"Have you any poor relatives, Percy?"

"None that I know, old chap."

"I see, old fellah—then you must have some rich ones!"

"Yas, ba Jove! but none that know me!"—New York Times.

THE PROFITABLE PART.

Young Man—"I desire to study law. Do you think I could make a living at it?"

Old Lawyer—"Hardly. You might make a fortune at it."

"Van Major has made a fortune in the automobile business."

"I didn't know he manufactured that class of vehicles."

"He doesn't; he repairs them."—Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

PATRIOTIC RESENTMENT.

Mr. Knowsome—"Those are copies of the ships in which Columbus sailed from Spain to discover America."

Mr. Hojack—"Go on! You'll never make me believe that any foreigner discovered our great country."—Chicago News.

NOT HIS AFFAIR.

"How do you account for the rotation of the earth on its axis?" asked the professor.

"Well," answered the young man who is always at a loss, "I suppose the earth had to rotate on something."—Washington Star.

HE DARED.

Parke—"Peterkin has a lot of moral courage, hasn't he?"

Lane—"How do you know?"

Parke—"Why, I got half way through a story I was telling him when I asked him if he had heard it and he said he had."—Detroit Free Press

ECONOMY.

"You're going out to waste a lot more money in shopping, I suppose?"

"Oh, no, papa. I'm going to save money to-day. This is bargain day, you know."—New York Journal.

THE COST OF NEGLECT.

"I need a vacation badly, but I can't take it now," said Dr. Price-Price. "Many of my patients are in such condition that I can't afford to leave them. They need constant nursing."

"Ah, yes," replied the man who knew, "I guess there are certain patients who, if you quit them, get well the first thing you know."—Catholic Standard and Times.

SCIENTIFIC & INDUSTRIAL

The shell of the crab is mostly composed of carbonate of lime; and the coloring of the shell depends on a pigment which pervades different parts of the substance. This lime and earthy matter is drawn from the sea by an organized membrane, and is at the will of the creature.

Filters made so that the water passes through unglazed porcelain or stone of proper fineness will prevent disease germs from passing through the water. However, the germs go through in time by growing from space to space, and not only fill the porous stone, but also grow on the inside. A filter is valueless unless properly cared for.

While the motion of the earth is continuous, as compared with any other celestial body, it is rhythmic. Compared with a fixed star, it gives us the siderial day, with the sun, the solar day, nearly four minutes longer, with the moon, the lunar day, longer still by forty-nine minutes. The siderial day is reckoned only by astronomers. The lunar day finds expression in the tides. Besides the day, there are two other natural time limits, the month, or rhythmic period of the moon regarded as a luminary, and the year, or rhythm of the earth's orbit. The generation and the dynasty are two time measures of waning importance.

Almost every day brings forth some evidence of the extreme durability of the pressed steel car. Recently in Pittsburg, one of these cars while being shifted was sent down a track which ran close to a stone wall of very substantial construction in the Panhandle freight yards. The brakes failed to work at the proper time and the car crashed into the bumper with terrible force. The upper part of the car was forced over the bumper against the stone wall, which was cracked in four places and which had every appearance of being ready to fall when it was taken down. The car was not seriously damaged, and on being placed on the tracks again was able to resume its trip without any attention whatever.

Dr. T. Eastham in a paper recently read before the Bournemouth Medical Society in England described his experience with a new anaesthetic, a bichloride of methylethilyne called narcotile, which he believes has some important advantages over those now in use, for short anaesthesia. It acts rapidly and effectually, and produces no troublesome after effects. In its administration the same way, so that the occasion is nothing more or less than a State housecleaning.—New York Press.

tue, and the air in its passage becomes saturated with the vapor. It is also necessary for the same reason to keep the bottle in tepid water to maintain the requisite warmth. It resembles ether in its physiological action, but is rarely followed by the distressing sickness which accompanies and follows the administration of the latter. Owing to its extreme volatility, the patient rapidly recovers from it.

English Harvest Home.

Machinery, model farms and the spread of education, which has tended to make farm laborers' children intent on "bettering" themselves, have dealt a serious blow to the old-fashioned festivities which a few years ago marked the end of the harvest.

Then, when the sheaves of golden corn had been safely garnered and the "last load home" was the occasion for mild al fresco merrymaking, the farmer, his wife and daughters, with every man, woman and child on the farm, looked eagerly forward to the harvest supper and dance which should mark the farmer's gratitude for the good things a bright harvest had promised.

Little by little this old custom has died out, and one finds but few places in England nowadays where master and man give themselves up to pleasure for one night in the year, at least, together.—London Mail.

Bee Plants.

There have been some attempts at the cultivation of plants especially adapted to honey productions, but they have been abandoned as unprofitable. A small patch of bloom does not amount to a great deal in the way of honey production—there must be acres and acres of bloom. The raising of crops that produce honey in addition to something else (buckwheat and alsike clover, for instance), and the scattering of sweet clover or catnip seed, and the like, in waste places, seems to be the most that can be done profitably in this direction.—Country Life in America.

Even a civil engineer may be gruff in his manners. N. Y.—27

FITS permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free Dr. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa

Some fellows are kept so busy acting as ushers that they haven't time to get married themselves.

Ask Your Dealer For Allen's Foot-Ease.
A powder to shake into your shoes; rests the feet. Cures Corns, Bunions, Swollen, Sore, Hot, Callous, Aching, Sweating Feet and Ingrowing Nails. Allen's Foot-Ease makes new or tight shoes easy. At all druggists and shoe stores, 25 cents. Sample mailed FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

The man who boasts that he neither borrows nor lends must lead a very monotonous life.

Piso's Cure is the best medicine we ever used for all affections of throat and lungs.—WM. O. ENDSLEY, Vanburen, Ind., Feb. 10, 1900.

Lots of people live in the same square without moving in the same circle.

A PROMINENT COLLEGE MAN.

One of Indiana's Useful Educators Says: "I Feel Like a New Man."

MR. JOHN W. MENG.

Mr. John W. Meng, 54 Jefferson Ave., Indianapolis, Ind., State Representative of Indianapolis Business College, writes:

"I firmly believe that I owe my fine health to Peruna. Constant travel and change of food and water wrought havoc with my stomach, and for months I suffered with indigestion and catarrh of the stomach. I felt that the only thing to do was to give up my occupation, which I felt very reluctant to do. Seeing an ad. of Peruna as a specific for catarrh I decided to give it a trial, and used it faithfully for six weeks, when I found that my troubles had all disappeared and I seemed like a new man. I have a bottle of Peruna in my grip all the time, and occasionally take a few doses which keeps me in excellent health."—John W. Meng.

THE most common phases of summer catarrh are catarrh of the stomach and bowels. Peruna is a specific for summer catarrh.

Hon. Willis Brewer, Representative in Congress from Alabama, writes the following letter to Dr. Hartman:

House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, O.:

Gentlemen—"I have used one bottle of Peruna for lassitude, and I take pleasure in recommending it to those who need a good remedy. As a tonic it is excellent. In the short time I have used it it has done me a great deal of good."—Willis Brewer.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio.

Utah's House Cleaning Day.

Health Day is a public holiday lately established by the State of Utah. It falls on the first Monday in October, and on that day all householders must

Arctic Wolves.

Sverdrup, during his long stay on Ellsmere Land, in the Arctic regions, caught a pair of white wolves and brought them to Europe chained on

ada, but have spread as far as the coasts of North Greenland.—London Globe.

THE FREE KIDNEY DOCTOR.

It's the people who doubt and become cured while they doubt who praise Doan's Pills the highest.

Aching backs are eased. Hip, back, and loin pains overcome. Swelling of the limbs and dropsy signs vanish.

They correct urine with brick dust sediment, high colored, pain in passing, dribbling, frequency, bed wetting. Doan's Kidney Pills remove calculi and gravel. Relieve heart palpitation, sleeplessness, headache, nervousness, dizziness.

TAYLORSVILLE, Miss.—"I tried everything for a weak back and got no relief until I used Doan's Pills."

J. N. LEWIS.

NAME.....

P. O.....

STATE.....

For free trial box, mail this coupon to Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y. If above space is insufficient, write address on separate slip.

The reason you can get this trial free is because they cure Kidney Ills and will prove it to you.

WEST BRANCH, MICH.—Doan's Kidney Pills hit the case, which was an unusual desire to urinate—had to get up five or six times of a night. I think diabetes was well under way, the feet and ankles swelled. There was an intense pain in the back, the heat of which would feel like putting one's hand up to a lamp chimney. I have used the free trial and two full boxes of Doan's Pills with the satisfaction of feeling that I am cured. They are the remedy par excellence."

B. F. BALLARD.

BEST FOR THE BOWELS

Cascarets

CANDY CATHARTIC

GUARANTEED CURE for all bowel troubles, appendicitis, biliousness, bad breath, bad blood, wind on the stomach, bloated bowels, foul mouth, headache, indigestion, pimples, pains after eating, liver trouble, sallow skin and dizziness. When your bowels don't move regularly you are sick. Constipation kills more people than all other diseases together. It starts chronic ailments and long years of suffering. No matter what ails you, start taking CASCARETS today, for you will never get well and stay well until you get your bowels right. Take our advice, start with Cascarets *today under absolute guarantee to cure or* money refunded. The genuine tablet stamped C C C. Never sold in bulk. Sample and booklet free. Address Sterling Remedy Company, Chicago or New York. 509

Yours for a Clear Head

BROMO-SELTZER

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In Hot Weather

use TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT. TRADE MARK REGISTERED

to keep the natural channels of the body open. It prevents *constipation, biliousness, headaches, refreshes the stomach, aids digestion, cools the blood, clears the brain.* Contains no narcotic or irritant drug.

Used by American Physicians nearly 60 years.

50c. and $1.00

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The Tarrant Co., 21 Jay Street, New York.

Business established 1834.

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R·I·P·A·N·S Tabules
Doctors find
A good prescription
For mankind.

The 5-cent packet is enough for an ordinary occasion. The family bottle (price 60 cents) contains a supply for a year.

North Plainfield Weekly Review

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SATURDAY, JULY 4, 1903.

A WARNING.

Too much care cannot be exercised to prevent accidents with blank cartridges. The slightest abrasion made by this dangerous toy may prove fatal.

Dr. Richard V. Connolly, bacteriologist of the Newark Board of Health, reported at a special meeting of that body Thursday, at Newark, that he had examined a number of blank cartridges offered for sale in that city and had found in practically all of them large numbers of tetanus germs. President Herold announced that he had called the special meeting to act on the report. He said he had instructed Dr. Connolly to make the tests, because of an outbreak in Pittsburg, where fifty cases of lockjaw were reported, following a recent celebration in which firearms were used.

INDEPENDENCE DAY THOUGHTS.

The voter who stands by his party, no matter what the character of the candidate may be, is next door neighbor to the "boss"—an unto'd power for evil. The only voter the politician respects and fears is the one who votes as his conscience dictates. Young men who have not yet reached their majority, and older men who value their self-respect and manhood, would do well to ponder deeply over these self-evident facts, especially on this the anniversary of our nation's independence, when we are supposed to be carrying out the principles laid down by our forefathers in 1776. If the American idea is to prove a success we must be just as patriotic and loyal as those strenuous days so long ago called for, but it cannot be done by playing into the hands of designing politicians.

ESCAPES BY TECHNICALITY.

A. L. Kean, of Livingston, who was recently arrested for docking the tail of a horse, escaped punishment by means of a technicality. The judge decided that inasmuch as Kean's coachman had been fined for the act, it was not legal to impose a penalty on Kean also; and it was intimated that the two men should have been tried jointly. The Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals tried a joint case of a similar nature sometime ago and the defendant escaped for the very reason that the case was a joint one.

In any event the Society has gained a great moral victory, and it is only a question of time until the laws will be so amended that it will be impossible for any man, however rich or influential he may be, to escape punishment for this inhuman offense.

FIRST NEW JERSEY BRIGADE.

The legislature did well, when last winter it appropriated $7,500 for the expense of taking the survivors of the famous First New Jersey Brigade to Antietam, September 17, when there will be unveiled a monument erected to the memory of the New Jersey veterans who there gave up their lives. Of the 4,000 men who served in the brigade fewer than 500 will make the journey. Three thousand are dead, and more than half of the survivors have removed to other parts of the country, to points where they cannot be reached at this time. From the quartermaster-general's office in the State House, there will be taken the saddle used by General Phil Kearny, who was in command of the brigade, but who was killed before the battle of Antietam, falling on September 1, 1862, at Chantilly, second battle of Bull Run.—*Elizabeth Journal.*

THE CANAL TREATY.

Those intimations from Washington that the president's patience was well-nigh exhausted as a result of Colombia's haggling over the canal treaty seem to have had their effect at Bogota. Latest reports from there indicate that the treaty will be ratified "without any unusual delay." The United States will build the canal, and Colombia might as well qualify for that ten million dollars while she can.

THE CUBAN TREATY.

Advices from Cuba lately have tended to strengthen the belief that the Cubans are anxious to see a conclusion of the treaty negotiations which have been so long pending. There is one unfavorable element in the situation, namely, the feeling aroused by indications of renewed opposition to reciprocity at Washington. It is felt that this feeling may complicate the situation as regards the treaties, and that some of the opposition senators may make the rumored antagonism to reciprocity a pretext for deferring the ratification of the other treaties until the winter session of the Cuban congress. As things are at present, it would seem as if another period of delay were in prospect, though of course under the Platt amendment the treaties must be carried into effect.

ZINC MINING.

The story of zinc mining in southwest Missouri, the greatest zinc-producing district in the world, possesses many of the interesting features of romance, and in the rapid rise of this important American industry some facts seem strangely like fiction. For many years miners were groveling in the shallow diggings of southwest Missouri, taking out lead ore. Occasionally they encountered a peculiar dark, hard and brittle substance which they threw away as worthless not appreciating its value, and never dreaming that the time would come when this seemingly worthless substance would yield millions of dollars, and great zinc mines would take the place of the "gopher" made in digging for lead. It was thus by chance, says the National Magazine, that zinc ore was discovered in what is now known as the Missouri-Kansas mining district, which embraces the richest zinc-producing mines in the world. In 1872 several hundred pounds of this unknown stuff, which was neither lead nor rock nor dirt, was sent to an Illinois smelter to be tested. It was pronounced zinc ore of the highest grade, and a new American industry was inaugurated. Its rise has been sure and steady. From an insignificant output of ore, netting but meager returns, this industry has advanced until zinc mining has become one of the great wealth producers of the age in America as in Europe.

It is reported that Chairman Frelinghuysen, of the Somerset County Republican executive committee, proposes to allow North Plainfield to have one of the two voting machines donated the county. There's already a voting machine in North Plainfield which knocks the automatic device all hollow.—Plainfield *Daily Press.*

The *Press* ought to know.

Tariff changes should not be considered at the next sesion of Congress. Any change in tariff schedules should wait until after the Presidential election, which of itself is a sufficient disturbing factor to business, to say nothing of the uncertainty as to tariff schedules.

The Baptists of the United States, according to the latest official returns, number 4,330,462. They are gathered in 44,829 churches and are served by 30,809 ministers. The gains last year were 376 churches, 648 ministers and 61,399 members.

The *Suburbanite* is a monthly magazine published by the passenger department of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, the July number of which is just out. It contains many interesting articles and illustrations.

The fellow was right who said "fortune seldom knocks at the door of the knocker."

The beef combine is again putting up prices. This time it is on account of the floods in the west or the drought in the east, it hasn't yet decided which.

Hon. Charles N. Fowler contributed an excellent article in last Sunday's New York *Tribune* on "Careers for the Coming Man."

The number of irrigating ditches and canals in operation in the United States exceeds 20,000, and their combined length is not less than 50,000 miles.

An exchange remarks: "If the 'Iowa idea' is right, all wool and a yard wide, why is President Roosevelt against it, and 'Billy' yelling himself hoarse in favor of it?"

SEARCHING THE RIVER BOTTOM.

Strange Way of Making a Living Adopted by Two New Yorkers.

There are many peculiar occupations followed by those engaged in gaining a livelihood in and around New York.

Things which the majority of people throw away as rubbish are gathered up by Italians and other foreigners and sold. A look into the junk shops along the river front will give one a little idea of the thousand and one things that have found their way thither after being discarded by their owners. The junkmen do a thriving business and often make fortunes out of the stuff they handle.

Among the many unknown ways by which a subsistence is gained is one followed by two men, who, year in and year out, in sunshine or in rain, can be seen rowing on the East or North River. While one keeps the small boat in position the other, with grappling hook and poles, drags the bottom of the streams for whatever of value may be pulled from the depths. Pieces of rope or machinery and a variety of stuff, good or bad, is grist to them. Nothing is too small to be rejected, and it must indeed be worthless if, after examination, it is returned to the water. The men have been at the business for many years, and long practice has made them experts at handling the discarded article that former owners had consigned to the river's depths.

The "finds are sometimes quite valuable. Several years ago they came across a water-tight box containing valuable papers and jewelry which had been lost overboard in a collision between two steamers. On returning it to the owner they received a handsome reward. The recovery of the papers put a sudden end to [illegible] things than those they seek. Not infrequently they have brought to the surface the bodies of drowned persons, who have either committed suicide or met their deaths through accident.

In some cases the bodies indicate that murder has been committed.—N. Y. News.

American Nerves.

A German physician who once came to this country to practice was soon so bewildered by various nervous ailments he came in contact with that he bunched them all together, and called Americanitis.

It is commonly said that Americans overwork their brains and bodies, but it would be truer to say they misuse their bodies. If they run to catch a train; if they start out for healthful exercise; even if they lie down to sleep, they throw so much wasteful energy into these acts that they actually impede the muscles. This is pre-eminently true of American women, and of American women of leisure, at that. Generally a working woman learns some economy of energy because she realizes that she cannot go on by waste.

In the matter of lying down to rest, how rarely you see a woman who lies supine like a little child, who allows the bed to take the responsibility of holding her up. Instead she holds on to the bed, she grips the pillow, draws up her knees, tightly clenches her teeth. In her busy brain she goes over and over again the little round of her day, or she tastes in anticipation the troubles of to-morrow.

Rapid Stenography.

At a meeting of the Incorporated Phonographic Society the other day it was stated that to write stenographically a the rate of 150 words a minute involves hearing on an average 750 distinct sounds — consonants and vowels—in the course of every minute, and managing to represent or indicate 12 1-2 of them every second. Writing at 200 words per minute means hearing about 1,000 sounds in sixty seconds and representing or indicating rather more than sixteen of them in every single second.

The Goose Hangs High.

An old friend says of this: "A girl had an admirer she did not like. But he was persistent, and insisted on sending her a picture of himself handsomely framed, and with it a note saying he would call that evening. When he came she was at the piano. 'How are you this evening?' he said. She replied, still playing, and looking up at his picture, which had been 'skied': 'Everything is lovely and the goose hangs high.' She was rid of him in short order after that."

He who knows not that he is victimized and knows not that he knows not, needs a guardian.—Adapted.

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THAT SWEETHEART OF MINE

By VIVIAN CLARE HOWARD.

They were not a romantic looking couple, both approaching the mark which the world unfeelingly calls middle age. Both were slightly inclined to embonpoint.

They were traveling between Little Rock and Fort Smith. She was thinking busily of the number of pounds of sugar necessary to a given number of baskets of cherries awaiting her housewifely care, and he—well, his mind was concerned with cherries, too, but they were cherries in the blossom, the snowy boughs of the trees that had shaded a little village lane.

Underneath the boughs stood a girl and a boy—how well he remembers the face of the girl, the pink of her cheeks, the blue in her eyes, the brown of her hair he could feel yet the sting of that braid of hair as she switched it roughly in his face when he tried to steal a kiss.

He stole a side look at his wife's plain, wholesome features, and sighed. He even wondered why his dream of the cherry tree lane had never come true—why he had—— Just then the train slowed up at a little side station and he became aware of an unusual bustle on the platform. His wife said, with some little excitement in her voice:

"John, I do believe a theatrical troupe is getting on here."

John dimly remembered that Flora had always called him "Jack" as he answered lazily:

"Well, my dear what of it? There is plenty of room, isn't there? I don't see any immediate need for my being interested," and relapsed into the region of past delights again—"what a mischief Flora had been." He was rudely jolted back to the present again by a severe pinch from Mrs. John.

"For goodness sake, John, did you ever see such a get up?"

"Eh—what did you say, Margaret? Get up where?" and following the direction of her eyes he looked down the aisle.

Ye gods, was he dreaming? It was Flora, *Flora in the flesh; in fact, more* so than when they had last met; not quite the Flora of the cherry tree, but unmistakably his early sweetheart—the star of a barnstorming troupe.

She came up the aisle talking loudly to a dejected looking individual whom she addressed as "Tommy." Her dress was brown, and the feather in her hat—a hat too large for travelling—was green as a Brazilian parrot's wing.

The pink was in her cheeks as in the days of the cherry tree, but it had a sugg[illegible] eye, memory unlike the bewilderingly momentous question rais[illegible] us into the presence of the whirling ra[illegible] Watts was when he wrote, 200 years ago:

"Lord, on a narrow
'Twixt two infini'

And so far as we can tell from what he us, we must stand there for a little time be[illegible] ...ize him, ...oped she wouldn't—but it mattered little, she did.

In a moment she was bearing down upon them like a ship of Tarshish in full sail and was shaking him warmly by the hand and talking as only Flora could do.

"Surely this is Jack Benton? I couldn't be mistaken, though you h[illegible] grown a lot stouter since we l[illegible] Don't you remember Flora Marcey? If you don't, then a man's memory for an old sweetheart is a pretty thin thing."

Poor John could feel Margaret stiffen at the last sentence, and groaning in spirit he introduced his wife to Miss Marcey whose volubility made up for any awkwardness that Mrs. Benton's manner might have caused.

"Jack and I were old sweethearts at Fort Smith. Lord, what larks we used to have in the old days after school and coming home from choir practice. I never thought of going on the stage in those days, but talent will not be suppressed—and here I am. It looks like fate, our meeting like this, doesn't it?"

John shuffled nervously and cursed fate inwardly and presently the chatter went on again.

"Where are you living? Still at Fort Smith. Well, I never; our circuit closed fifteen miles from there and I'm [illegible] to take a holiday. I believe I'll [illegible]rop down on you folks for a [illegible]'s change. If the old place is as slow as it used to be, it will make an elegant place to rest."

Benton looked beseechingly at his wife, but she appeared oblivious to the fact that he was still on the face of the globe. He hesitated a minute and then, remembering the boy and girl friendship he glanced at his wife and said defiantly:

"We *should be awfully pleased to* have you."

And Mrs. Benton astonished him by adding with suspicious friendliness:

"Yes, do come; we shall be perfectly delighted."

With more astuteness than her husband would have given her credit for Mrs. B. had come to the conclusion that a dose of an old sweetheart—when she is as impossible as Flora—is almost as good for a man as an occasional dose of rhubarb.

Flora came—John Benton saw—but Mrs. Benton conquered.

Forth from Flora's voluminous baggage came gowns fearfully and wonderfully constructed from materials which might just have arrived from an Italian bazaar. The hat with the green feather was not a circumstance in the creations which crowned Flora's yellow pompadour when she impersonated the heroine in some glowing melodrama—and she wore them all at Fort Smith.

On Sundays Mrs. Benton systematically manufactured excuses to remain away from service, and John, who liked to see women garbed as soberly as Quakers, was compelled to slink down the aisle in the wake of a purple gown and a green and purple velvet Gainsborough hat.

Four weeks went by and still Flora showed no signs of an early flitting. Mrs. Benton absolutely refused to offer suggestions, so in a moment of desperation Benton bethought himself of an old-time feud between his mother and Flora, which dated back to his and Flora's school days. He wired his mother at *once*, "Need you here immediately; do not fail me," and well did he know that the first available train would bring the faithful soul. At dinner that day he casually announced that he expected his mother that night, or the next morning, at least.

In the afternoon Flora received a mysterious message—presumably Marco—which demanded her immediate presence elsewhere, and by 5.30 the Benton household knew her no more.

The next morning found John in bed with a racking nervous headache. As Mrs. Benton waited upon him in her quiet, restful way he wondered how he could ever have been fool enough to fancy himself tired of such a woman. Catching her hand and pressing his cheek against it boyishly, he said reproachfully:

"Margaret, how could you—what made you act so, and try to keep her?"

With a spice of mischief in her calm gray eyes she smoothed his head and answered:

"Well, you see, John, dear, I had *noticed in you a growing tendency of* talking in your sleep—you seemed to have restless dreams about a mysterious 'Flora,' who was connected in an odd way with cherry trees and equally youthful things. So when I met Flora, it occurred to me that at last I saw a way to restore your dreamless sleep and my own peace of mind, which—I don't mind telling you now—was fast slipping away. I'm a homeopathist, you know—and—well, some poisons are their own antidotes, when given in proper quantities. Was I right, John?"

He kissed her hand and said:

"As you always are, darling; but don't you think you gave me an unnecessarily large dose?"

She shook her head laughingly.

"You see, I didn't want to risk a repetition."

The Cost of Census-Taking.

The differences between the cost of securing the returns from the six simple questions asked in 1790, and that of the extended inquiry made a century later, is illustrated by the per capita cost, which in 1790 was 1.13 cents, and in 1900, 15.5 cents. In 1790 Virginia was the most populous State in the Union, having 747,610 inhabitants. The records of the Treasury Department show that at the first census the cost of making the enumeration in that State was $7,553.90. Moreover, at that enumeration the underpaid assistant marshals supplied their own blanks, an item which was of considerable importance in the days when all paper was made laboriously by hand. In 1900 the population of Maine—about 700,000—most nearly approximated that of Virginia in 1790.

At the twelfth census the cost of actual enumeration in Maine, including the pay of supervisors, was $34,-560.90, or more than three-fourths of the amount expended for the enumeration of the entire United States in 1790, though the pay of an enumerator in 1900 did not exceed the wages of an intelligent day laborer.—From the Century.

Taking Life Seriously.

Taking life too seriously is said to be an especially American failing. This may be true, but, judging from appearances, it would seem to be world-wide, for, go where one may, he will find the proportion of serious, not to say anxious, faces ten to one as compared with the merry or happy ones. If "the outer is always the form and shadow of the inner," and if "the present is the fullness of the past, and the herald of the future" (and how can we doubt it?), how many sad histories can be read in the faces of those we meet every day. The pity of it is, too, that the sadness is a self-woven garment, even as is the joy with which it might be replaced. Ruskin says, "Girls should be sunbeams, not only to members of their own circle, but to everybody with whom they come in contact. Every room they enter should be brighter for their present." Why shouldn't all of us be sunbeams, boys as well as girls, all along the way from twenty-five years and under to *eighty-five years and over?*—April Success.

A Dread Ordeal.

The Rev. Mr. Inch of Dumbarton tells how on one occasion in his old church in Dundee a brother minister had preached a rather long sermon, and he (Mr. Inch) had occasion later on to enter the pulpit to make an intimation, whereupon a "Wee Macgreegor," who was in the gallery with his mother and the rest of the family, took fright and exclaimed very loudly: "Come awa', maw, there's anither man guan tae begin."—Glasgow Evening Times.

He who kicks mildly may get something; he who kicks persistently will.—Arabian Proverb.

For the year 1901 the mineral products of the Southwest were valued at $70,000,000. It is estimated by the Southwest Miners' Association that various businesses connected with the mining industry have grown 300 per cent. during the past two years.

The man who puts up with imposition invites it.—Confucius.

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There are many reasons why you should take Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills, but the best reason is that they will give you almost instant relief from headache or other pain. In cases of chronic headache, when the sufferer knows an attack is coming on, a Pain Pill will usually prevent it entirely. In cases of extreme nervous exhaustion, when the brain is too tired and the body too nervous to rest, an Anti-Pain Pill will sooth the nerves so that sleep may come. They never fail, yet contain no opiates and are non-laxative.

All druggists sell and guarantee Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills. They are non-laxative; contain no opiates, never sold in bulk, 25 doses, 25 cents. Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

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Time Table in effect Nov. 16, 1902.

For New York—2.17, 3.37, 5.38, 6.02, 6.29, 6.57, 7.05, 7.25, 7.28, 7.48, 7.55, 8.02, 8.11, 8.30, 8.34, 8.46, 9.27, 9.59, 10.26, 11.25 a. m.; 12.09, 12.44, 1.18, 2.31, 2.42, 2.49, 3.44, 4.17, 4.47, 5.43, 5.53 6.23, 6.33, 6.43, 7,08, 7.32, 8.36, 9.40, 10.17, 11.28 p. m. Sundays—2.17, 3.37, 5.05, 7.41, 8.01, 8.52, 9.52, 10.08, 11.10 a. m.; 12.00 m.; 12.58, 1.45, 2.40, 3.17, 3.30, 5.41, 6.45, 6.52, 8.13, 8.32, 10.22 p. m.

For Newark—5.38, 6.29, 6.57, 7.05, 7.25, 7.48, 8.11, 8.34, 8.46, 9.27, 9.59, 11.25 a. m.; 1.18, 2.31, 2.49, 3.44, 4.17, 4.47, 5.43, 5.53, 6.23, 6.33, 7.08, 7.42, 8.36, 9.40 p. m. Sundays—7.41, 8.52, 10.08, 11.10 a. m. 12 m.; 12.58, 1.45, 3.30, 5.41, 6.45, 6.52, 7 32, 8.13, 8.32, 10.22 p. m.

For Somerville—5.25, 7.12, 8.21, 9.36, 9.54, 11.00 a. m.; 1.01, 2.02, 2.11, 3.32, 3.44, 4.33, 5.03, 5.29, 5.57 6.04, 6.19, 6.41 7.12, 7.34, 8.08, 8.21, 9.37, 10.23, 11.26 p. m.; 12.59 night. Sundays—5.45, 8.42, 11.14 a. m.; 2.03, 3.40, 5.37, 6.35, 8.30, 10.15, 11.29p. m.

For Phillipsburg and Easton—5.25, 8.21, 9.54, a. m.; 2.11, 5.29, 6.41 p. m. Sundays—5.45 a. m.; 2.03, 6.35 p. m.

For Bethlehem, Allentown and Mauch Chunk—5.25, 9.54 a. m.; 2.11, 5.29 p. m. Sundays—5.45 a. m.; 2.03, 6.35 p. m.

For Wilkesbarre and Scranton—5.25, 9 54 a. m.; 5.48 p. m. Sundays—5.45 a. m. 2.03 p. m.

For Long Branch, Ocean Grove, Point Pleasant and seashore points—8.11, 11.25 a. m.; 3.44, 4.47, 6.23 p. m. Sundays—8.52 a. m.; 3.30 11.28 p. m., Wednesday and Saturday only, except Ocean Grove.

For Lakewood—3.37, 8.11, a. m.; 1.18, 3.44, 4.17p. m. Sunday, 9 52 a. m.

For Atlantic City—9.27a. m.; 2.49p. m.

For Trenton—5.17, 5.25, 7.12, 7.44, 8.38, 9 14, 9.44, 10.44, 11 44 a. m ; 12.46, 1.01, 1 39, 2.11, 3.44, 5.29*, 7.34*, 8.21, 9 37* p.m., 1.17 night. Sundays- 5.17, 5.45, 9 55, 11.14 a. m.; 1.39, 2.45, 4.55, 5.37,* 6.35,* 9.47 p. m.; 1.17 night.

For Philadelphia—5.17, 7.44, 8.38, 9.14, 9 44, 10.44, 11.14, 11.44 a. m.; 12.46, 1.39, 2.11, 3.44, 5.34*, 7.34,* 8.21, 9.37* p.m.; 1.17 ng't Sundays—5.17, 5.45, 9.55, 11.14 a. m., 1.39, 2.45, 4.55, 5.37*, 6 35*, 9.47 p. m.; 1.17 night.

For Reading and Harrisburg—5.17, 5.25, 8.38, 9.54, (10 44 to Readind only) 11.44 a. m.; 2.11, 5 48 p. m. 1.17 night. 1.17 night.

Sundays, 5.17 a.m., 2.03, 5.37, 6.35 p. m.;

For Pottsville, Sunbury & Williamsport— 5.17, 5.25, 9.54, a. m.; 2.11, (5.29, to Pottsville only) 8.21 p. m.; 1.17 night. Sundays, 5.17 a. m.; 2.03,; 1.17 night.

ROYAL BLUE LINE
(N.J. Cent'l, P & R., B. & O. R'ys.)

For Baltimore and Washington—9.14, 11.14 a. m.; 1.39, 3.44, 4.18, 5.34,* 7.34* p. m; 1.17 night. Sundays—11.14 a. m.; 2.45, 5.37, 6.35* p. m., 1.17 night.

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A FINDING THE FOURTH OF JULY.

Three elfins who live in a fairylike nook,
And never had seen any boys,
Once read of our Fourth of July in a book,
And promptly their own quiet woodlands forsook,
To share in the fun and the noise.

By the light of the moon they crept out on the sky
And merrily sang on their way,
Asking politely of each passerby
How far they must go to meet Fourth of July,
Till they came to the dawn of day.

What a different song these three elfins sang
As they limped their way homeward that night!
They had heard how the bells in the steeples go "Clang!"
Torpedoes and crackers go "Rattlety bang!"
And the rockets go up out of sight.

For one little elfin by chance got astride
Of a giant torpedo nearby;
On a huge cannon cracker the next took a ride;
Number three to the tail of a rocket was tied,
And all three were blown up there sky high.

On the way coming down each elfin declared
He had seen quite enough of the sky,
And promised himself, if he lived to be spared,
He would stay there on Fourth of July.

Yet this was not all, for they met on the road
Three cripples in pitiful plight.
They also had been there to see things explode—
A tailless young squirrel, a three-legged toad
And a crow with tail feather turned white.

A very wise owl was scowling close by
As the woebegone party drew near
Remarked, while winking and blinking one eye:
"Didn't I tell you so, that the Fourth of July
Is the fooly fool day of the year?"

But an eagle swooped down from a towering pine
And said with talons uncurled:
"The day is all right, this country is mine;
'Tis said to be crippled, but sadden to whine;
The Fourth of July leads the world.

"And now, my young friends, allow me to state
That the flag you saw borne on the breeze
Is the flag of the free, and we celebrate
The Fourth of July, while the crackers debate,
With just as much fun as we please.

"Be careful, old owl, lest my temper you stir;
This country cost more than one eye,
And is worth all it cost, though owls may demur,
We invite everything in horns, feathers or fur
To share in our Fourth of July."

OUR OWN GREAT DAY.

Some Noteworthy Celebrations of the Fourth of July.

WHEN IT WAS FIRST OBSERVED.

THE first Fourth of July celebration took place in Philadelphia four days after the adoption of the Declaration of Independence, on July 8, 1776. One of the unpublished letters of John Adams gives the following description: "The thought of taking any notice of this day was not conceived until the 2d of the month and was not mentioned until the 3d. It was too late to have a sermon, as every one wished, so this must be deferred to another year. Congress determined to adjourn over that day and to dine together. The general officers and others in town were invited, after the President and Council and Board of War of this State. In the morning the Delaware frigate, several large galleys and other Continental armed vessels, the Pennsylvania ship and row galleys and guard boats were all hauled off into the river, and several of them were dressed in the colors of all nations displayed above the masts, yards and rigging. At 1 o'clock the ships were all manned; that is, the men were all ordered aloft and arranged upon the top yards and shrouds, making a striking appearance of men drawn up in order in the air. Then I went on board the Delaware with the President and several gentlemen of the marine committee, soon after which we were saluted with a discharge by thirteen guns, which was followed by thirteen others from each of the armed vessels in the river, then the galleys followed the fire and after them the gunboats. Then the President and the company returned in the barges to the shore, and were saluted by three cheers from every ship, galley and boat in the river. The wharves and shores were lined with a vast concourse of people, all shouting and huzzaing. * * * At 3 we went to dinner, and were very agreeably entertained with excellent company, good cheer and music from the band of Hessians captured at Trenton and by continual volleys between every toast from a company of soldiers."

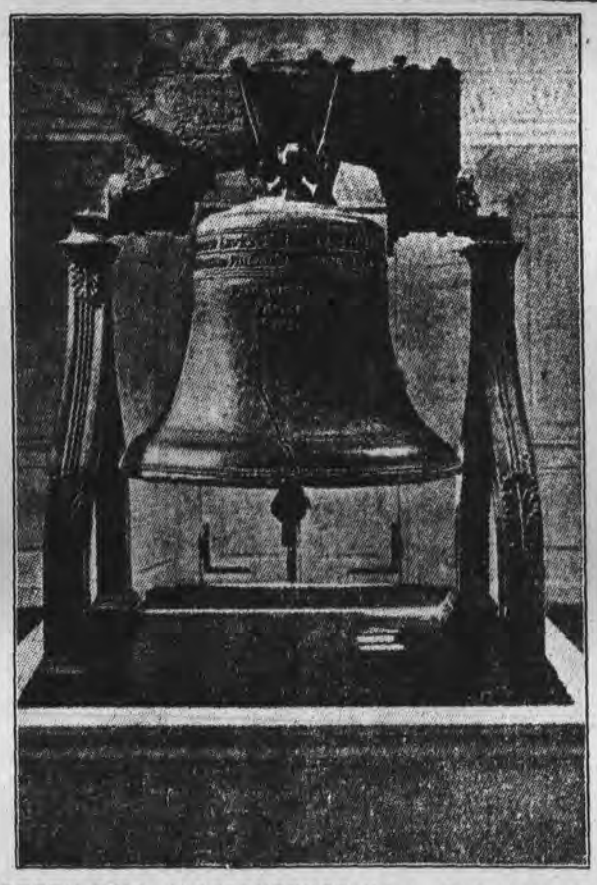
The letter then goes on to describe the processions and salutes of the soldiers, and expresses the surprise of the writer in the evening to behold almost every house lighted by candles in the windows, "though a few surly houses were dark. I had forgot," he continues, "the ringing of bells all day and evening, and the bonfires in the streets, and the fireworks played off. Had General Howe been here in disguise, or his master, this show would have given them the headache."

WHEN PEACE WAS RESTORED.

The anniversaries had been celebrated in the army by the discharge of guns, the setting free of prisoners, and festivities in which the wives of the generals had been very active, Mrs. Knox and Mrs. Greene being especially interested. The year when peace was declared witnessed the introduction of the oration. Guns and bells, of course, continued to be very much in evidence, and toasts were drunk and responded to at the dinners which were provided on every village green or city common. "George Washington," "The Constitution," "The United States" and "The daughters of America" came in for a goodly share of attention in oration and in toast. "Squirrels, chickens, green corn and vegetables of the season" were piled upon the tables, and were free to all, while firewater as well as fireworks abounded. The introduction of the "oration," however, chiefly distinguishes the celebration of 1783, and dates from that time.

The fiftieth anniversary was the "jubilee," and was the most elaborate of all celebrations up to that time. Three of the signers of the declaration were still living, although the weakness of old age prevented them from taking an active part in the festivities. The struggle of the South American countries to throw off the yoke of Spain and the popular sympathy with Greece helped to inspire the American people. Bands, bells, cannon and processions abounded, and the oration held a conspicuous part. Josiah Quincy was the orator in Boston, Edward Everett in Cambridge, while in Washington an "honorable member" delivered a great speech before a greater crowd from the steps of the Capitol. New York had not yet made so much of the oration as had some of the other cities, but did not lack in enthusiasm. A long procession marched from the Battery to Washington Square, and was there reviewed by De Witt Clinton, the Governor of the State. Ten thousand people were in the assembly and aided in disposing of the "ox feast" which had been provided. The enthusiasm throughout the land was intense. The "Monroe doctrine," the "liberty of man," "the oppression of effete monarchies," were expressions used not only by the orators, but by all men. Doubtless the "jubilee" provided a mighty impulse for the nation, then just passing out from its childhood.

THE DAY WE CELEBRATE



LIBERTY BELL, INDEPENDENCE HALL, PHILADELPHIA.

Carpenters' Hall, Philadelphia, Pa.

Even Bonbons Affected by the Day We Celebrate.

IF you desire to make a Fourth of July remembrance take the box of candy under consideration. It may make the happy recipient sick, but it's safe not to cost a finger, an arm, a leg or a life, as do some of those things that the careless always find loaded too late. A number of the good stores have sweets packed away in suitably patriotic receptacles.

As a rule, though, you must select your box and then have it filled with your favorite sweets. All the boxes are catchy, a number are very cheap, while, of course, others run up as high as one desires. And whatever the shape, red, white and blue is the color scheme. Any and every possible patriotic emblem figures. How the designers must rack their brains to be forever presenting novelties!

Old Glory is served up in as many ways as the candy which it cloaks.

FOURTH OF JULY NOVELTIES.

It is done in water colors on satin and silk, it is printed on cotton and paper. An example in crepe paper figures in the centre of the cut. This is a large box (two-pound), and a layer of cotton under the paper gives a richness that would otherwise be wanting. This is well, as the silk flag boxes cost fifty cents each. Small, plain paper flag boxes may be had as low as eight cents.

The silk flag also figures on a tiny pate cup which costs a quarter, and is tied on with ribbon after it is filled. A flag is on the top of some little cigarette boxes which are filled with candy torpedoes, and cost a dime complete. The same may be said of some catchy little bonbonnieres that look like ammunition.

Lest you think the Stars and Stripes have it all their own way, we'll take a look at other more warlike specimens. Naturally, the firecracker takes first place. The giants figure as full-fledged candy boxes, but those upon economy bent may have just as patriotic sweets for five cents. These are in the shape of tiny vanilla stick candy, strings being inserted so that the bunch is braided together in real Chinese firecracker fashion.

Boxes in drum shape—indeed, like real drums—are to be had as low as twenty cents, while a little roll labeled Declaration of Independence tops some simpler affairs.

Chocolate figures in a number of ways. A good-sized square of this favorite flavor is in the knapsack. Tiny chocolates are also in the little dime packages of torpedoes.

Ices For the Fourth.

Fourth of July dinner will be twice as delicious if the dainty cold finish be in some suggestive shape. Purveyors of fine ices have taken this under consideration, and here are two of the results. The chocolate soldier speaks for himself, and in the language of the sex (according to its traducers) is just too sweet! This brave boy is not necessarily in brown. If you prefer he will don strawberry breeches and a bisque blouse. Indeed, he is so accommodating as to adapt himself to any color scheme, even if it be far from a la malitaire.

ICES FOR THE FOURTH.

Slangy ones refer to the torpedo ice as hot stuff. It is desirable for those who don't care to have the things they eat too highly colored. Yet it boasts the colors. The delicious sphere itself is first done up in wax paper. Then comes this petticoat-upside-down effect called the torpedo. It is of crimpled tissue paper, ribbon-tied as a matter of course.

Never to Be Popular.

There are some things that will never become popular. A noiseless Fourth of July is one of them—Golden Days.

The Man of the House.

"Did you have a good Fourth, Jimmie?"

"Yes-siree; pa wuzn't home—an' I had t' fire off firecrackers for ma an' gran'ma an' my three aunts."

After the Racket.

It was, indeed, a glorious Fourth—so all the patriots say!
While some declare its special worth the quiet of next day.

Concise Description.

"Well, Tommy," said Mr. Tenspot, at the close of the day, "what did you think of the Fourth of July fireworks I got for you?"

"They are an all-fired lot, papa," replied Tommy.

A Defensive Measure.

"Marietta, you had better write your Aunt Jane that we are coming out there on the Fourth."

"Why?"

"If you don't she will be writing us that she is coming here."—Chicago Record-Herald.

Minute Man Statue, Concord, Mass.

A Roysterer.

First Firecracker—"Where's William?"

Second Firecracker—"Oh, he just went off with that noisy crowd of his."—New York Journal.

THE LITTLE CONTINENTAL.

Wants Better Roads.

IOWA is rapidly coming to the front in the campaign of education and organization for road improvement. A State good roads convention was held recently at Des Moines. The attendance, the enthusiasm and the ability and prominence of the speakers indicated the importance of the gathering. Among the speakers were President Moore and Secretary Richardson, of the National Good Roads Association; Mr. M. O. Eldridge, of the United States Department of Agriculture; Hon. Lafe Young, of the Daily Capital; Colonel J. B. Killebrew, of Nashville, and Judge A. H. McVey, of Iowa. The two last named speakers devoted special attention to the question of National aid, which proved to be the most popular idea presented to the convention.

A permanent organization was formed and five delegates from each Congressional district were selected to attend the National Good Roads Convention at St. Louis. The resolutions adopted favor National aid in co-operation with States, counties and municipalities in a general scheme for road improvement, and Iowa's Senators and Representatives in Congress are requested to work for such a law.

One of the arguments advanced in favor of the National aid plan is that it will tend to equalize the distribution of the funds appropriated by Congress. It is pointed out that, while a large part of the revenues collected by the Federal Government come directly or indirectly from the farming population, only a very small per cent. of the appropriations are spent in the rural districts. The spending of National funds for building and improving highways would relieve this injustice to some extent, and would tend to stimulate the farmers' interest in public affairs more than almost anything the Government could do.

An object lesson road is now under construction at Russell Centre, in Geauga County, Ohio, and a very successful road convention has just been held at that place addressed by Hon. Martin Dodge, of the United States Department of Agriculture, and other speakers of local prominence. There is a great interest in road improvement throughout Northern Ohio. The Cleveland Leader in its report of this convention says:

"A feature of the meeting was the fact that a line of [illegible] telephones were [illegible]

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Dealer in Smokers' Articles, Tobaccos, Pipes, Etc.

[illegible] very definite results may be pointed out. There are 415 miles of completed State road out of a total of 1566 miles for which petitions have been received. These petitions come from 281 towns and twenty-five cities, showing that the country districts are after their share.

The counties are obliged to pay one-quarter the expense of construction, and the amount assessed on the counties during 1902 was $126,000, while about fifty-seven miles of road were built. These fifty-seven miles cost the State about $500,000 and the counties $126,000, or a total well over $10,000 per mile. In considering the enormous cost, however, it should be remembered that difficult and costly sections are usually selected, where expensive grading or drainage are necessary.

The repair bills, which it was at first supposed would be light, are fast becoming an important item. The towns pay $50 per year toward repairing each mile of State road and the State does the rest. In 1902 the total cost of repairs was about $60,000, of which the towns paid about $17,000. Hence the cost per mile is nearly $150 per year, although some of the roads are new and none have been made many years. It is already evident that in this climate no road will take care of itself, however well built, and maintenance as well as first cost must be reckoned in figuring out the burden of a complete system. No doubt the road building idea is immensely popular, especially in the smaller towns. It is felt that the improvement must come, and taxpayers do not find fault except, perhaps, in large cities, where not much is practically known of country road problems. Yet any plan that makes communication easy between country and city is a help to all classes, and the fact is becoming more fully realized yearly as the plan of the State roads gradually approaches completion.

Using Steel Road Workers.

It is reported from Wilkes County, Georgia, that on account of the shrinkage in the number of convicts available for road work the commissioners have purchased some $600 worth of steel road workers, which are said to do the work of twenty-five men. With these machines and sufficient mule power to manipulate them, the commissioners hope to make up the deficit in convict labor.

Narrow Tires Displaced.

The wide tires seem to be gradually displacing the narrow, especially for farm work. They should take the place of the narrow tire on the highways, as the roads can be kept in condition with much less expense where heavy loads are drawn upon broad tires than when narrow tires are used. It is not only for the sake of the highway, but there is a saving in draft upon almost all kinds of roads.

College Amusements.

By John Bascom.

AMUSEMENTS of college life have undergone a change akin to the division of intellectual interests. They have become professional amusements, like those of the circus of theatre; something to be seen rather than to be shared, something labored for on the one side and paid for on the other. Crowded life, the life of cities, which is at once near and remote, inevitably tends to professional amusements. They call for no participation in the spectators, and no social sympathy between them. Those idly waiting to be amused become ever more critical and exacting, less resourceful in themselves and more dependent on others. They must be pleased, and the task becomes an increasingly difficult one. The commands of the amphitheatre lay as an absolute law on those whose lives were held cheap in ministering to popular pleasure. A scrub game of ball, no matter how recreative to the participants, gives no satisfaction as a spectacle. Football demands severe training, a sacrifice of every competing purpose, and incurs serious risk, simply that those who play may give sufficient excitement to those who do not play.

Young men have only about so much enthusiasm to spend, and if it is squandered in amusement, it is necessarily lost to productive labor. Enthusiasm ought to run in the channels of their own lives, and so buoy up and bear forward their own achievements, like well freighted vessels. If this enthusiasm makes its claims on others, it leaves those who generate it, like the Roman youth who crowded the coliseum, an ignoble band. Professional amusements mean the breaking up of free, personal, communal effort, and putting in its place the strained efforts and strong passions which sway men backward and forward as mobs. The passion for sport which prevails in our universities is to be explained, in part, as an effort to regain that unity which has been lost in the dispersion of academic work.—The Atlantic.

Mysteries of the Atom.

By the Editor of the Mail and Express.

CHEMISTS from all over the world, assembled at an international congress at Berlin, gathered to see a German professor reveal, in a darkened room, particles of various metals shining weirdly in the light cast by a tiny speck of dark powder on a piece of paper. This powder, which weighed but 15-100 of a grain, was of the lately discovered element and metal, polonium, the companion of radium as an object of the world's astonishment. It gives out light and heat, "miraculously," those say who have not yet found out what the miracle is.

Light-bearing as they are, these substances had to be chased for centuries through the darkest corners of the earth before they were found. Polonium, like radium, is derived from uranium, where it is so thinly distributed that its presence has to be imagined with a great effort; and uranium itself is derived ordinarily from pitchblende, which, in turn, is something that the ordinary person knows nothing about. Somewhere on a lonely spot on the northern shore of Lake Superior the observant scientist may stumble on a little of it. Yet wherever uranium exists it will turn a bit of colorless glass, thrown on the earth, to a green tint.

Mystery still resides, not only for the lay mind, but for the chemists themselves, in these strange new radiant metals. They bring us to the threshold of the infinite—but do not let us in. At the same time that they promise new and wonderful knowledge, they upset most of the theories that we have been going on. They seem to conduct us into the presence and power of an agency in nature that transcends all the accepted rules and necessitates new explanations. There are emanations from matter which we know nothing about. Are these emanations in themselves a special kind of matter, or are they merely vibrations in a passive medium? And is the atom really an "atom," an uncut little particle, or is it a whirling vortex, possessing all sorts of strange powers and properties?

These are questions that the chemists are trying to find the answer to while they chase these radio-active elements through the dark corners of the earth—through its uraniums and thoriums and heliums and radiums. Between the bewilderingly vast and lofty problems presented by Dr. Alfred Russel Wallace and others in their speculations and disputes about the starry universe, and the bewilderingly momentous question raised by these chemists who are conducting us into the presence of the whirling, radiant atom, we are just where Isaac Watts was when he wrote, 200 years ago:

"Lord, on a narrow neck of land,
'Twixt two infinities, I stand."

And so far as we can tell from what the scientists have so far revealed to us, we must stand there for a little time yet.

Fishermen Should Be Classified

By Former President Grover Cleveland.

MOST of us who fish in a fair, well-bred and reasonable way, for the purpose of recreation and as a means of increasing the table pleasures of ourselves or our friends, may well regret the apparently unalterable decree which gives to all those who fish, under the spur of any motive—good, bad or indifferent—the name of fisherman. We certainly have nothing in common with those who fish for a livelihood, unless it be a desire to catch fish. We have, in point of fact, no closer relationship than this, with the murderously inclined, whose only motive in fishing is to make large catches, and whose sole pleasure in the pursuit is the gratification of a greedy propensity. Nevertheless, we, and those with whom we have so little sympathy, are, by a sort of unavoidable law of gravitation, classed together in the same fraternity, and called fishermen. Occasionally weak attempts have been made to classify the best of this fraternity under the name of anglers, or by some title of that kind, but such efforts have always failed. Even Isaak Walton could not change the current of human thought by calling his immortal book "The Compleat Angler." So it seems, however much those who fish may differ in social standing, in disposition and character, in motive and ambition, and even in mode of operation, all must abide, to the end of the chapter, in the contemplation of the outside world, within the brotherhood called "Fishermen." Happily, however, this grouping of incongruous elements under a common name does not prevent those of us who properly appreciate the importance of upholding the respectability of decent fishing from coming to an agreement concerning certain causes of congratulation and certain rules of conduct.

At this season, when the activities of genteel fishing usually begin, it is fitting that a word should be spoken that may not only redound to our comfort and satisfaction, but may guard us against temptations that easily beset even the best of fishermen.

We who claim to represent the highest fishing aspirations are sometimes inclined to complain on days when the fish refuse to bite. There can be no worse exhibition that this of an entire misconception of a wise arrangement for our benefit. We should always remember that we have about us on every side thousands of those who claim membership in the fishing fraternity, because, in a way, they love to fish, when the fish bite—and only then. These are contented only when capture is constant, and their only conception of the pleasures of fishing rests upon uninterrupted slaughter. If we reflect for a moment upon the consequences of turning an army of fishermen like these loose upon fish that would bite every day and every hour, we shall see how nicely the vicissitudes of fishing have been adjusted, and how precisely and carefully the fatal attack of discouraging bad luck selects its victims. If on days when we catch few or no fish we feel symptoms of disappointment, these would immediately give way to satisfaction when we remember how many anxious and discouraged fishermen are spending their time in hammocks or under trees or on golf fields, instead of with fishing outfits, solely on account of just such unfavorable days. We have no assurance that if fish could be easily taken at all times the fishing waters within our reach would not be depopulated, a horrible thing to contemplate. Let it not be said that such considerations as these savor of uncharitableness and selfishness on our part. We are only recognizing the doctrine of the survival of the fittest as applied to fishermen, and claiming that these "fittest" should have the best chance.

What has been said naturally leads to the suggestion that consistency requires those of us who are right minded fishermen to reasonably limit ourselves as to the number of fish we should take on favorable days. On no account should edible fish be caught in such quantities as to be wasted. By restraining ourselves in this matter we discourage in our own natures the growth of greed, we prevent wicked waste, we make it easier for us to bear the fall between what we may determine upon as decent good luck and bad luck, or no luck, and we make ourselves at all points better men and better fishermen.

We ought not to forget these things as we enter upon the pleasure of our summer's fishing. But in any event let us take with us when we go out good tackle, good bait and plenty of patience. If the wind is in the south or west, so much the better, but let's go, wherever the wind may be. If we catch fish, we shall add zest to our recreation. If we catch none, we shall still have the outing and the recreation—more healthful and more enjoyable than can be gained in any other way.—The Independent.

Black Adventure.

SINGLE-HANDED RESCUES.

IT was one morning in September last that a fire broke out with terrible suddenness in the engine house of the Rodringailt colliery, near Rhodda. At the moment a cage with eleven men in it was slowly descending the shaft. The flames spread rapidly and the heat became almost unbearable. But even Lloyd, the engine man, never dreamed of quitting his post. Catching up a sheet of metal he propped it in front of his face, and grimly held on to his winding lever until the indicator showed that the cage was safe at the bottom of the shaft. Then, and not till then, scorched and blackened, he staggered out into the open air.

A few moments later the wire rods attached to the cage snapped with the heat, but by that time ten of the men were in safety. Only one was injured by the falling metal, and he not mortally.

An English railwayman the other day saved an express train full of passengers bound from Liverpool to London. A Glasgow goods train was shunting on the L. and N. W. Railway, near Tamworth, to make way for the express train to pass. The signal fell for the express to pass, but the driver of the goods, under some misapprehension, imagined that it was for him to leave the siding. The points being against him he was derailed.

Eight trucks left the rails and lay about, utterly blocking the main line. Both driver and fireman were badly hurt; but the latter, a Swansea man, by the name of Frederick Davis, realizing the danger to the oncoming express, picked himself up, and, though in terrible pain, crawled slowly toward the nearest signal box. As he went he laid danger signals on the line. When he reached the box he had just strength enough left to tell what had happened. Then he fell unconscious and was carried to a hospital.

In the two desperate battles of Rorke's Drift and Isandlwhana the gallant Twenty-fourth lost twenty-one officers and 587 men, and the survivors received no fewer than eight Victoria crosses. Of these the most magnificently won is that which Sergeant Hook, now employed at the British Museum, still wears. For four long hours Hook and two other men held the hospital at Rorke's Drift against a host of huge Zulus. At last his two companions fell, and the survivor ran short of ammunition. He found he was [illegible] high.

Then the Zulus gave up the attempt to rush and set the place on fire. The sole survivor seized a pick and broke through three successive walls of sun-dried clay to get at the hospital behind. There lay eight men too badly hurt to move. And already the flames were bursting in upon them. Hook picked up the nearest and staggered away with him to the other building behind. Then Lance Corporal Williams came to the rescue, and with his help all the sufferers were carried into safety. Before rescue came Hook had been fighting eighteen hours.

One of the heroes of the world is a Chinaman. His story was recently told by Mr. Granville Sharp, of Hong Kong. Mr. Sharp was on a French steamship on its way from Hong Kong to Touron on the Chinese coast. The steamship ran on a rock and was beached to save her. Her captain hired two Chinese junks to take the crew and passengers back to Hong Kong, and Mr. Sharp went with the captain in the smaller one. A typhoon swept down upon them. Masts, bulwarks and rudder were swept away in an instant. The Chinese captain, believing all was over, went below and drugged himself with opium.

Three Chinese fishermen, who had been firemen on the steamship, were aboard, and they knew the coast. They managed to repair the rudder, but only one could steer well enough to save it from being again broken. He had to watch every wave and be ready to ease her off each sea. With no one to relieve him, this man stood at his post in torrents of rain, in wind and darkness, and endured the awful strain for thirty-six hours. He never once let go his hold. A boy stood by him and put food between his lips at intervals to give him strength for his all but hopeless task. He saved the junk and all aboard her.

What threatened to be one of the worst disasters in the history of shipping was the burning of the Ocean Monarch. Fire was discovered in her forehold an hour or two only after she had left the Mersey. There was a strong wind breeze and she was headed for the Welsh coast.

By some unlucky accident an anchor was dropped, and the big ship was brought up all standing, head to the wind. The flames came roaring aft, where 600 passengers and crew were crowded.

A Brazilian frigate, a yacht and a pilot boat were near, but they only attempted to pick up those who jumped and swam. Suddenly up came the American clipper New World, and rounded into the wind barely 200 yards away. In her first boat was Frederick Jerome, only an able seaman, but one of the bravest men that ever lived. In a flash his boat was alongside the burning ship, and he climbed on deck amid the scorch and smother. There he stayed until the last soul of all the 600 were saved. His clothes were on fire seven times, and he was scorched almost beyond recognition. His only reward was the medal of the American Humane Society.—Pearson's Weekly.

A GIRL'S WILD RIDE ON AN ELK.

A fearless Colorado Diana, famed for her many thrilling adventures with wild animals, her splendid horsemanship, and her knowledge of woodcraft, is seeking appointment as Game Warden of Routt and Rio Blanco counties.

Miss Emma Kellogg is this remarkable young woman. Her home is in Routt County, one of the best game sections in the State. If she secures the appointment she will be the only woman game warden in the United States.

Miss Kellogg's most thrilling adventure was a wild ride on the back of an elk. While out in the hills one day she came suddenly on an angry bull elk. She had leaned her gun against a tree and before she could get it the elk was upon her.

She took refuge in a sapling and tried to hold the animal's antlers around it, but her strength was not sufficient and the elk broke away. Miss Kellogg took advantage of a moment's respite to climb a tree and sat on the first limb. This angered the elk more than ever, and he gave the tree such a bump that Miss Kellogg fell off.

She would have been stamped to death by the animal's sharp hoofs had it not been that luckily she fell on the elk's back. Then, with great presence of mind she grasped the antlers and held on for dear life.

The elk was not expecting a development of this kind, and it tore off through the woods, terror-stricken, endeavoring to shake off its burden. Miss Kellogg, however, did not propose to be shaken, and she only clung the tighter.

Away they went, the crazed animal dashing through the trees with the velocity of an express train. Up hills and across valleys the animal sped, jumping over the rocks with tremendous leaps that almost unseated the frightened rider.

Miss Kellogg was becoming weak from the terrible strain and felt that she must soon release her hold, when an unexpected incident proved her deliverance. The elk had made violent efforts to dislodge the girl, and it was one of the animal's tricks to accomplish this which saved Miss Kellogg's life.

The elk darted through some thick brush where overhanging branches came low down, in order to brush the rider off. But the terrified animal miscalculated about its antlers and got caught in the branches. It struggled and struggled, but could not get loose, and it was but the work of a moment for the intrepid mountain girl to kill the captive animal, by cutting its throat with her hunting knife.

Then she had to make her way home, but she got help and returned to claim the animal. Its branching antlers now ornament her home.

She says she would have entered the bronco-busting contest last fall had her parents not dissuaded her on the ground that she would be the only lady entered. She lassooed a young bear once and took it home alive by giving her pony rein whenever it tried to attack her.

HUNTERS SURPRISED BY BEARS.

Bears are very numerous in Orange and Sullivan counties, New York. A party of three well-known sportsmen were attacked by two ferocious beasts and had a narrow escape after a desperate fight. Joshua Sands and F. W. Low, of New York, with Gustavis Schneider, of Nyack, had been stopping with David D. Hall at Claraville. They had spent the morning in hunting for partridge and at about noon sat down to lunch under the lee of an overhanging ridge of rock. Suddenly a good sized bear cub fell into their dinner party from the rocks above their head. The hunters sprang to their feet, but no sooner had they done so than the mother bear and a cub nearly grown tore down the ledge of rocks and attacked them.

Low's gun was ready to his hand. He dropped upon one knee and sent a charge of birdshot into the old bear's left eye. It went down and over, but was up and at him in a moment. He had replaced the empty shell and once again he fired, this time blinding the other eye. Still the bear came on, growling fiercely and staggering from side to side. With the muzzle of his gun two feet from the bear's throat he fired, and the animal fell at his feet and died to death.

The other bear, by far the fiercest of the two, pursued Sands and Schneider as they sped off to a sapling, against which their shotguns leaned. Sands seized his weapon and fired at the bear when it was ten feet distant, the scattering charge striking it on the nose. He fired again almost instantly, this time tearing off part of the young bear's front leg. It never faltered and when almost upon him rose upon its hind feet. Sands gamely clubbed his weapon and struck with all his might. As he did so Schneider rushed up, and poking the barrel of his gun over his comrade's shoulder, sent a load of heavy shot full into the forehead of the enraged brute. Fortunately for both hunters it toppled backward. It struggled fiercely to regain its feet, but the crippled foreleg prevented. Sands hastily slipped two more shells in his gun and taking careful aim at close range fired both charges into the bear's body, and it died. No one thought of the cub that had spoiled the lunch until an hour later.

The fellow who makes a fool of himself is seldom satisfied unless he works overtime at the job.

A SERMON FOR SUNDAY

A BRILLIANT DISCOURSE BY THE REV. DAVID JAMES BURRELL, D. D., LL.D.

Subject: The Wireless Messages of God—A Man Who Would Hear the Word Through the Scriptures Must Divest Himself of Prejudice.

NEW YORK CITY.—"The Wireless Messages of God" was the subject of the sermon preached by the Rev. David James Burrell, D. D., LL.D., in the Marble Collegiate Church, Sunday. He took his text from I Corinthians ii:14: "The natural man receiveth not the things of the Spirit of God, for they are foolishness unto him; neither can he know them, because they are spiritually discerned." Dr. Burrell said:

A great principle is here laid down which governs in the universal realm of truth, to wit, the principle of mutual adjustment. If you strike a tuning fork which is keyed to middle C it will awaken a response in another it keyed to the same pitch, but not otherwise. This is the basic fact in wireless telegraphy. On Cape Cod there is a transmitting station, consisting of four steel towers with a bunch of wires suspended from the top and meeting at a common point like an inverted cone. If the power be applied to the apex of this cone, the wires begin to tremble, and this current, oscillating at a rate of, say, 999,999 vibrations per second, create a series of corresponding vibrations in the surrounding ether; just as a stone cast into a pond sends out concentric circles of water. This ether wave speeds outward with incalculable rapidity in search of its receiver. Now, there is such a receiver at Pol Dhu, in Cornwall, and the wires at Pol Dhu are precisely attuned to the transmitter, that is, adjusted to an oscillation of 999,999 per second, so that the message sent from the station at Cape Cod meets no response until it finds its sympathetic station at Pol Dhu, and this welcomes it.

The system of wireless telegraphy which is justly credited to Marconi is not an invention, but a discovery. He has simply lighted upon a process which has been going on perpetually in space. The sun as the great source and centre of energy in our solar universe is constantly sending out messages of light. It is a scientifically demonstrated fact that a beam of light is simply an electric message; that is, a vibration of ether. And here the principle holds that no message can be received except by some object which is sympathetically attuned to welcome it. Let us suppose, as Professor Pupin suggests, that a beam of light intended to convey the color red is sent out from the sun. It goes forth representing a certain number of ether waves per second and speeds through space until it reaches the earth and here, intent upon its errand, it passes without pausing through all the meadows, since no grass blade is adjusted to receive it; passes over all gardens, no daisy or buttercup, no marigold or hollyrose being disposed to welcome it, until it finds a rose, and here it pauses and finds welcome, because the rose has been precisely coördinated with it.

Let us go a little further now, and we shall find a spiritual analogy. For this process, which has been discovered to be so prevalent in nature, has infinite field and scope of operation in the province of spiritual things. God, as the great transmitter of truth, bears to the spiritual world a relation corresponding with that of the sun in the natural world. Let us assume that there is a God, and that we are created in His image and after His likeness; it follows, as an inevitable conclusion, that He will somehow reveal Himself to His children and hold converse with them. But here is the application of the principle referred to. The man who would hear the [illegible] communicate with the children of men. Now there are some who look through nature to nature's God and hear Him speaking in everything about them, as it is written, "There are so many voices and none of them is without signification." Such persons, though they dwell in the desert of Midian, find "every common bush afire with God." At night the heavens declare His glory to them and the firmament showeth His handiwork. This was in Bryant's mind when he wrote:

"To him who in the love of nature holds
Communion with her visible forms, she speaks
A various language."

But there are others who hear no voices, and see nothing that is not visible to fleshy eyes, like Peter Bell, of whom Wordsworth says:

"A primrose by the river's brim
A yellow primrose was to him
And it was nothing more."

Whence this difference? It arises from the fact that some souls are sympathetic with God and others are not. There was Coleridge, who was so devoutly inclined, so open to the reception of spiritual truth, that, walking in the vale of Chamounix, he heard the snow capped mountains and ice falls echoing His name:

"God! Let the torrents like a shout of nations
Answer, and let the ice plains echo, God!
God! Sing ye meadow streams with gladsome voice;
Ye pine groves with your soft and soulike sounds;
Ye living flowers that skirt the eternal forest;
Ye wild goats sporting round the eagle's nest;
Ye eagles, playmates of the mountain stream;
Ye lightnings, the dread arrows of the winds;
Ye sounds and wonders of the elements
Utter forth God, and fill the hills with praise!"

The wisest Man that ever lived got lessons in theology from the ravens, the lilies of the field, the growing wheat. But, alas! there are those who have no ears to hear the song which is within the song of birds and the visions which are within the beauty of the natural world. They are bound down to things material, dreaming no dreams and seeing no visions; of the earth, earthy.

"Great God, I'd rather be
A pagan, suckled in a creed outworn;
So might I, standing on this pleasant lea,
Have glimpses that would make me less forlorn,
Have sight of Proteus rising from the sea,
Or hear old Triton blow his wreathed horn!"

It is the misfortune of all misfortunes to be thus bond slave to the five senses; to see nothing beyond the range of physical vision and the circumspection of the finger tips. This is to be agnostics, indeed; to have no clairvoyance, no spiritual apprehension, no second sight, no faith. It is an eternal and immeasureable calamity to stand in the midst of a universe where the ether is vibrant with messages of truth and be so deeply absorbed in our little plans and pursuits and "physical sciences" that we hear no voice of God.

Let us turn now to the Scriptures which claim to be a divine revelation. There is an attempt in some quarters to reduce them to the level of other literature, and those who approach them in this attitude will find precisely what they find in other books and no more. Here, as elsewhere, we find what we are looking for, and hear what we are listening for. The mere student of literature finds in the Bible myths and parables, songs and chronicles of surpassing beauty, but there are others who listen as at divine oracles and hear the very voice of God.

How are we to account for this difference of estimate as to spiritual value and veracious integrity of the Scriptures? It is due, as before, to a difference of relation with God. In some cases men hold themselves in readiness to hear, as Samuel did in the early watches of the morning, when in answer to the heavenly voice he said, "Speak, Lord, for Thy servant heareth!" In other cases they stand in a critical or skeptical attitude, as Theodore Parker did when he remarked, "I am not willing to receive this statement upon the authority of any such person as God." There is nothing in the world that can so destroy the receptivity of the soul as this pride of worldly wisdom. No man can hear a heavenly message who is not instantly willing to admit that God is wiser than he.

The fact that a man is liberally educated in certain directions does not argue that he is competent to receive a divine communication. In the middle of the seventeenth century there were two men living in England whose names are equally historic and illustrious for broad culture. One of these was Sir Isaac Newton and the other John Milton. Now it is a singular fact that Sir Isaac Newton could not appreciate "Paradise Lost," and equally singular that John Milton could see nothing in "The Principia." Obviously this was not to the discredit of either "Paradise Lost" or "The Principia," nor was it a reflection upon the learning of either man. It simply indicates that in order to apprehend truth in any quarter a man must be sympathetically disposed toward it. Milton had no mind for mathematics, nor Newton for poetry. So the wisest of men, as the world holds wisdom, may come to the Scriptures and find nothing there; as the soldiers of Titus, at the taking of Jerusalem threw open the ark of the covenant and found it empty. It is a proverb that none are so blind as those who will not see; wherefore a man who would hear God speaking through the Scriptures must divest himself of prejudice and be willing to hear Him.

And at this point, again, we discover why Christ is so often rejected as the incarnate "word." There are multitudes who regard Him as chiefest among ten thousand and altogether lovely, but there are many others who see in Him nothing but "a root out of a dry ground, who hath no form nor comeliness that they should receive Him."

Why this wide difference of view? It is due to the same difference in receptivity. There are some who profoundly feel the need of Christ; the sense of sin lies heavily upon them, and they would fain be delivered from it. They wait, like aged Simeon in the temple, for the coming of the mighty One, and, beholding Him, they instantly receive Him as the God-sent Word, saying, "Now lettest Thou Thy servant depart in peace, for mine eyes have seen Thy salvation!" They welcome the message because they were waiting for it. Others, like Nathaniel, cry, "Can any good thing come out of Nazareth?" And prejudice must be overcome before they can receive Him. Thus it is written, "He came unto His own, and His own received Him not; but to as many as received Him to them gave He power to become the sons of God." Prejudice is grounded in pride of worldly wisdom, and this is the great obstacle between the soul and Christ as the "Word" or message from God.

Thus it has come to pass that some who have been distinguished for their attainments in certain provinces of knowledge have been wholly blind on the godward side. One cannot forget how Charles Darwin, after spending his life in experimenting along the lines of physical science, died lamenting that his spiritual nature had been starved. In his childhood he had been deeply religious, as he said, but he had dwelt so long amid an environment of purely material things that God and immortality had become empty dreams to him. He called it "atrophy"—that is, a wasting away for want of nourishment. All through his life he had fostered the natural man, or, as Paul calls it, psuchikos, the psychical man. He could reason indefinitely in the realm of material things, but the supernatural was wholly ruled out.

And the principle referred to will account, also, for the fact that the Holy [illegible] Kingdom on earth, and those who are in the kingdom have to do officially with Him. Yet there are many who characterize the third person of the godhead by a neuter pronoun and regard Him merely as an affluence or effluence, bearing no vital or personal relation to them.

There is obviously a great difference of opinion here. Is the Holy Spirit the personal director of our life and service, or is He not "He" at all, but merely "it?" If He sustains the former relation to us, it is because our souls are in harmony with His great purposes concerning us and adjusted to receive communications from Him. In this case we stand as Elijah did on Horeb, his face wrapped in his mantle, while he harkened to "the still small Voice." And living thus we follow His guidance, as did Abraham on his journey from Ur of the Chaldees along the windings of the Great River, ever heeding the direction of the Voice, pitching his tent or moving on as the Spirit bade him. Otherwise we are like the multitudes at Pentecost, who, despite the manifestations of divine power in the sound of the rushing mighty wind and the miracle of tongues, looked on in doubt and bewilderment, saying: "These men are full of new wine." In a recent book on religious experience the manifestations of pagan frenzy are collated with the feelings and convictions of Christian believers, and all alike are subjected to analysis by the so-called "scientific method." Thus judged, there is nothing in regeneration, nothing in sanctification, nothing but infatuation in the uplifting and transporting influence of the Spirit of God.

In view of such considerations is it not apparent that the soul is blind and deaf to heavenly visions and revelations, unless it is attuned to them? And what solemn significance there is in the words of Jesus: "He that hath ears to hear let him hear." There are, indeed, "so many voices and none of them without signification," but the people standing by say: "It thundereth!" O for the hearing ear and the understanding heart! What avails it to call a commission of blind men to pass judgment on the art of Titian or Raphael? What avails it to bid a jury of deaf men sit in judgment on the oratorio of the "Creation." Thus when the philosophers of Athens heard Paul preaching on Mars Hill "some mocked and others said: We will hear thee again concerning this matter." The gospel is "foolishness to the Greek, and to the Jews a stumbling block, but to them that are saved it is the wisdom and power of God." Men sit like blind Bartimaeus in the Valley of Palms; and its beauty is unknown to them until the Lord of truth, passing by, says: "Receive thy sight!" The five physical senses are as five gates open to physical truth, but faith is the sixth gate, at which alone spiritual verities can enter. Wherefore it is written: "He that cometh to God must believe that He is and that He is a rewarder of them that diligently seek Him."

The Best Yet to Come.

God's best gifts are always before us, never behind. Pleasures of memory are sometimes delightful, but pleasures of hope are ever yet richer and brighter, especially to the eye and thought of faith. Says one of God's dear ones, referring to a fresh blessing from God: "This sudden coming of a long-expected blessing is the sweetest thing that ever came into my life. How good God is and how tenderly He leads us! He changes always a great good into a greater. I have been happy all along, but now, since this experience, my heart keeps singing:

"Rest, peace and life, the flowers of fadeless bloom,
The Saviour gives us not beyond the tomb,
But here and now, on earth, some glimpse is given
Of joys which wait us through the gates of heaven."

And thus it ever is in youth, in maturity, in age and yet beyond—the best is yet to come. Let us look forward and upward, and ever hope and trust and praise.—Sunday-School Times.

THE MATE'S CONSCIENCE.

The Ready Answer of a Passenger on a Coastwise Vessel Was Grateful to the Seafarer.

"Coming up from New Orleans to New York on one of the fast freighters that carry passengers," said a man at the Astor House, "I got on pretty good terms with the first mate—which is something of an achievement, by the way, as the average seafaring man has even a greater contempt for the landlubber than the cowboy has for the tenderfoot. Perhaps it was because he took me for a physician. One of the passengers had been amusing himself by trying to guess the occupations of the others through their casual remarks in the course of conversation, and on the strength of something I had said the word was passed around that I was a doctor of medicine.

"The mate had something on his mind, and one day he took me into his confidence. 'On our last trip to New York,' he said, 'there was a chap from Cincinnati in a pretty bad way with booze. He began to see spiders and things, and it made me sort of uneasy, as there wasn't a doctor on board. Pretty soon he got violent, and I had to do something. So I got the irons on him, and gave him a good big dose of morphine to kind of soothe him, and then locked him up in my own stateroom. I couldn't have done more for my own brother, could I?'

"I silently assented.

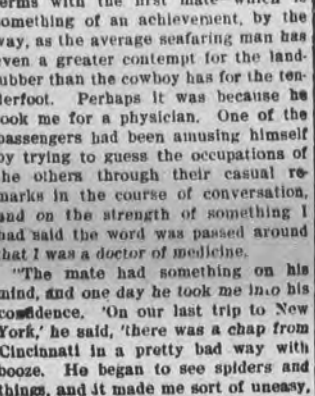
"'Well, would you believe it?' said the mate, in an injured tone, 'when I went to get him up, the chap was dead.'

"'Dear me! what did you do?' I asked.

"'Do,' echoed the mate. 'There wasn't but the one thing to do. We sewed him up in tarpaulin and sank him. Kind of a wet grave, too, for a chap that had been so set against water when he was a-living. But, say, doctor, I want your honest opinion. Do you think that I did all that I could do in reason for that man?'

"'Of course,' I assured him, 'of course. The orthodox treatment for a man with delirium tremens is irons and morphine.'

"Then the mate left me with a clear conscience."



He—Could you learn to love me if I were a millionaire?

She—I certainly would like you better were you well off—say a thousand miles or more.

Oh! Boston.

An Oklahoma paper prints this story: She was from Boston, he from Oklahoma. "You have traveled a good deal in the West, have you not, Miss Beacon?"

"Oh, yes, indeed—in California and Arizona, and even in New Mexico."

"Did you ever see the Cherokee Strip?"

There was a painful silence, but finally she looked over her glasses at him and said: "In the first place, sir, I deem your question exceedingly rude; and, in the second, you might have been more refined in your language by asking me if I had ever seen the Cherokee disrobe."—Exchange.

She Carried the Argument.

"Do you mean to tell me," he said to the little wife at the breakfast table, "that you really believe in a personal devil?"

"Yes, dear," was the confident reply; "I've always had supreme faith in you!"

And then he said that he'd better be going, for he was ten minutes late, anyhow.—Atlanta Constitution.

Sorry He Spoke.

"Oh, we have some very strong men in England," boasted the new arrival from London.

"How strong are they?" queried the American citizen.

"Oh, I've seen them lift cannons, trucks, and even cars."

"Indeed! Then it is strange that none of them can life such a small object as the yacht cup."—Chicago News.

Woman's Narrowness.

Mrs. Buttercup—I wish I had a million dollars.

Mr. Buttercup—Thunderation, woman, haven't you any business acumen? What do you want to stop at a paltry million for, when you can wish for a hundred millions just as easily and with just as much prospect of getting it? No wonder we are poor!—Kansas City Journal.

Could Move.

He (at an art exhibition)—Well, how do you like Brown's picture?

She—That one? Why, I thought it was yours! Very bad, isn't it?—Punch.

"Mamma," queried small Bobby, "may I have another piece of pie."

"But you have some on your plate yet," replied his mother.

"That ain't pie," answered Bobby scornfully, "that's crust."

OUT OF THE MOUTHS OF BABES.

First Little Girl—My papa's a broker.

Second Little Girl—Huh, that's nothin'! My papa's always broke.

Little Nellie was out riding one day with her mother, and as they passed a cemetery, she asked: "Mamma, how long does it take for the tombstones to come up after they plant people?"

"Bessie," said the teacher to a small pupil, "can you tell me what memory is?"

After a moment's reflection the little one replied: "Memory is the thing people use to forget things with."

A pupil in a village school who had been requested to write an essay on the human body handed in the following:

"The human body consists of the head, throax, abdomen and legs. The head contains the brains in case there are any. The thorax contains the heart and lungs also the liver and lights. The abdomen contains the bowels of which there are five—a, e, i, o, u, and sometimes w and y. The legs extend from the abdomen to the floor and have hinges at the top and midute to enable a fellow to sit when standing or to stand when sitting."—Chicago Tribune.

Manners for Musical "At Homes."

Don't, when asking any one to sing or play, casually close the piano while so doing. It is a simple act, but one most discouraging in its effect.

Don't, upon hearing some one consent to perform, throw yourself back in your chair, after the manner of one about to have a tooth extracted; and don't, during the progress of a song, glare at the carpet, or keep clenching your hands. Neither should you draw in a sharp hissing breath when the accompanist mislays his fingers.

Don't, when asked to oblige with a selection, go through your entire repertoire. Even a cornet gets wearisome if played badly and a great deal.

Don't, when accompanying, try to cover the defects of the voice by crashing out big chords of your own invention, and never, under any circumstances, grind your teeth audibly during a singer's inadvertent wanderings from the key.

Don't whistle while a song is being rendered. Even if you whistle the same melody and in a similar key, the effect is irritating to those around you. —Punch.

The Victim Knew.

"Tell me what people read and I will tell you what they are," said the self-confessed philosopher. "Well, there's my wife," rejoined the dyspeptic party. "She's forever reading cook books. Now, what is she?" "Why a cook, of course," replied the philosophy dispenser. "That's where the rocks rattle in your wheels," said the other. "She only thinks she is."—Chicago Daily News.

The Rain Leaked Through.

Landlady—I'll have you understand, Mr. Boarden, that there is not water in that milk. It comes direct from our own farm.

Mr. Boarden—It that's the case, ma'am, I strongly advise you to have your own cows shingled.

Took Toll for Himself.

The provost of the University of Pennsylvania, Charles Curtis Harrison, knew in his boyhood an eccentric old man named Herbert Ling.

Mr. Harrison said recently that a wag once told Ling that if he would get himself appointed to the office of taking up the collection on Sunday in the church he would be paid a quarter a Sunday, and would also have a turkey every Christmas.

Ling accordingly secured the place of collector, and waited patiently for Christmas to come around. It came, but the expected turkey did not come with it. Therefore the old man called upon the pastor.

He explained his grievance—how he was to have had the Sunday quarter and the Christmas turkey—but the pastor could only smile, and shake his head, and say:

"Herbert, I fear you have been hoaxed."

"Maybe I have, sir," returned the other, "in the matter of the turkey, but not in the matter of the quarter. I have been taking care of that myself."

Departed Glories.

The family is feelin' blue
  Sence Silas cut his hair.
Our hopes have grown distressin' few
  Sence Silas cut his hair.
We used to think that he would play
The fiddle extry fine some day;
Sech dreams have faded clean away
  Sence Silas cut his hair.

Nobody asks him to recite
  Sence Silas cut his hair;
Nor read the pomes he used to write
  Sence Silas cut his hair.
His head's an ordinary dome,
Ambition now has ceased to roam.
There ain't no genius in our home
  Sence Silas cut his hair.
—Washington Star.

Song of the Daisy.

Ev'rywhere are pretty daisies
  Scatter'd over the meadow land;
Countless, like the stars above us,
  Or the pebbles on the strand.

Like a host of little angels,
  In their spotless dress of white;
Day and night they stand sentinel;
  What a grand, a glorious, sight!

They're not troubled 'bout the fashion,
  Never bloom or pose for show;
Modest in their way and manner
  In God's sunshine live and grow.

Like an army of soldiers,
  Proud before their Captain stand;
Bowing when some gentle breezes
  Sweep by at God's command.

Glad to please and praise their Maker,
  In their simple style and way;
Glad to beautify and brighten
  Some forgotten grave today.

SOPHIE STAHL.

To Mauch Chunk on the Fourth.

Everyone just now is making plans for some kind of an outing on the Fourth of July. Too often in the past has the day been followed by vain wishes that it had been spent in some other way than the one selected, but no such regrets ever attend the trip to Mauch Chunk. Many people travel half over Europe without viewing more romantic scenery than in this, the so-called "Switzerland of America." Rugged mountain peaks are in awe-inspiring contrast to deep chasms and gorges while there is hardly a spot in this section where the artist does not long to plant his easel or the amateur photographer to expose a plate. And the beauty of it is that the jaunt may be made at very moderate expense and within the limit of a day's outing. The New Jersey Central announces an excursion on July 4th to Mauch Chunk, Glen Onoko and the Switchback, the round-trip costing only $1.50 for adults and 75 cents for children. It is alone worth the trip to have experienced the novel ride of 14 miles over the gravity road known as the Switchback. There is nothing quite like it anywhere in the country. While it is exciting, the most timid have nothing to fear for the trip is quite safe. A fast special express train will leave Plainfield at 9.22 a. m. and arrive at Mauch Chunk about noon. There is ample opportunity to see and enjoy everything as the return train does not leave until 5.40. The nearest ticket agent will supply circulars giving full details. People who decide to make this excursion will have something to remember all their lives and much to tell their friends.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

Useful Articles of Daily Need for Sale or Exchange for Other Articles.

in reply to ads, where explicit directions will be given regarding same.

WANTED one thousand dollars on first bond and mortgage; good loan. Address B 7 Review.

WANTED a good girl to do general housework for a small family. No children. Address A 43 Review.

SHOT GUN, Breech loading, two cases, lot tools, loaded shells, etc. cost $60, nearly new, $25 cash. A 26 Review office.

PRINTING PRESS 5x7 selfinking capable of doing fine work, price $15, or will exchage for man's good wheel. A 27 Review office.

CHAINLESS BICYCLE; advertiser has a good chainless nearly new to exchange for equally good chain wheel, or will sell cheap. A 28 Review office.

SMALL RIFLE will purchase a small rifle if quality and price are O. K. A 29 Review office.

TYPEWRITER, No. 2 Remington in good condition, $30 cash or favorable terms. A 31 Review office.

WANTED two large heating stoves. Must be cheap for cash.

INVALID'S CHAIR, like new, for sale cheap. This is a great bargain. A 33, Review office.

CHINA CLOSET, for sale, or exchange for Chiffonier. A 34, Review office.

FEATHER BEDS. Advertiser will sell two feather beds very cheap or will exchange for, anything useful. A 35 Review.

ANTIQUE BUREAU for sale reasonable, or exchange for furniture of equal value. A 36, Review office.

BED LOUNGE, to exchange for other furniture or will sell. A 37 Review office.

MORRIS CHAIR, a fine piece of furniture, will sell for half cost. A fine present. Good as new. A 38, Review office.

QUARTERED OAK DINING CHAIRS—6, almost new, for sale at a bargain. A 39, Review office.

SQUARE PIANO, for sale cheap. A 40, Review office.

NEW MATTING—Several rolls, brand new, will sell cheap or exchange for almost any kind of good furniture of equal value. A 41, Review office.

T. A. MOORE
Undertaker and Embalmer.
OFFICE: 508 Watchung Avenue.
RESIDENCE: 503 LaGrande Avenue.
Tel. 611. Office open day and night.

SCHREINER'S

ARNICA AND OIL LINIMENT
FOR MAN AND BEAST
An external remedy for Sprains, Cuts, Rheumatism, Stiff and Weak Joints, Scratches, Burns and scalds.
Prepared at **SCHREINER'S**
PRESCRIPTION PHARMACY
—Park Avenue and Second Street—
Telephone 671.

Japanese Teas or Luncheon.

Anything for the above can be had at the
Oriental Tea Rooms,
325 West Front Street.
9 1-3

W. W. WARNOCK

—THE BAKER—
144 West Front Street
Has opened his ice cream parlors and is prepared to furnish the very best of cream. 6-1-4.

ESTABLISHED 1871
P. CASEY & SON,
Undertakers and Embalmers
Office: 16 Park Ave.
Residence: 417 W. Third St. Tel. 1083
1-14 Office open Day and Night.

PAINTING.

Paint your house now—if it needs it—to paint at the
use the kind of paint that looks best—and wears longer.
JAMES C. HANSEN,
141 East Front Street.

WIRE US

if you are in a hurry for anything in our line. We do all kinds of Electrical Work, and carry a big stock of

ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES,

which contains everything usually required for putting in Telephones, Bells, Annunciators, Burglar Alarms, Incandescent Lights, etc., etc. Our prices are very moderate.

WILLIAM H. POPE,
—Electrical Contractor—
116 North Ave. Tel. 2441

MEAT That Gives STRENGTH

may be hard to get, perhaps but we've got it! Plenty of it here, cut from young,

Plump, Tender Stock.

Every pound sold here is rich in nourishing juices, and so tender that it almost melts in your mouth, etc.

COME AND SEE US.

Fred Endress
131-135 W. Front Street.

Capital $100,000.00
Deposits $500,000.00

On balances of $200. or more subject to check

The Plainfield Trust Company
Pays 3% Interest on Deposits
On accounts of $5.00 or more provided money is left on deposit for 3 months

Open an Account Now

CHAS. E. VAIL, Optician & Jeweler

Glasses to fit. Satisfaction Guaranteed. Repairing of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry done satisfactorily. Prices right, at
103 PARK AVENUE.

Steam Granite and Marble Works Tel. 771.
Manufacturers of Artistic Cemetery Memorials of Every Description.
Large Variety Constantly on hand.
L. L. MANNING & SON, FRONT ST. and CENTRAL AVE.

J. P. HOMAN & SON,

Carriages, Trucks, Express, and Business Wagons Made to Order
HARNESS, WHIPS, ROBES, BLANKETS, ECT.
Repairing in all its branches.
Blacksmithing of all kinds
Storage for Carriages and Sleighs.
29–31 Somerset St.

KROEGER PIANO
House founded by Henry Kroeger, for twenty years superintendent of Steinway & Son. Factory Agency at
Sattels', 108 North Ave.
Are you shopping for a Piano? drop in and see the three finest patents in any one piano.

FRANK VAN WINKLE, DEALER IN
Bicycles, Photo Supplies, Kodaks and Cameras
Bicycles Stored, Cleaned and repaired Developing, Printing and Mounting
129 North Avenue.

BIG SALE OF PETTICOATS!

Silk Petticoats, made of good rustling taffeta, in black and colors, trimmed with pleated ruffle and finished with rose quilling, value $6.98..... $3 75

The extreme beauty of China Silk Waists will be appreciated when seen, and the little price will astonish. Special tomorrow, at..... $1 79

Kimonos—Fancy figured lawns, fast colors, value 49c., special at..... 29

THE PARIS CLOAK STORE.
322 West Front Street. JACOB A. FASS, Prop.

Panama or Straw **HATS CLEANED** By new Process
Look like new in one hour
U. B. CRANE'S Famous Hat and Furnishing Store
120 West Front Street

SPECIAL SALE FOR ALL WEEK
We Have the Largest Assortment of Wash Waists in Town.

Waists worth 50c., sell..... 25
" " 75c., " 39
" " 1.50, " 98
Wash Silk Waists, worth $2.50, sell..... 1.89
Jackets, all wool Broadcloth, worth $5.00, sell..... 2.98
Dress and Walking Skirts, worth from $4.00 to $7.00, sell.... 2.90
Wrappers, worth $1.25, sell..... 79
Wash Shirts, worth $1.50, sell..... 98

BOSTON CLOAK & FUR CO.,
GAIMAN & BERKOWITZ.
245 W. Front Street opposite Post Office. Telephone 85

The Crescent Furniture Company
has opened
A First-Class House Furnishing Goods Store
at **23 SOMERSET ST, PLAINFIELD,**
(near Front Street)
Everything for furnishing a house for comfort, ease, and appearance, sold on Monthly or Weekly Payments. Discount for Cash. Orders by mail promptly attended to.
Pianos, Phonographs and Records a Specialty.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.
As an inducement to Cash Purchasers for the next 20 days we shall give Absolutely **FREE** your choice of a handsome present:
A HANDSOME AXMINSTER RUG
with every purchase of $5.00 or over.
A HANDSOME HASSOCK
with every purchase of $10.00 or over.
A HANDSOME AXMINSTER RUG, (16 x 34)
with a $10.00 purchase.

OPEN EVENINGS
All goods delivered free of charge.

North Plainfield Weekly Review.

VOL. 4—NO. 16 NORTH PLAINFIELD, N. J., SATURDAY, JULY 11, 1903. PRICE 3 CENTS

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Brief Bits About Many Matters of Local Interest.

Macadamizing the upper end of Duer street commenced yesterday.

The North Plainfield Board of Health is after one of the ice companies for failure to take out license.

Charles W. McCutchen and family left this week for their summer home in the Adirondacks.

The annual outing of members of the Retail Clerks' Mutual Aid Association will occur Thursday, July 16.

The annual field day of the New Jersey Knights Templar will be held at Atlantic City, Wednesday, October 14.

W. J. Buttfield and family left for the Adirondack mountains this week where they will remain for the summer.

Fred Hansen, 11 years old, son of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Hansen, of Webster place, Plainfield, died yesterday at Muhlenburg Hospital from lockjaw caused by an injury from shooting a blank cartridge on July Fourth.

Eighteen members of the Loyal Temperance Legion enjoyed their annual picnic Tuesday which was spent at Dewey Park.

The first excursion this season to Asbury Park from Plainfield was that of the First Baptist Church, the Mt. Olive and East Third Street Chapel, Thursday.

Washington Rock, since the trees at the base have been removed and a fresh coat of white wash has been applied to it, is plainly visible for many miles.

Rev. George B. Shaw, pastor of the Seventh Day Baptist Church, Plainfield, will preach in Wilson Memorial Chapel, Watchung, tomorrow evening at 8 p. m.

S. S. Swackhamer, of Summit avenue, this borough, and Assemblyman from Somerset county, was the guest Saturday of Senator S. S. Childs, of Bernardsville.

In spite of mosquitoes and heat a large crowd assembled at City Park Thursday evening to listen to the band concert. The selections were popular and well rendered.

Just take a look at the advertisements scattered throughout these columns, and remember that they are representative merchants who thus appeal to you for your patronage.

The wife of John L. Blackford has obtained an absolute decree of divorce from her husband. The courts also allow her to take her maiden name which is Clara E. Ulrick. She is the daughter of C. W. Ulrick of East Fifth Street, Plainfield.

Thursday afternoon while little Margaret Kiederling, of Harmony street, this borough, was playing, her dress caught on fire and she was cruelly burned. Her condition is considered very serious by the attending physician.

Under the auspices of the Ladies' Aid Society of St. Peter's German Lutheran Church of Grove street, this borough, a picnic will be held at Mrs. J. H. Koch's Park, Watchung, next Thursday from 8 a. m. to 8 p. m. for the benefit of the Sunday School. Refreshments can be had on the grounds, where all are welcome.

During the thunder shower last Friday evening, a bolt of lightning struck the south-easterly corner of John Cary's house, situated at the lower end of Westervelt avenue, completely tearing out the corner of the house from top to bottom for a space of about two feet in width. None of the family was hurt. A fire alarm was sent in but no blaze resulted.

Baby Camp Opened Last Tuesday.

Under the auspices of the City Union King's Daughters, the baby camp on the mountain was opened Tuesday.

Yesterday afternoon a reception was held there from 2 to 5 o'clock to which the public had been invited ,for the purpose of inspecting the camp.

Mrs. Burroughs Buried.

The funeral services over the remains of Mrs. Evalene Burroughs, of this borough, who passed away last Friday afternoon, were held from her late home, Somerset street, Monday afternoon. Rev. Charles E. Herring, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, of which church the deceased was an active member, officiated, assisted by the church choir.

The deceased was a daughter of A. V. Searing, Sr., of Plainfield, and a sister of A. V. Searing, Jr., of Westervelt avenue, this borough.

Interment was made at Westfield in Fairview cemetery.

Pioneer Business Man of Somerville Dead.

Robert L. Day, of Somerville, aged 59 years, died Monday afternoon, in a Trenton hospital.

Mr. Day started in the drug business at Somerville when quite a young man, and was one of the pioneer business men there.

His death was due to apoplexy.

ALMOST A CENTURY OLD.

Dr. Charles Lancaster Succumbs to Old Age.

Dr. Charles Lancaster, 95 years of age, died at the home of his son, F. L. Lancaster, Norwood avenue, this borough, last Saturday afternoon. Rev. Dr. Yerkes officiated at the funeral services which were held Monday morning.

Dr. Lancaster in spite of his many years was a wonderfully well-preserved man and looked to be no older than many men seventy years of age.

The doctor in giving many reminiscences of his life to his friends once related that he plainly remembered when his father was called upon to fight in the Revolutionary War for the independence of the United States.

The doctor has been a firm believer in electricity for curing many diseases and complaints that flesh is heir to and successfully used it in his practice as a physician for many years, and up to the time of his decease fully believed tuberculosis could be cured by it.

Doctor Lancaster was greatly interested in the young boys and girls and during the past two years has written several articles and a grammar hoping thereby not only to interest but to help them.

He leaves two sons, F. L. Lancaster, of this borough, and Charles Edward Lancaster, of Oakland, California.

His remains was interred in the Plainfield avenue cemetery.

Borough Council Met.

A meeting of the Borough Council was held Tuesday night.

The opinion of Corporation Counsel Reed regarding the claim of the Board of Education for $2,450 for back taxes stated among other things that the Board was entitled to the amount claimed. His report was ordered to be placed on file and a copy sent to the said Board.

The sidewalk ordinance which provides flagging for Brook Avenue from Franklin to Pleasant avenue; Norwood avenue from Brook avenue to Mountain avenue; Manning avenue from Franklin avenue to Belmont; Belmont avenue from Boyce avenue to Mountain avenue; Howard street from Somerset street to Grove street, and Somerset place was passed on its third reading and will become operation the 27 inst. A communication was received asking that Norwood avenue be properly graded and macadamized.

A petition was received from citizens on Duer street asking that the street be macadmized between Linden avenue and Greenbrook Road, which was granted.

The collector's report was as follows: Receipts, taxes and interest, $422.62; Board of Health. $4.56; fines, $7; stone, $10; licenses, $5. Balance on hand June 1, $13,559.63 Total receipts, $14,008.81. Disbursements, $3,733.52. Balance on hand July 1, $10,275.29

Chief Marshal Sebring Dead

John W. Sebing, who has been chief marshal of the borough of Bound Brook since its incorporation fifteen years ago, died Wednesday night in the Somerset Hopital after an illness of several weeks from cancer He was a veteran of the War of the Rebellion and was well know in New Jersey police circles.

Weather and Crop Bulletins.

Atlantic City, July 9.—The climate and crop correspondents report for the week ending Monday July 6, that the heavy rain on the 29th was quite general but more copious in nothern and central than in southern section. It was followed by much warmer, sunshiny weather, that greatly stimulated all growth, a marked improvement in all crops being reported. Oats are filling out well and the yield, both in grain grain and straw, is promising. The harvesting of wheat and rye has been delayed in some districts by frequent showers. A heavy thunderstorm on 2d and 3d, accompanied by high wind and hail, did considerable damage to orchard fruit in portions of Mercer county, and has retarded cultivation in many places. In southern section all tender truck crops are growing rapidly, and the harvesting of wheat and grass is progressing; some housed in good condition.

The temperature and sunshine have generally been above the daily average, and the precipitation excessive in northern and southern sections, and slightly deficient in the southern. The following are the largest amounts reported for the week, in inches: Bergen Point, 2.48; Newark, 3.29 (2.89 falling on the 29); Pittstown, 2.50; Lambertville, 2.79; Cantoni 1.11; Beverly, 1.10.

The report from Union county follows:

Plainfield—Good growing weather during the week; all crops now in fine condition; hay crop will be larger than expected. Rainfall, 1.25 inches.

JOHN NEAGLE.

Fred Ivamy has purchased the Rogers' Sea Food business at 232 West Second street and will be untiring in his efforts to supply his customers with the best the market affords. Rarities and delicacies will be on hand, or within reach.

A LIVELY MEETING.

Board of Health Meet and Transact Much Important Business.

The regular monthly meeting of the North Plainfield Board of Health was held Monday evening. There were present, Andrew Love, president, Rev. W. B. Honeyman, secretary, Dr. D. C. Adams, J. O. Osgood, John McLoughlin, Counsel Swackhammer and Inspector Pangborn.

Complaint was formally made against Samuel M. Titus, of Howard street, for draining a cess pool into the street. Because Mr. Titus had denied this, and the Board upon investigation found out that he was doing so, it was decided to enter suit against Titus, which was accordingly done. On Thursday Titus came before the President and Secretary and admitted the charge, which he claimed he did without knowing it was against rules, and paid his fine.

Complaint was filed against the unsanitary condition of the old race way between the Johnston and Hyde properties. Inspector Pangborn was instructed to investigate and report.

The old drain from Mercer and Sycamore avennes was thoroughly discussed.

A formal complaint was made against ex-Mayor W. L. Saunders for polluting Stony brook by allowing cow manure to be deposited near the brook so that rains would wash it into the water. He was also charged with allowing garbage and swill to be thrown on or near the heap. It was also stated that his chickens were allowed to run near the brook so that their droppings would go into the water in time of rain. The Secretary was instructed to send him a formal notice to abate the nuisance, and also to write him a personal letter.

Undertaker Walter G. Runyon, of Dunellen, appeared before the Board to answer to a charge of irregularity in burying the late Mrs. Finger, of Pearl street. Runyon failed to get a permit from the Board as the law directs. The penalty for failure is $50, and while the Board felt that Runyon should be punished, they did not like to inflict so heavy a fine. It was therefore decided to let him off this time with a reprimand.

Concerning Proctor's Theatres.

The souvenir season is "on." The waning summer theatrical days are not without their compensation for the ladies, after all. The season of souvenirs comes with the roses of June, and the female bargain hunter is happy, or ought to be. Mr. F. F. Proctor, who knows to a nicety the art of pleasing the feminine contingent of his patrons, is first in the souvenir field this year. At his spacious Fifty-eighth Street house, every afternoon, save Saturday, he will give to each lady in the audience a handsome souvenir coffee spoon, appropriately inscribed, and really worth quite the price of admission alone. The initial order for these spoons, by the way, was up in the thousands, but there will be mighty few left when the East Side shopper completes her round and finishes it at Proctor's. Meanwhile, the announcement is made that the Fifty-eighth Street house is to remain open all Summer—another proof of Mr. Proctor's indomitable pluck and irrepressible energy.

The summer term at Proctor's Fifth Avenue Theatre has been most successful so far. The stock company has been improved, and a purely comedy contingent now holds the helm. Miss Florence Reed, as vivacious as she is clever, has assumed the cares and worries of the leading lady, as becomes an excellent actress. Mr. Charles S. Abbe, the comedian, is rapidly working his way into the hearts of Mr. Proctor's patrons. Mr. Wallace Erskius, Miss Eva Vincent, Mr. George Friend, Miss Loretta Healy, Mr. Paul McAllister and many others make the weekly comedy shows a treat to any playgoer.

Proctor's Newark Theatre, the cosiest and coolest house in New Jersey, is having a splendid season. Up to date vaudeville reigns supreme twice daily at this theatre.

Icemen Accused of Giving Short Weight

Charges are constantly coming in that ice dealers are giving short weight this summer.

Not only has the price of ice doubled, but as one driver admitted, he was forced to weigh the tongs with every piece of ice, and sometimes the ax also.

One family reported that they weighed the ice for several days and in each instance it fell short from five to ten pounds.

Unfortunately there is no law to reach this kind of business, but there is one thing ice dealers, guilty of this unjust dealing, can be sure of and that is that sooner or later, if this practice is continued, it will react against them, for when once the PEOPLE are aroused on this or any other question something is sure to happen.

LAST CHAPTER OF DRAIN.

Pipes Dug Up, Carefully Examined, and no Sewage Discovered.

Under the superintendence of A. I. Smalley, a brother of Mayor Smalley, a new storm sewer from the corner of Sycamore and Mercer avenues to Greenbrook, has been completed and is a decided success, as was evidenced by the recent heavy rains, the sewer carrying off all the surface water in a satisfactory manner.

On the completion of this work Mr. Smalley, had the old drain at the intersection of Mercer and Sycamore avenues sealed up so that not a drop of water could enter it at any place, and about ten days after this, he had his men dig up the old drain in the vacant lot on the White property back of Mr. Curtis' house, in order to see if any sewage had been entering the drain. This is the drain that has caused so much controversy recently.

As no water had been allowed to pass through this drain for ten days, it is reasonable to suppose that had any sewage passed through the pipe, either from seepage or direct connection, it would betray itself by adhering more or less to the pipe, but when the pipe was reached there was no indication whatever of sludge, greasy matter or sewage.

Mr. Smalley broke some of the pipe in pieces, in the presence of President Love of the Board of Health, and Rev. W. B. Honeyman, Secretary of the Board, D. N. Groendyke, and others, and these gentlemen were all of the same opinion, that no sewage was present in this drain pipe. Neither was it possible for sewage to seep into the drain, as the joints were tighly cemented together.

Contractor Smalley said, of the drain: "It is as clean as a pin. There is nothing foul in the pipe" and all of those present agreed with him.

The President and Secretary of the Board took some of the bottom pieces of the pipe away with them, and examined same under a magnifying glass, but could discover no traces of anything like sewage.

The Board has felt from the begining that the Rockview avenue catch basin was responsible for any odor claimed to emimate from the drain, and as it is now proven beyond a doubt that the Board was right, they are naturally jubilant over the result of this investigation, and feel that it has been fully vindicated from the charges which were made against that body several weeks ago.

The drain was sealed up where it was broken into and also at the catch basin at Rockview avenue, so that it will be simply impossible for anything to flow into or from it in the future.

M. E. Church Adopts New Liturgy.

At a conference held at Ocean Grove by the representatives of the Methodist Episcopal Church North and the Methodist Episcopal Church South, a new liturgy was adopted last Wednesday. The revised form is similar to that which has been in use in the churches north of Mason and Dixon line for years and is as follows:

(Let all our services begin exactly at the time appointed, and let all our people kneel in silent prayer on entering the sanctuary.)

1. Voluntary, instrumental or vocal.
2. Singing from the common hymnal, the people standing.
3. The Apostles' Creed, recited by all, still standing.
4. Prayer, concluding with the Lord's Prayer repeated audibly by all, both minister and people kneeling, (a)
5. Anthem or voluntary.
6. Lesson from the old Testament which, if from the Psalms, may be read responsively. (b)
7. The Gloria Patri.
8. Lesson from the New Testament.
9. Notices, followed by the collection, during offertory.
10. Singing from the common hymnal, the people standing.
11. The Sermon.
12. Prayer, the people kneeling.
13. Singing from the common hymnal, the people standing. (The order of prayer and singing may be reversed.
14. Doxology and the Apostolic benediction, (2d Cor. xiii. 14.)

(a) Let all our people be exhorted to kneel in prayer, keeping their faces toward the minister.

(b) In the afternoon or evening the lesson from the Old Testament may be ommitted.

(c) An invitation to come to Christ or to unite with the church shall be given when this hymn is announced.

Transfers of Real Estate.

The following transfers of real estate in Somerset county have been recorded in the County Clerk's office at Somerville since our last issue:

NORTH PLAINFIELD

Agnes F. Bird and husband to M. Carrie Hurt, $1.

Mary R. Loomis to Francis L. Runyon, $1.

Catherine Obitz to Caroline Ross Rogers, $6,800

ROUND ABOUT JERSEY

Summary of News From the Four Corners of the State.

While bathing in Shrewsbury River, near Newman Springs, Monday night, Jesse Chrisfield, sixteen years old, of Red Bank, ventured into a place abounding in whirlpools He was quickly dragged under and drowned.

E. H. Williamson of Rahway is in danger of losing his hand from blood poisoning caused by a mosquito bite. His arm is swollen to the shoulder and almost constant applications are necessary on the inflamed member.

The committee appointed by the Ocean Grove Camp-meeting Association to arrange for the monument to be erected in memory of its first president and famous leader, Rev. E. H. Stokes, has decided to erect a bronze statue on the grounds of the association. The committee has already obtained $3,300, and are desirous of getting $2,700 more.

A swindler with a new game has been operating successfully in some of the towns near Oxford. He calls upon a dealer, exhibits a government secret service detective badge, and explains that he is on track of a gang of counterfeiters in the neighborhood. He then demands to to see the contents of the money drawer and safe, and after making a long and careful examination selects several genuine bills that he declares are counterfeit and departs.

Frederick Carlyle, of John street, Nutley, has a grape vine of the Concord variety that is arousing the curiosity of himself and his neighbors, who are inclined to think it is going to bear more than grapes this year. On one of the shoots is a curious growth, about one inch long, shaped on the ends like a pineapple, but of a reddish color resembling a cherry. The vine grows under a cherry tree. The owner is awaiting developments, and when the curious growth has reached maturity he will send a specimen of it to the State Horticultural Society.

The love of a mother cow for its offspring was demonstrated in a pathetic way last week when a cow belonging to Peter Hagon, a Camden shipbuilder, which had been kept at pasture with her calf on Petty's Island until a week ago, was taken alone to the Hagon farm, at North Cramer Hill. Twice the cow was driven from the wharf of the old Pavonia Water Works, but the third time she managed to get into the river and start to swim to the island and her offspring. When about 200 feet out in the river the motherly beast became entangled in an anchor rope and would have drowned had not two men gone to her assistance in a row boat and towed her ashore by placing a rope around her horns.

Never in the recollection of the oldest residents has there been such a plague of mosquitoes in Elizabeth as during the past week. Clouds of the pests descended after sunset, July 4 and the air on the outskirts of the city literally darkened with the swarms, which ascended in spiral columns away up above the tops of the tallest trees. The pests swarmed into trolley cars and kept the passengers busy battling with them. The people on the cars declared they never witnessed anything like it in that vicinity. It was next to impossible to walk along the path beside the trolley track from Elizabeth's city line to Trowbridge's Hotel in Clinton township. At Elizabethport the remarkable spectacle could be seen of the sides of houses literally covered with the insects.

There is much indignation in the North Bergen section of Hudson county because of the transformation of a church into a saloon and dance hall. The old church building of the Presbyterians was sold not long ago, and it was supposed it would be changed either into a dwelling house or used for business purpose. No one seemed to have thought that the building, being on the Hudson boulevard, would make an excellent roadhouse except men in that line of business, so there was no restriction to the use of the building, and now it is to be a place of merry making. It is said persons having tender feelings for the old building would like to buy it back to prevent its being put to such a use, but the new owners will not sell, saying they have a good location.

Thomas Thompson, a negro, known throughout Hudson County as "Black Tom" died last Tuesday at his home, on the Hackensack Meadows, near Snake Hill, at the age of 102. He had been ailing for about a year, but until Friday was able to sit at a window and look out on the meadows County Medical Superintendent George W. King, who had been the old man's medical attendant for fifteen years, had visited him daily since Friday. Thomas was born in Moonachie, N. J. He was a slave and was sold to Abel I. Smith, a former District Court Judge of Hoboken. He bought his freedom many years ago, and Judge Smith who was a large property owner, gave him a life grant of the land and cottage where he lived. Thompson raised enough produce on the land for himself and family, and added to his resources by trapping muskrats. His wife died at the age of ninety and his eldest daughter at seventy-three. His great-grand daughter, who is forty one years old, lived with him. He leaves a hundred descendants in Hudson County, and members of four generations were at the bedside when he died.

There is now conclusive proof that Charles A. Tatum's saddle horse was not shot in E. J. Lacey's stables, as the owner requested, for he has recovered the horse after paying $135 for it. Mr. Tatum is a wealthy glassware dealer, at 46 Barclay street, Manhattan, and supplied his son with the horse while the latter was attending a private school at Englewood. Rather than sell or give the horse away, fearful that the animal would fall into bad hands, Mr. Tatum told the coachman, John Ficken, to have the animal killed. The coachman later showed a receipt for $5 from Dr. Treadwell, a local veterinarian, for shooting the horse. Mr. Tatum caused the arrest of the doctor, the coachman and livery stable keeper for the sale of a horse that did not belong to them.

Bound Brook Church Extends Call.

Rev. J. B. Hogan, Pomton of Plains has been called to the pastorate of the Presbyterian Church, Bound Brook.

Lots of Fish at Perth Amboy.

Bluefish and weakfish made their appearance in the waters of Raritan Bay and Raritan River Tuesday. The largest catch of [illegible] were caught in less than four hours. Fishermen say that the run of fish will last.

BECAME LAWS LAST SATURDAY.

Twenty one Acts of Legislature Now in Force—Had No Time Specifications.

The laws passed by the last Legislature in which the date when they were to go into effect was not specified became operative last Saturday. There were a number of such among the laws, and a list is given below:

Amendment to the act authorizing foreign corporations to acquire, own and dispose of real estate in this State.

Amendment to the act regulating insurance companies and authorizing those to do business in this State which had not less than $500,000 paid-up capital stock upon compliance with the requirements of the act.

Amendment to the act to authorize the sale of land limited over to infants.

Amendment to the act providing for divorces and for service upon absent defendant by leaving order to answer at house or publish.

Amendment to district court act doing away with necessity of proving the incorporation of a defendant sued as a corporation, except where it is denied.

The act requiring trained nurses to have licenses from county clerk.

An act to enable towns in this State to sell lands heretofore or hereafter acquired for municipal purposes, but which have proved unsuitable or are no longer needed for such purposes.

An act providing for the establishing of a Chancery-room in Passaic.

An act to validate certain sales of lands by order of the Court of Chancery.

Amendment to the act to prevent riots.

An act constituting courts for the trial of small causes.

An act relative to the writ of certiorari. (Revision of 1903.)

Amendment of the act concerning trespassing on private lands.

An act relative to writs of mandamus.

Amendment to crimes act for the punishment of any person caught cutting or tapping water or gas pipes or electric wires fraudently.

Amendment to the act concerning trust companies. (Revision of 1899.)

An act concerning building and loan associations.

Amendment to the act providing for the repavement of paved streets.

Amendment to the act regulating the practice of medicine and surgery and requiring applicants for licenses to present certificates of four years' high course, or its equivalent.

An act to regulate the practice of courts of law. (Revision of 1903.)

An act concerning railroads. (Revision of 1903.)

FATAL RACE RIOT

Militia and Mob Have a Battle in Evansville, Ind., During a Negro Lynching.

SOLDIERS SHOOT TO KILL

Hardware Stores Broken Into---Arms and Ammunition Taken From Them---Martial Law.

Evansville, Ind. — Following four days of rioting and general lawlessness, this city on the fourth night saw the most terrible of its experiences with rioters. Seven persons are dead and fourteen are known to be injured seriously with at least that number more thought to be hurt.

At 10.30 o'clock the members of Company A, First Regiment, Indiana National Guard, after a day's vigilance guarding the County Jail, and 100 Deputy Sheriffs, under Sheriff Chris. Kratz, fired point blank into a mob of 1000 gathered on Fourth, Division and Vine streets, surrounding the Vanderburg County Jail, and attempting its capture. From 7 o'clock a. m. until the hour of the night's catastrophe the crowd surged about the jail calling the militiamen vile names, assailing them with stones and berating the deputy sheriffs who guarded the jail.

At 9 o'clock the mob gradually became more and more excited, its manifestations of uneasiness more frequent, and at 10 o'clock it was seen that nothing could prevent an assault on the jail. At 10:30 the rioters pressed slowly forward and innocent onlookers followed. Slowly they forced the militiamen back toward the jail, until the alley between Division street and the stone building was reached. Then the leaders, with a bicycle in their front as a shield to the bayonets of the soldiers, attempted to enter the alley and storm the alleyway entrance. Captain Blum, of the National Guard, ordered a charge on the rioters.

Gradually the crowd was forced back, the soldiers using their bayonets and butts of guns. Suddenly a rioter fell. A soldier tried to drag him to his feet, but before he could, was assaulted by a rioter. Stones and boulders began to fly through the air. A soldier was struck with a rock and fell. A rioter was knocked down with a gun butt and then a shot was fired. The immediately [illegible] from defenders.

The dead are:

Edward Schiffman, painter; top of head blown off with rifle.

Hazel Allman, fifteen years old, daughter of Joseph H. Allman; shot in breast with shotgun.

John Barrett, shot in the right lung.

August Jordan, nineteen, musician; bullet wound through heart.

Edward Rule, twenty-three years old, laborer; shot through body and head; killed instantly.

Two men lying in front of the jail.

Fourteen other men were dangerously wounded.

Six other rioters were seen to fall, but got away before their names were learned. At least that number were suspected of being hurt.

Four members of Company A, First Regiment, bullet and light gunshot wounds on the body; one of them shot through shoulder; another through the ankle and other two slight scratches.

Two deputy sheriffs were slightly wounded.

All this time Robert Lee Brown, the negro whose life the lynchers were eager to take, was in jail at Vincennes. He shot and killed Policeman Massey. As Massey lay on the pavement dying he raised himself on his elbow and sent a bullet through the negro's left lung, inflicting a fatal wound.

While the attack of the mob was not unexpected it was supposed that assurances that Robert Brown, the colored murderer of Patrolman Massey, was not in the jail would again be accepted by the mob and that trouble would thus be avoided, but the mob refused to believe the Sheriff's statements and advanced upon the jail with battering-rams cut from telegraph poles.

The mob, which had been hunting all the evening for a chance to vent its wrath on some negro, found one about 11.30 p. m. and promptly lynched him.

The troops hurried to the scene and tried by argument and by threats to induce the rioters to permit the black man to go free. The mob would not listen, however, and its leaders declared there should be a lynching then and there. The members of the mob clamored for the work to begin and despite all the efforts of the troops the work of hanging was commenced.

When the officers of the militia saw how determined the crowd was and that it would be impossible to save the negro they reluctantly ordered their men to prepare to shoot to kill.

The victim had been swung off when the firing actually began, and as soon as the soldiers shot into the mob its members returned the fire. The great number of casualties among the rioters rendered them furious.

The friends of the dead and injured paraded the streets and threatened to burn the jail and the crowd increased to 20,000 people, many of the women of the city whose sons or husbands were in the mob having joined in the throng in search for them.

Everywhere throughout the city the tragedy caused the most intense feeling and many who had taken no part in the rioting armed themselves and appeared on the scene, swearing vengeance against the men who fired with such deadly effect into the crowd.

Governor Durbin was informed of the killing of members of the mob by long-distance telephone and was implored to order an additional militia company out, as it was feared that the shooting would so exasperate the citizens that the local company would not be able to master the situation.

The Governor at once ordered the company at Vincennes and the company at Terre Haute to go to Evansville, and special trains were hastily made up at both places to transport them.

Notice that they were coming was received by the mob in some way almost at the time the orders were given and the train yards were taken possession of by members of the mob, and it was declared that neither company should enter the city.

In the meantime thousands of people were parading the streets, condemning Sheriff Kratz and Capt. Blum on account of the shooting, and doing everything to intensify a feeling which was already intense.

In order to provide themselves with additional arms, the mob entered the hardware stores again, and took everything in the way of guns or missiles that could be found. Bonfires were lighted on the principal streets from boxes secured from stores into which the mob forced their way, and inflammatory speeches were made upon every street corner.

The Mayor of Evansville issued the following proclamation:

"The condition of anarchy and lawlessness that prevailed in this community last night was a disgrace to civilized people, and a repetition of its scandalous proceedings will not be tolerated. It is hereby ordered that all saloonkeepers in the city close their respective places of business at 6 o'clock p.m., and keep them closed until 6 a. m. Tuesday.

"All congregations of people, either on street corners or in other public places, are hereby prohibited.

"All persons carrying arms, or any other kind of weapons for attack or defense, or anything with which an attack or defense could be conducted, shall be arrested.

"Any boisterous or incendiary talk will constitute sufficient ground for arrest.

"The Chief of Police is hereby intrusted with the faithful performance of this order, and if it shall require a special force of 500 men to restore peace and quiet, he is authorized to furnish the same."

Baptist Town is depopulated. Negro families by the dozens left there, some of them taking refuge in the open country. Newburg Road, leading west, is lined with negroes, some in wagons, and some camped by the roadside. Nearly all are armed.

Patrolman Massey was buried by the Knights Templar. There was a large attendance, the funeral procession being headed by a platoon of police.

The last work of the mob was to destroy Blue Goose saloon, a negro resort in Baptist Town. The windows and doors were demolished, and a hundred shots were fired. There was a circus in town, which brought additional crowds of sympathizers with the different races, and the police were kept hard at work preventing crowds from gathering.

CULTIVATING BACKYARDS.

Government Introduces Pingree's Plan to Washington Children.

Washington, D. C.—Professor Galloway, of the Agricultural Department, now has nine "demonstration gardens" in operation here, teaching children to cultivate back yards and vacant lots. Fully 500 children are cultivating such gardens, using seed furnished by the Agricultural Department. Each garden is in charge of a Government expert, who directs the children how to make the most of soil, seed and sunshine.

Professor Galloway's work is based on the plan adopted by Mayor Pingree, of Detroit, to utilize vacant lots for raising potatoes. In addition, Professor Galloway is encouraging poor girls to raise flowers, supplying them with seed. Not only have children vegetables to sell, but flowers as well, and poor girls, instead of gazing longingly in at florists' windows, now wear as fine violets and pansies as any in the city.

Children who had no land to cultivate have been given the use of small plots on the grounds of the Agricultural Department.

HARRIET LANE JOHNSON DEAD.

Niece of Buchanan, Who Entertained Prince of Wales at White House.

Pittsburg, Pa.—Word was received here of the death of Mrs. Harriet Lane Johnson, niece of President Buchanan, at Narragansett Pier. Her body was taken to Baltimore and buried beside her husband and children.

Mrs. Johnson was mistress of the White House when the Prince of Wales visited America as "Lord Renfrew," and was invited by President Buchanan to be his guest.

At that time she was Harriet Lane. She arranged several pleasant trips for the Prince, and accompanied the party down the Potomac on the cutter named after her to Mount Vernon, where the Prince planted a tree at the tomb of Washington.

Two years prior to the death of President Buchanan Miss Lane was married to Henry Elliott Johnson, of Baltimore.

Judge Parker in Georgia.

Chief Judge Alton B. Parker, of the New York Court of Appeals, addressed the Bar Association of Georgia in Tallulah Falls, Ga.

Dies Trying to Save a Boy.

Ellis D. Trimble, an old and well-known resident of West Nanticoke, Pa., and a boy named Kyttle were drowned in the canal near Harvey's Creek. Mr. Trimble made an attempt to rescue [illegible] both were caught in an [illegible] and drowned.

The Jeanette Disaster.

The number of lives lost in the flood at Jeanette, Pa., according to the latest estimate was seventy-five; the property loss is estimated at $1,500,000.

American Sailors Desert.

The Kleiner Journal in a dispatch from Kiel, Germany, says since the departure of the American fleet it has been ascertained that 105 American sailors failed to report for duty and it is supposed that they have deserted.

Fire Wrecks a College.

Elliot Hall, of the Wesleyan University, Delaware, Ohio, and which contained the laboratory, library and gymnasium of the institution, was destroyed by fire caused by fireworks.

KILLED BY BURSTING DAM

Oakford Park, Pa., Swept Away an Scores of Victims Perish.

WALL OF WATER 40 FEET HIGH

Fleeing Victims Are Caught in Narrow Ravine—Men, Women and Children Are Drowned, Crushed and Electrocuted in the Disaster—Car With Passengers Washed From Bridge.

Pittsburg, Pa.—Another horror similar to that of the great Johnstown flood occurred at Oakford Park, half a mile from Jeanette and between this place and Johnstown, when, by the breaking of a dam scores of pleasure-seekers out for a holiday were drowned.

The exact number of fatalities is not known, and perhaps never will be known. Many bodies were swept away, while others were found crushed and unrecognizable, the victims having taken refuge in a building which collapsed. Still others were burned and blackened from having come in contact with live electric wires.

The accident came so suddenly that the people were caught penned in a small space, and were unable to escape. The dam which burst was known as Oakford Park Lane dam. It was a forty-foot embankment, damming a number of small streams. Four hundred people had assembled at the resort. The day had been a beautiful one, but warm and sultry. Suddenly the skies darkened, and a severe storm swept over the park. The rain fell in torrents. It was the worst cloudburst ever known in this part of the country.

Many of those at the park sought shelter in the car barns, while others huddled in a small building occupied by a restaurant. While the storm was at its worst there was a crash like thunder. Forty feet of the dam had given away, and a wall of water forty feet high swept down on the pleasure seekers, who were caught in the little valley which forms the park. There is sloping land on either side of a small stream known as Brush Creek, and to this higher land the terror stricken people fled. Many of them, however, could not get away.

When the wall of water was seen approaching there was a panic in the restaurant building. The forty people who had taken refuge there made a frantic effort to escape, which resulted in the frail building collapsing. Some were trampled to death in the excitement which followed. While others were hurrying across the street car tracks the trolley wire fell and caught them. How many were killed by it will never be known.

A trolley car which contained from fifty to seventy-five people was crossing the bridge over Brush Creek. The motorman saw the great wave of water coming, and put on all the power. It was another race for life, but the wave ran the faster, and when the car reached the centre of the bridge the water struck it. The bridge was swept aside as though it had been a log, taking the car with it.

A number of bodies have been taken from the car but many others were washed down the valley. A volume of water about forty feet high and between 300 and 500 feet wide swept through the narrow valley north of Jeanette, washing everything before it. West Penn Station, Jeanette Manor and as far as Pitcairn are a scene of ruin. Hundreds of houses have been washed away along the banks of the creek which parallels the Pennsylvania Railroad, and has its outlet at the mouth of Turtle Creek into the Monongahela River.

George Wilhelm, of West Jeanette, thirteen years old, was with eight boys playing cards in a stable. The other seven floated away on the roof and were rescued, but Wilhelm was drowned. James Westwood, thirty-five years old, of Penn Station, was drowned. His wife and three children were rescued. Mrs. Levi Baker, of Penn Station, was sick in bed. Her house was carried away and she was drowned. John Machinsky, forty years old, was drowned. George Williams, thirty-five years old, was drowned. His wife was saved. Alex Victor was dashed against a tree and died from his injuries. Mrs. Nigga and her four children were drowned.

Three members of a family were rescued on a house floating past Jeanette Manor. An unknown woman was drowned at the Manor. John Sowers and wife, of Greenburg, were rescued, but in a serious condition. An unknown man, about fifty years old, was found drowned at Penn Station.

M. A. Coffee, the superintendent of the traction line, estimated the loss at the park at about forty. Walter Hawthorne, twenty-one years old, of Scottdale, saw the flood coming. He caught a telegraph pole floating by and was rescued. He estimated that of forty people caught by the flood only five were rescued. All the places of amusement in the park were washed away.

The dam at Jeanette was, like the one which broke at Johnstown, at a pleasure resort. Several years ago a resort was established about half a mile from Jeanette and called Oakford Park. Several small streams run through the valley close to the park, and it was decided to make a miniature lake. A dam some forty feet high was built, creating a lake about half a mile long, a quarter of a mile wide, and fifty-five feet deep. It was known as Oakford Park Lake.

The resort is on the line of the Pennsylvania Railroad and receives its patronage from Greensburg, Manor, Irwin, Derry and other small towns in the vicinity.

Professional High Diver Killed.

Before a crowd of 3000 persons T. R. Bergquist, of Rock Island, a professional high diver, was dashed to death at Grand Lake, two miles below Davenport, Iowa, in the Mississippi River by the breaking of a ladder.

Senator Quay's Prediction.

Senator Quay says President Roosevelt will be nominated by acclamation, and names Senators Fairbanks, Hanna and Foraker, Governor Taft General Grant and U. S. Grant as among the Vice-Presidential possibilities.

NEW PACIFIC CABLE OPEN

Roosevelt and Taft Exchange Greetings Under the Sea.

An Electrical Girdle Put Around the Earth in Twelve Minutes—An Epoch-Making Event.

New York City.—At last Puck's much talked of girdle around the world has been completed. That this was true was demonstrated at Oyster Bay when Clarence H. Mackay, President of the Commercial Pacific Cable Company, received from President Roosevelt at 11.35 p. m. a message directed to him and dispatched from the same office at 11.23 p. m. The world had been circled in twelve minutes, and all records had been broken. This was not the first message sent over the new Pacific cable, however, for one sent by President Roosevelt was dispatched to Governor Taft at Manila at 10.50 p. m., and a reply received at 11.13 p. m. President Roosevelt was not at the dispatching office, but was in telephonic communication with it at his Sagamore Hill home.

The best previous time made in sending a message around the world was on May 16, 1896, when Chauncey M. Depew sent a message from the National Electric Exposition, at the Grand Central Palace in this city—time, fifty minutes. The message was sent to San Francisco, then back to New York, then by Atlantic around the world to Tokio, and the same way back to New York. It was the best way a message could be sent at that time.

There had been some delay in landing the cable at Honolulu because of the surf resulting from a storm off the Hawaiian group, and as the hours passed it looked as if the cable might not be opened on July 4, as planned. About 10 o'clock, however, Mr. Mackay was informed that the cable had at last successfully been landed at Honolulu at 9.30 p. m., New York time; that trial messages had been exchanged between that point and the Midway Islands, the last points remaining to be connected.

Already President Roosevelt's message to Governor Taft had been sent, and preparations were made for sending President Roosevelt's message to Mr. Mackay. This was dispatched at 11.23 p. m., from the executive offices in Moore's Block, Oyster Bay. Those present when this epochmaking message was sent, besides Mr. Mackay, were Secretary and Mrs. Loeb, and Assistant Secretary D. J. Barnes. Mr. Mackay received the message at 11.35 p. m. He filed a reply to President Roosevelt, which was received within the space of nine minutes, breaking the record just made. The message from the President went westward over the Pacific, returning by the Atlantic, while the reply from Mr. Mackay went over the Atlantic, returning by the Pacific. This evened matters, for the day which had been lost in sending the message in one direction had been counterbalanced by the day gained in sending the other in the opposite direction.

SHOT WIFE AND SELF.

Dahlem, Since His Marriage to Rich Woman, Had Done Little But Drink.

Philadelphia. — As all the circumstances surrounding the murder of Mrs. Sophia Dahlem by her husband, Adolph Dahlem, at their country home in Byberry, followed by his suicide, are brought to light, they indicate that it was the act of a man whom drink had all but ruined morally, and that the double tragedy followed a quarrel between the two that began at their home in this city and continued until after they had reached their Byberry home.

Mrs. Dahlem, who was a sister of Gustavus A. Muller, President of the Bergener Engel Brewing Company, was a rich woman in her own right, and since her marriage to Dahlem, eight years ago, he is said to have lived practically on her income. An architect by profession, he worked very little at that, and for some years had done practically nothing.

OFFICIAL KILLED BY HIS SON.

City Secretary Moore, of Dallas, Shot to Protect One of the Family.

Dallas, Texas.—Intense excitement was caused in City Hall circles by a tragedy in which one of the best known municipal officials lost his life.

City Secretary S. A. Moore was shot through the heart and killed almost instantly by his son, Ernest Moore, who until recently was an assistant to his father. The tragedy took place in the family home.

For several days Secretary Moore had been under the influence of liquor. He became violent toward his family and threatened to kill one of his sons, who is about nineteen years old.

Moore was powerfully built and he seized the youth. Ernest, who is about twenty-two years old, fearing his brother would be killed, fired on his father, sending one bullet through his head. Ernest Moore is under nominal arrest.

Left Church For Wheat Field.

The burring of harvesting machines made music in a thousand Kansas wheat fields Sunday last, and 25,000 men and a number of women abandoned their accustomed places of worship to save the over-ripened wheat. Church services were abandoned in many rural districts. The people believed it right to utilize a perfect day for saving the wheat.

Favor Historical Sabbath.

The Conference of American Rabbis in Detroit, Mich., declared in favor of "maintaining the historical Sabbath as a fundamental institution of Judaism."

To Prison For Peonage.

At Montgomery, Ala., in the United States Court, George D. Cosby and Baraneas F. Cosby, farmers of Talladega County, pleaded guilty to the charge of peonage and were sentenced to serve one year and a day in the Atlanta Penitentiary.

A Senseless Hoax.

Enticed to Cincinnati by letters announcing a prospective gift from Andrew Carnegie, representatives of seven Kentucky colleges found the offer was a hoax.

HARVEST HANDS AT AUCTION

Kansas Farmers Bid For Men to Save the Wheat Crop.

GOOD WORKER GETS $6 A DAY

Trains Held Up at Small Stations and High Wages Offered to Passengers to Stop Off and Go to Work in the Fields—Three Dollars a Day Offered For Stackers.

Topeka, Kan.—The call for laborers to help save the wheat crop continues to come from the wheat belt, but I. B. Gerow, free employment agent, says he has exhausted his resources and that the extra laborers must be found in the State.

The wages in the wheat belt are increasing and the farmers are now offering $2.50 and $3 a day for help and are unable to get the men. Many calls came to the employment offices, but Mr. Gerow says that only a few men are willing to respond. Mr. Jones, Division Superintendent of the Rock Island, telephoned to Mr. Gerow that 1000 men are needed along his road in the wheat belt. The farmers in Pratt County have asked for 3000 more men. Mays City asks for fifty-five and Jewell City wants twenty-five. All of the farmers who are wiring for help are offering the highest wages.

Beloit, Kan.—Wheat harvesting in the district of Beloit is now in full blast, but is being retarded some by scarcity of hands. The prevailing wages paid here are from $2 to $2.50 a day. The weather for harvesting is fine, and the quality of the grain is perfect. Conservative estimates put the average yield for this section at nineteen bushels an acre.

Salina, Kan.—Councilman Taylor Miller has received word from La Crosse, Rush County, that 500 or 600 harvest hands are needed in that county. The wages are $2.50 for common harvest hands and $3 for stackers.

Russell, Kan.—Two negroes were bid off on the auction block for harvest hands. They were John and Harper Porter and known as good workers. The bidding was spirited, starting with $2.50 a day. August Reinhart finally secured them on a bid of $3.21 a day.

At Victoria, just over the line in Ellis County, another negro asked for bids for a hand who would pitch to the stack all of the grain one header could cut. On this condition the negro brought a six-dollar-a-day bid.

Forty farmers of Rush County congregated at the station at Bison and "held up" the west-bound Missouri Pacific passenger train in search for harvest hands. A red bandana handkerchief was wrapped around a lantern and the fast west-bound train, which never stops at the station of Bison, was brought to a halt. The trainmen were much surprised when they found the cause of the stop. They supposed that there was some passenger to go west or some accident ahead. As the train came to a standstill the farmers swarmed on to it and, approaching all passengers having the appearance of laborers, offered them $2.50 and $3 a day to stop and help in the harvest.

In a few instances even a greater amount was offered, and at least three weeks' work guaranteed, as most of the farmers will thresh immediately following the harvest. A dispatch from Bison says that at least 100 men are wanted in the immediate locality and 500 can be used in the county.

HARRIET LANE JOHNSTON'S WILL.

$300,000 For a School For Choir Boys in Memory of Her Sons—Other Bequests.

Washington, D. C.—The will of the late Harriet Lane Johnston, niece of President Buchanan and mistress of the White House during his administration, who died recently at Narragansett Pier, was filed here. It bequeaths $300,000 in memory of the sons of the testatrix and to be known as the "Lane-Johnston fund" to the corporation of the Protestant Episcopal Cathedral Foundation of Washington, for the establishment and maintenance of a school for choir boys.

To Johns Hopkins University of Baltimore $30,000 is left for the endowment of three scholarships to be awarded to poor youths.

One hundred thousand dollars is left in trust as the "James Buchanan fund" for the erection of a suitable monument to the memory of President Buchanan at his birthplace near Mercersburg, Pa. A number of other bequests are made.

GYPSY PRINCESS DEAD.

Lola Barry, Counted as the Handsomest of Her Race, Dies Suddenly.

Mahanoy City, Pa.—Princess Lola Barry, who was regarded as the prettiest gypsy woman in the country, and who was the daughter of King Barry, one of the oldest nomads in America, died while part of her tribe were encamped near here. She was taken violently ill suddenly, and some mystery surrounds her death.

Princess Lola was twenty-one years old, and her beauty was striking. She received many offers from artists to sit for them, but always declined. She was educated by her father, who is a linguist and well read, and she spoke several languages fluently.

Killed by an Auto.

Captain Harry Hanson, the commander of Harry Harkness's yacht, while being instructed in running his employer's automobile on Putnam Hill, Greenwich, Conn., dashed the machine against a mass of rocks, and was hurled 200 feet and instantly killed.

Durant Obeyed in Court's Decree.

In a decision that contained a rebuke for William West Durant, yachtsman, member of several clubs and sportsman generally, the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, New York City, declared that he has been for years withholding from his sister, Mrs. Helen Durant Rose, nearly $754,080, her share of her father's estate. It also declared he allowed his mother, now dead, to become destitute while he "reveled in luxury," although she, too, was entitled to a portion of the millions left by her husband.

KILLED IN A COLLISION

Accident on the Southern Railway Caused by Ignoring Orders.

Passenger Train Runs Into an Open Switch at Rockfish, Va., Striking Sidetracked Freight.

Charlottesville, Va.—Southern Railway passenger train No. 35, southbound, ran into an open switch at Rockfish depot, twenty miles south of this city, smashing into a local freight on a siding. The passenger engine and express coaches were demolished, and the baggage coach telescoped through the second class passenger coach in the rear.

In the latter was a party of immigrants, all of whom were killed or injured. The dead number twenty-four and the injured twelve.

Identified dead: James McCormick, engine driver, of Charlottesville; Charles Davis, engine driver, of Alexandria, Va.; Thomas Sheppard, of Charlottesville, brakeman on freight; Charles T. Coy, of Charlottesville, fireman on freight; J. E. Lowe, negro, of Baltimore; Charles T. Litch, negro, dining car waiter; C. C. Owen, of Philadelphia, boiler inspector; Adam Vucosavlevich, Austrian boy; Barliani Guglielmo, Austrian woman; two unknown Austrian women; unknown mulatto woman.

The work of rescuing the injured began immediately.

Dr. William A. Lambeth, of the University of Virginia, was on the train, and at once organized measures of relief. The trainmen, under the doctor's direction, cut through the panels of the baggage and express car and took out twenty of the dead. Probably a score of injured were removed.

W. A. Ward, the Union News agent on the train, was in the fatal coach, but escaped. The shock of the collision threw him through the window, breaking his left arm.

The special train which went from here to the scene of the wreck returned to the city about 8 o'clock, bringing some of the dead and most of the wounded. Thirteen of the injured were taken to the University Hospital, where their wounds were dressed.

Most of the immigrants were Austrians and were bound for points as far distant as California.

H. A. Sharpe, of Knoxville, Tenn., narrowly escaped death. He and Mrs. Sharpe were returning from their bridal trip, having spent their honeymoon in Washington. Mr. Sharpe was in the smoker engaged in conversation with C. C. Owen when the collision occurred. Owen was killed instantly, his body falling on Sharpe.

W. B. Brubeck, of this city, conductor of the local freight, is reported in a critical condition. After witnessing the awful sight, it is said, he became suddenly insane, and when found was five miles from the wreck.

ENGLISH WELCOME OUR FLEET.

The Greeting at Portsmouth Harbor is Very Enthusiastic.

Portsmouth, England.—For the first time in English history a foreign squadron is lying in Portsmouth harbor.

The American squadron, fresh from its peaceful victories at Kiel, has found here a welcome which for cordiality could not be surpassed. The latch-string is outside.

The squadron came right in to occupy the place of honor just off the dockyard. In fact, the Kearsarge, Admiral Cotton's flagship, lies at the railroad jetty in the dockyard sacred to the use of the royal yacht and the reception of royal visitors.

The channel squadron, composed of the pick of the British Navy, consisting of six battleships and four cruisers, under command of Vice Admiral Lord Charles Beresford, was assembled in its honor. In the brilliant sunshine the contrast between the gleaming white bodies and yellow upper work of the American ships and the grim gray which is now the regulation color of British war vessels was vivid.

The battleship Kearsarge made the fastest transatlantic cruise ever recorded by any vessel of her class.

MILITARY RULES EVANSVILLE.

Governor Durbin, of Indiana, Rushes Troops There to Restore Order.

Evansville, Ind.—Eight dead, two wounded mortally and at least thirty-five either seriously or slightly wounded, is the canvass of the battle between militia and rioters at the court house and county jail. Most of the dead are young men. A girl, Hazel Allman, aged fifteen, was shot through the heart while fleeing from the scene with her parents in a buggy.

Military rule is enforced. The city is guarded by the entire First Infantry of the Indiana National Guard under command of General W. J. McKee, of Indianapolis. An artillery squad is also present.

Three companies are at the county jail and the court house opposite, and the remainder of the city is patrolled by 100 civilian and special police.

The negroes are extremely quiet and every sign of a race war has disappeared. Hundreds of negroes have left the city and those who are brave enough to remain sleep in companies of from fifty to 200. They are in a state of nervous fright.

"Goat Hinch" Electrocuted.

William O'Connor, better known as "Goat" Hinch, was electrocuted in Clinton Prison, Dannemora, N. Y., for the murder of Night Watchman Mathew Wilson, at Cobleskill, N. Y., in November, 1900. This is the twelfth electrocution at Dannemora. The current was turned on at 11.58 a. m., and one minute and fifteen seconds later O'Connor was declared dead.

Murderer Penitent at Scaffold.

David Shand, who shot and killed Mrs. Ida Becker and Policeman Cyrus Shaeffer, was hanged in the jail yard at Lebanon, Pa. Before going to the scaffold Shand said he was sorry for his crime.

Estate of Arthur B. Pennell.

J. Fred Pennell, administrator of the estate of Arthur B. Pennell, who was killed in the Cegres stone quarry, Buffalo, filed an accounting of the estate. It shows Pennell had property worth $221,108, including his insurance.

FITS permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free Dr. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa

The tubes in the boilers of a large ship would reach ten miles if placed end to end.

Use Allen's Foot-Ease.

It is the only cure for Swollen, Smarting, Tired, Aching, Hot, Sweating Feet, Corns and Bunions. Ask for Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder to be shaken into the shoes. Cures while you walk. At all Druggists and Shoe Stores, 25c. Don't accept any substitute. Sample sent FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N.Y.

Some people laugh and grow fat over their own jokes.

Piso's Cure cannot be too highly spoken of as a cough cure.—J. W. O'BRIEN, 322 Third Avenue, S., Minneapolis, Minn., Jan. 6, 1900.

Petroleum is the fuel of all the locomotives in Asia.

Your Hair

"Two years ago my hair was falling out badly. I purchased a bottle of Ayer's Hair Vigor, and soon my hair stopped coming out." Miss Minnie Hoover, Paris, Ill.

Perhaps your mother had thin hair, but that is no reason why you must go through life with half-starved hair. If you want long, thick hair, feed it with Ayer's Hair Vigor, and make it rich, dark, and heavy.

$1.00 a bottle. All druggists.

If your druggist cannot supply you, send us one dollar and we will express you a bottle. Be sure and give the name of your nearest express office. Address, J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

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A SERMON FOR SUNDAY

AN ELOQUENT AND HELPFUL DISCOURSE ENTITLED "LOST AT HOME."

The Rev. Francis J. McConnell Preaches Instructively on the Parable in Luke, Which Deals With the Grace of God Toward the Lost.

NEW YORK CITY.—"Lost At Home" was the subject of the sermon preached Sunday evening by the Rev. Francis J. McConnell, pastor of the New York Avenue M. E. Church. The sermon was based on Luke xv. Mr. McConnell said:

All the parables of this fifteenth chapter of Luke deal with the grace of God toward the lost. There is the story of a sheep lost, another of a coin lost and another of two sons lost. The parable from which the text of the evening is taken is not the parable of the lost son, but the parable of the lost sons. A great many of us stop at the twenty-fifth verse. We rejoice in the sound of music and dancing which welcomes home the prodigal, and prefer that the story should end with the happiness of the banquet. The remaining verses, perhaps, seem to us somewhat out of place. The beautiful narrative is marred by reference to the ugliness of the elder brother, but if we leave the elder brother out of the parable we have lost in large part the Master's point. Remember that Jesus is speaking of the lost; He is justifying His dealing with publicans and sinners. These are lost sheep which have wandered away from the shepherd; lost coins which have eluded the fingers of the housekeeper and fallen into the cracks; lost sons who have wandered far from home to spend all in riotous living. The parable was spoken in response to the murmurs of Pharisees and Scribes. With wonderful exquisiteness Jesus puts the Pharisees and Scribes into the parable. The elder brother is the Scribe, who cannot understand the love of the Master for publicans and sinners. It requires but a moment's glance to see that in the Master's thought the Pharisee is lost—lost not in open prodigality and outbreaking vice, but lost in false conceptions and false feelings. Jesus does not say, indeed, that the Pharisee is lost, but He implies as much. When we look at the parable in the light of the whole teaching of Jesus, we can see clearly the "lostness" of the elder brother.

Possibly it would be well to say just a word about the sense in which the word "lost" is here used. "Lost" in the gospel means not that destruction has already come upon the soul, but that the soul is in the grip of forces which, if left to themselves, will sooner or later bring disaster. If the steeple-climber loses his hold the onlookers cry out "Lost," not because the death-dealing shock has already come, but because the steeple-climber is in the grasp of a force which will inevitably bring him to destruction. If a ship falls into the clutches of an irresistible current running upon the rocks the watchers upon the shore cry "Lost." At the moment of the cry the ship is as staunch as ever. The "lostness" consists in her being in the grasp of a force that must, if left to itself, bring her to doom. The sheep out in the wilderness had not been killed when the shepherd found it. It, however, was lost because wandering aimlessly in the presence of danger that must, sooner or later, bring the end. The coin in the dust was as good as ever, but in danger of being swept out upon the rubbish heap, where it might never be found. The younger son had not yet lost his life, but his days were short if they were to be left to the forces preying upon them. Now, in this sense of the word, in the sense of being in the grasp of death-bringing forces, the elder brother was lost as truly as the younger.

Of course, there may be degrees in "lostness." One man may be further from the right road than another, though any man off the road is lost. A respectable-looking Pharisee certainly does not seem so bad as a dissolute spendthrift reduced to the company of swine. But when lostness is under consideration, nothing is so deceptive as outward appearances. Physical vices that manifest themselves in outward signs are no more deadly than some subtle spiritual vices that work quietly within. Not all vices are rough and boisterous. Again, in the parable before us we may fail to see the lostness of the elder brother because he remained at home. We are very apt to think of lostness as spatial. The younger son was in a far country, and whether we realize it or not, something of our thought of his lostness has to do with his geographical position. The elder son was at home and, therefore, safe; but the lostness of the parable has very little to do with spatial relations. The father could not have saved the younger son by fastening chains upon him and keeping him at home. The son was already far away when he clasped his father's hand to say goodby. Nearness in a spiritual sense is not at all a matter of physical distance. The son who remained at home was in a spiritual sense as truly lost as the son who wandered into the far country. Spiritual lostness consists in false ways of looking at and feeling about spiritual things.

It may be that some will object that the Pharisees were a particular class of people living at a particular date in the world's history; that they have long since passed on, carrying all their frailties with them. Of what use to speak of Pharisees to-day? It must be responded that this view is wholly superficial—that Jesus spoke for all ages; that in Pharisaism were certain fundamental traits that appear over and over again. Pharisaism is not yet dead; the name is changed, but the characteristics reappear. Few men are far enough beyond Pharisaism to make a protest against the discussion of the lostness of Pharisaism especially relevant.

First of all, the stay-at-home was lost in his thought of himself. "Lo, these many years do I serve thee." The word "serve" is not at all accidental; it is a very essential part of the picture; it strikes at one deep faults of Pharisaism—the inability of the Pharisee to rise above the idea of servantship in his thought of man's relation to God. The elder brother did not take himself as a son, but as a servant, and therefore was lost in his thought of himself. After the prodigal among the swine came to himself he said, "I am no more worthy to be called thy son; make me as one of thy hired servants." The prodigal thought of himself as lost forever to sonship and hoped only for servantship; and yet the great redeeming fact in the reckless sinner's case was that he had come to the point where he could appreciate sonship. Upon that fact the father restored him. The prodigal had learned something in his disgrace. He had learned to think of himself as one who had sinned against sonship. With that lesson there followed "I will arise and go to my father." So far as this essential realization of sonship was concerned the elder brother was as lost as the wanderer who had gone to the far country.

Looking at the parable in the light of its eternal spiritual significance, this must be said, the man who strives to serve God as a servant and not as a son is lost. Not that he is a villain or given to outbreaking transgression, but so long as he merely serves God he is lost to all joy for himself and is a dead loss to God. I say lost to joy, because there is no joy in merely serving God—that is, if we take the work seriously. If we look upon God as a great taskmaster, a great lord over servants, we are lost in misery; for we make so many mistakes and we leave so much undone and we absolutely fail so many times that we get but little satisfaction out of the work itself. If we really look upon God as a taskmaster we must honestly confess that we can never please Him. With our limited insight and our blundering faculties we are lost to the happiness of successful service. The more we strive the more we blunder, and the more we blunder the more lost we feel. As evening comes on and the hour draws near when we shall face the taskmaster, we look back upon all the pitiful failures of the day and cry out in woe. But, looking upon God as a father, see how quickly and surely all this is changed! The father is not a taskmaster, but a father. He takes the will for the deed; He looks upon all our doings as the expression of a filial spirit and is satisfied. But if the work be done slavishly we have no joy in service and are a dead loss to God; for, looked upon merely as servants, after we have done all we are unprofitable. True, we look upon some things we have accomplished and we pronounce them great. We talk about our bringing in the material kingdom of God—about our inventions—steam, the telegraph, the mighty railroads and the steel monsters that trample down the waves of the sea. If these are done as works of sons; if they show the wish of the sons to struggle up to the immensity of the Father's thought, God must take supreme delight in them. They are creations of His children; they take value from the fact that the children's fingers have toiled lovingly upon them. God values our doings because we are His children. If we come, however, claiming to be servants and pointing to the great things that we have done, the only response is that we are unprofitable servants.

The stay-at-home was lost so long as he looked upon himself as a servant. The first step towards recovery was for him to take himself as a son. The first step out of the lostness of the servant life is to take sonship for granted and to act upon the assumption.

Again, the lostness of the stay-at-home appears from his thought of service. "And I never transgressed a commandant of thine." These words are no more accidental than the others. The Master is cutting close to the essential weaknesses in the creed and practice of Pharisaism. The two weak words here are "never" and "commandment." The elder's son's thought of service was partly negative, and for the rest consisted in keeping commandments. The Pharisee habitually thanked God that he "was not as other men, extortioners, unjust, adulterers, or even as the publican, but fasted twice in the week and gave tithes of all that he possessed."

First, the negative aspect of the Pharisaic creed. According to Pharisaism religion consists largely in not doing. "Never" is the blessed word. Adherence to the "never" creed causes the inert and passionless worshiper to mistake the listlessness of death for the peace that passeth understanding. Negative piety is often sheer lifelessness; there is not vitality enough to break forth in sin; there is not strength or spirit enough to make temptation possible. How exasperating it is to hear a dry, withered soul declaim on the follies of youth, or a mind sluggish with stupidity boast its freedom from doubt! There is a long-lived heresy to the effect that the heart of religion is repression. No longer do this, or that, or the other! Drive out the devils, sweep the house, set the furniture in order, board up the windows, lock up the doors and hide the keys! This, as of old, overlooks something—the skill of devils as key-finders. Back they come with others worse than themselves; or, if they do not come back, the house stands empty, which is about as bad. Redemption really means abundant life. The lifeless and inert seriously starting toward redemption may possibly make more mistakes in the first six months of activity than in all the previous years of listlessness, but they are better nevertheless. One of the most disagreeable features of this elder brother is hinted at in this word "never." It suggests a staid, lifeless, ploddingness beside which the rollicking prodigality of the younger brother seems almost a relief. It is almost a relief, too, to find that the elder brother becomes angry, for anger is sometimes a sign of awakening life.

The more of the merely "never" there is in a man's religion, the more completely lost the man is.

And then the other part of the creed—the word "commandment." What the Master had in mind was the Pharisee's living by rule. He is exposing the woodenness and mechanicalness of Pharisaic piety; He is showing us the lostness of living by rule. With the Pharisee life had become a round of ceremonial observances and Pharisaism was lost in the abundance of its rules. Any man is lost who tries to be good merely by rule. Of course, many of the great principles of the Christian religion can be brought down to the compendious statement of rules, but in these the principle is kept in mind. I am speaking of Pharisaism as the system which slavishly learns the rules and follows them. Such a course leads inevitably to the wilderness. If we lose sight of the spirit and principle, we must have a rule for everything. This Pharisaism strove for and was lost in its own cumbersomeness. If the system is not complete, if there are spheres of conduct for which the Pharisee has no rule, then in those spheres he is apt to feel free to do his worst.

Living the good life is the finest of the fine arts. Fine art is not a mechanical observance of rules—it is an absorption of spirit. In the religious life it is being filled with the spirit; and he who has not the spirit of life is lost.

The lostness of the stay-at-home still further appears from his unnatural heartlessness. "Thy son!" These words are doubly heartless, they repudiate brotherhood with the returning prodigal and they reproach the father for not looking upon such a son as his own. Heartlessness almost inevitably follows mechanicalism. It is natural that it should be so. There is no heart in a cumbersome set of commandments. Commandments having to deal simply with doings and not with feelings are in the nature of the case wooden and lifeless. If life be looked upon as something to be fitted into a scheme of commandments, all the fragrance of fine feeling evaporates. This picture of the elder brother is the perfect setting forth of the heartlessness of developed Pharisaism. The heartlessness came not out of deliberate diabolism, but out of mechanical legalism. In the end, however, these two are not far apart.

It would seem quite the fashion in these matter of fact days to ridicule emotionalism. There is instead a kind of emotionalism that deserves ridicule. The piety that consists only in being happy is a poor piety. But strike emotionalism out of religion and religion is not religion. In John's wonderful epistle of love much is said about the presence of God in the life, and that presence manifests itself in various forms of feeling. Do you love the brethren? That is to say, do you feel the force and power of friendship? A part of the witness of God's spirit is to be found just here, in the quickening of those fine feelings of friendship and love which seem to come so naturally as we relate ourselves to one another. Is the feeling for brothers and sisters becoming more kindly? Is the attitude towards fathers and mothers and children more affectionate? Is the circle of loving interest widening? This is the mark of the presence of God—this and that other feeling like unto it, the affectionate going forth of the heart in the cry of "Abba, Father." Remove emotionalism of this kind and you take the substances out of life as well as out of religion. Life is a matter of feeling. All values are realized in feeling, and the feelingless mortal is an unnatural monstrosity. Any system of religious thought or practice that makes men feelingless is to be condemned. Pharisaism was feelingless; its lostness was set on high before the gaze of all the world by its failure to feel the greatness of Jesus. It was as if the light of the rising sun played upon dead eyeballs. A feelingless life! These words seem contradictory. A feelingless religion! These words are contradictory and absurd, as absurd as unseeing seeing or unhearing hearing.

Still further, the stay-at-home reveals his lost condition in his tendency to put the worst construction possible upon the life of his brother. "Thy son, which hath devoured thy living with harlots." The elder son had no way of knowing this to be true. He judged that this must be the truth because it was about the worst thing his brother could do.

In this world of ours we are compelled to make assumptions, to choose between views either of which may be correct. So far as the great mass of things is concerned, there is no way of getting absolute proof beforehand. We must assume and see. Now, concerning men and things, good assumptions and bad assumptions are possible; but as a matter of general attitude of mind and heart toward things only one way is safe. That is, to put the very best possible construction on the lives of men and the working of things. This, in a word, is Christian faith. Christian faith does not start by proving things. It assumes the best. If a man is actually bad it looks hopefully toward the better manhood which is, in almost every case, a possibility. Jesus called Judas "friend," and accepted his kiss even on the night of his betrayal. Christian faith looks out upon the working of the entire universe and assumes that they are righteous. In that trust is found peace.

Suppose one were to assume in dealing with men that all men are liars. It cannot be proved beforehand that all men are not liars or even that any one man is absolutely truthful; but how hopelessly lost in his dealings with men would be the one who should start with the assumption that all men are liars! The safe path in the long run is the assumption that there is good in all men and that the good can be reached and made better. In particular cases this may fail, but it is in general the only Christian view. He who, like the elder brother, holds to the idea that the returning prodigal is hopelessly and irretrievably lost, is himself wandering in the wilderness far from safety.

Lastly, the lostness of the stay-at-home appears from his thought of reward. "Thou never gavest me a kid." The elder brother seems to have been serving with the thought of material pay. He was doing the work for what he could get out of it. His thought of reward moves along a low plane. Jesus condemned Pharisaism because of its low view of reward. The taskmaster was to pay at the close of the day. Similarly some of us seem at times to think of heaven as a place of material and rather earthly prizes. And again, the elder brother was lost in placing emphasis upon an extraordinary forgiveness and welcome as of more than the favor of the father's continued and ever present affection. It is sometimes suggested that one of the important lessons of this parable is its rebuke of the Christian who complains because the contrition of the returning penitent sometimes is rewarded by more of ecstatic blessing than is his own long continued service of God. However this may be as a matter of street experience, it is perfectly clear that the thought which raises the exceptional manifestation of interest as of more value than the continued favor of the father's presence wanders far astray. "Son, thou are ever with me, and all that is mine is thine." This is the great reward, the favor of companionship and partnership with the Father—a spiritual benefit and blessing, beside which all material things fall into nothingness. The principal reward is spiritual. We are not to think of pay but of companionship with the blessed God! Any thought of reward lower than this is lost. There is a sense in which the stay-at-home was as prodigal as his brother. With his niggardly thought of lower reward, he recklessly overlooked and wasted the companionship and love which were poured out around him. There were two prodigals in the family. It would be rather a difficult task to decide which was the worse.

Resurrection of Christ.

The resurrection of Christ was absolutely necessary as a proof that His life and teachings were divine. It was not merely required as a fulfillment of prophecy, and especially of the prophecy of Christ Himself, though it was needed for this, but it was also demanded as an inspirer of hope, because no hope of life beyond the tomb could have sprung out of the grave of a Saviour who Himself was held as its victim. Paul clearly saw this, for he wrote: "If Christ be not risen, then is our preaching vain, and your faith is also vain; ye are yet in your sins. If in this life only we have hope in Christ, we are of all men most miserable;" no hope of a future life through Christ if Christ did not rise from the grave. The doctrine then, also, that the soul of the believer after death is in bliss is without any solid foundation, for if Christ's declaration concerning the raising up of the temple of His body was false, who will dare say that His declaration to the dying thief, "To-day thou shalt be with Me in paradise," was not also false? No resurrection of Christ, no hope of a blessed future life; for such a hope springs out of the resurrection gospel. The disciples had no hope until they saw their risen Lord, then they were glad.—The Rev. Samuel Schwarm.

Critical Spirit.

The critical spirit eats out, like a burning acid, the very sweetness of spiritual life. There is a mysterious quality of heart gentleness in a truly crucified believer which cannot be defined. It is a thousand times beyond mere sanctification orthodoxy; it is far more than outward correctness of life; it is fathoms deeper down than the exact proprieties of behavior; it is more than a profession, and infinitely more mighty than holiness, preaching or correct doctrine. It is the breath of Jesus in the heart, the vapor from the river of life, the perfume of the rose of Sharon, the elixir of prayer, the marrow in the bone of truth, which is far more in the sight of God than all the outward hulls of religious form and teaching, which only serve as the alabaster box to this divine spikenard of heavenly love. But one severe utterance in a critical spirit will strike through this inward purity and sweetness like a touch of gall. And because the spirit of criticism is so universal among Christians is the reason why it is so rare to find a real saintly soul who is charged with divine sweetness of spirit.—The Evangelist.

Tell-Tale Affiliations.

Surface indications are sometimes a better guide in morals than the deeps of ethical philosophy. One man will tell you why the theatre, for instance, is indispensable; another will tell you, no less logically, why it ought to be dispensed with. The deeper the argument goes into foundation principles, the surer each becomes of his position. But here is a programme of a pure play, from one of the best class of theatres. At the end of the bill are several heavy-type advertisements, one of an "ale-house," one of a "saloon," one of a "bar," etc.—all in the neighborhood. These advertisements are not so likely to be found on the programme of a symphony concert, an oratorio, or an illustrated lecture. Why not? Never mind the reason. Two things, the stage and the bar, are associated, and openly proclaimed to the audience. The fact ought to count, if arguments do not. Tendencies tell their own tale.

Daily Praise.

The entire Christian life must bear the character of a daily renewed thank-offering to the glory of Him who in grace bestowed a perfect atonement in Christ Jesus; a thank offering of willing, undivided devotion of ourselves, with all that is ours, to Him. For what other purpose is man, as head of earthly creatures, placed below in such a temple, save that he, as priest, should offer such a sacrifice, daily consecrating to Him the spiritual offerings of self denial, love and obedience?—F. F. Van Oosterzee.

God's Miracles.

It is wonderful what miracles God works in wills that are utterly surrendered to Him. He turns hard things into easy, and bitter things into sweet. It is not that He puts easy things in the place of the hard, but He actually changes the hard thing into an easy one.—Hannah Whitall Smith.

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A GOOD INDICATION.

At West Orange there has recently been formed a Citizen's League, composed of some of the best-known men in the world, and headed by Thomas A. Edison.

The object of this league is to promote good government, following the example of the citizens' Union of East Orange. Partisan politics form no part of these organizations but all efforts are centered on municipal improvements, and to this end the league proposes to have representatives present at every meeting of the town council.

It is with considerable satisfaction that we note this indication to divorce national and state politics from local politics, and to note the interest which the commuter element is taking in local affairs.

Necessarily a large proportion of our population is composed of commuters, and it is a fact that as a rule commuters heretofore have paid but little attention to local government. The Republican portion vote the Republican ticket without a question, and the Democrats vote the Democratic ticket, when they vote at all, and consider their duty ended when that is done.

But more and more are these people awakening to the fact that if they would have honest men in office —men who would have the interest of the community at heart, and not politicians who are in politics only for the spoils, they must do something more than merely cast a ballot on election day, and hence citizens' leagues and associations are springing up all over the state.

Irvington has two organizations, and will soon have a third; Hilton has one, and so has Belleville, and we could name many others—some near by.

There is not one good reason why local governments should be dominated by politicians, while on the other hand there is every reason why they should not, and anything which tends to separate the two elements should be encouraged. For these reasons we are pleased to see the formation of the leagues, and to see that men in all classes of life are taking active and prominent part in them, and especially pleased are we to see the large number of commuters who belong to these leagues and who are serving as officers and in committees, proving that the commuters realize the importance of their duties as citizens in the community in which they live and have their home.

A NEW ASSESSMENT LAW.

An important law was passed by the last legislature affecting the assessment of real and personal property, which differs radically from the present law.

The law provides for a separate assessment of land and of the buildings erected thereon, establishing a distinction between land that is valuable and productive and that which is comparatively valueless or inactive, and a detailed description of such lands must be made for the use of the State Board of Taxation in equalizing assessments. After December next no mortgage on real property is to be listed for taxation and no deduction from the assessed value of land is to be made on account of any mortgage; but the owner of the property, who pays the tax is entitled to credit upon the interest for such portion of the tax as would be equivalent to the tax rate applied to the amount due on the mortgage, except where the parties have otherwise agreed. Only the land is thus held for the full amount of the tax, the division between the mortgagor and mortgagee being left to the control of those parties. Tangible personal property is to be assessed where found, as before, and other personal property in the district where the owner resides. Personal property of non-residents is to be assessed where found, as before, and other personal property in the district where the owner resides. Personal property of non-residents of New Jersey are allowed as before, but are carefully guarded. Corporations are to be regarded as residents of the taxing district where their chief office is located and their personal property taxed as that of an individual, except that foreign corporations doing business here are to be taxed in accordance with the amount of business transacted in the State. Bank stock is to be assessed against the stockholders in the taxing district where they reside, and if they reside out of the State, then in the taxing district where the bank is located. The commissioners of appeal may raise or lower assessments, and an appeal may be taken to the State Board of Taxation, the board having the power to raise or decrease assessments for the same causes as hitherto.

FREE RURAL DELIVERY.

Nothing in the machinery of the government since its foundation has grown so rapidly as the rural free delivery of mails. It is but six years old, the first appropriation of $40,000 having been made in McKinley's first year as President. That year 44 routes were established. It has grown steadily, and from the time the people on the farms understood its value the applications for the establishment of new routes have been far in excess of the annual appropriation. In 1902 there were 8,466 routes and an expenditure of $3,993,740. For the fiscal year beginning on July 1 last, an appropriation of $12,621,700 is available. Today there are 12,000 routes, on which carriers travel 275,000 miles daily, serving 7,000,000 people. It is strange that so valuable an improvement in the postoffice service was not begun many years ago.

WHERE IS THE WATER PLANT?

The Hackettstown water commissioners report that the water plant of that place earned nearly $7,000 net for the town during the year ending May 8th.

Fortunate Hackettstown; unfortunate North Plainfield! When we think how near we came to having a municipal plant here in the borough —test well driven and pronounced a success; committee appointed with power to draw expense money; free site granted for a reservoir; and "progress" reported by the committee; and all at once, without any explanation, to have the whole scheme fall through—strange, was it not? Why did the matter take such a sudden drop? Do you know?

JULY 4, 1903, will be notable in history as the date on which a telegraphic message was first sent entirely around the globe. On that day President Roosevelt dispatched a message to himself, which was flashed westward across the continent, thence by the Pacific cable it went to Queenstown, Ireland, thence under the Atlantic to its starting point. It was the first regular message to traverse the new Pacific cable—and the latter supplies the "missing link" which has hitherto prevented circumtelegraphing the world.

IF ANY of our readers run across that man Smith, of "death to mosquitoes" fame, please arrest him on the spot and send him here by first train. We certainly need an expert in his line right now if we ever did.

IN NEW YORK Thursday the thermometer registered 94 degrees at 4 p. m. It was the hottest day of the year, and eleven deaths and fifty prostrations were caused thereby. The city has its advantages, but for a permanent, all-round residence, North Plainfield is preferable, and fortunate is he who can leave the city when his day's work is over, and come here and enjoy his needed rest.

IT would appear from an article in one of the Plainfield dailies that the borough boulevard is going to be built regardless of an overwhelming public sentiment against the scheme. One of many arguments against this luxury is that Pearl and Race streets should first be macadamized; much needed cross walks laid in several localities, and several other actual necessities provided, before an expensive speedway is constructed for the benefit of a favored few to exercise their horses on.

THE Trenton *Times* says "it seems almost as impossible to seriously think of ex-Senator C. Asa Francis, of Monmouth county, as the Republican candidate for Governor of New Jersey as of Senator Gebhardt, of Hunterdon county, as the Democratic candidate." Why not practice a little trying to think of Charles A. Reed, of Somerset, as a candidate. Francis might come a trifle easier after such vigorous mental exercise. —*Newark Evening News.*

ENGLISH bacteriologists have taken a small piece from a woman's skirt which had been trailed through London streets, and after washing it in distilled water, have examined the offscourings under a microscope. One hundred and fifty drops of the water contained more than twenty-five thousand germs of such diseases as consumption, diphtheria and typhoid fever. A train of misfortunes seems to attend the woman with a dragging skirt.

HIS BAGGAGE WAS AFIRE.

A Trolley Car Wouldn't Let the Tinker Aboard, but a Horse Car Took Him.

An itinerant tinker with an armful of soldering irons and his little portable furnace full of live coals created so much diversion at the bridge entrance the other day that a lot of folks didn't care whether they caught the next car or not. The tinker wanted to go uptown on a Second avenue car. The conductor did'nt think that a glowing fire was proper hand baggage under the rules and would'nt let the tinker get aboard. There was a scrap on the step of the rear platform in which the conductor got a hard jab with a stick of solder. The tinker one sleeve torn out of his coat, retreated in good order without dropping an iron or spilling a single coal. The conductor cussed and rang for full speed ahead. The tinker did'nt say a word, not even the proverbial "dam," which his trade entitled him to.

The old man who mends things tried the next car with no better results. He swung his fire pot and caught one conductor on the shin, and got away without a scratch. Then he got abroad an E. Broadway horse car, where he conductor wasn't so particular.

Rejected.

"Gwendoline!" he implored, raising his voice in tremulous pleading. "Dearest love! I did not mean—I only meant —I"—

But she had arisen from the ottoman and stood before him, imperious, haughty, scintillating, with all the arrogant beauty of a proud belle of the upper West Side. Stretching herself to her fullest extent of four feet six, and casting a withering glance upon the trembling wight, she pointed to the door.

"Go, George W. Vanderscoot!" she cried. "Go, before I call the butler and have you removed by force. I have given to you, freely, a young girl's first love, a young girl's tender initial passion, a young girl's trust and confidence. Despite your wealth of billions I have consented to wear your name and sport your ermine, and would have adorned your palace in West End avenue as never palace was adorned before. But this ends it all. Never—oh! never—will Gwendoline McMutt consent to wed a man who had presumed to ask her what may be—nay, is—her age!"—Harold Wilder, in New York Herald.

Bismarck and the Bore.

A long-winded visitor once asked Bismarck how he got rid of visitors who bored him.

"Why," said the chancellor, smiling, "I have an arrangement with my wife. When people stay too long she sends a servant to say she needs me."

At that moment entered a servant, saying that the princess would speak with the chancellor. Bismarck gravely made his excuses, and the bore made his exit.—Illustrated Bits.

An Unlucky Lapse.

"I had a good job last summer, but lost it on account of my fool absent-mindedness," said poor old Seldum Fedd, pessimistically. "I was acting as de echo fer a mountain hotel, an' I done all right till one moonlight night, when a smart guy from de city hollered 'Hello, Smith!' Durn me! I fergot meself, an' answered back, 'Which Smith do you mean.'"—Judge.

FOR YOUR BREAKFAST.

After all what's so good as eggs—boiled, poached, or fried—the morning.

But, when you buy eggs, see that you get the best.

The eggs we sell are fresh—and after you once try them, you'll wonder why you haven't bought here before.

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Not the CHEAPEST place in PLAINFIELD for Groceries, Meats, Vegetable,
Butter, Bread, and
Other household provender,
But the VERY BEST GOODS
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WHY SHE GAVE HIM UP

By BARRY PAIN.

I.

"Well," said the young man, irritably, "what's your explanation?"

The pretty girl shrugged her shoulders slightly and looked out of the window. This was another way of saying that she had a perfect explanation, but that he had no right to demand it and had not a fine enough soul to understand it.

"For a week you put up with me willingly enough; I thought we were friends; now you tell me I bore you. Why?"

"Why?" she echoed; "perhaps because I've put up with you for a week. Why do you ask questions and bother? You say that you see that I don't want you any more—I don't deny it. Then there's only one decent course for you to take." She turned back to her window again, as if the scene were finished.

But it was not finished. The young man rose and his face darkenened.

"This being of importance," he said, slowly, "I don't care much about the decencies and conventionalities. I'm not going to leave you. I shall not let you go until you are once more as kind to me as you were a few weeks ago—yes, and kinder still."

At this point she lost her temper and said things that were not clever nor suited to her purpose.

"Very well," he said. "When a man wants one thing—and only one thing—in the world, he gets its. I want you, and you alone. I may have to wait long, but I sha'n't let go. Try me, and you will find it so."

That was the man to whom, a week later, she became engaged. The engagement was broken off by mutual consent some six months afterward.

II.

"Yes," said the placid old gentleman, "I think you were quite right to give him up, my dear."

"O, thank you!" said the pretty girl, impulsively. "I was so afraid you would think badly of me. I tried to act for the best. Our temperaments were not suited to each other; marriage would have meant a life-long misery. My own conscience acquits me, but I wondered what others would think, especially you."

"Your impulsive and impetuous nature should be linked to its opposite—to gentleness and experience."

"I am quite sure of it," she said.

"Q[illegible]ities in which he was altog[illegible]r lacking."

"Totally," she agreed.

"Ah, me!" sighed the old man.

Pressed to give the reason for that sigh, he confessed that he was thinking about himself. His was a lonely life; wealth did not make happiness—he had found that. On whom could he spend his money and to whom could he leave it at his death? He could never hope to win the love of a woman, old as he was.

"You are not to call yourself old," she cried; "I never think of you as an old man."

There was a long pause, and when he spoke again it was to some considerable purpose. That was the man whom in the course of that year she married; and the more worldly of her friends were in the habit of remarking to one another that, all things considered, she had done extremely well for herself; so, from that point of view, she had.

III.

After dinner the white-haired old gentleman dropped asleep in the drawing-room. These little infirmities should be forgiven to old age. But the girl—who had grown prettier than ever—looked at her husband with frank disgust. She turned to the handsome young man at the piano apologetically.

"He's always like that, you know. I can understand it when we are alone—no doubt I bore him—but I don't understand how he can sleep through such music as that. It will take away my sleep for all the night."

"No," said the player, briefly. "Listen; I will give your sleep back again."

As he played, his dark eyes sought hers and found strange things in them. Each knew what was in the other's heart. His eyes looked down again at the keys. His face wore the look of endurance. Suddenly he stopped, and went across the room to the corner where she was sitting.

"Why are you crying? What is the matter?" he asked.

"It is too beautiful . . . and I am so unhappy. If you knew what my life was!"

The white-haired old gentleman was still sleeping peacefully, but both had lowered their voices.

"I know," said the musician, "and you know now that I love you."

She bowed her head.

"Yes, you were sure to know. I must say good-bye to you, dear. It was all right until you knew, but now"——

He held out his hands, and she took it. She was really annoyed with her husband—that was the extent of her sorrow. As for the musician, he was merely one more scalp for her waist-belt. He played divinely, and he loved her; it was something of a triump, and she said good-bye to him very sweetly.

And that was the man whom she killed—quite indirectly, of course. She sent a twenty-five shilling wreath to the funeral; she had won as much at bridge the night before.—From Black and White.

May and December.

Our great-grandfathers had a way of announcing marriage ceremonies which would hardly find favor nowadays. The following cases in point have been unearthed:

MILITIA TRAINING.

Its Value Will Be Recognized in the Wars of the Future.

Since the Spanish-American war much thought has been given by those directly interested to the training of our citizens in the militia. This awakening of interest on the part of the public as well as of the military authorities has probably been greater on account of the war in South Africa, which demonstrated clearly that citizen troops, with the right sort of training, and on the defensive, could hold their own against a vastly superior attacking force for a long time.

It proved also that the war of the future is likely to bear a much stronger resemblance to guerrilla or frontier conflict than to the great wars of the past. True, nobody can tell what the erratic course of history may be, but this much seems certain, that if the United States should at any future time become involved in war, the training of the militia will be an important factor in the outcome. The cowboys, ranchmen and scouts of the West could without much trouble be mobilized into an effective fighting force, though their discipline from a military point of view might be defective. But the conditions which produced this race of fighting men are already of the past, and in another generation there will be only heredity to count on in making up Western troops.

These will no longer consist of veterans in frontier warfare, men who are accustomed to find their lives depending on their skill with the rifle. The Westerners of the future will be only the sons and grandsons of such men. It follows, therefore, that to be effective the militia of the future must be taught to shoot.

They must, so far as possible, be sharpshooters, active, practical, resourceful. Drill and discipline come second. The spirit of discipline is essential, but not its form. If the men are the right sort, and are trained to shoot, our citizen soldiery ought to stand even against a drilled and disciplined army.—N. Y. News.

What to Teach the Boys.

A philosopher has said that true education of boys is to "teach them what they ought to know when they become men."

1. To be true and to be genuine. No education is worth anything that does not include this. A man had better not know how to read, and be true and genuine in action, rather than be learned in all sciences and in all languages, and be at the same time false in heart and counterfeit in life. Above all things, teach the boys that truth is more than riches, power or possessions.

2. To be pure in thought, language and life—pure in mind and body.

3. To be unselfish. To care for the feelings and comforts of others. To be generous, noble and manly. This will include a genuine reverence for the aged and for things sacred.

4. To be self-reliant and self-helpful, even from childhood. To be industrious always, and self-supporting at the earliest possible age. Teach them that all honest work is honorable; that an idle life of dependence on others is disgraceful.

When a boy has learned these things, when he has made these ideas part of him—however poor or however rich—he has learned the most important things he ought to know.

Precipitation Cycles in the United States.

In the Monthly Weather Review Mr. L. H. Murdoch, Section Director of Weather Bureau at Salt Lake City, considers the cycles of precipitation at that station and at other places. He finds for Salt Lake City a dry cycle between 1827 and 1864, during which the average annual rainfall was about 15 inches; a wet cycle from 1865 to 1886, with an average anual precipitation of 18.42 inches, and from 1887 to the present time a dry cycle, the average annual precipitation from 1887 to 1902 being 15 inches. From the records for San Francisco, Sacramento, Denver, Omaha, St. Louis, Cincinnati and Baltimore, it appears that the country west of the Rocky Mountains had its wettest cycle from 1861 to 1887, while the middle Mississippi and Ohio valleys received their heaviest precipitation from 1840 to 1859. The present dry cycle is general from San Francisco to Baltimore. Mr. Murdoch finds no relation between his rainfall curves and Wolfer's sunspot tables, and concludes "that there is no known natural law by which we can predict the length of the present dry circle."

A new Japanese Buddhist paper has made a "thundering good start." It is called "The Thundering Dawn," and this is how the editor breaks the news to the public: "This paper has come from the womb of eternity, just as we all came. It starts its circulation with millions and millions of numbers. The rays of the sun, the beams of the stars, the leaves of trees, the blades of grass, the grains of sand, the hearts of tigers, elephants, lamps, ants, men and women are its subscribers. This journal will henceforth flow in the universe as the rivers flow, and the oceans surge."

Most Costly Warship.

The King Edward VII. will be the most costly warship that has ever been constructed. The original estimates were for $7,500,000, and although they have been cut down, it is authoritatively stated that the total expenditure will amount to well over $7,000,000. This outlay on a fabric which a well-directed torpedo might annihilate makes one realize how costly the game of modern naval war would prove.

Relief

From Headache and Neuralgia

In a Few Minutes After Taking

Dr. Miles Anti-Pain Pills. Chronic Case Cured.

"I cannot speak to highly of your remedies and I will always tell my friends how much they have done for my husband and myself for sudden attacks of headaches, neuralgia and rheumatic pains. There is nothing equal to Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills. They are simply splendid and give relief in fifteen or twenty minutes. I used to be subject to attacks of headache, which had become chronic, and I took a course of Nervine and Nerve and Liver Pills in connection with the Anti-Pain Pills. The result is I now have very little trouble in that way. My husband has also taken these remedies and praises them very highly. We always have some of both kinds of pills in the house, and do not feel that we could get along without them.—MRS. KATE K. JOHNSON, McClellandsville, Delaware.

There are many reasons why you should take Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills, but the best reason is that they will give you almost instant relief from headache or other pain. In cases of chronic headache, when the sufferer knows an attack is coming on, a Pain Pill will usually prevent it entirely. In cases of extreme nervous exhaustion, when the brain is too tired and the body too nervous to rest, an Anti-Pain Pill will sooth the nerves so that sleep may come. They never fail, yet contain no opiates and are non-laxative.

All druggists sell and guarantee Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain Pills. They are non-laxative; contain no opiates, never sold in bulk, 25 doses, 25 cents. Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

READING SYSTEM.

NEW JERSEY CENTRAL

Stations in New York foot of Liberty street and South Ferry, Whitehall station.

Time Table in effect June 28, 1903.

For New York—2.17, 3.37, 5.38, 6.02, 6.29, 6.57, 7.05, 7.25, 7.28, 7.48, 7.55, 8.02, 8.11, 8.30, 8.34, 8.46, 9.27, 9.59, 10.26, 11.25 a. m.; 12.09, 12.44, 1.18, 2.31, 2.42, 2.49, 3.44, 4.17, 4.47, 5.43, 5.53 6.23, 6.33, 7.08, 7.32, 8.36, 9.35, 9.40, 10.17, 11.28 p. m. Sundays—2.17, 3.37, 5.05, 7.41, 8.01, 8.52, 9.52, 10.08, 11.10 a. m.; 12.00 m.; 12.58, 1.45, 2.40, 3.17, 3.30, 5.41, 6.45, 6.52, 8.13, 8.32, 9.42, 9.58, 10.22 p. m.

For Newark—5.38, 6.29, 6.57, 7.05, 7.25, 7.48, 8.11, 8.34, 8.46, 9.27, 9.59, 11.25 a. m.; 1.18, 2.31, 2.49, 3.44, 4.17, 4.47, 5.43, 5.53, 6.23, 6.33, 7.08, 7.42, 8.36, 9.40 p. m. Sundays—7.41, 8.52, 10.08, 11.10 a. m. 12 m.; 12.58, 1.45, 3.30, 5.41, 6.45, 6.52, 7 32, 8.13, 8.32, 9.42, 9.58 10.22 p. m.

For Somerville—5.25, 7.12, 8.21, 9.36, 9.54, 11.00 a. m.; 1.01, 2.02, 2.11, 3.32, 3.44, 4.33, 5.03, 5.29, 5.57 6.04, 6.19, 0.41 7.12, 7.33, 8.08, 8.21, 9.37, 10.23, 11.26 p. m.; 12.59 night. Sundays—5.45, 8.42, 11.14 a. m.; 2.03, 3.40, 5.37, 6.35, 8.30, 10.15, 11.16, 11.25 p. m.

For Phillipsburg and Easton—5.25, 8.21, 9.54, a. m.; 2.11, 5.29, 6.41 p. m. Sundays—5.45 a. m.; 2.03, 6.35 p. m.

For Bethlehem, Allentown and Mauch Chunk—5.25, 9.54 a. m.; 2.11, 5.29 p. m. Sundays—5.45 a. m.; 2.03, 6.35 p. m.

For Wilkesbarre and Scranton—5.25, 9 54 a. m.; 5.48 p. m. Sundays—5.45 a. m. 2.03 p. m.

For Long Branch, Ocean Grove, Point Pleasant and seashore points—8.11, 11.25 a. m.; 2.42, 3.44, 4.47, 6.22 p. m. Sundays—8.52 a. m.; 12.58, 3.30 p. m.,

For Lakewood—3.37, 8.11, a. m.; 1.18 3.44, 4.17p. m. Sunday, 9.52 a. m.

For Atlantic City—9.27a. m.; 2.49p. m.

For Trenton—5.17, 5.25, 7.12, 7.44, 8.38, 9.14, 9 44, 10.44, 11.44 a. m; 12.46, 1.01, 1.39, 2.11, 3.44, 5.29*, 7.34*, 8.21, 9.37* p.m., 1.17 night. Sundays- 5.17, 5.45, 9.55, 11.14 a. m.; 1.39, 2.45, 4.55, 5.37,* 6.35,* 9.47 p. m.; 1.17 night.

For Philadelphia—5.17, 7.44, 8.38, 9.14, 9 44, 10.44, 11.14, 11.44 a. m.; 12.46, 1.39, 2.11, 3.44, 5.34*, 7.34,* 8.21, 9.37*p.m.; 1.17 ng't Sundays—5.17, 5.45, 9.55, 11.14 a. m., 1.39, 2.45, 4.55, 5.37*, 6 35*, 9.47 p. m.; 1.17 night.

For Reading and Harrisburg—5.17, 5.25, 8.38, 9.54, (10.44 to Readind only) 11.44 a. m.; 2.11, 5.48 p. m. 1.17 night. 1.17 night.

Sundays, 5.17 a.m., 2.03, 5.37, 6.35 p. m.;

For Pottsville, Sunbury & Williamsport— 5.17, 5.25, 9.54, a. m.; 2.11, (5.29, to Pottsville only) 8.21 p. m.; 1.17 night. Sundays, 5.17 a. m.; 2.03,; 1.17 night.

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The Art of Being Happy.

By Hon. Chauncey M. Depew, LL.D., United States Senator From New York.

OLD Epictetus, the stoic philosopher, has laid the world under the deepest obligations. A man of genius, cultured and educated, the fortunes of war had made him a slave to a brutal Roman. It irritated the Roman that a man in such condition still could get vastly more pleasure out of life than he did, with all his wealth, and the opportunities given him by being a favorite at the court of Nero. Seizing the philosopher and slave by the leg one day, he commenced twisting it, when Epictetus said: "Stop. You will break that leg and injure your property."

The leg of Epictetus was broken, but his cheerful stoicism conquered. His liberty was given to him and he founded one of the great schools of antiquity. The underlying principle of his faith and teaching is that God knows what is good for us better than we do. Therefore, doing the best we can to attain our end, let us accept His disposition as the wisest, and be cheerful and happy whatever our lot. Certainly my own career is rich in great disappointments which have proved significant blessings.

The best informed, all-round man, and the most contented I ever knew, was a barber. He was a success as a barber; he would have failed as a merchant. His shop kept him comfortably and furnished a surplus which, with great discrimination, he invested in a library, every book of which and every author of which was his intimate and familiar friend. He was the encyclopedia of his neighborhood to the preachers, the lawyers and the students; and instead of wearying his customers with voluble suggestions as to his patent for restoring their hair on the outside of their heads, no customer ever left the chair without getting something of value lodged inside of his head.

Marriage a Turning Point.

By Winifred Oliver.

THERE is little doubt that marriage generally proves the turning point in the road of life which separates a man almost entirely from the friends of his bachelordom. An indifferent kind of friendship may possibly survive the marriage, but as a rule when a man falls in love mere friends and acquaintances are regarded from a totally different point of view than heretofore. Solid friendships founded on mutual esteem and regard do not, of course, end abruptly. The cooling process is naturallly slow and often reluctant. Its beginning, though, can always be traced back to the time when a man becomes engaged.

The well-known saying, "There are no friends like old friends," is very true; but few people there are who, after marriage, make the most of their old friends, and take the trouble to do all which they really might do to retain them. At any rate, it will hardly be denied that few Benedicts who do not neglect their wives manage to keep up the intimate companionships of their bachelor days. For this, of course, there are various reasons.

For instance, marriage is often the occasion for removal to a distant neighborhood. Nothing, perhaps, tends to cut short old friendships quicker than this. The young couple probably depart for their new home with the good wishes, presents, and even love of a great number of friends, most of whom in a few weeks will have almost forgotten the existence of the happy pair, so completely will they have dropped out of the old circle.

In cases where the bride or bridegroom, or both, happen to settle in their native place, the moulting process is more gradual; but though it is slow it is none the less sure.

Then there is the financial aspect of the question. Unless a man is well off he cannot afford to do much visiting on account of the expenses of traveling, and so forth. Well, if the average man cannot afford to visit much, it is fairly certain that he can still less afford to entertain very freely.

Then, again, old friends who visit one's house are sometimes apt to be rather over-critical; though, of course, while the visit lasts this is more or less effectually concealed. The element of jealousy, too, sometimes creeps in and is terribly effective as a pre-marriage-friend destroyer.

It is only in exceptional cases that young men who were friends of the wife in her girlish days are exactly the pink of perfection, or the most desirable friends possible in the eyes of the husband. Still less welcome are the visits of the husband's girl friends (possible sweethearts, perhaps) to the wife. Few women care to entertain old rivals. But apart from any feeling of jealousy, it is seldom that a man's friends are exactly to his wife's taste, while hers do not often please him.

The Benedict and bachelor stand on a different footing. When a man is single, if he wants society and friends he must go out and find them; after marriage, if he wants friends (unless he neglects his home) he must entertain them, and in the latter case he must, of necessity, be far more critical in his choice than in the days of single blessedness.

All this may be obvious enough to the "old married man" or woman, but it does not enter much, as a rule, into the calculatons of young people who contemplate matrimony.—New York Journal.

Where There's a Will There's a Way

By Margaret Stowe.

OFTEN it is said that "the most prolific school in the world is the school of difficulty." That is, when we are surrounded by difficulties the desperateness of the situation compels us to think, and so often in that way we make opportunities, when before we could see none.

If you are determined to find a way for yourself, opportunities can always be made.

It is not accident that helps us in the world so much as purpose and persistent industry.

To a man whose mind is feeble, sluggish and purposeless, the happiest accidents will pass before him without attracting his attention—he sees no meaning in them.

But the man whose mind is filled with determination and perseverance, seeing those same accidents, will seize and make opportunities out of the slightest openings.

Take the case of Dr. Priestly, the discoverer of many gases. He lived in the neighborhood of a brewery. His attention was accidentally drawn to the subject of chemistry through this fact.

During one of his visits to the place he noticed the peculiar appearances attending the extinction of lighted chips in the gas floating over the fermental liquor.

At that time he was forty years of age and knew nothing of chemistry. He took up the study, but found little upon that particular branch, as but little at that time was known.

He then began experiments with crude contrivances of his own making, and the results led to other experiments, which became the science of pneumatic chemistry.

You know that Edmund Stone said to the Duke of Argyle, when His Grace inquired how he, a poor gardener's son, was able to read Newton's "Principia" in Latin, "One needs only to know the twenty-four letters of the alphabet in order to learn everything else one wishes."

In speaking of noted scientists, Mr. Smiles tells us of an interesting fact in connection with Professor Farraday, who made his first experiments in electricity by means of an old bottle, while he held the position of bookbinder.

He says: "It is a curious fact that Farraday was first attracted to the study of chemistry by hearing one of Sir Humphrey Davy's lectures on the subject at the Royal Institution."

A gentleman who was a member, calling one day at the shop where Farraday was employed in binding books, found him poring over the article "Electricity" in an encyclopaedia placed in his hands to bind.

The gentleman, having made inquiries, found that the young bookbinder was curious about such subjects, and gave him an order of admission to the Royal Institution, where he attended a course of four lectures delivered by Sir Humphrey.

He took notes on them, which he showed the lecturer, who acknowledged their scientific accuracy, and was surprised when informed of the humble position of the reporter.

Farraday then expressed his desire to devote himself to the prosecution of chemical studies, from which Sir Humphrey at first endeavored to dissuade him; but the young man, persisting, was at length taken into the Royal Institution as an assistant; and eventually the mantle of the brilliant apothecary's boy fell upon the worthy shoulders of the equally brilliant bookbinder's apprentice.

So you see how, with determination and perseverance, the very odds and ends of time may be worked up into results of the greatest value.—New York American.

FOR THE FAIR

LATEST NEW YORK FASHIONS

New York City.—Combinations of tucks and shirring are notable in many of the latest gowns and waists and are exceedingly effective in the fashionable soft materials. The very smart May Manton waist illustrated is shown in white crepe de Chine with yoke and trimming of Venetian lace, but is suited to washable fabrics as well as to silks and woools, and to the odd waist as well as to the entire gown.

FANCY WAIST AND SHIRRED FLOUNCE SKIRT.

The waist consists of the fitted lining, with fronts and back of the waist proper. The lining is faced to form the yoke and the waist is shirred at the upper edge and tucked above the belt. It is gathered at the waist line and is slightly full over the belt. The closing is effected invisibly at the centre back. The sleeves are shirred at the shoulders where they form continuous lines with the waist, so giving the desired broad effect, and the fulness is gathered to form soft full puffs at the wrists.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is five and three-quarter yards twenty-one inches wide, four yards twenty-seven inches wide, three and a half yards thirty-two inches wide, or two and seven-eighth yards forty-four inches wide, with seven-eighth yards of all-over lace and two and one-eighth yards of applique to make as illustrated.

Shirred skirts are in the height of style and are exceedingly graceful and effective made of the fashionable soft and clinging materials. The very stylish model shown is adapted to all of these, the silk and wool fabrics as well as to those of cotton and linen, but in the case of the original is made of mercerized batiste. The shirrings are arranged to give the best possible results with the least amount of bulk and the flounce falls in the soft and graceful folds that are always so desirable.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is ten and three-quarter yards twenty-seven inches wide, eight and a half yards thirty-two inches wide or six and a half yards forty-four inches wide.

Woman's Blouse and Bolero.

Fancy boleros of all sorts are much in vogue and make charming bodices over the soft full blouses with which they are worn. The stylish May Manton one is shown in the large drawing in moss green velvet ribbon, piped with white and held by fancy stitching, over a blouse of white pongee with embroidered dots of green, but it is equally well suited to a variety of materials. Strips of material or of lace can be substituted for the velvet or the jacket can be made of one material, plain silk, brocade, lace, linen or anything pretty and attractive that may be preferred, while the blouse is suited to all soft and pliable materials.

The waist consists of the blouse, that is made with full fronts and back, and the bolero. The blouse is gathered at both upper and lower edges and is joined to a plain collar at the neck and to a basque portion at the lower edge and closes invisibly at the centre front. A fancy collar, plain or draped, is arranged over the foundation one and is closed at the back. The sleeves are full and ample and are gathered into straight cuffs. The bolero is made with fronts and back and fitted by means of shoulder and under-arm seams. When, as in the case of the model, it is made from ribbon the strips are arranged over indicated lines and joined by fagoting or other fancy stitches. The sleeves are cut in one piece each.

BLOUSE AND BOLERO.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is six and a half yards twenty-seven inches wide, three and a half yards forty-four inches wide or three and a quarter yards fifty-two inches wide.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is five and a half yards twenty-one inches wide, three yards thirty-two inches wide or two yards forty-four inches wide; for bolero one and a half yards twenty-one inches wide, one and a quarter yards thirty-two inches wide, or seven-eighth yards forty-four inches wide, or fourteen and a half yards of ribbon one and a quarter inches wide.

A New Stock.

One of the newest stocks for negligee wear is a very soft silk handkerchief of unusually large size. This comes in five or six colors, navy blue, dark green, black, and a lovely shade of crimson. The handkerchiefs are are dyed batik fashion; that is, by having small stones tied in the silk in an irregular pattern before being dyed. The parts covered by the thread are left white, and the effect is a design of small sketchy circles or wheels. The handkerchiefs are folded three times on the bias, wound twice around the neck, and tied in what children call a hard knot. They are very good.—Philadelphia Telegraph.

Woman's Tucked Jacket.

Tucked jackets in half length are exceedingly smart and are shown much favor both for suits and odd wraps. Those for warm weather use are made of taffeta, of etamine and linen, those to be worn when greater protection is needed of cloth, peau de soie and all seasonable jacket materials. This stylish May Manton one is shown in black taffeta stitched with corticelli silk, but is adapted to all the materials mentioned. The full length tucks are a feature and give just the effect of slender height demanded by fashion and the simple coat finish at the neck renders it peculiarly smart.

The jacket is made with a body portion, that is extended at the fronts to include the tucked portions of the tunic, and a skirt that is seamed to it beneath the tucks and belt. The right front laps over the left and the closing is made invisibly beneath its edge. The sleeves are ample and full below the elbows, tucked above, and are gathered into flare cuffs. The flat collar is seamed to the neck and joins the fronts that are faced and turned back to form lapels.

TUCKED JACKET.

The number of leaves on a large sixty-foot-high oak tree has been counted and found to exceed 6,000,000.

SCIENCE & MECHANICS

It is said by the Electrician that low tension electrical currents, say under 120 volts, are more deadly than those having ten times the voltage. Dr. Bertelli and Professor Prevost have made the remarkable discovery that high tension currents are capable of restoring the action of a heart that has been arrested by a low tension current.

The floral world has been finally shown to owe its beauty and magnificence to cross fertilization; the animal world might likewise be shown to be indebted for its vigor and variety to intercrossing. So might it be proved that most great advances in civilization have been originated by the blending of two stocks, the immigration of individuals from one society to another.

Lake Superior iron ore is taken from the mines, all of which are on the surface, by steam shovels, and is handled exclusively, in masses of a ton or more, by cranes until it reaches the cupola of the American furnace or the hold of a ship in the foreign trade. Some of the steel tow barges on the lakes carry 3,000,000 tons of ore, and cargoes of 250,000 bushels of wheat have ceased to attract notice.

Briquettes made with such cements as dextrin molasses, lixiviated cellulose or resinate of ammonia have the fault of dissolving in water. A plan of making them waterproof has been devised by Richard Bock, a Saxon engineer, who simply heats the finished briquettes until carbonized, when they become quite insoluble. If the cement is liable to ignite the heating must take place in an airtight case or by means of hot gases.

Professor J. J. Thomson's latest suggestion on the subject of the source of the energy emanating from radium is that there are a few atoms in each mass "in a condition in which stability ceases, and which pass into some other configuration, giving out as they do very large quantities of energy." The energy of the radiations of this substance is so great that one of the electrons thrown off by it, if set in chase of a Mauser bullet, would pass through it as though it were standing still.

An altogether effective way to "pasteurize" milk, rendering it "sterile," is to set a pan of cold water on the stove and put the vessel containing baby's milk into this pan. Just as soon as the water comes to a boil take it off. Add a pinch of baking soda to the hot milk—a little less than half a teaspoonful to a quart. If the milk was sweet and hadn't begun to "turn" it will keep sweet for twenty-four hours or more, even in hot weather, if put in a stoppered bottle.

The Lime Juice Island.

Nearly all the lime-juice used in the world comes from the tiny island of Montserrat, in the British West Indies. The lime grows wild in many West Indian Islands, but only in Montserrat is it used commercially. That island is one vast garden of lime-trees, and nowhere in the world is there a finer sight than its thirty miles of orchards laden with the fruit of the lime or fragrant with its blossoms.

The fruit is gathered by negro women, who carry it down the hills to the shipping port in big baskets upon their heads. Like all West Indians, they are remarkable for their ability to carry heavy weights in this manner. Once, the company which controls the lime-juice industry sought to lighten the burden of its laborers by introducing wheelbarrows. The negroes filled the wheelbarrows readily enough, and then carried them on their heads as they had been used to carry the baskets. Many a negro woman will carry a hundred-weight of limes on her head for a distance of a mile or more.—New York Press.

An Unhappy Family.

An Armourdale man who visited that town yesterday said that he had seen an old hen with a brood of little chicks quartered on top of a piano during the sweep of the flood there. A rat and a duck, he said, also used the instrument as a refuge. The refugees had nothing in common, however, and each kept aloof from the others. The hen mother, mistress of the top of the piano, kept a close watch on her little ones. She would not permit them to go too near the edge of their roost. One of the brood, a precocious little black feathered rooster, kept the old hen busy. He would first trot to one end of the piano, then to the other. The duck and rat were seated on the keyboard, and it seemed to delight the little black chick to lean over the edge and chirp at the rat, seated sad-eyed and lonely and watching the water which had made him take to the tall spot. The old hen kept the other two members of the animal kingdom at a safe distance, and the duck, whenever the rat moved around at his end of the keyboard, quacked loudly.—Kansas City Star.

Saved Her Dogs.

A woman came wailing and almost hysterical out of one of the rescue boats sent to North Topeka during the recent disastrous floods in the West. She clutched to her bosom a bundle which every one thought contained a baby. But when she reached dry land she carefully unrolled the bundle and displayed a female poodle dog with four young puppies.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

A Natural Mirror.

A woman often casts reflections on her husband by reflecting him.—New York Times.

The Funny Side of Life.

PREJUDICE.

A bold man clutched the trump of fame,
And blew upon it straight,
'Twas fearful discord. Just the same,
His friends all said, "It's great!"
—Washington Star.

HARDLY SYNONYMOUS.

Landlady—"Is your steak too rare?"

New Boarder—"Well—er—I must admit it is just a trifle scarce."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

MATERNAL FEAR.

Mrs. Duck—"Willie, come right back in the water. Do you want to catch cold and die by getting your feet dry?"—New York Times.

OUT TO TEE.

First Golf Stick—"You seem very chipper to-day."

Second Golf Stick—"Yes; a girl is going to take me out to tee."—Philadelphia Record.

MAKING PROGRESS.

"Willjoms, have you named the baby yet?"

"Almost. We've got the two grandmothers to agree to arbitrate the case."—Chicago Tribune.

THE OFFICE SEEKER.

Citizen—"Say, can't you give my son a job at the City Hall?"

Mayor—"What can he do?"

Citizen—"Do? Why, if he could do anything, I'd employ him myself."—Chicago News.

NO DANGER OF A FALL.

Sharpe—"Yes, Parker invented the safest airship ever heard of."

Wheaton — "But it refused to fly. You couldn't go up in it."

Sharpe—"That's why I say it was the safest."—Philadelphia Record.

THE BEGGAR'S SIGN.

Smith (seeing beggar bearing sign reading "Deaf and Dumb")—"I'd like to help this poor fellow, but I don't know how to tell whether he is really deaf and dumb."

Beggar (softly)—"Read the sign, mister; read the sign."—Indianapolis Journal.

COLD BLOODED.

"Don't you deplore the lack of artistic discrimination in America?" said one artist.

"No, I don't," answered the other. "If there were more artistic discrimination some of us wouldn't be able to sell so many pictures."—Washington Star.

THE ONE TO PLEASE.

Citiman — "You're expecting something out at your house, aren't you?"

Subbubs—"Yes, and we're hoping and praying it'll be a girl."

Citiman—"That so?"

Subbubs—"Yes; the servant girl says she doesn't like boy babies."—Philadelphia Press.

THE TRUTH MERELY.

"See here," said Mrs. Starvem, after the new boarder's first meal, "when I agreed to give you reduced rates you told me you were a light eater."

"So I am, ma'am," he replied. "I'm the Human Salamander at the museum. You'd oughter see me swallow burning torches."—Philadelphia Press.

TAKING TITLE.

Fweddy—"When you told her father you were a lord what did he say?"

Lord Nocash—"Wanted to know how much money I owed, bijove."—New York Sun.

UNREASONABLE SISTER.

Mama—"Why, Herbert, what in the world is the matter with sister?"

Herbert—"Aw, we was just a-playin' haunted house, an' she was the ghost, an' I give her the little chain to swaller so's she could clank every time she moved, an' now she's a-cryin', an' says she don't want to be the ghost any more!"—Magazine of Humor.

Servia is a Peculiar Nation.

The People Are Clean, Hospitable and Religious---Something About Their Customs.

By Emma Paddock Telford.

THE Servians, who call themselves Serbs or Sorbs, claim descent from a community of Slavs invited by the Emperor Heraclius to people the Danubian lands laid waste by the Avars. This stock to-day, in Europe, numbers over 80,000,000—1,500,000 being settled in Servia. By language and race they belong to Russia, and a common saying with them is: "The Germans have reached their day; the English their midday; the French their afternoon; the Italians their evening; the Spaniards their night; but the Slavs stand on the threshold of their morning." The Servians are more purely Slavs than their neighbors, the Bulgarians. When they adopted Christianity, part of the people joined the Greek Church and part the Church of Rome.

For a brief period during the reign of one man, Stephen Dushan from 1333

KING PETER I. OF SERVIA.

to 1355, there was a powerful Servian kingdom, including Bosnia, Herzegovina and much of Macedonia. But after his downfall and the disastrous flight of his successor at Kassova the component parts of this Servia fell asunder.

Many of the Servians remain in Macedonia to-day—in the sections known as Old Servia—while the warlike Montenegrins are the descendants of the aristocracy of ancient Servia, who fled to the mountain fastnesses between the Adriatic and the Valley of Zeta after the defeat at Kassova.

In the Ottoman invasion the Servians along the Danube were conquered, many of the nobles, in order to preserve their privileges, adopting Mohammedanism. They are a gentle-mannered people, however, and do not interfere with their Christian brothers of the Greek or Romish Church.

The Servian language is flexible, musical and powerful. Song is heard everywhere, and the wandering minstrel still traverses the country from castle to castle, singing of the glories of Servia as she was prior to the defeat of Kassova. They are very fond of the grand old hymns of the Greek Church. One noticeable feature of their songs is the keynote of hopefulness and brightness. Many of their ballads are like Longfellow's "Hiawatha" in meter. Of their poetry it has been said to be "like their own mountainous land, wild, stern and rugged, but diversified by smiling valleys and fruitful fields, showing that it is capable of development and cultivation." The versification is regular.

As a people the Servians are simple-minded, hospitable, honest, dignified. There is a great prejudice against lawyers all through the land, and they have in the interior what are known as "reconciliation houses," in which cases are decided by the village elders without expense to the litigants. The common people are grave and religious by character, many of them holding three daily prayer meetings. At the table each individual asks a blessing on the food. In drinking, even, the toast of the Servians is "to the glory of God," and no one, it is said, would take his seat at the head of a convivial party who could not extemporize a suitable prayer. There are few great land owners. Each family owns the land it tills, and with the most imperfect methods of agriculture manages to draw from it a livelihood.

SERVIAN NOBLEMEN AS THEY ARE AT HOME.

Scarcely a third of the ground is under cultivation, however, owing to the fact that there are so few day laborers. When a cultivator is not able with the help of his family to harvest his own hay or wheat he calls upon his neighbors, and in return offers his own services. At the end of each harvest is a festival called the moba, when all men and women engage in the kolo, or national dance. An immense circle is formed of men and women alternating, and holding each other by the hand or waist. In the centre the gypsy band plays the national airs.

The circle revolves slowly, in curves—the steps, a series of small standing jumps, executed with great decorum.

No Servian will consent to be a house servant—even the cooks and men servants coming from Croatia, Austria or Hungary. Maize is the principal crop, the rest of the arable land being given to potatoes, hemp, vines, tobacco, rye, wheat and corn.

The climate and vegetation are much like the South of England. The slopes are covered with strawberries, the forest glades with raspberries and blackberries, while pears, cherries, plums and apples grow even in the woods.

Lilies bloom on all the hill sides and flowers are everywhere.

The pig has always been to Servia the chief source of her commercial wealth and the prime factor in politics. Until twenty years ago, innumerable herds of these animals, almost wild, fattened in the glades of the vast beechen forests. They were brought in droves toward the Danube and sold for consumption in Austria and Hungary. Now the oak forests are devastated to a great extent, for the Servian takes from the soil but never gives back—and American bacon is used everywhere. Small wonder that Prince Alexis a few years ago should have felt emboldened to meditate an alliance between himself and the daughter of an American millionaire pork packer as "all in the trade."

The Servian woman, according to ancient tradition, holds an inferior and somewhat servile position, and not until she becomes the mother of children does she amount to much in the estimation of her family.

This was one of the reasons that impelled Queen Draga to try and palm off her sister's child as her own. In the wedding ceremony the presence of a new born child is deemed a most essential feature. When King Alexander was married the wedding was celebrated with a minute observance of all the traditional ceremonies and customs of the Greek Church.

As the Queen descended from her carriage a piece of white linen woven in the country was spread upon the ground. As soon as the bride crossed it, it was rolled up in order that no other foot might tread upon it. At the entrance door of the Konak, her aunt presented a sieve of seed corn, of which the Queen took three handfuls, tossing them over her head. She then emptied the sieve upon the ground.

On the threshold the bride was presented with a plate of bonbons, one of which she placed between her lips, while the King bit off the other half.

The bridegroom then took into his arms a new born boy, lent for this special occasion by the minister. Alexander kissed him, then laid him in the arms of the Queen, who, after kissing him three times, returned with him to his mother with the present of a new skirt. This child is called Nakonyese, "the most essential."

The scattered corn denotes that the bride brings with her joy and prosperity, while the divided bonbon means that no bitterness shall divide them. After all these ceremonies the bride must still stand at the threshold until, provided with a loaf of bread under either arm and a bottle of wine in her hands, she enters her future home.

Servian women are good housekeepers and travelers rejoice to find scrupulous cleanliness, snowy sheets and comfortable bedding—essentials lacking in most of the other Balkan states. The people are extremely fond of taking their meals al fresco, and nearly all the hotels of the cities and larger towns have charming gardens inclosed in the quadrilateral formed by their dependencies, where all sup in the open air, surrounded by trees and flowers.

The women of the cities combine European and Oriental fashions in their dress. An embroidered skirt and neckerchief cover the bust, held in place with flowers or a gold pin. A heavy

A MIDDLE-CLASS SERVIAN WOMAN IN HOME DRESS.

brocaded sash is usually thrown around the waist and hangs in front of the gay silk dress, which is made in European style. An abundance of jewelry completes the costume, whose beauty is marred by the foolish custom of dyeing the hair and staining the eyebrows and lips. The arrangement of the hair is peculiar, a slick black braid coiled around a light scarlet fez, its crown covered with embroidery.—Brooklyn Eagle.

KING ALEXANDER AND QUEEN DRAGA, THE RULERS OF SERVIA, WHO WERE RECENTLY ASSASSINATED.

THE TOWER OF JEZREEL

The Memory of an Extinct Sect of Religious Fanatics.

On the summit of Chatham Hill says The London Sketch, there is a colossal structure that forms a landmark for miles around. It is known as "Jezreel's Tower," and was erected not so very many years ago by an extinct sect called the Jezreelites. Their leader, one White—or, as he preferred to call himself, "James Jeershom Jezreel"—had previously been a soldier, but found more profitable employment in preaching a faith which promised immortality to all its believers. Money flowed into the exchequers of the "faithful," and the "Temple of Jezreel" was commenced, "for the housing of 144,000 persons who were not to taste death." However, before the building was completed the faith of the immortal Jezreelites received a rude shock. White died, and most of the money

THE TOWER OF JEZREEL.

also disappeared. It is, perhaps, needless to say that the faith of the Jezreelites in their own immortality died with him. A half-finished, ugly, gaping mass of bricks and iron still remains—a not inappropriate reminder of such a piece of monumental folly.

A Giant Sassafras.

The accompanying picture shows the largest sassafras tree I have ever seen or heard of. The tree measures thirteen feet in circumference and its height must be between forty and fifty feet. The tree stands in the township of Red Hook, Dutchess County, New York, about two or three miles southeast of Tivoli, on the road from Tivoli to Upper Red Hook. I have driven past this tree every spring for nearly sixty years. The trunk is now a mere shell, and I desire to place on record the portrait of this venerable tree before it vanishes. Years ago the tree was covered with wild grape, and every spring it was covered with bloom the fragrance of which made the old

tree famous. At such times the tree was enveloped by a cloud of insects attracted by the blossoming of the grape. The hum of myriad wings made a memorable sound.—D. P., in Country Life in America.

The Sails of Business.

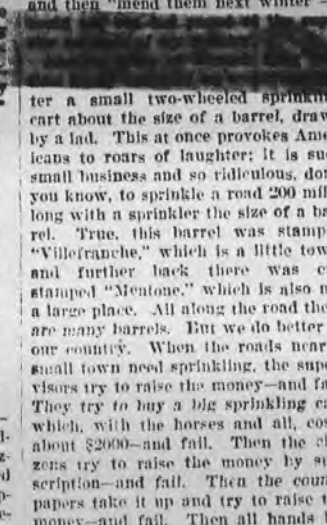
Talk fills the sails of business. But they aren't made to stand a hard blow. —New York Press.

In many parts of the country the use of stoves in passenger cars of steam railroad trains is prohibited by law.

The French Way of Looking After Roads.

MENTONE is a pretty little town with a marked English tinge to its colony. It has a fine quay, not unlike the Promenade des Anglais at Nice, but smaller. Owing to the way the mountains curve around the town it is said to have the mildest climate on the Riviera. Here we take the lower Corniche Road to return to Nice by way of Monte Carlo and Monaco. This road is livelier than the upper road, being much more frequented. American farmers and other road users will smile to know that this magnificent highway runs for a couple of hundred miles along the coast; that it is guarded with stone parapets practically all the way; that in particularly bad places the parapets are crowned with iron fences about three feet high; that it is carried over gullies and streams on magnificent stone bridges as good as those of the railways in our country; that at times it pierces the spurs of the mountains with long and lofty tunnels; incredible as it may seem, they have bored tunnels through the solid rock for a wagon road; as if to flout the practical American they have sometimes cut the rocky portal of the tunnel into ornamental shapes. Fancy spending such an amount of money on a mere wagon road! Fancy boring tunnels for it to run through solid rock! Above all, fancy making ornamental doors to the tunnel!

There are other things about the Corniche Road that excite the contempt of the practical American mind. As a national highway it is under the Minister of Roads and Bridges, one of the French Cabinet officers. Like all the national highways, it is divided into sections of a few hundred kilometres. Each section is in charge of a section man, who spends his entire time patrolling the road and mending it as soon as a break appears. He has all the necessary tools, while along the roadside are little piles of broken rock, pulverized to different degrees of fineness, with which to repair breaks at once. He is like a street sweeper on a city block, and on the block beyond him there is a man to attend to the next section. As I saw these poor purblind Frenchmen carefully mending little holes in the road — holes which we would leave alone until they developed into gullies and then "mend them next winter"—I



ter a small two-wheeled sprinkling cart about the size of a barrel, drawn by a lad. This at once provokes Americans to roars of laughter; it is such small business and so ridiculous, don't you know, to sprinkle a road 200 miles long with a sprinkler the size of a barrel. True, this barrel was stamped "Villefranche," which is a little town, and further back there was one stamped "Mentone," which is also not a large place. All along the road there are many barrels. But we do better in our country. When the roads near a small town need sprinkling, the supervisors try to raise the money—and fail. They try to buy a big sprinkling cart which, with the horses and all, costs about $2000—and fail. Then the citizens try to raise the money by subscription—and fail. Then the county papers take it up and try to raise the money—and fail. Then all hands bemoan the lack of public spirit, and go to work to get the sprinkling cart—and fail. Here the small towns get sprinkling carts and do it by hand. It's true the operator is only an eighteen-year-old boy, but in many of the small towns of our country the same boy would be loading round the corner grocery chewing tobacco. However, a two-horse sprinkling cart is a more imposing sight; perhaps the American way is the better way.—The Argonaut.

Good Roads Movements.

The movement for good roads has gained strength slowly, but steadily. It holds what it gains, and goes forward. In the New England States good roads are strong adjuncts of natural scenery, attracting people from a distance to drive among the hills and valleys, leaving money for entertainment and carrying away pleasant recollections. New Jersey has made a good start in road construction. Pennsylvania has taken up the work, and at the session of the Legislature just closed $6,500,000 was appropriated for roadmaking. There the State pays two-thirds of the total cost, so that more than $8,000,000 is in sight for use on the highways of the State this year.

In this State a little has been done in a good many places. The towns in several counties have stretches of improved highways, aggregating many miles, but lacking connection for a thoroughfare across the State in any direction. This is the aim of the league for good roads, and is strongly favored throughout the State. It received recognition in the last Republican State platform, being there linked inseparably with canal improvement. The two are parted by the Canal Referendum bill, but, whatever the fate of the latter, good roads will not be lost sight of. Appropriations aggregating $1,000,000 to pay the State's share of projected improvements are carried in the supply bill of this year. The proposition to commit the State to a $50,000,000 loan in behalf of the reform had popular approval to a degree not shown for any other public enterprise in years.

An Eastern paper, treating of good roads, says: "We are inclined to believe that the hundreds of millions which the State of New York proposes to invest in the construction of a 1,000-ton barge canal, if judiciously applied to the general improvement of the highways, would benefit the commerce and industries of its people, as a whole, more than the canal will do." We have no doubt of it. The canal may serve as a good market road for the products of the West; the farmers of New York want good roads for themselves. They and the dwellers in cities and villages want them for their mutual advantage, to save time and wear and tear, to promote ease in hauling, comfort in riding, economy in transacting the road business of a great commonwealth. The people will decide whether they will devote a hundred million to the advantage of a few, the same people who are awake to the highway needs of the many. They will not permit the latter to be side-tracked or shut out. Every mile of good road is incentive and warrant for more, and ultimately the State will be gridironed by good highways, meeting the like improvements of its neighbors at the border-lines and uniting links in national highways.—Elmira (N. Y.) Advertiser.

ENGLAND AND BRITAIN.

The Prevailing Confusion Concerning These Two Names.

It ought to be as easy—and it is surely as important—says the Scottish Nationalist, to do justice to the non-English parts of the United Kingdom and the empire, as to the non-Prussian States in the German Confederation. Prussia is the "predominant partner" in Germany as England is in Britain; Prussia is also the seat of the German Government. But no one, even in Berlin, ever thinks of saying "Prussia" when he means Germany, or finds the least difficulty in using the imperial name (and doing so invariably) when the empire and not Prussia alone is being referred to. English people, in their references to Germany, are equally careful and accurate. You never find them speaking of "Prussia and France" when they mean Germany and France, and yet you don't often almost habitually speakers of "England and France" when they mean Britain and France. The Prussians in this respect are wiser. They know that if any attempt were made to substitute the Prussian name for that of Germany ill feeling and friction would immediately ensue between them and the other German States. But they realize too well the value of a united name, and the unity and strength that it helps to secure, to adopt so foolish a course, and English people would not only show a higher sense of honor than at present, but more justice and more wisdom, if they followed Prussia's example. Even as it is, in speaking of any of our colonies, they follow the

even the most important. They never call Australia by the name of either Victoria or New South Wales. They never call Canada by the name of Quebec, or Ontario, though the seat of government is there. When the Dominion is spoken of, it gets, invariably, the name that applies to the whole of it. The same wise rule followed at home would secure invariably the united name for the United Kingdom and the imperial terms for imperial affairs.

Some English people seem under the impression that the Scotch can fairly be classed as English since they speak the English language. But the use of the English language (so-called) does not turn a people into English people or their country into a part of England. English is the language of the United States of America, but the United States are no part of England. New Yorkers, Kentuckians and Californians all speak English, but are not, therefore, English people. The negroes of Georgia and Alabama also speak English, but they are not therefore Englishmen. There is a perfectly clear distinction between English people and English-speaking people—between being English and using what is called the English language.

Force of Habit.

The force of habit was very forcibly illustrated by an incident at the pumping station of the water works at Enid. A tank stand just outside the building is kept full of water for the accommodation of passers-by and the neighborhood stock. A cow accustomed to drink at this tank came for her morning drink. The valley was covered with water and stood within two or three inches of the top of the tank, but the cow went over the waste of waters to the tank. Twice she stuck in the mud and appeared to be in danger of drowning, but by perseverance she finally reached the objective point. After drinking long and copiously she turned about and slowly made her way to land, apparently satisfied that she had done the only available thing to find water.—Enid (Okla.) Eagle.

The Frivolous Kitchener.

Gossip from India grows more feverish about Lord Kitchener. The man of iron from the South African veldt has entered with surprising zest into the amusement of Anglo-Indian society. He has attached a ballroom to his headquarters. He has melted down numerous trophies, caskets, cups and what not to make a gold and silver dinner service, which is vastly admired. There is even a rumor, which we distrust, that he has joined an amateur dramatic club. As for matrimony, the commander-in-chief is already engaged by report to many ladies, and we are forced to remind the public that, under British law, polygamy is forbidden even in England.—London Chronicle.

The hustler converts other people's stumbling blocks into his stepping stones.

THE BREAKER OF HEARTS

By RICHARD RODGERS.

Those who met Margaret Lowry in the busy whirl of society said she was a coquette. Those who had boasted of her friendship for many years and who knew her kind heart and spirit of good will said she was not appreciated. They said that she liked society for the amusement it afforded and that if hearts were broken and hopes were shattered by those big brown eyes it was not intentional. And so the two sides argued and raged over the matter. For Margaret Lowry was as much admired as she was disliked. The young women of the circle in which she moved took great pains to impress on their men friends the fact that Margaret was a heartbreaker—of the ruthless kind that leads you up to the very threshold of love and just as you are about to make the leap slams the door of her heart before you and shuts you out. Yet Margaret had the largest following of admirers of any young woman in town. The society leaders knew this, and so did the society editors of the newspapers. And whenever there was a social function it was "Miss Lowry who poured," and the newspapers seemed to take particular pride in printing pictures of Margaret in her finest gowns.

As for Margaret—well, she enjoyed the distinction of society's favor and she revelled truly in the hearts which were flung about her. It was her delight to think of the lovers she could count.

But it changed. When Henry Thorpe came on the scene society noticed a change in Margaret Lowry. The heartbreaker seemed to pause in her mad career of breaking hearts. Everybody liked Henry Thorpe. Not only because when his father died and left him to support his mother and two sisters he had gone out into the world and had carved a place for himself in the rock of fortunes, but because he was manly and true.

"Don't you suppose you will ever fall in love?" asked Margaret of Thorpe one night as they were sitting out a dance apart from the swinging, swaying crowd in the ballroom.

"Yes, I fully expect to fall in love," was the candid answer. "But not until I find my heart's equal."

"What do you call your heart's equal."

"A woman who is constant in her affections; whose love must be pure and holy; who will come to me because she loves me from the heart and not from the social side of her character."

And then Margaret Lowry had an ambition.

Society wondered at the change in her. Margaret herself found it was a hard struggle. It was the battle of the true emotions against the superficial feelings which society builds up. Henry Thorpe worked his way through the social field for two years. The lionizing of society amused him, but did not change him. Then Thorpe and Margaret Lowry sat again apart from the gay music of the dance.

"I have had an ambition and I have worked two years trying to realize it," she said.

"Have you succeeded?" he asked.

"I don't know," she replied, and the red glow on her cheeks bespoke more to the young man than worlds of words.

"Margaret, will you be my wife?" he asked abruptly. Everybody knew that Henry Thorpe was business-like in everything he did, but no one thought he would carry it into his love affairs.

"Are you sure you have found your heart's equal " she asked.

"The heart true and constant beats within your breast, and the love pure and holy is that which I feel is within you," was the reply, and then it was the old story of two souls with but one thought.

Margaret's ambition had succeeded.

All of the Same Religion.

When the late Charles Godfrey Leland was editing in New York "The Knickerbocker Magazine," he gave a weekly reception that was popular among literary people.

There arose at one of these receptions a noisy argument about religion: To quiet them Mr. Leland cried out in a voice loud enough to be heard above all:

"Intelligent persons are all of the same religion."

A lull ensued. Some one said:

"What religion is that?"

"That," answered Mr. Leland, "is what intelligent persons never tell."

THE ALLIGATOR PEAR.

It Is Both Food and Medicine, Say Its Enthusiastic Admirers.

Many advocates of the use of the alligator pear, that lustrous green stranger with the tough skin, say that it has the merits of both food and medicine and is remarkably nutritious, besides having that quality of flavor that seems nicer the more you know about it.

It can be eaten one morning plain, the next with pepper and salt, like a salad, the next with lemon juice and sugar, and the partaker cannot tell in which guise it is most delicious, being so satisfactory in all.

Then it can be served with madeira or sherry as a dessert and made into a pie if need be; only connoisseurs do not especially recommend pie, except for those pie enthusiasts who can be taught to know and love a strange fruit only through that familiar medium. It gains in popularity in New York yearly.

It is said the oil in the alligator pear has superior nutritive value to the olive oil or to that yielded by peanuts, and that it is almost equal to a fresh egg in food value. It is in reality one of the laurel family, not the pear.

Few people of the tropical cities would willingly do without it, and it is valued and beloved both in Mexico and in China. A small orchard of the fruit is bearing down by Palm Beach, Fla. It was founded by French growers who anticipate great success. California now has several orchards of it. The Brazilian variety is pronounced finer than either the Chinese or Mexican.

HIS STOLEN CHICKENS.

Bought Back of a Pair of Jersey Darkies.

A farmer in southern Jersey was recently attracted to a sale of chickens which he was going on in front of the post-office of a small town.

"Dey certainly is a rare lot of birds," said the colored man, who, with an assistant, another dusky brother, was offering the chickens separately to the highest bidder. A large basket on the back of an old phaeton held a dozen or more.

Squire Rogers, as the man from the farm was known, edged up close to the talkative darkies and said to a neighbor in the crowd:

"Them birds look powerful like some I've got over on the farm. There are very few like 'em in the county. I'm goin' to buy a bunch of 'em, and then, gol darn it, I challenge anybody to show a better lot of chickens than I've got."

The squire bought ten. He bid them up to fancy prices just to show his friends that what he was "sot on havin' he was goin' to get." He tied their legs together securely, put them into his carriage, and during the long drive home kept congratulating himself on his shrewdness and picturing Samantha's delight over the splendid addition to the chicken yard.

Upon arriving home he was surprised to see Samantha come rushing down to the gate.

"Oh, John," she cried, "somebody stole twelve of our finest chickens. I heard a noise in the coop just after you left, and then saw a carriage dash away down the road."

John was laughing by this time.

"What do you mean by snickering that way?" demanded the irate wife.

"Gol darn it all," replied the farmer, "the same fellers what took the chickens took me in. I've got all but two of 'em back again. I bought 'em. I recollect now, that there was something familiar lookin' about 'em."

Nell—Would you marry a man just because he happened to be rich?

Bess—Of course not. But, then, I would try awfully hard to get him to marry me.—Comic Cuts.

Barnum's "Wild Man of Borneo."

Joaquin Miller the California poet and naturalist was an intimate friend of P. T. Barnum. They met abroad many years ago and kept in touch until the great showman died. Many are the stories which the old poet likes to tell of his friend, "the great American humbug," and one of them is the true story of the greatest "humbug" which Barnum ever perpetrated—"the Wild Man of Borneo."

"It came about through Mr. Barnum's love of temperance and his great kindness of heart," said the poet, in telling the story recently to friends. "An old sailor who had been everywhere and seen everything came to Barnum one afternoon in Bridgeport, Conn., and asked him to buy some things which he had carved from wood on his last voyage across the Pacific. He was ragged, hairy, hungry, and altogether a terrible specimen.

"Where have you been?" asked the showman.

"'Been to Borneo,' answered the old sailor.

"'Well, you look it! Come in and sit down. We are just going to have supper.'

"The sailor did come in, and after the meal begged Barnum to lock him up in a cage, a cage with iron bars, that he might refrain ffom drinking. Thus was the 'Wild Man of Borneo' conceived, and every one who attended a Barnum show remembers what an object of interest he was to the small boys."

No Lie.

"I don't think it is a nice thing to say of Mrs. Odsent that she got her husband at a bargain counter."

"Oh but it's true. He was the young man that saved her life in a crush at a glove sale at Spotcash's one day."—Chicago Tribune.

A Long Honeymoon Trip.

Maude—Papa has offered to pay all the expenses of our honeymoon trip.

Claude—Then we'll never come back.

T. A. MOORE
Undertaker and Embalmer.
OFFICE: 508 Watchung Avenue.
RESIDENCE: 503 LaGrande Avenue.
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FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

Useful Articles of Daily Need for Sale or Exchange for Other Articles.

One cent a word first insertion, or three times for two cents. Nothing less than ten words considered. When convenient call at REVIEW office in reply to ads, where explicit directions will be given regarding same.

WANTED one thousand dollars on first bond and mortgage; good loan. Address B 7 Review.

WANTED a good girl to do general housework for a small family. No children. Address A 43 Review.

SHOT GUN, Breech loading, two cases, lot tools, loaded shells, etc. cost $60, nearly new, $25 cash. A 26 Review office.

PRINTING PRESS 5x7 selfinking capable of doing fine work, price $15, or will exchage for man's good wheel. A 27 Review office.

CHAINLESS BICYCLE; advertiser has a good chainless nearly new to exchange for equally good chain wheel, or will sell cheap. A 28 Review office.

SMALL RIFLE will purchase a small rifle if quality and price are O. K. A 29 Review office.

TYPEWRITER, No. 2 Remington in good condition, $30 cash or favorable terms. A 31 Review office.

WANTED two large heating stoves. Must be cheap for cash.

INVALID'S CHAIR, like new, for sale cheap This is a great bargain. A 33, Review office.

CHINA CLOSET, for sale, or exchange for Chiffonier. A 34, Review office.

FEATHER BEDS. Advertiser will sell two feather beds very cheap or will exchange for anything useful. A 35 Review.

ANTIQUE BUREAU for sale reasonable, or exchange for furniture of equal value. A 36, Review office.

BED LOUNGE, to exchange for other furniture or will sell. A 37 Review office.

MORRIS CHAIR, a fine piece of furniture, will sell for half cost. A fine present. Good as new. A 38, Review office.

QUARTERED OAK DINING CHAIRS—6, almost new, for sale at a bargain. A 39, Review office.

SQUARE PIANO, for sale cheap. A 40. Review office.

NEW MATTING—Several rolls, brand new, will sell cheap or exchange for almost any kind of good furniture of equal value. A 41, Review office.

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Requests by Phone or Mail will receive attention.
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Breakfast Foods are good all the year round and we have the best.

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SEA FOOD MARKET.
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DEALER IN
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Very Soothing in treatment of Prickly heat. Nettle rash Hives, Sunburns, Scalds.
Applied after Shaving it renders the skin smooth and soft.
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PRESCRIPTION PHARMACY
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Anything for the above can be had at the
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9-1-3 326 West Front Street.

W. W. WARNOCK
—THE BAKER—
144 West Front Street
Has opened his ice cream parlors and is prepared to furnish the very best of cream. 6-1-4.

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We will do the work splendidly for you. Besides, only use the kind of paint that looks best and wears longer.
JAMES C. HANSEN,
141 East Front Street.

WIRE US
if you are in a hurry for anything in our line. We do all kinds of Electrical Work, and carry a big stock of
ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES,
which contains everything usually required for putting in Telephones, Bells, Annunciators, Burglar Alarms, Incandescent Lights, etc., etc. Our prices are very moderate.
WILLIAM H. POPE,
—Electrical Contractor—
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may be hard to get, perhaps but we've got it! Plenty of it here, cut from young,
Plump, Tender Stock.
Every pound sold here is rich in nourishing juices, and so tender that it almost melts in your mouth, etc.
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The Plainfield Trust Company
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Storage for Carriages and Sleighs.
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House founded by Henry Kroeger, for twenty years superintendent of Steinway & Son. Factory Agency at
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Are you shopping for a Piano? drop in and see the three finest patents in any one piano.

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Bicycles, Photo Supplies, Kodaks and Cameras
Bicycles Stored, Cleaned and repaired Developing, Printing and Mounting
120 North Avenue

BIG SALE OF PETTICOATS!
Silk Petticoats, made of good rustling taffeta, in black and colors, trimmed with pleated ruffle and finished with rose quilling, value $6.98..... $3 75
The extreme beauty of China Silk Waists will be appreciated when seen, and the little price will astonish. Special tomorrow, at..... $1 79
Kimonos—Fancy figured lawns, fast colors, value 49c., special at..... 29
THE PARIS CLOAK STORE.
322 West Front Street. JACOB A. FASS, Prop.

Panama or Straw **HATS CLEANED** By new Process
Look like new in one hour
U. B. CRANE'S Famous Hat and Furnishing Store
120 West Front Street

SPECIAL SALE FOR ALL WEEK
We Have the Largest Assortment of Wash Waists in Town.
Waists worth 50c., sell..... 25
" " 75c., " 39
" " 1.50, " 98
Wash Silk Waists, worth $2.50, sell..... 1.89
Jackets, all wool Broadcloth, worth $5.00, sell..... 2.98
Dress and Walking Skirts, worth from $4.00 to $7.00, sell.... 2.90
Wrappers, worth $1.25, sell..... 79
Wash Shirts, worth $1.50, sell..... 98
BOSTON CLOAK & FUR CO.,
GAIMAN & BERKOWITZ.
245 W. Front Street opposite Post Office. Telephone 85

The Crescent Furniture Company
has opened
A First-Class House Furnishing Goods Store
at **23 SOMERSET ST, PLAINFIELD,**
(near Front Street)
Everything for furnishing a house for comfort, ease, and appearance, sold on Monthly or Weekly Payments. Discount for Cash. Orders by mail promptly attended to.
Pianos, Phonographs and Records a Specialty.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.
As an inducement to Cash Purchasers for the next 20 days we shall give Absolutely **FREE** your choice of a handsome present:
A HANDSOME AXMINSTER RUG
with every purchase of $5.00 or over.
A HANDSOME HASSOCK
with every purchase of $10.00 or over.
A HANDSOME AXMINSTER RUG, (16 x 34)
with a $10.00 purchase.
OPEN EVENINGS
All goods delivered free of charge.

North Plainfield Weekly Review.

VOL. 4—NO. 17 NORTH PLAINFIELD, N. J., SATURDAY, JULY 18, 1903. PRICE 3 CENTS.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Brief Bits About Many Matters of Local Interest.

It is noticeable that the days are getting shorter.

The Retail Clerks went on a trolley ride Thursday night to Riverside Park.

Members of the Old Oaken Bucket Club will meet at Glendale Grove tomorrow.

St. Joseph's Church has been greatly improved in appearance externally by a new dress of paint.

A large crowd of people listened to the second popular band concert, Thursday evening, in City Park, Plainfield.

The Feast of our Lady of Mount Carmel was celebrated Wednesday and Thursday here by the local Italians.

Miss Van Deventer, of Grove street, has bought the Isaac F. Randolph homestead on Madison avenue, Plainfield.

H. D. Hutchinson and family, of Westervelt avenue, have returned from a visit with relatives at Hempstead, L. I.

Peter Bowers, of Somerset street, is reported as suffering from the effect of a sting received Sunday from a caterpiller.

James Conroy, of Somerset street, was thrown from his wagon yesterday and was somewhat shaken up, but not seriously injured.

Members and friends of the Rescue Mission, went on a picnic to Riverside Park Wednesday where they spent a very enjoyable day.

Rev. Mr Otto, will preach in the Wilson Memorial Chapel, Watchung, tomorrow (Sunday) evening. Service commences at 8 o'clock.

Housekeepers should remember that it is unlawful to deposit refuse matter where it can decay and this becomes a nuisance and menace to health.

Assemblyman S. S. Swackhammer, of this borough, will speak on "Democratic Issues" at the annual Farmer's Alliance picnic, August 19 and 20.

Some members of the Hope Young Men's Association will leave for Lake Hopatcong August 15 where they will pitch their tent and camp.

Next Thursday the Sunday Schools of the Park Avenue Baptist Church, First Presbyterian, and Congregational Churches will go to Asbury Park.

It is said that the juice of an onion will instantly relieve the pain caused by mosquito bites. Whether the remedy is worse than the bite is a question.

George D. Hallock and family, of Washington Park, this borough, have left for Elkhorn Lodge, Estes Park, Colorado, where they remain for several weeks.

Assemblyman S. S. Swackhamer and family are spending the month of July with Mrs. Swackhamer's mother at Whitehouse. Mr. Swackhamer returns to Plainfield occasionally to look after his affairs.

About one hundred English and Oregon pheasants have recently been liberated in the woods near Far Hills in the hope that these birds of gorgeous plumage might increase and add to the attractions of that section.

About thirty members of the Boys' Department of the Y. M. C. A. accompanied by Secretary Kenneth Robbie and Physical Director. C. E. A. Heywood, left Thursday for Waywaywanda, where they will camp for several weeks.

The expenditure of $2,500 for a proposed boulevard in North Plainfield appears unwarranted when there are so many important improvements to be made. Better use the $2,500 in the proposed sewage system work.—*Daily Press.*

The singing section of the Gesang and and Turn Verein, of this borough, have accepted an invitation extended them by the Singing Society Aurora, of New Brunswick, to attend the anniversary of their organization on the evening of August 3.

The mosquito plague at Westfield and nearby towns is unbearable and more porches have been screened within the past two weeks than ever before. People traveling the mountain roads say that there are very few of the pests on the mountains above an altitude of about 100 feet.

Retail Clerks Install Officers.

At a meeting of the Retail Clerks' Association, Monday evening, the following officers were installed: President, H. P. Greenwood; first vice-president, Caspar Woglow; second vice-president, W. E. Baker; guide, George Ayres; chaplain J. R. Sutton; recording secretary, Griffith Jenkins; financial secretary, Chas. H. Grier; treasurer, Wm. D. Williams; guardian, Edward Baker; Trustee, J. Stroebel.

SEVERED ARTERY IN ARM.

Knife Slipped in Carving Meat but Presence of Mind Saved His Life.

David E. Crowell, clerk in Alex. Thorn's meat market, this borough, met with a serious accident Wednesday, which but for his presence of mind, might have resulted fatally.

He was carving a side of beef when the knife slipped and cut a gash in his left arm, severing an artery. The blood spurted almost to the ceiling, but David was "game," and pressing with his right hand on the wound he partly stopped the rush of blood, and hastened to the office of Dr. Pittis, near by.

The doctor was obliged to make a large incision in the arm in order to reach the artery, and during the operation Mr. Crowell fainted, but soon revived. He lost a great deal of blood before the operation was completed.

He is attending to his duties again, with the injured arm in a sling.

The Somerset Courts.

Junge Schenck has filed his opinion in the Olcott will case, and dismissed the appeal and affirmed the order of the Surrogate admitting the will to probate.

Somerset Freeholders.

The regular monthly meeting of the Freeholders of Somerset county was held on Tuesday, which was attended by a full board.

Routine business occupied the attention of the Board, nothing of importance coming up, other than the usual payment of bills.

Jail Delivery.

Three prisoners made their escape from the county jail at Somerville last Saturday night, and no trace of them has been discovered, although it is claimed by those in authority that they can be had when wanted.

The escaped prisoners are Harry Hayes, charged with stealing chickens, and Henry Watson charged with fornication, both of this borough; and Daniel Cobb, charged with assaulting Sheriff McMurtry.

It is believed that the men received outside assistance.

Peaches, Possibly Pallies Never.

Assemblyman Swackhamer, of Somerset, reports that after talking with many of the prominent farmers of Hunterdon County, where he has been on a visit, he has discovered that the peach crop is a failure. There is nothing startling about that, but perhaps Mr. Swackhamer is using this ordinary bit of news to conceal just what he found out about the political crop. That is something that he and Senator Gebhardt are more interested in just at present than peaches.—*Newark News.*

Cash Registry Works at Bound Brook Closed.

The works of the American Ideal Cash Register Company at Bound Brook were closed down Saturday. The sudden closing is a great mystery to the workmen, who had had no intimation that work was to stop. The concern has been established at Bound Brook a number of years, and is considered one of the strongest competitors of the National Cash Register Company, with which it is said to have had considerable litigation relating to patents. Some weeks ago it was stated that a decision of the courts was in favor of the American Ideal Cash Register Company, and there were evident preparations on the part of the company to enlarge its plant. There are now rumors that the company is about to reorganize.

Barn and Sheds Burned, Due to Lightning.

The large barns, wagon sheds and cow stables of Walter P. Bliss, of Bernardsville, which have just been completed, were struck by lightning Tuesday afternoon at 4 o'clock, and burned to the ground. The barns were filled with hay and grain, which was also consumed. The farming machinery, horses, harness and wagons were saved. The loss amounts to $15,000, and was partly covered by insurance.

Mr. Bliss last year purchased the Ballantine farm between Bernardsville and Mendham, and at once began building a country home upon it. The house has 150 workmen engaged upon it, and will not be finished for two years. It is said, when completed it bids fair to rival Blairsden, the palatial country seat of C. Ledyard Blair, near Far Hills.

The buildings which were burned were situated at a considerable distance from the house, consequently no damage whatever was done the latter. They will be rebuilt with brick and stone.

Thousand Mark Passed.

Plainfield has more telephones, according to population than any other town in New Jersey. There are now over one thousand telephones in the Plainfield exchange, known as the Plainfield district, a result that Manager Runyon is quite proud of as he should be. When he took charge of the office twelve years ago there were only 200 instruments in his district.

A NARROW ESCAPE.

Automobile Crashes into a Tree Near New Brunswick.

Frederick Nelson, of New Market, a brother of Mrs. Charles L. Fair, who was killed in an automobile accident abroad, had a narrow escape from a similar death Thursday.

Nelson and "Nat" Titsworth, of Bound Brook, were returning in an automobile from the seashore when, at Weston's Mills, near New Brunswick, the brake refused to work. The automobile was going down hill at the time, and its speed became terrific. At the foot of the hill it left the road and crashed into a tree. The two men were pitched out, and lay helpless on the ground until farmers in the neighborhood went to their assistance. Both were badly bruised and shaken up, and it is considered almost a miracle that they were not killed. The machine was demolished by the collision, and Nelson and Titsworth were taken to New Brunswick in a farmer's rig.

The Metuchen-Plainfield Trolley.

There is talk of the projected trolley line from Metuchen running via Oak Tree, South Plainfield and New Market, and thence to Dunellen where it will connect with the Plainfield line. At first it was proposed to have it run direct from Metuchen to Plainfield, which would no doubt have suited Plainfield better than this latter plan.

Peach Crop Very Light.

The Hunterdon *Gazette* says that conservative estimates place the number of baskets of peaches to be marketed at Annandale this year at 20,000. As high as 100,000 have been shipped from there in a good season, so it will be seen that the crop will be light.

New Factory for Somerville.

The Somerville board of trade has about raised the necessary amount of money to locate the Carbon Stove and Range company. The New York agriculture works, which they succeeded in locating, has begun operations, and about fifty men have moved to Somerville from Boonton to work in their foundry. Already have the Somerville merchants discovered that they are a good help to business.

Wants Straight Channel Through Perriwig Bar.

Accompanied by a large party, Representative-elect Lanning, of the Fourth District, Trenton, went down to the Delaware River aboard the steamboat John A. Warner Wednesday to gather facts for Trenton's fight for a $200,000 appropriation for cleaning out a straight channel through Perriwig Bar, so that river navigation between Philadelphia and Trenton may not be so obstructed.

Representatives Gardner and Howell accompanied the party, as did State Senator Briggs, the city officers, Common Council and 250 prominent merchants of Trenton.

It is pointed out that Trenton produces yearly in pottery, $4,800,000; in rubber goods, $3,900,000; lamps, $1,000,000, woollens, $1,200,000; beer, $855,000; brick, $700,000; crackers, $350,000; furniture, $200,000; iron and steel goods, $13,800,000. The Board of Trade figures that thirty per cent. of that freight could leave Trenton by water were it not for the obstruction to navigation by Perriwig Bar.

Weather and Crop Bulletin.

Central Office, U. S. Weather Bureau,
Atlantic City, N. J., July 14, 1903.

The temperature during the week ending Monday, July 13th, averaged from 5 to 7 degrees above the normal. This excess was chiefly received on the 6th to 10th, inclusive, when the maxima temperatures ranged from 89 to 98 degrees. Light showers occurred on the 6th, and heavy rains (thunderstorms) on the 11th and 12th, but between these dates the prevailing conditions were most favorable for the harvesting of wheat, rye and hay—large quantities were safely housed before the rain began. Threshing in the fields was begun in Southern section, and the yield, so far, is short of expectations. All vegetation has been greatly stimulated and improved, especially the tender truck crops. Corn is growing rapidly, but still backward. The rains of the 12th and 13th, will prove highly beneficial to all crops in the Southern section.

Soft Coal Nuisance.

Considerable dissatisfaction exists in the vicinity of the Pond Tool Works in Plainfield, from the fact that the factories in that neighborhood are using soft coal, the smoke from which is declared to be a nuisance by the people living near there.

It is said that a petition will be presented to the city council asking that the factories be made to stop using soft coal.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO BOROUGHITE

John Benz, of Summit Avenue Killed by Falling From Ladder.

John A. Denz, of Summit avenue, this borough, met death at Stirling Tuesday morning by falling from a ladder while painting a house.

Mr. Denz was in the act of climbing a ladder and when near the top he was seen to waver and then fall to the ground below and died without regaining consciousness.

His body was brought to his home and buried yesterday.

He was in his fifty-third year, and leaves a wife and six children.

Saves Child at Somerville.

George C. Ball, who was formerly proprietor of the hotel at Califon, saved a little child from being crushed to death by a locomotive at Somerville a few days ago. The child stood on the track and paid no heed to the engine bearing down upon her until Mr. Ball rushed and grabbed her almost from under the wheels. Both escaped injury, and Mr. Ball was heartily applauded for his heroic act, as it was done at the risk of his life.

A New Railroad Book.

New Jersey is in every sense a typical vacation region, and each year brings greater developments and improvements for the entertainment of the pleasure seeker. The Shore, which is reached best by the New Jersey Central, includes Atlantic Highlands, Navesink, Seabright, Monmouth Beach, Allenhurst, Deal, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, Spring Lake and Point Pleasant. To these points there is fast express service at almost every hour, while the New Jersey Central's Sandy Hook boats afford a delightful sea trip to Atlantic Highlands, from which point trains convey passengers to the above points. Atlantic City, Cape May, Ocean City, Tuckerton, Beach Haven, are also reached by the New Jersey Central by fast express trains, while the interior resorts, including Lake Hopatcong, Mauch Chunk, Harvey's Lake, have greatly improved service. The New Jersey Central has just issued a new booklet known as "Seashore and Mountains" descriptive of the region traversed by that road. The book was gotten up regardless of expense, is printed on fine paper, and has nearly 150 illustrations of scenes along the line of the road. This book is sent to any address upon receipt of 6 cts. in stamps by C. M. Burt, Gen'l Passenger Agent, New Jersey Central, R. 803, New York City. Send for it.

New Way of Salting Calves

The Newton Herald is responsible for the following: A farmer named Smith, living near Marvinville, hired a city boy to help him around the farm during the summer. One morning he told the boy to go and salt the calf. The boy took a quart of salt and rubbed it all over the calf, working it into the hair. A lot of colts scented the salt and hunted the calf up. They licked all the hair off the poor calf's back. The farmer tried to catch the calf to wash it, but the calf thinking he wanted to lick too, ran through a hole in the fence and disappeared down the road.

Transfers of Real Estate.

The following transfers of real estate in Somerset county have been recorded in the County Clerk's office at Somerville since our last issue:

NORTH PLAINFIELD

Calvin D. McMurtry, sheriff, to Mary Jane Sandford, et al, $1,500.

Alfred University to Martha Goodman, et al, $3300.

Alex. E. Faber, Jr., et ux to Cornelius E. Gulick $1.

Alex. E. Faber, Jr., et ux to Cornelius E. Gulick, $1.

John Spencer et ux to Wm. R. Codington $1.

Concerning Proctor's.

At this time of the year it is almost impossible to tempt the public at large to enter an indoor theatre, no matter how good the performance may be. You can go to the roof garden and swelter in the rays of "Old Sol," but the modern indoor theatres, particularly those under the management of Mr. Proctor, are so constructed that the natural coolness of the earth is borne into the spacious auditoriums by both mechanical and natural appliances. Mr. Proctor's Twenty-third Street Theatre, notwithstanding the terrific werther, remains cool, and the show—well, any patron of Mr. Proctor's knows that this important factor is always up to the standard of merit.

A fine half-tone portrait of Pope Leo XIII, in the act of pronouncing benediction, surrounded by symbolical emblems, embossed in true colors and gold; a very handsome card 11x14 may be procured at Audsley's Art Store 135 East Front street, for the extremely low price of twenty-five cents.

ROUND ABOUT JERSEY

Summary of News From the Four Corners of the State.

One of Mrs. Richard Risley's hens, at Pleasantville, made her nest in a tall oak tree, laid a dozen eggs and hatched a brood of chickens before her secret was learned. By using a ladder Mrs. Risley was able to rescue the little chicks from their perilous position.

The police of Burlington intend to enforce the law in regard to the selling of liquors to habitual drunkards, and will put into effect the plan adopted by Burgess Pennypacker, of Westchester Pa. They are preparing a list of habitual drunkards in the town, and will file a copy of it with each saloon-keeper. Any saloon-keeper selling liquors to any one on the list will be prosecuted.

Mrs. Ramsey, who lives with a daughter, Mrs. Robert Morhead, near Wenonah has just completed a bed quilt containing 21 100 pieces and presented it to her son in-law. Mrs. Ramsey is eighty-four years of age. At the presentation an old fashion quilting bee was held. Mrs. Ramsey has two daughters and a son, eighteen grandchildren and ten great-grandchildren.

While this Mounts, a farmer, of Cedarville, was ploughing a field, he overturned a quail's nest containing fifteen eggs. Johnson Noble took the eggs to his hennery and placed them under a setting hen. All except two eggs hatched, and the young quail, as soon as they left the shells, began running around. The lively little birds are worrying the old hen to death.

Cupid has so interfered with school work in Passaic during the last year that the Board of Education is considering a plan which is expected to act as an injunction. The members of the board are now considering the proposition that applicants for places as teachers shall sign a contract not to marry within a period of five years. The proposition may be acted upon at the next session.

Property owners of Seabright await anxiously the meeting of the freeholders and turnpike officials to-day. The meeting is called with a view to effecting a settlement between the owners of the turnpike and the freeholders for the sale of the toll road. It is believed that there will be a compromise, and that this week will witness the last of the toll road.

One of the smallest woman in the world was buried at Bayonne Monday. She was Miss Mary Jane Piercey, forty years old. Her height was thirty-one inches, and for fifteen years she has been exhibited in circuses and museums. She died in the home of her mother, at 95 West Eleventh street, after a short illness. Miss Piercey had a head almost as large as that of a person of normal growth. Her brother and four sisters are of normal height.

William Dilley, of Whitehouse, was getting out stone from a mountain near that town, the other day when his attention was attracted to a small bird which was acting in a strange manner, as if it was in distress and unable to fly. Searching for the cause, he discovered a copperhead snake coiled a few feet from the bird, which was surely under the serpent's influence. Dilley attacked the snake, which immediately took its gaze from the bird and the spell was broken. The bird flew away.

N. W. Case, of Mt. Pleasant vicinity, in Hunterdon County, recently found a land turtle with the record, "P. F., 1815," cut in its shell. The appearance of the old hard shell corroborated this age record. It in know that turtles live beyond a century, and it is also know that certain changes in the surface of the shell always come in the last years of the reptile's life. These were plain on the back of this specimen. The cutting of the initials and date indicates that the time the shell was cut so deeply, which would give him a full hundred years of age.

Mrs. Lizzie Dalrymple, of Moore street Hackettstown, has in her possession probably one of the oldest newspaper publications in this state. It is the Palladium of Liberty, and bears date of January 4, 1816. It was printed and published at Morristown by Jacob Mann on the south side of the green near the church. It is a four-column folio, and the first and second pages are wholly occupied by the report of A. J. Dallas secretary of the United States Treasury. A greater part of page 4 is given up to the "The Commercial Treaty," between James Madison, President of the United States, attested by James Monroe, Secretary of State, and his Britannic majesty's Charge d' Affaires in the United States.

MOSQUITO DESTROYER.

Dr. Stiles of Hook Worm Fame Discovers It.

Dr Charles Wardell Stiles of the Public Health and Marine Hospital Service, discoverer of the parasite *Uncinaria Americana*, generally known as the hook worm, or "germ of laziness," and whose address last December before the Sanitary Conference of American Republics, in which he told of the effects of the ravages of the hook worm disease upon social, industrial and economic conditions in the Southern States, attracted such widespread attention, has made another discovery in the parasite world, which is considered by Government savants as of the greatest importance. This is the discovery and isolation of what Dr. Stiles has named the Agamomermis culicis, otherwise known as "the mosquito destroyer," a parasite which kills millions of mosquitoes each year and which, it is believed, under artificial propagation, will prove far superior to any means now known of ridding infested communities of these pests.

The discovery was not the result of accident or of haphazard methods. Some time ago the officers of the Public Health and Marine Hospital Service conceived the idea that at the present time, when mosquitoes are being subjected to such careful study because of the important relations they bear to public health, especially in connection with malaria, yellow fever, and diseases of a like nature—the mosquito having been recognized as a carrier of fever germs—it was of the greatest interest to determine by what parasite they were naturally infested.

At the time this determination was made the health authorities were convinced, although without the backing of data, that the matter had a practical as well as a scientific value, for it was considered that it would make possible the elimination of certain nonpathogenic organisms from the life cycle of pathogenic organisms, certain stages of which were already known to exist in mosquitoes. It had a further practical bearing in that it was then believed that the parasites of mosquitoes might multiply to such an extent as to become important factors in extermination.

The experiments of Dr. Stiles, which followed this decision, have resulted in entire success. The parasite has been discovered and isolated. The right of the parasite to the common title of 'mosquito destroyer' has been established. All that now remains to be done by Dr. Stiles and his associates is to discover a rapid and inexpensive manner of propagating the parasites in sufficient number for general use in marshes, ponds and localities infested with the insects. The 'mosquito destroyer' will do the rest.

Certain forms of intestinal parasites had previously been found in mosquito larvæ in India, Italy and Spain, but none had been discovered in American mosquitoes, until Prof. J. B. Smith, of Rutgers College, forwarden to Dr. Stiles for examination two worms taken from the abdominal cavity of New Jersey mosquitoes. One specimen was hardly in a condition to be of use for study, but Dr. Stiles determined that both specimens were larval round-worms, belonging to the family mermithidæ, either to mermis or paramermis. Dr. Stiles christened the parasite 'agamomermis culicis.'

The agamomermis culicis is an internal parasite and has its habitat in the abdominal cavity of mosquitoes, infection taking place in the larval or pupal stages of the growth of mosquitoes. Mosquitoes infected with the parasite are sluggish in their movements and do not live long. Female insects infected do not breed.

The researches which led up to the discovery of this parasite showed conclusively that what is generally termed "a bad year for mosquitoes"—that is, when the pests are most numerous in their usual haunts, and even in places where they are usually few in number—is due to the existence of conditions unfavorable to the natural propagation of the "mosquito destroyer." Correspondingly in the years when the parasite breeds in large numbers, mosquitoes are not so troublesome. Indeed, from what has already been learned, it is apparent that, were it not for this natural enemy of the mosquito, the pests would breed unchecked in such numbers as to make certain sections of this country almost uninhabitable in certain periods of the year.

It is admitted by Dr. Stiles and other Government scientists that considerably more difficulty would be experienced in propagating the "mosquito destroyer" in sufficient numbers for general use than was involved in distributing the parasite of "the grasshopper plague" throughout the farming sections of the West. Although not generally known, it is, nevertheless, a fact that the Department of Agriculture, by sending out cultures of this plague to many points in the Middle West and Southwest, where formerly a

(Continued on Last Page.)

EVENTS IN POPE LEO XIII.'S LIFE

Born at Carpineto	March 2, 1810
Entered college in Rome	1824
Entered College of Noble Ecclesiastics	1832
Ordained a priest by Cardinal Odeschalchi and aided in superintending cholera hospitals during scourge	1837
Governor of Spoleto	1841-1843
Papal Nuncio at Brussels	1843-1845
Decorated by King Leopold with Grand Cross of order founded by King.	
As Archbishop of Perugia prevented an outbreak at death of Gregory XVI	
Created Cardinal	1846
Created Cardinal	December 19, 1853
Created Cardinal Camerlingo to Pope Pius IX	July, 1877
Elected Pope after three ballots	February 20, 1878
Revived Roman Catholic Hierarchy in Scotland	March 4, 1878
Founded college for Armenians in Rome.	
Gained diplomatic victory over Prince Bismarck and re-established friendly relations with Germany.	
Chosen to settle quarrel between Germany and Spain over Caroline Islands.	
Recognized unity of Italy	October 7, 1883
Celebrated golden jubilee of his accession to priesthood	1888
Celebrated fiftieth anniversary of his accession to the Episcopate	1893
Issued appeal to England for reunion of Christendom	April 14, 1894
Celebrated sixtieth anniversary of his first mass	February 13, 1898
Created eleven new cardinals	June 19, 1899
Celebrated twenty-fifth anniversary of his Pontificate	March, 1903
Received King Edward in April, and Emperor William in May	1903

CAREER OF POPE LEO XIII. IN DETAIL.

In the little town of Carpineto, perched on a high eminence in the Diocese of Anagni, Italy, already famous as the birthplace of four Popes—Innocent III., Gregory IX., Alexander IV. and Boniface VIII.—Gioachino Pecci (Leo XIII.) was born, March 2, 1810. He was a member of an old and illustrious family of Siena. Toward the middle of the thirteenth century the Pecci family already wielded great power in the country. They soon became so powerful that when Pope Martin V. visited Siena he was very comfortably quartered, together with all his court, in the house of the brothers Giovanni and Giacomo Pecci, who further lent him the sum of 15,000 florins.

When the future Leo XIII. was born it was a dark time for the Papacy, Italy being then under the heel of Napoleon and Pope Pius VII. a prisoner and divested of his temporal power. The clouds lifted, however, in 1814, when, as one result of Napoleon's overthrow, Pope Pius returned to his sovereignty. He at once restored the Society of Jesus, which had been suppressed by Clement XIV., and to the Jesuits the Count and Countess Pecci intrusted the education of the future Pope.

In 1832 the young student entered the academy or college for Noble Ecclesiastics, the nursery of most destined for a diplomatic or administrative career under the Papal Government. There he was educated in civil and ecclesiastical jurisprudence, as well as theology. In 1835 he won a prize of $132 by a thesis on the subject of "Immediate Appeals to the Roman Pontiff in Person."

The Asiatic cholera was sweeping over Italy. Mgr. Pecci, not being yet in priest's orders, could not minister to the spiritual wants and comfort of the plague-stricken, but he was active and devoted in assisting his chief, Cardinal Sala, in his important work of superintendence over the cholera hospitals. It may have been due to his anxiety to serve the sick and dying in a priestly character that, on November 13 of that memorable year, he received Sub-Deaconship and Deaconship at the hands of Cardinal Odescalchi, the Pope's Vicar-General, in the Chapel of St. Stanislas Kostka, in the Church of "St. Andrew on the Quirinal." On the last day of that same year—1837—Cardinal Odescalchi, in the private chapel of his residence, in the vicariate, conferred the order of priesthood on Joachim Pecci.

While still in his thirty-third year Mgr. Pecci was appointed Apostolic Nuncio at the court of Belgium, with the titular dignity of Archbishop of Damietta. In the struggle between secular and religious education he strove to show the superiority of the religious method by making the religious schools better than the secular.

Meantime Gregory XVI. had died, and Pius IX. ascended the Papal throne in time for the exciting scenes which made His Pontificate memorable. It was an era of struggle and of revolu-

LEO XIII, AT THE TIME OF HIS ELECTION AS PONTIFF.

tion, and the wave did not subside before it had spread from one end of the Papal States to the other. But in Perugia the tact and wisdom of Archbishop Pecci prevented a serious outbreak, and his personal interposition was sufficient to stay the rising tumult.

In 1853 Mgr. Pecci was created a Cardinal, taking his title from St. Chrysogonus. This ancient Roman church had its origin in the time of Constantine and was rebuilt in A. D. 731 by Gregory III.

On February 20, 1878, Cardinal Pecci was elected, after three ballots, to be the successor of Pius IX.

The secret balloting which preceded the momentous choice was of unusual length and the proceedings of the dignitaries who took part in it were, it would seem, much agitated.

On Tuesday, February 19, the first balloting for the election of Pope took place. Sixty-one Cardinals were present. Cardinal Joachim Pecci's name was read out twenty-three times, but, though far ahead of all others it lacked the necessary two-thirds vote. In the afternoon another ballot was taken. Cardinal Pecci's name was announced thirty-eight times. He had fervently prayed that he might escape the great burden which he deemed himself unable and unworthy to bear.

The following morning, February 20, 1878, the balloting was resumed, and Cardinal Pecci's name was read forty-four times, the two-thirds majority limit was passed, and Cardinal Pecci was canonically elected Supreme Pontiff of the Church of Christ. To the question of he sub-dean asking by what name he wished to be called he answered "By the name of Leo XIII."

It is supposed, and not without good reason, that the advanced age of Cardinal Pecci, his apparent feebleness and the belief that he would not live very long to fill the throne which some of his companions in the Sacred College coveted, had much to do with his election.

The ability which he revealed in Benevento he has since displayed as ruler of the Roman Catholic Church. Although he ascended the throne at a moment of great difficulty he showed himself quite able to achieve his heavy task.

His predecessor, Pius IX., had been a temporal as well as a spiritual sovereign. Pope Leo XIII. had an effective spiritual jurisdiction only.

The anxious throng which stood before the lofty portals of the grand Basilica after Leo XIII.'s coronation, hoping that by appearing at the traditional window to bless the people, "Urbi et orbi," he would bow to the new order which had swept away the ancient temporal power, were disappointed.

For Leo turned his back upon the crowd and shut himself up in the Vatican. His pale, wan, intellectual face was not disclosed to them. His fragile hand was not outstretched above their heads for the expected benediction. Like Pope Pius, Leo XIII. also was "a prisoner."

But there was a wide and striking difference between the manner in which Leo XIII. labored to attain his ends and that of bluff Pope Pius.

He strove, for instance, rather for the principle than for the material reality of the temporal power. He would possibly have contented himself with exercising sovereignty over that portion of Rome across the Tiber on which stands St. Peter's and the Vatican, and a strip of territory extending to the seaport of Civita Vecchia, so that he might have been able to receive ambassadors and pilgrims alike on Papal territory.

Without conceding anything to King Humbert and his successive Ministers, while openly defying them at times and making protests against the repeated interferences of the monarchy with the cherished privileges and with the property of the Church, Leo XIII. conciliated rather than estranged his adversaries.

By his diplomacy, his foresight and the curious shrewdness which distinguished him he also won the good will or respect of foreign nations.

It was at the beginning of his reign his ardent wish to bind the Papacy to all the courts and rulers of the earth by diplomatic ties.

As time rolled on he modified this ambition, and made it his most zealous aim to gain the good will, the honor and support not of the rulers but of their peoples.

And, as we know, his prudence, his sagacity, his horror of extremes did not exclude a certain quiet, dogged firmness. It was this firmness that led Bismarck to accord the Pope a deference which he reserved for few. Indeed Pope Leo and Paul Kruger were the only statesmen whom he thoroughly and honestly admired.

LATEST PORTRAIT OF POPE LEO XIII.

Those who were admitted to the intimacy of Leo XIII. toward the close of his beneficent career are well aware of the not perhaps unnatural and most innocent pride with which he regarded his own health and longevity. This pride occasioned his physician, Dr. Lapponi, much anxiety, as it frequently led Leo XIII. to overwork himself quite needlessly. Almost to the end the late Pope's eyesight was unimpaired. His interest in the social, political and spiritual affairs not only of Catholics but of humanity at large, was, even in the last months of his Pontificate, phenomenal.

Pope Leo was always a man of extremely simple tastes, which he brought from his childhood's home at Carpineto, amid the hills, and possibly his cautious temperament, curiously combined with power and unhesitating decision, was inherited from his mountaineer ancestors.

For his personal use His Holiness selected instead of one of the numerous magnificent suits of the Vatican a few simple rooms containing little beyond absolutely necessary articles. His bed stands in an alcove, separated from a larger room by a curtain hanging gracefully over marble columns. Above the bed is a picture of the Madonna and Child. Beside it is a prayer table surmounted by a crucifix. A wardrobe against the wall faces the bed, and between the latter and the wall is a couch. The rest of the room was used as a study, and contains a writing table with a crucifix; a chair on a carpeted platform, chairs and tables for the Pope's secretaries, writing materials, and a few books, among which are the works of Dante, Virgil and Horace, besides a Bible.

The Pope, even when in good health, slept only four or five hours each night, and often in the morning his bed was undisturbed and the Pope was found asleep in the chair before his writing table.

Shot and Killed His Sleeping Wife.

Frank Manoley shot and killed his wife while she was sleeping in bed, at Baltimore. She was shot four times in the head. Manoley says he was dreaming that he was shooting at a burglar.

Worthy Poor to Get $10,000.

Ten thousand dollars is bequeathed to Chesterfield, Mass., by Horace P. Taylor for "the worthy poor who have never been public charges and who are disposed to earn their own support so far as able."

Salvation Army Exhibit.

The St. Louis Exposition management has offered Commander Booth-Tucker, of the Salvation Army, land for an army exhibit. One of the features of the army's exhibition will be a colony farm. The army will erect a two-story exhibition building.

U. S. Treaty Deadlocked.

The American treaty negotiations are deadlocked, owing to the failure of the Chinese authorities at Pekin to reply to the demand for the opening of Manchurian ports to trade.

Family Making "Queer."

J. C. Adams, his wife and son Jefferson were arrested at Bonanza, Ark., on charges of making and passing counterfeit money. A counterfeiter's outfit and $300 worth of spurious coin were found in the Adams barn.

To Urge Speedy Adoption.

It was said in Washington that strong representations would probably be made to President Marroquin of Colombia to induce him to urge the speedy adoption of the Panama Canal treaty.

POLICE FIRE ON RIOTERS

A Fatal Clash in Chicago Over the Teamsters' Strike.

Three Thousand Charge the Police Guarding Wagons Taking Freight to a Depot, and Many Are Struck With Clubs.

Chicago. — Police fired on a mob, many persons were hurt by flying bricks and several arrests were made in the most spirited labor riot of the stock yards teamsters' strike. Shortly before 3 o'clock one of the Kellogg Switchboard Company's wagons hove in sight around the corner of West Congress and Peoria streets. The wagon was escorted by a single patrol wagon, and when it encountered the blockade which had been arranged on the corner two special policemen of the company displayed revolvers.

The crowd began to hoot and jeer, and some one threw a brick, narrowly missing a city uniformed policeman. The policeman gave chase to the man who shied the brick, but soon realized that it was merely a ruse to decoy him away from the plant and bring him under the walls of a building near by in course of construction.

As soon as the fugitive reached the shadow of the walls the laborers began throwing bricks from the fifth story of the building to prevent the capture of their ally. Meantime Lieutenant O'Connor saw the predicament of his policeman and hurried to his assistance with several men. The workmen in the building were defiant, and the police were obliged to fire about thirty shots before the attack ceased.

More shooting occurred when the loaded wagon was started for the freight sheds. Sergeant Madden and ten policemen gave chase after a symthizer who had thrown a brick at the police sergeant, who was driving a wagon the driver of which had been arrested early on the trip. At the corner of Cypress street and Orden avenue the fugitive tripped and fell, but finally succeeded in making his escape. The last volley dispersed the crowd. Fourteen arrests were made during the riot.

War on Mob Fighters.

Indianapolis. — Indignation was expressed at a meeting of the last Business Men's Association over the discharge of five member of the militia company by firms employing them because of the killing and wounding of the rioters who attempted to storm the jail in Evansville. Ever since the dispersion of the mob members of the labor unions have been bringing pressure to bear upon the employers of the militiamen, and as a result five of the men were discharged.

Judge Scores Rioters.

Middleboro, Mass. — In sentencing eight persons to the House of Correction for participating in the recent riots, in which several persons were hurt, Judge Kelly stated that the police would have been justified in sprinkling the town house steps with bodies. All those sentenced were admitted to $500 bonds.

JAMES G. BLAINE'S WIDOW DIES.

Passes Away in Old Family Homestead in Maine After Short Illness.

Augusta, Me.—Mrs. James G. Blaine died at the Blaine homestead here a few days ago.

Mrs. Blaine was seventy-six years old. From Washington, a short time ago, she came to the old family residence on State street. She was in an enfeebled condition, and she had been under almost constant medical attention since that time. Her death was due to a general breakdown of the system.

Mrs. Blaine was a native of Augusta, her maiden name being Harriet Stanwood. Her long life here during Mr. Blaine's public career made her one of the most prominent women of the city. She leaves one son, James G. Blaine, and two daughters—Mrs. Harriet Beale and Mrs. Walter Damrosch, of New York—who were at her bedside during her last illness.

CUDGEL AND CAT ABOLISHED.

Czar Said to Have Put an End to Barbarous Punishments.

St. Petersburg, Russia. — The Czar has abolished the harshest remnants of the barbaric punishments of former times—namely, castigation with cudgels and cat-o'-nine-tails, also chaining to the car and shaving the head, which were still inflicted for certain offenses on persons exiled to penal settlements or to the mines. They say only the most hardened prison administrators could stand the terrible sight of the death of human beings under the measured blows of the cat-o'-nine-tails.

The cudgel and the "cat" are replaced in the new statute by prolongation of term or by solitary confinement up to 100 days, with bread and water, except every third day, when hot food will be served at one meal.

COTTON MILLS TO CLOSE.

Will Buy No Stock at the Prices Dictated by Bull Clique.

Boston.—It was announced here that an agreement had been made among New England cotton mill treasurers to curtail the production of their mills sufficiently to enable them to get along without buying any cotton until early in October, or until they can buy independently of those in control of the July, August and September options.

No papers have been signed, but the understanding is definite and the mills will shut down for a time in August.

President Roosevelt Indorsed.

The Kentucky Republican State Convention indorsed President Roosevelt for nomination in 1904.

Tobacco Trust Threatened.

William H. Butler, President of the Universal Tobacco Company, declared that a suit begun for a receivership was inspired by the Tobacco Trust and threatened to show up the connection of United States Senators and other high officials with the trust.

Kearsarge to Race Across.

Captain Hemphill has been ordered by the Navy Department to bring the Kearsarge across to Maine on a speed test for the purposes of the Bureau of Steam Engineering.

FOURTH OF JULY LOCKJAW

Tetanus, Resulting From Toy Pistol Injuries, Kills Many Victims.

ANTI-TOXIN SERUM SAVES A FEW

The Great Scourge That Follows in the Wake of Fourth of July Mishaps is Reaping a Fearful Harvest of Deaths Throughout the Country—Dreadful Suffering From Hurts Made by Fireworks

Tetanus, the dread disease that follows trifling accidents due to Fourth of July injuries, is epidemic all over the country. Four cases have been reported in New York City and vicinity, many deaths have occurred in New England, seven deaths are reported from Philadelphia, while in Chicago and vicinity the number of victims is placed at more than a dozen.

Philadelphia. — Deadly tetanus or lockjaw, the result of Fourth of July accidents, secured two more victims, making the total number of deaths in this city from that cause since Independence Day seven. William Karmel, thirteen years old, died in the Children's Homeopathic Hospital. On July 4 the boy discharged a toy pistol while the muzzle was pressed against his hand and the wadding from the cartridge tore an ugly wound in the palm. After the wound had been dressed the lad went on with his celebration. In a few days his jaws began to stiffen and he was taken to the hospital. In the course of a few hours his jaws became set. From that time until his death he remained conscious and attempted to talk to his mother by signs with his hands. Harry Banks, six years old, died in the Hahnemann Hospital. He also was wounded by the accidental discharge of a toy pistol on the Fourth. The disease was so far advanced before he was placed under treatment that serum proved ineffective.

Newark, N. J.—Mrs. Mary Vanness, thirty-two years old, died in the City Hospital from lockjaw following an injury to her hand received on the Fourth of July. She had lighted a giant firecracker and was about to throw it into the yard when she noticed her children in the way. She hesitated for a moment and the cracker exploded, lacerating her hand badly.

Mount Vernon, N. Y.—Dr. George C. Weiss opened the skull of Willie Graham, a five-year-old boy who was suffering from lockjaw following a Fourth of July accident. Antitoxin was injected into the brain. His jaws which were firmly set relaxed after the antitoxin was administered.

Bayonne, N. J.—After suffering great torture John Case, twelve years old, died of lockjaw resulting from a burn on his hand. On the Fourth of July he allowed a large firecracker to explode in his hand.

Fall River, Mass.—Antone Pellet, twelve years old, died of lockjaw, resulting from a Fourth of July pistol accident.

Kingston, N. Y.—John Lawrence, ten years old, and Ledg Kaman, nine years old, died of tetanus at East Kingston as the result of being injured on the Fourth of July. Both boys were shot in the hand with toy pistols.

Utica, N. Y.—Ferne E. Gypson, twelve years of age, died at his home in Rome as a result of lockjaw caused by a wound from a blank cartridge.

Exeter, N. H.—As a result of a shot wound received on the Fourth of July John Lotsen, thirteen years old, has died of lockjaw.

Wilkesbarre, Pa. — James Lamb, twelve years old, died here of lockjaw following a Fourth of July accident. He shot himself in the hand with a blank cartridge. He is the third victime in this city.

Pittsburg, Pa.—Six boys have died here of tetanus since July 4th. All were victims of the toy pistol.

New York City.—As the result of a slight powder burn inflicted on July 3 with a revolver, Angelo Monaco, fourteen years old, died of lockjaw. Henry Bridgewater, thirty-four years old, of Port Richmond, S. I., died in the Smith Infirmary, at New Brighton, from lockjaw, caused by a fireworks' wound. Bridgewater was employed by Nordlinger & Charlton, fireworks manufacturers, at Grantville.

Newport, R. I. — Joseph Hansen, a messenger employed by the Western Union Telegraph Company, accidentally shot himself in the hand with a toy pistol and died from lockjaw.

Milford, Mass. — Harold, the eight-year-old son of Mrs. George H. Thompson, died of lockjaw caused by shooting himself with a blank cartridge July 4.

FARMERS MAKE BROOMCORN CORNER

The Crop Is Short and They Are Holding Out For $200 a Ton.

Chicago.—Advices from Arcola, Ill., say that broomcorn farmers are holding their stock for higher prices. Within the last two weeks prices have advanced materially, $110 a ton being paid, but farmers will not let it go at this figure. They say they will hold it until they get $200 a ton.

Present advices indicate a shortage of 10,000 tons in the Illinois crop. Nebraska has a shortage of fifty per cent., and Kansas is not expected to come up to the tonnage of last year. Missouri has usually furnished 2000 tons, but this year it is not expected that the crop will exceed one-fourth of that amount. This takes from 13,000 to 14,000 tons from the yearly output, leaving Oklahoma with an indefinite amount.

Electric Chair For Slayer of Macfarlane.

Justice did not move with leaden feet in the case of William Spencer, the negro policy writer. Barely three weeks ago in New York City in the Criminal Courts Building he shot down and killed Charles Macfarlane, the prosecuting officer and assistant superintendent of the Goddard Society. Now he lies under sentence of death awaiting the electric chair.

London's Business Depression.

Much depression prevails on the London Stock Exchange.

KIDNAPED THE STUDENTS

Kansans Capture Harvest Hands Intended For Another Section.

Made Desperate by Fears of Losing Crop Through Lack of Workers, They Hold Up a Train.

Topeka, Kan.—One squad of Eastern college and high school students which was started from Topeka to the harvest fields of Ness County failed to reach the destination to which it was assigned by the State Employment Director.

The train on which the students were traveling reached the little town of Otis, on the line between Barton and Rush counties, shortly after daylight. It was boarded there by a crowd of wheat growers, who were determined to have harvest hands at any cost.

The students were asleep, but the farmers asked their errand in the country, and when told that the men were harvesters they were forced to leave the train. Several of the young men were willing to get off at Otis, but some of those who had promised the Employment Director that they would go to Ness County were determined to remain on the train. Some of the athletes among these made it very interesting for the farmers for a short time, but the latter fought to save their crops, and when the train moved on the students, barely awakened and badly disheveled, stood on the station platform, willing to accept the fortunes of war and go to the harvest fields with their determined employers.

None of the young men were hurt in the contest, but several carried pieces of car furniture, which they had torn away in an endeavor to stay on the train. Had the young men understood Kansas conditions they would have reached their destination in Ness County without trouble by telling the Otis farmers that they were bound for the mountains and did not intend to work in the harvest fields.

The average Kansas farmer believes he has the right to use all the available labor he can find, and has no scruples against using that which has been consigned to his neighbor.

WOMEN REFUSE TO MARRY.

Statistics Show Massachusetts Girls Prefer to Make Their Living.

Boston.—The special report of the Massachusetts Bureau of Statistics of Labor on "Sex in Industry" shows that women no longer need to depend on men for a living. According to the figures woman's emancipation is about complete. More than eighty-eight per cent. of the women workers of Massachusetts are unmarried. They prefer freedom, work and income of their own and care nothing for romance. Divorces, too, have increased, being about one to every eighteen marriages.

These are the answers to the special census takers: One table shows forty-four women engaged as hack drivers, teamsters, etc.; 727 messengers and errand girls, five butchers, seven marble cutters, ten brick masons, 245 photographers and five steamfitters, besides numerous other occupations usually filled by men. More than 100,000 are in factories, 70,000 servants and 20,000 practice professions.

EVANSVILLE NEGROES SHUNNED.

Ordered to Leave Indiana Towns, They Seek Aid to Go to Kansas.

Indianapolis, Ind.—Reports from several towns in Southern Indiana show that the cold shoulder is being turned on the negro refugees from Evansville and in almost every place where squads of them have arrived they have been ordered to leave.

A party of twenty-five arrived at Indianapolis and asked assistance of the local officers to get to Kansas, where they could find work in the wheat fields. They reported that they had been ordered away from a number of places where they had stopped. Even the colored people in towns through which they passed were afraid to befriend them.

DEATH NOTE FOR MOSQUITOES.

Electrical Vibrator to Draw the Insect to Certain Destruction.

Brookline, Mass.—The ordinary petroleum methods having been found useless in exterminating mosquitoes, the Board of Health is preparing to use the electrical vibrator which has been constructed by John F. Fleming. The experiments will be made in one of the most infected parts of the town.

The vibrator will play a high note, D, which, it is said, will attract and kill mosquitoes. A 110 volt current in the vibrator sounds the note 100 times a second. This note is said to be exactly the same as that sounded by the female in attracting the male insect.

LYNCHING THREATS IN COXSACKIE

Negro Who Attacked Child Taken From Jail There to Catskill.

Albany, N. Y.—Authorities of Coxsackie probably averted a lynching. A negro attacked Emma Cole, the eleven-year-old daughter of Joseph Cole, a farmer, living near New Baltimore, and escaped to Coxsackie, where he was arrested. He confessed.

Plans were arranged to take him out of the jail and hang him from a telegraph pole, so the police put him aboard a steamer and took him to the county prison, in Catskill. The prisoner said he was James Little, of Somerville, N. J.

Hanged For Wife Murder.

Frederick C. Fisher, a barber, who murdered his wife, was hanged at San Quentin, Cal. Fisher choked his wife, then saturated her clothes with gasolene and set them afire while he watched her die.

Hebrew Protest to Be Modified.

Russia's vigorous action in punishing the guilty perpetrators of cruelty to the Hebrews in Kishineff has inclined the National Administration to a modification of the method by which it purposes to make known to Russia the abhorrence felt in this country.

Train Falls Into a River.

A freight wreck occurred on the Iron Mountain Railroad between Bowden and Curdon, Ark. Two brakemen, a negro tramp and thirty-five carloads of horses and mules were killed.

CATCHING BIG FISH.

SMALL WHALES ARE PLENTIFUL IN NEWFOUNDLAND WATERS.

FISHERMEN who live in New York, and there are thousands of them, are getting out their tackle for a final overhauling, and soon they will be off after all sorts of finny, swimming things, from mountain trout to deep sea bass and bluefish. Some one has lately brought out a guide book which points the way to nearly 150 fishing places about New York. These and many others as yet undiscovered by the general public will be fished and fished again. Then will come a new series of fish stories. It is so every year, and it is a poor fisherman indeed who in the fishing months cannot assimilate enough stories to last him the rest of the year.

More than one New York man is likely to return from coming summer vacations with most unusual tales, for an entirely new fishing ground is to be exploited. Those who have discovered it are not trying to keep it a secret, for the trip is a long one and the sort of fishing they have in view impossible to one who does not own a steam yacht.

"If you hear some chronic fisherman telling next fall how he caught a whale of a fish—say eighty feet long and weighing no end of tons," said a fishing tackle man to a Tribune reporter the other day, "be careful how you call him a liar. It may be true."

"An eighty foot fish," exclaimed the visitor. "No man could hope to put down a story like that."

"Yet I have sold fishing tackle this year to several men who hope to catch fish that size," he responded deliberately. "And I think they will be successful."

"They must be going whaling."

"That's just it," said the dealer. "They own steam yachts, and they are going to cruise for whales for the fun of it. The tackle I sold them consisted of harpoon guns and fathoms of line."

"Do you mean to say that they are going on a whaling cruise to the Arctic?" exclaimed the visitor. "Why, man, that takes years."

"Who said anything about the Arctic? They will sail up to the Newfoundland coast, where the water is full of whales. They are so plenty that whale oil factories have been started in five places along the coast, and it is estimated that more than 700 will be caught this year. The Government regulates the industry, and the professional whale fishermen have to pay a yearly license of $1500 and limit themselves to fifty miles of coast."

According to reports from St. John's it is true that enormous schools of these leviathans have followed the caplin, a small fish like the sardine, of which whales are very fond, into these waters, and in six years the value of whaling products has increased from $175 to $125,000. The Newfoundland whalers have successfully adopted the methods long in use in Norway, and the industry seems secure.

The old-time whaleman started from New Bedford in a bluff-bowed old sailer, and cruised in every ocean, esteeming himself fortunate if he got home again in two or three years. He fished with rowboats and harpooned his whales by hand, and the grim, often tragic realities of the business have been faithfully described by Dana and Bullen. The present-day whaleman starts out every morning after breakfast in a speedy little steamer, cruises about the inner banks, and is home again by nightfall with a fish or two which he has killed with a bomb fired from a small cannon on the ship's bow. There is no risk or romance about the pursuit now; no angry whale splintering a boat with a blow of its flukes; no excitement of the chase, no towing of boats for miles. Everything is reduced down to a systematic basis, and the whaling skipper wears a uniform and smokes choice cigars.

HEAD OF A WHALE CAUGHT IN NEWFOUNDLAND WATERS.

CUTTING UP A WHALE AT A NEWFOUND LAND WHARF.

REMOVING A WHALE'S BLUBBER.

The steamer and the factory are the features of the new enterprise which ensure its success. The ship chases the whales, and when near enough fires a shot at one. The projectile is harpoon-shaped, pierces the whale's side and explodes within, the composition it contains tearing the animal's intestines in pieces and killing it almost instantly. The gas generated in this process helps to float the fish, which is then towed to land, or, if the herd is still near, is towed after the steamer while she tries for another. The factory ship is an inclined wharf running out under water, and by means of the huge bulk is gradually hauled up above high tide. The prize in position, the workmen begin to dense the carcass—i. e., to remove the blubber. This is a mass of fat several inches thick lying between the skin and the flesh. Flensing with the old-time whalers was a most wasteful process, because it had to be done at sea, and much of the blubber was lost, besides which the remainder of the carcass was discarded as worthless. By the new process every pound of blubber is saved, the whole operation being performed on land and with the most modern appliances. As the great squares, or "blankets," of fat are removed, they are cut into smaller pieces by other men and packed into buckets on an inclined elevator which runs to the top of the factory, where the buckets unload automatically and their contents pass into a "mincer," which grinds up the fat, and it falls into steam-packed tanks, where the oil is rendered out. In whale ships this was termed "trying out," and the furnace on deck was fed with the scraps of blubber which were thought to be exhausted of oil. The whales are of four species—sulphur bottoms, humpbacks, finbacks and "sciebs," the latter a Norwegian name for a small-sized whale as yet unclassed locally. The sulphur bottoms are the largest, sometimes reaching ninety feet in length and being worth $1200. The others are smaller, in the order named, the "sciebs" running from twenty-five to thirty-five feet in length and figuring about $200. Whale meat, especially that of the "sciebs," is very juicy and tender, like beefsteak, and is freely eaten by the factory folk and others. The first year the industry was started there was a bad codfishery along the nearby coast, and as it relieved them of the need of towing the carcasses to sea the whalemen allowed all comers to take what they wanted of the meat. The result was that the fisherfolk came in boats from far and near and took away loads of it, which they salted down for their winter's use. To people whose diet consists almost entirely of codfish it was a welcome variety, the more especially as cod was scarce. Now, however, that the flesh is turned to profit also, this advantage no longer exists, but the visitor to the factory can always count on a whale steak as a tidbit if he is desirous of making new experiments in gastronomy.—New York Tribune.

Will It Rain or Shine To-Morrow?

That Way the Weather Forecast is Made at the Weather Bureau in Washington.

IT was an evening session. The matter in hand was to give to the United States, in its morning papers, a hint of the probable weather conditions of the ensuing day. The means were some smudged sheets of telegraph manifold, plus the sum of the experience of the United States Weather Bureau.

At five minutes before eight, morning and evening telegraph circuits are made up covering the United States and extending into Canada, so that there shall be, as far as conditions may allow, simultaneous transmission of the reports of about one hundred and fifty weather observers to the Weather Bureau in Washington.

By the first quarter after eight, messages have begun to come into the telegraph-room of the Weather Bureau that read, for example, like this, "Tafeta lushberg beak baggy." At 8.30 exactly, five clerks are at a high desk which describes three sides of a parallelogram, and a sixth clerk perched at a separate high desk begins to drone figures and abbreviations with wonderful rapidity and continuity.

"Ninedoo thirdfour teen rain north cloud," he says, and the clerks on the inside of the "hollow square" make the final translation thus:

The telegraph: "Tafeta lushberg beak baggy."

The reader: "Ninedoo thirdfour teen rain north cloud twelfordy."

The clerks: "Barometer, 29.92; thermometer, 34; precipitation, .14; direction of the wind, north; cloudy; velocity of the wind, 12 miles; maximum temperature, 40."

Each clerk has an outline map of the United States before him. The observation stations are noted on the map with little circles. Underneath the map on which the clerk is working are maps on which the observations for previous days have been plotted. Clerk No. 1 is putting down all the data; Clerk No. 2 takes the temperature only, and before the next temperature is called has calculated and put down the figures representing the change from the previous observation and the difference from the normal. Clerk No. 3 is holding the barometer readings, and noting the variations from previous observations. Clerk No. 4 is noting, with little wriggles of red and blue pencil marks, the presence of clouds and their character. Clerk No. 5 is putting down figures in gross on a blank for the Associated Press, which will notify every city of the day's climatic conditions in every other city.

TRANSLATING WEATHER REPORTS RECEIVED IN CIPHER, AND CHARTING THEM ON MAPS.

PUTTING THE WEATHER-SYMBOL TYPE IN PLACE.

MEASURING THE HEAT RECEIVED FROM THE SUN.

About this time, the forecast official, who sits sixth at the desk, begins to scribble furiously on a pad. He presses the first sheet with fervor into the hand of a waiting printer, and the craftsman shuffles off to his case of logotypes. The making of the night forecast has begun.

Before nine o'clock the reader has tumbled off his stool and announced that the reports are all in. The forecaster stands before the combined map and delivers his dictum to Clerk No. 1, who is writing it out for the printer. Lines isotherm and lines isobar are racked to give up the secret of the weather for the next twenty-four hours. This is latter day necromancy for the benefit of some seventy millions of people who will read the prophecy to-morrow for overcoat and umbrella directions.

The clock ticks second by second toward that time when the forecaster must say what the weather for the next twenty-four hours will be. Section by section he goes over the country and apportions to each its mead of prophecy, while the logographs click in the printer's stick in the corner, crystallizing divination into news. At ten the forecast in all its subdivisions is complete, and by eleven or shortly thereafter the Associated Press has sent out a forecast of the weather for the following twenty-four or more hours from the printed slip furnished by the bureau, and from which slip, printed and made permanent at 10.15 o'clock on the night before, the nation gets its day's weather wisdom.—Harper's Weekly.

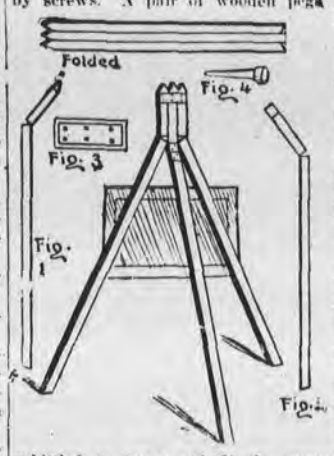
A Home-Made Easel.

A simple and inexpensive easel may be made as follows:

The centrepiece shown in figure 2 is formed of two lengths of pine, one and a half inches wide and one inch thick, four feet and one foot long, respectively, and joined with a hinge. Be sure that the bevel at the foot and the hinge are placed as shown in figure 2.

One of the two side pieces is shown in figure 1. It is also beveled and jointed, but along the width instead of the thickness. The pieces are four and a half feet and six inches long. Half-inch auger holes are bored in at convenient distances. The opposite side piece must be the same.

The three pieces are now joined together by figure 3, which is four by three by one-half inches and secured by screws. A pair of wooden pegs whittled to taper and fit the auger holes in the side pieces, serve as rests for the canvas.



The whole, when completed, makes a very useful article for indoor work or outdoor sketching; or, by making it a little more ornamental, it may be used as a "parlor easel" to hold a framed picture.

A Japanese inventor has discovered a compound which will remove natural and artificial blemishes in the skin. Birthmarks and tattooing disappear after one application.

The investment in the Government printing office is $2,429,000.

The Outlook For Good Roads.

THE outlook for the good roads movement was never so good as at the present time. A feeling had prevailed, until lately, that the general Government should take but little, if any, part in the permanent improvement of the public highways of the country, but it is being realized more and more that the burden of making the necessary improvements in the country highways is a burden too great to be borne by the people who own the agricultural lands and live in the rural districts. Inquiry, observation and investigation have developed the fact that the common highways in this country are not being substantially improved except where the cost of such improvement has been more or less distributed, so that the local funds are supplemented by contributions from a general fund, either by the State or by some county having a great city within its limits. On the other hand, it is noticeable that very rapid progress is being made where local funds are supplemented in the manner suggested above. This has led many thoughtful people to conclude that the United States Government should make some contribution to the general cause. Accordingly we find that the good roads bill introduced in the last Congress by Hon. Walter P. Brownlow, of Tennessee, providing for a general system of national, State and local co-operation, has received hearty support from all sections of the country and from nearly all classes of people. Mr. Brownlow informs me that his good roads bill is the most popular measure ever introduced in the House of Representatives since the Civil War. The Legislature of the State of Tennessee passed a resolution by a unanimous vote, so I understand it, indorsing this measure. Similar resolutions have been adopted by the Legislatures of Alabama, Minnesota, Missouri and New Mexico, and a number of other States are taking similar action.

I was invited not long ago to give an address before the Deer Creek Farmers' Association, of Maryland, at its thirty-fourth annual meeting. The subject under discussion was "National Aid to Road Building" and the Secretary of the association stated that he had taken the precaution to inform himself as to how the Senators and Representatives in Congress, from the State of Maryland, stood in reference to the Brownlow bill, and he reported to the meeting that he had written to every member and had received a favorable reply from each and every Senator and Representative, including Senator Wellington, who was about going out of office at that time, and Senator Gorman who was about coming in; and that they all pledged themselves to the support of the Brownlow bill or some similar measure, providing for a general co-operation between the United States and the States in reference to the permanent improvement of the highways. This is a new fact and a new feature in the discussion of the road question. It has not been common for farmers or farmers' clubs to interview their representatives in Congress as to this road question, and it is certainly a new fact to have an entire delegation in Congress from any State declare itself in favor of the new plan of co-operation. I therefore say again, as I said in the beginning, that the outlook was never so good for the permanent improvement of the highways as at the present time, when the farmers are taking up the question of having a general system of co-operation whereby the necessary cost of improving the highways shall be so distributed as to fall with some degree of equality upon all the people and the property, rather than to rest, as heretofore, upon only a portion of the people—those living in the rural districts.

I note with pleasure in this connection that the President of the United States, in a speech which he made on Saturday, April 4, endorses the general idea of aid being given by the national Government to the States for the purpose of improving the highway system of the country. "There are a number of very important questions, such as that of good roads, with which the States alone can deal, and where all that the national Government can do is to co-operate with them."—Good Roads Magazine.

Cooley on the Constitution.

The late Chief Justice Cooley, of Michigan, in his treatise on constitutional law, says:

"Every road within a State, including railroads, canals, turnpikes and navigable streams, existing or created within a State, becomes a post road when, by law or by the action of the Postoffice Department, provision is made for the transportation of the mail upon or over it. Many statesmen and jurists have concluded that the power comprehends the laying out and constructing of any roads which Congress may deem proper and needful for the conveyance of the mails and the keeping them in repair for the purpose."

This would seem to make it reasonably clear that the Federal Government has the right to contribute to the improvement and maintenance of such roads at least as those that constitute the rural mail routes, and so disposes of one objection that has been urged against the Brownlow bill.

Elephant Takes Up Collection.

An elephant takes up the collection in some of the Hindu temples. It goes round with a basket extended from its trunk.

THE TEA URN.

For serving afternoon tea when more than three or four persons are expected, the urn is about the most convenient apparatus for holding the beverage. The tea should be made in the kitchen, strained, then placed in the urn over the lighted lamp. It will keep hot and fresh for hours. Or if an urn is disliked as being old-fashioned and formal and cumbersome, why not make the tea on the table in a samovar. There is nothing ornate about a samovar, especially if it should happen to be an antique, and no special burnished brass or copper. Or, as a final resort, one may employ the tea kettle suspended over the little alcohol lamp. Anything is better than to fumble around with a teaball while half a score of guests watch the operation hungrily and moisten their lips in anticipation of the tea that does not come.—New York Tribune.

STAINS IN WHITE GOODS.

It is always best to try simple methods of removing stains before resorting to strong chemicals, such as chloride of lime, which is one of the most powerful chemicals for removing stains. It is so strong that it may be very destructive if not used carefully.

Iron rust may be easily removed by covering the stain with a thick layer of salt and then saturating it with a piece of lemon and laying it in strong sunlight to bleach. If the stain does not come out with the first application it certainly will with a second.

Mildew is one of the most difficult of all stains to remove. Rub well with brown soap, then apply a paste of chalk and water and put the stained article in the hot sunshine. After two or three applications the mildew may be bleached out.

To remove tea or coffee stains rub powdered borax thoroughly into the stained part and pour boiling water through it into a basin.—New York Tribune.

RECOVERING SCREENS.

A simple and inexpensive method of renovating an old screen is to cover it with heavy wall paper, either a plain paper of damask or sateen-like surface, or one showing a large floral pattern. The first proceeding is to measure a fold of the screen with great accuracy, and then, with very sharp scissors, to cut the paper to fit exactly inside the surrounding frame, which incloses the cloth of the previous covering. Have in readiness some thin glue and with this quickly brush over the edges of your paper. An inch or two is sufficient. If too much glue is applied it will cause the paper to break. Apply the strip deftly to the screen, and with a soft, clean cloth press it firmly into contact. Proceed in like manner with each fold, laying the screen flat upon a large table for greater ease in working. Sometimes the edges do not require any kind of finish, but when this seems desirable a narrow border of gold Japanese leather paper or round brass-headed nails serve the purpose admirably.

IRONING OUTFITS.

No less than twenty-one different kinds of flat-irons are on the market.

An iron especially designed for the convenient use of travelers contains a little furnace in which prepared coal is burned. A single piece of fuel will provide heat sufficient to press out a bit of neckwear or some other little thing of the kind. The fuel is said to be easily carried about and convenient to handle.

The hotel guest is provided for with an iron which contains an alcohol lamp, or, if failing the alcohol, which may be fitted over a gas burner and thus heated.

Ironing outfits come done up in cases, and comprise a small felt-covered board, the iron and stand, a stick of beeswax, and a durable ironholder.

Ironing boards which can be induced to masquerade as settees are a novelty, and there are also folding lapboards and tables for the same purpose. It is thought that the numerous cleansing preparations which enable women to remove spots and dirt from expensive gowns, of course necessitating pressing, have created a demand for small irons.—Chicago Post.

Maple Cream, Frozen—Beat the yoke of two eggs until light and add a cup of hot maple syrup, stirring constantly; return to double boiler and stir and cook until the mixture thickens. Let cool, then add a cup of whipped cream and pack and freeze.

Macaroni Rarebit—Put in a frying pan one tablespoonful of butter; when it is hot add one cupful of cold boiled macaroni, cut very fine; add to it one cupful of grated cheese and two well beaten eggs; sprinkle in salt and pepper; cook until creamy.

Berry Muffins—Cream two level tablespoonfuls of butter; add gradually one-third cup of sugar and one egg well beaten; to two and two-third cupfuls of sifted flour add four level teaspoonfuls of baking powder and one-half teaspoonful of salt; put aside one-fourth cup of this flour; mix it with one cup of any kind of berries and add to the first mixture, alternating with one cupful of milk; fill buttered muffin pans two-thirds full and bake in a rather quick oven twenty minutes.

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HARRY H. WEBB, Editor and Publisher.

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Subscribers of the Review who change their address for the summer, or for a shorter period, can have the Review sent to their vacation address without additional cost, by notifying the office to that effect. Addresses may be changed as often as desired.

TIME TO CALL A HALT.

Many fatal cases of tetanus (lockjaw) have been reported by the daily press all over the United States, which are directly traceable to the explosion of fireworks and toy pistols on the Fourth.

New York City reports six cases, Chicago about the same number, and more than two hundred fatal cases have been reported from different portions of the country, Plainfield contributing her quota, and the reports are still coming in.

We are perfectly willing that young America should have all the fun possible at all times, and particularly on the glorious Fourth, but we cannot help but believe the time has arrived when toy pistols and cannon fire crackers should be made harmless or dispensed with, and some other less dangerous form of celebrating adopted.

Just before the Fourth the REVIEW as well as other newspapers published a warning instigated by the Newark Board of Health in which the danger of the toy pistol was plainly set forth, and no doubt this timely warning prevented many cases of lockjaw, but there were many doubting Thomases, and many who failed to read the warning, and so we take occasion to repeat the warning: That blank cartridges and many of the fireworks contain the bacillus of tetanus. These germs are driven into the blood by a very slight wound, and quickly spread into all parts of the body, soon manifesting themselves in that most horrible disease, lockjaw, for which there is no known specific, and which almost invariably results in death.

Until a cure is discovered, the only safe plan is to eliminate entirely the causes which produce the harm.

CITIZENS WAKING UP.

The following from *Truth*, of Newark, voices the sentiment of thinking taxpayers, and the idea of divorcing politics from municipal government is rapidly gaining many adherents.

"Essex county is setting a fine example to the other counties of the State in the matter of municipal awakening. The Citizens' Union of East Orange set the pace, next came Roseville and other sections of Newark and now the men of West Orange are the latest and lustiest recruits. It seems passing strange that for so long the citizens and taxpayers of the various towns allowed themselves to be hoodwinked into the fallacious belief that the government of a municipality had any natural connection with a man's ideas concerning Trusts, the Tariff, Imperialism, or other questions of National politics. Of course, the professional politicians wanted to have it that way and so long as the victims acquiesced, there was no reason why anybody else should clamor for a change. But the victims are now rubbing their eyes, making terse comments about their own monumental stupidity and forming resolutions to order things differently hereafter. The plan of governing a town on political shibboleths is played out. The people now want 100 per cent. value for their money; they insist on knowing how it is being spent and they don't propose being fooled into taking second hand service while paying for the best."

A DISGRACEFUL PRACTICE.

The practice of the New Jersey legislature in leaving the important business until the time for closing, was never better illustrated than at the last session.

The latest phase of this remarkable assemblage has just been brought to light at Trenton where it was discovered that the bill appropriating $100,000 for a state sanitarium for consumptives, which was duly passed and referred to the proper committee, was through oversight, or something worse, allowed to remain in the committee, and the funds are therefore unavailable until the legislature meets again.

We believe this dilatory action on the part of our law-makers is responsible, in a great measure, for the majority of our bad laws, and the practice is just as inexcusable as it is disgraceful.

AN UNENTOMBED CORPSE.

Purchase by United States Senator Dryden of a notably handsome lot in a cemetery for personal use seems to attract more than ordinary attention. It really is not significant—not so significant, anyway, as would be the purchase of a burial plot for former State Senator Charles A. Reed, for instance.—*Paterson Guardian.*

THE TIME WILL COME.

You can go against the will of the people up to and including a certain point with impunity, but when you go beyond that point, something is going to drop with a big thud. This information is particularly intended for those men who have said through the columns of a Plainfield newspaper that they intend to construct an expensive boulevard (speedway) in the borough, which is manifestly against the direct wishes of a large majority of the voters of the borough of North Plainfield.

FACTS TO CONSIDER.

The New Brunswick minister who made the statement that there are 5500 voters in that city and that 2500 of them can be bought for $5 or less, failed to take into account several facts well-known to politicians.

This minister says he received his information from a local politician who was in a position to know, and his statement caused much editorial comment by the state press.

The *Home News*, of New Brunswick rises to the occasion and says:

"Another way to put this charge is that the politicians themselves, when elections are near, go to the candidates and tell them that it will take from $6,000 to $12,000 to carry the city, on a basis of $2.50 to $5 for each voter who has to be "persuaded. The $6,000 to $12,000 is paid to the politicians of both parties for election purposes, but all of that money is not by any means spent in buying votes. The ward worker has to be paid, and he may get anywhere from $25 to $100 for his services on election day. The plain, everyday voter does not get all of the swag, and the purchasable voters are not so numerous as reported. Candidates would be surprised if they knew how much of their money got no further than the hands of the noisy ward politicians."

All of which is interesting and will apply to other places than New Brunswick.

SENATOR DRYDEN has given a trophy to be called the "Dryden Trophy," to be competed for under the auspices of the State Rifle Association. The cost is $4,000. The Senator will also give $250 a year in money prizes to the two leading teams.

STATE Entomologist Smith and the Newark Board of Health recently examined the meadows of Elizabeth, where ditches had been dug and stocked with little fish for the extermination of the mosquito. Mr. Smith says it will be only a short time before the dream of a mosquitoless Elizabeth will be realized.

THERE is planned, and will probably be built at no far distant day, an automobile speedway forty feet wide, enclosed by hedges and wire fences, the whole length of Long Island, one hundred and twelve miles. The road will cost fifteen thousand dollars a mile, or nearly seventeen hundred thousand dollars in the aggregate. While automobilists have plenty of money, and can afford such luxuries, there is every reason to believe that should they run short of funds before this road is finished that they will have no trouble in securing aid from other citizens who are not automobilists, but who will gladly contribute to so worthy a cause to keep these machines off the public roads.

LATE advices from Bogota indicate that the prospects of the canal treaty are now regarded as more favorable than they were generally held to be some time ago. There still exists a strong opposition to ratification, but the belief is growing that the antagonism to the treaty is losing ground. The opposition seems to be grounded mainly upon the insufficiency of the payments provided for by the treaty.

AMERICAN troops are being withdrawn from Cuba. There are now only four companies of coast artillery on the island, and these will probably be retained to guard the coaling stations which the United States will establish. Cuba is doing very well in taking care of itself and needs but little of Uncle Sam's assistance. And it knows that when it does want help it will not have to go far to get it.

THE treasury statement for the fiscal year that ended June 30 shows total receipts $558,887,526, of which $283,891,719 were from customs, $230,115,256 were from internal revenue and the balance from miscellaneous sources. The total expenditures were $506,176,590. The surplus for the year was $52,710,396. Penny postage ought not to be so very far distant with such a splendid financial showing as this.

HON. CHARLES N. FOWLER, in an address before the Minnesota Bankers' Association last week had for his theme, "Necessary Financial Currency Legislation," and condemned the Aldrich bill, claiming it was no remedy for the present unsatisfactory conditions. Mr. Fowler suggested the following plan to remedy the matter: "My plan is to allow the issue of currency to a certain percentage of bank capital. It was twenty-five per cent. in the last bill. It might be made as high as 100 per cent. after the system is in good working order. If all the farmers and farm laborers and small storekeepers were accustomed to the use of checks there would be no use for any currency expansion in this country."

SHERIFF'S SALE.
IN CHANCERY OF NEW JERSEY.

Between Fredrick C. Jennings, complainant, and Ada M. Cuming et al., defendants.—Fi Fa. for sale of mortgaged premises.

By virtue of the above stated writ of Fi Fa., to me directed and delivered, I will expose for sale, at public vendue, on

MONDAY, THE SEVENTEENTH (17) DAY OF AUGUST NEXT,

between the hours of twelve and five o'clock in the afternoon of said day, that is to say, at two o'clock p. m., at the Court House in Somerville, to wit:

All that certain tract or parcel of lands and premises, situate, lying and being in the borough of North Plainfield, in the county of Somerset and State of New Jersey.

Being known and designated as No. 215 Somerset street, and more particularly described as follows:

Beginning at a point in the southwesterly side of Somerset street and corner of A. Jacob's lot, as shown on a Map of Valuable Villa Sites and Building Plots, North Plainfield, N. J., on file in the Clerk's office of the county of Somerset. Thence running along his line south forty-five degrees and forty-seven minutes west one hundred and fifty-nine feet to a stake in the line of Lot No. 5; thence running in a northwesterly course parallel with Somerset street thirty-five feet to a point where the centre line of the division wall if extended would reach; thence running in a northeasterly course along the centre line of said division wall one hundred and fifty-nine feet to the southwesterly side of Somerset street as formerly laid out; thence running along said old line of Somerset street in a southeasterly course thirty-five feet to the place of beginning.

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WAS AS ONE IN A DREAM

By MYRTLE REED.

A CRISIS IN THE CAREER OF JOE HAYWARD.

People said that Joe Hayward's pictures "lacked something." No one was sure what it was. Even the critics, who know everything, were at a loss. Hayward himself worked hard; studying the masters, patiently correcting faults in color and perspective, and succeeding after a fashion. But he felt that art, in its highest and best sense, was utterly beyond him; there was a haunting elusive something which was continually out of his reach.

Occasionally, when he sold a picture, he would give "a time" to a dozen artist chums from studios near by, as they did whenever fortune favored them; after which he would paint again, on and on, with a really tremendous perseverance.

At length he obtained permission to make an exhibition of his work in a single room at the Art Gallery. The pictures were only ten in number, and some of them were small, but they represented a hard year's work. When he superintended the hanging, on Saturday morning, he was more nearly happy than he had ever been in his life. The placard on the door, "The Hayward Exhibition Will Open Monday," filled him with pleasure. It was not a conceited feeling of importance, but rather a happy consciousness that he had done his best.

At last he was suited with the arrangement. The man went out with the ladder and wire, and he stood in the center of the room, contemplating the result. The landscape in the corner might be a little out of drawing, he thought, but the general public would not notice that. And the woman in white beside it, which he had christened "Purity," certainly showed to very good advantage. He remembered very well the day he had put the finishing touches upon it, after the night of revelry in which he had helped Jennings and a dozen other fellows from neighboring studios to celebrate the sale of Jennings's "Study of a Head," and how he had thought at the time that he, who spent such nights, had no business to paint a figure like this of "Purity."

As he turned to leave the room, he saw a gray gowned young woman, who evidently did not know that the pictures were not as yet upon public view. She passed him as she came in, with a rustle of silken skirts and a cooling odors of violets. Seeing the key of the room in his hand, she turned to him and said:

"Pardon me, but can you tell me whose pictures these are?"

"These are Hayward's," he replied.

"Hayward," she repeated after him, as if the name were wholly new to her.

"Hayward is a young artist and of purely local reputation," he explained. "This is his first public exhibition."

She surveyed the collection without any strong show of pleasure, until he remarked, "You don't seem to think much of his beginning."

She was prompt in her answer. "No, I do not. They seem to lack something."

He sighed inwardly. That old, old "something!" Hayward's pictures all "lacked something," as was commonly said of them; but what that something was, his intimates his fellow artists, were not the kind to know.

"What is it, do you think?" he asked.

"I don't know," she replied slowly. "If one knew the man, one might be able to tell."

For the first time she looked him full in the face. He saw nothing but her eyes, clear and honest, reading him through and through.

"Yes," he answered, "if you knew the man, I think you could tell."

"I'm not at all sure," she laughed. "It's only a fancy of mine."

Drawing a watch from her belt, she looked surprised and turned away. He listened until the silken rustle had completely ceased. Then he too went out. On the stair he found a handkerchief. It was edged with lace, delicately scented with violet, and minutely marked in the corner: "Constance Grey."

On Sunday night the studio building where Hayward and others painted glowed with light. The morrow's opening of "The Hayward Exhibition" was being celebrated with "a time" at the expense of the artist. Glasses clinked and the air was heavy with smoke. Two women from a vaudeville theatre near by made merry upon an impromptu stage. Everybody was happy except Hayward. The owner of the handkerchief was in his mind. He felt that those eyes of hers, gray, deep and tender though they were, might blaze with anger at a scene like this. The handkerchief had no place in such an atmosphere. He went over to his bookcase and put it between the leaves of his Tennyson, smiling as he caught the words on the opposite page:

"A man had given all other bliss
And all his worldly worth for this:
To waste his whole heart in one kiss
Upon her perfect lips."

Her handkerchief would feel more at home there, though, as he closed the book, he wondered what she would say.

A quick eye had followed him, and soon afterward its owner, Jennings, took occasion to examine the volume. He waved the handkerchief aloft triumphantly. "Heigho, fellows! Hayward's got a new mark for his clothes. Look here—'Constance Grey!'"

Hayward was shaken with a mingled shame and anger that he could not explain, even to himself. The words and tone with which he bade his friend put the little thing back where he had found it were as hot as they were foolish. For a moment the two friends faced each other; then Jennings apologized and then Hayward. In sparkling champagne they drank to good fellowship again. But the incident was not without a certain subtle effect upon the celebration, and at 1 o'clock Hayward sat alone by his easel, his head buried in his hands, a dainty handkerchief upon his lap, and before him the rapidly sketched outline of a face.

He knew now why Jennings had angered him. The shaft of light from a woman's eyes, which once strikes keep into the soul of every man, had at last come home to him.

The "opening" was auspicious. Wealth and art alike were well represented.

Toward the end of the evening a lady who had once sat for a portrait came up to him.

"Mr. Hayward," she said, "I want you to know my niece."

He followed her into the next room, where a young lady sat on a divan. Her gray eyes were lifted to his face, and then suddenly lowered in confusion.

"Mr. Hayward," she said, "I am so much ashamed!" And when he tried to reassure her she answered: "Let's not talk about it; it's too humiliating."

So they spoke of other things. He learned that she had come from a distant city to visit relatives, and the aunt invited him to call upon them. Friday afernoon came at last, and Miss Grey and her aunt were at home. Other Fridays followed, and other days which served as well as Fridays. It was seldom that the girl looked him in the face; but when she did so he felt himself confessed before her—a man with no right to touch even the hem of her garment, yet honoring her with every fiber of his being.

They were much together, and Constance took a frank enjoyment in his friendship. He made every effort to please her, and one day they went into the country. Constance was almost childishly happy, but the seeming perfection of her happiness distressed him when he learned that in very few days she was to sail for Europe, pass the Summer and Autumn in travel, and spend the Winter in Paris.

At length they sat down under a gnarled oak tree and watched the light upon the river and in the sky. After some moments of silence Hayward spoke.

"I think you know the man now. Will you tell me what his pictures lack?"

She hesitated. "I do not know the man well enough to say, but I will give you my art creed and let you judge for yourself. I believe that a man's art is neither more nor less than the expression of himself, and that in order to obtain an exalted expression his first business is with himself. Wrong living blunts, and eventually destroys, the fundamental sense of right and wrong, without which a noble art is impossible. When a man's art is true, it is because he himself is true. The true artist must be a man first and an artist afterward."

Hayward took the admonition with a worshipper's meekness. Their conversation ended with his declaration that he would not paint again until he had something in himself worthy to put into the picture.

"You'll help me, won't you?" he asked.

Her eyes filled. "Indeed I will, if I only can."

He went home with love's fever in his veins. She had promised to help him, and surely there was only one way. He wrote her a hasty note, and an hour later his messenger brought her reply:

"Believe me, I never dreamed of this, and you know what my answer must be; but I do not need to tell you that whatever honest friendship can offer is already yours.

"With deep regret, I am, as ever,

"CONSTANCE GREY."

The grim humor of the thing stunned him momentarily, and he laughed harshly. Then he flung himself down in a passion of grief. In the morning he took pen and paper again, after a night of sleepless distress.

"You cannot mean what you say. That white, womanly soul of yours must wake to love me some day. You have stood between me and the depths, and there has been no shame in the life that I offer you since you came into it. Oh, you perfect thing, you perfect thing, you don't know what you are to me! Constance, let me come!"

The answer was promptly forthcoming:

"I cannot promise what you ask, but you may come and see me if you wish."

Pale with expectancy, Hayward was only the ghost of himself when the servant admitted him. He had waited but a moment when Constance entered the room in the gown in which he had seen her first. He rose to meet her, but she came and sat down beside him.

"Listen," she said, "and I will tell you how I feel. I am twenty-five and I have never 'cared.' I do not believe that I ever shall care, for the love that we read of is almost incomprehensible to me. You cannot marry such a woman."

It was very hard to say what she must. With an effort she rose and drew away from him. "I must be true to myself and to you," she said, "and I can say nothing but the old, bitter no."

White and wretched, he went away; leaving her, white and wretched, behind him.

For days and weeks thereafter Hayward painted busily. Jennings went

Concluded on last page.

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For Newark—5.38, 6.29, 6.57, 7.05, 7.25, 7.48, 8.11, 8.34, 8.46, 9.27, 9.59, 11.25 a. m.; 1.18, 2.31, 2.49, 3.44, 4.17, 4.47, 5.43, 5.53, 6.23, 6.33, 7.08, 7.42, 8.36, 9.40 p. m. Sundays—7.41, 8.52, 10.08, 11.10 a. m. 12 m.; 12.58. 1.45, 3.30, 5.41, 6.45, 6.52, 7 32, 8.13, 8.32, 9.42, 9.58 10.22 p. m.

For Somerville—5.25, 7.12. 8.21, 9.36, 9.54, 11.00 a. m.; 1.01, 2.02, 2.11, 3.32, 3.44, 4.33, 5.03, 5.29, 5.57 6.04, 6.19, 6.41 7.12, 7.33, 8.08, 8.21, 9.37. 10.23, 11.26 p. m.; 12.59 night. Sundays—5.45, 8.42, 11.14 a. m.; 2.03. 3.40, 5.37, 6.35, 8.30, 10.15, 11.16, 11.25 p. m.

For Phillipsburg and Easton—5.25, 8.21, 9.54, a. m.; 2.11, 5.29, 6.41 p. m. Sundays—5.45 a. m.; 2.03, 6.35 p. m.

For Bethlehem, Allentown and Mauch Chunk—5.25, 9.54 a. m.; 2.11, 5.29 p. m. Sundays—5.45 a. m.; 2.03, 6.35 p. m.

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For Long Branch, Ocean Grove, Point Pleasant and seashore points—8.11, 11.25 a. m.; 2.42, 3.44, 4.47, 6.22 p. m. Sundays—8.52 a. m.; 12.58, 3.30 p. m.,

For Lakewood—3.37, 8.11, a. m.; 1.18 3.44, 4.17p. m. Sunday, 9 52 a. m.

For Atlantic City—9.27a. m.; 2.49p. m.

For Trenton—5.17, 5.25, 7.12, 7.44, 8.38, 9.14, 9.44, 10.44, 11.44 a. m.; 12.46, 1.01, 1.39, 2.11, 3.44, 5.29*, 7.34*, 8.21, 9.37* p.m., 1.17 night. Sundays—5.17, 5.45, 9.55, 11.14 a. m.; 1.39, 2.45, 4.55, 5.37,* 6.35,* 9.47 p. m.; 1.17 night.

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Sundays, 5.17 a.m., 2.03, 5.37, 6.35 p. m.;

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Educated Men Spare Themselves in Crucial Moments

By the Rev. Dr. W. Merle Smith.

THE greatest gift that life offers is education, and it implies a corresponding responsibility. For one who has such an advantage the greatest temptation is not immorality, nor any form of materialism—it is the declining of responsibility. The question is often asked whether or not a university education pays, in the ordinary sense of the word. President Jordan says that it does but, on the other hand, President Wheeler and others say that it is at least doubtful. More men fail from want of force than from want of judgment, and it would appear that education often tends to reduce rather than to add to a man's forcefulness. The danger is that one has learned to spare himself when crucial moments come.

It is a fact that some of the characteristics of the rotten life of decadent Rome are to be observed among us to-day. There is an air of blase indifference, of knowing it all, to be seen in too many university men, including some of the younger instructors as well as undergraduates. There are some such instructors who have shown themselves unable to stand the air of a German university. Men who really do know something worth knowing, great men like Huxley and Tyndall, are invariably humble, as Isaac Newton was.

True Value of Yacht Racing

By John R. Spears.

GENERALLY classed in the popular view as sporting events and nothing more, the international yacht races for the America's Cup have had, from the first, a serious and important practical end in view. For the building of every international race—a work that is carried out with an unstinted use of time and money—is a search for absolute knowledge. The work of the Smithsonian Institution, or that done under the Carnegie fund, is not more serious, and certainly it is not done more eagerly.

For while the Cup that cost less than $500 is the prize held up to view for each series of races, the real object which the naval architects have in mind when planning the racers is to discover what form of hull and combination of spars and canvas can be driven at the greatest speed through and over the water. The work done by D'Alembert, Colonel Mark Beaufoy and our own Franklin, is now continued by the builders of the racers that meet off Sandy Hook to sail for the America's Cup.

If we compare the racers built for the present year with those that sailed for the Cup fifteen or twenty years ago, we shall see that while furnishing the public with the most healthful recreation known to the world, the men behind the international races have accomplished something worth while even from the point of view of the most practical captain of industry.—World's Work.

The Fascination of Angling.

By Dr. A. T. Bristow.

WELL to know is it that the angler's art is but a pretext or rather the incentive to a ramble and not the sole object of the fisherman, unless alas! he belongs to that too common variety the man whose sole object is his catch. Such a man fishes with a worm, hides fingerlings in the depth of his basket and photographs his catch as a witness of his crimes. He is not a fisherman, but a butcher. A yellow primrose on the river's bank is to him a primrose and nothing more. The true fisherman loves to catch fish, to match his wits against the wary trout, but as he wanders from pool to pool the songs of the birds greet him restfully; every turn in the stream reveals a nook in which strange wild flowers nestle. The gentle excitement of the sport prevents the scene from becoming monotonous. The element of chance, the uncertainty of the catch add the drop of tobasco sauce which gives zest to the day. And the noontide meal by the brink of the stream! When did a meal have a more delightful flavor? Delmonico never served a trout like unto those we have eaten by the banks of a mountain brook with the clear blue sky above, the waving forest round about and the murmuring stream at our feet. The hour of contemplation comes afterward with the pipe of peace in our hand instead of the relinquished rod. How far off the city seems! Are there such things as corporations, trusts, stocks, bonds; electric lights that amaze the sight, harsh warnings of trolley gongs, the rumble and grind of the wheels and the brakes on the elevated road which affright the ear? The harshest note that breaks the stillness here is the boom of the bittern in the distant marsh. Home to camp the fisherman goes, taking a cast in this silent pool in which the trout rose in the forenoon to his cast but missed the fly, or in that dark hole deep under the bank in which a vigilant eye may detect the brown sides of a trout with lazily waving fins and tail—an old campaigner not easily caught.—World's Work.

The Menace of Small Families

By Dr. George F. Shrady.

IT is a most deplorable fact that the persons who occupy the important places in our industrial, commercial and political life are failing even to reproduce their own number, while it is among the most undesirable element in our population that we find the greatest fecundity. This is particularly true in the cities, where the average number of children in the families of the well-to-do is certainly not greater than two, while the foreign born population, many of whom are from the lowest classes of Europe, are increasing at a marvellous rate.

Were it not for the fact that in the rural districts this condition is not so apparent the danger of the country would be much greater than it is. In the country there may not be as many children on the average among the families of American born parents as formerly, but the rate of increase is still much greater than it is in the cities, and merely because the country, as a whole, will be secure so long as the rural districts are still able to send their worthiest sons to the cities, there to take the most important places, is no excuse for the parents now living in the cities for not doing their share to reproduce a race which has taken first place in the world.

For the mother who deliberately sacrifices the joys of motherhood in order to be able to devote more of her time to society, and for the father who prefers to be able to have his automobile and his clubs and his handsome city and country homes, without being burdened in even the slightest way by a large family of children, there is no excuse, there can be none.

And for the fashionable mother who delivers her child over to the care of a nurse immediately after its birth there is still less excuse. To this fact, to the unhappy fact that a large proportion of city bred children are brought up on bottles is due the great preponderance of country bred men among those who are filling the positions of importance in all our cities. Statistics prove that less than fifteen per cent. of such men were born in cities. Fed when young on a bottle, instead of being nourished as nature demands, they are unfit to compete with the boys who come from the mountains and plains, who were started right, and before they entered on their careers gained the strength and nervous energy necessary in the life we are leading in the larger cities.

To this violation of the laws of nature is due much of the weakness and tendency to disease which is so strikingly apparent among city children as compared with those bred in the country.

I cannot too strongly express my opinion on this point. The true aristocracy of this country is an aristocracy of brains, whether it originates in the farm house, the tenement or the palace, but if we are to continue to have this sort of an aristocracy the men and women who now make it up must not fail in their duties of future generations. The far seeing girl of the future who wishes to solve this problem in her own way, would much better make a choice of a young man of brains than of the young millionaire without them.

It should not be so much a question of money as of real ambition and ability in the future father. That is the important point, and if this condition of affairs is not to be altered for the worse it behooves the educated men and women of the present to think for the future, and to remember that it is the luxuries and not the necessities of life that make us cowardly about taking upon ourselves increased responsibilities coincident with increased families of children.

The too careful man presumes that his children may not be able to succeed as well as he has done. On the other hand, I often wonder what our forefathers who worried over the prospective poverty of their descendants would say if they could see the present palatial mansions of their millionaire grandchildren. In some respects this view might be taken by our children as a reflection upon their ability, and might be becomingly resented by some telling [illegible] of disparagement.

NEW IDEAS IN TOILETTES

New York City.—Yoke waists of all sorts are among the features of the season and are made exceedingly attractive with trimming and contrasting material of various kinds. This stylish May Manton one is shown in pale pink crepe de Chine with yoke and trimming made of bands of pink silk held by fancy stitches, but the design is suited to a variety of materials, silk and light weight wools, and to the many cotton and linen fabrics. Lace insertion can be substituted for the silk of the yoke, or bands of material feather stitched, or any yoking material can be used. In the case of the model the lining is used and cut away beneath the yoke, but it can be entirely omitted where washable materials are chosen.

YOKE WAIST.

The waist consists of a fitted lining on which the fronts and backs are arranged. The yoke is separate and joined to the waist at its lower edge. Both front and backs are tucked at their upper portions, but the backs are drawn down smoothly, while the front blouses slightly over the belt. The sleeves suggest the Hungarian style and are made with snug fitting upper portions to which the full sleeves are attached. The upper portions of these last are tucked for a few inches and below that point they fall in soft folds. At the wrists are straight cuffs.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is four yards twenty-one inches wide, three and one-fourth yards twenty-seven inches wide, two and one-half yards thirty-two inches wide or one and seven-eighth yards forty-four inches wide, with seven yards of banding to make as illustrated, or five-eighth yards of material eighteen inches wide for yoke and collar.

TUCKED BLOUSE.

Woman's Tucked Waist.

Tucks of all widths and arranged in all possible ways are greatly in vogue and are most effective in the soft fashionable materials. The very charming May Manton waist, illustrated in the large drawing, shows them arranged in pointed groups and combined with a deeply pointed yoke that is exceedingly becoming. The original is made of white pongee stitched with corticelli silk, with a yoke of cream lace, but silk, wools, cottons and linens are all appropriate to the design.

The waist consists of a fitted lining, front, backs and yoke. The front is tucked diagonally, and seamed at the centre and blouses slightly over the belt. The backs are drawn down snugly at the waist line, and are tucked on horizontal lines. The yoke is separate and arranged over the whole. When desired the lining can be omitted in both waist and sleeves. The sleeves are made with the upper portions which are tucked at the lower edge, and the full parts that are gathered at both upper and lower edge and are finished with straight cuffs at the wrists. At the neck is a regulation stock.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is four yards twenty-one inches wide, three and one-half yards twenty-seven inches wide, three yards thirty-two inches wide, or two and one-fourth yards forty-four inches wide, with three-fourth yards of all-over lace.

A Warm Weather Collar.

In close, hot weather it is a decided grievance to be obliged to imprison the throat in a stiff, high, starched collar. It feels particularly oppressive under the chin, and it is to obviate this discomfort that a collar of a new pattern has been devised. This is as high as usual at the back, but the front slopes away beneath the chin. It is really stylish, and the drooping curve in front proves generally becoming to those who try it on. This collar measures two inches high in the back, but in front is only one inch high, beneath the chin. This is just the thing for warm weather.

The Bottom Flare.

A well-cut "runabout" is not awkward, however short, and when it comes from the right tailor's hands it is graceful and by no means resembles a "drum." This is because of the special cut. The breadths all show a decided flare toward the helm, and careful goring and fitting are required to attain the desired end. If this is a lining this must also be flared to match. Featherbone or some other cording is introduced in the hem, and this keeps the skirt, which is short, from "falling in" around the ankles, and seems to improve the general appearance.

Tufted Veilings.

Tufted veilings are in the market, and very delightfully they are to view—better still to possess. In fawn-color, smoke-gray, banana-color and willow green the effect seems particularly good, and it becomes difficult to make a choice. One can obtain tufted veilings in navy blue and black, the tints desired by so many women who do not wear light colors except in wash gowns. The tufted veilings are quite novel, much more so than the smooth-finished etamines, voiles and alpacas of the mohair type.

Stole Collar Waist.

Nothing escapes the stole colar. As a last resort it begins to make its appearance on fancy silk, and crepe de Chine waists. Used in this manner, it is probably shown to much advantage. The waist is creme crepe de Chine made over liberty silk with a stole of ecru guipure and a wide sailor collar. The sleeves and cuffs are trimmed with insertion to match. It makes an extremely attractive evening waist.

Daisy and Wild Rose.

The pretty design of a pin for fastening the back of a fancy collar is an enameled daisy and a wild rose with twisted gold stems. The flowers are realistically tinted, and in the centre of the daisy are three small diamonds and a single large one in the rose.

Woman's Shirred Skirt.

Skirts that fall in full and folds draping the figure gracefully are much liked for all the soft materials now in fashion. This very pretty May Manton one is made of flowered batiste and is shirred at yoke depth from the waist and again between that point and the knees. The shirrings are exceedingly fashionable and give a most satisfactory effect while the lines produced by their fulness are in every way desirable.

The skirt consists of one portion, which is circular, and the belt. The shirrings are made on indicated lines and are drawn up to fit bands which are cut in the exact length required.

SHIRRED SKIRT.

The back is finished in habit style and the closing made invisibly.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is ten yards twenty-one inches wide, seven and three-fourth yards thirty-two inches wide, or five yards forty-four inches wide.

SCIENTIFIC & INDUSTRIAL

Recent work with reflecting telescopes indicates that in a good atmosphere the photographs taken by the projected eight-foot reflector of the Lick Observatory should show us a universe three hundred times as great as that revealed by our best refractors. That is, such an instrument should detect stars seven times as far away as any that have been yet discovered.

Attention is called to the fact that the steam turbine in order to become available for marine work should be capable of being reversed. It is significant that among the recent issue of patents Charles G. Curtis, the inventor of the type of steam turbine which bears his name, has been secured one for "means for reversing compound turbines." If successful this invention opens up another vast field for the turbine, from which it has heretofore been barred.

Alcohol is coming into considerable use for illumination in France. The flame is made luminous by the addition of sufficient coal-oil or crude benzine, or the ordinary non-luminous flame is used to give incandescence to a Welsbach mantle. The latter is the more important method. Some lamps have from sixty to eight hundred candle-power, and these large portable lamps, carrying their own illuminant, seem to have advantages over gas or electricity for many purposes. The best of the burners yield about thirty candle-power hours per ounce of alcohol.

There are a number of microbes too minute to be seen through the microscope, with present methods, but which cloud clear media in which they multiply and produce disease when inoculated into living tissues, states American Inventor. It is impossible, however, that any microbe is many times smaller than some of those now recognized because a living organism necessarily contains many thousands of molecules and any large number of molecules would make a mass which would be detected by our microscopes.

The River Indus at its source is 16,000 feet above the sea level. At Attok it is still 2000 feet above the sea, for the greater part of its course it is, therefore, a rapid river, and is always bringing down with it from the mountains a vast quantity of silt and mud and gravel. When it slackens its pace over the lower levels of the Sind Valley this silt is deposited on its bed, which, thenceforward is always rising. If the banks of the river in its lower reaches were not artificially raised and strengthened at all weak points a great part of Sind would become an uninhabitable swamp.

The amount of oil produced in the Baku district last year again showed a fall. The figures for 1900, 1901 and 1902 were respectively 600,763,912, 674,543,725 and 636,528,852 poods, or a reduction of 38,014,873 poods—3,801,487 barrels—during the years under review, as compared with 1901. Although this reduction was very large, yet the production of 1902 was fully sufficient to satisfy the demand. The huge production of 1901 was undoubtedly the result of the energetic working of the oil fields which commenced in 1898, and, when prices were at their highest in 1900, was carried on with feverish activity.

What to Do With Flies.

Flies are most detestable than mosquitoes. They mar whatever they touch, and do not possess the merit of being sweet singers. A mosquito orchestra is not bad when one appreciates it. I have heard worse music in the opera. But let that pass. The desire of Mr. Fly to settle upon the whitest things in the house is his worst fault. In fly communities white shades are converted into dark blue or bottle green ones before spring is half over. The fly is the only universal beast. It is the unwelcome companion of man in every quarter of the globe, and is equally at home in Alaska and the Great Desert. A ship may leave port without one on board, yet in mid-ocean an unclean spot on deck will attract a swarm. The fly seems to be born for the occasion. Born in filth it thrives upon filth. It is the most disgusting of all insects.—Victor Smith, in New York Press.

Sharing the Birthdays.

In Japan they have a very simple method of dealing with birthday celebrations, the people waiving all claim to their individual natal day.

There are two general birthdays, one for each sex. The male birthday, which is known as the "celebration of the boys," occurs on the third day of the third month, and the "celebration of the girls" on the fifth day of the fifth month. These days are general holidays for the young. The birthday of the mikado, or ten-o, as he is more properly termed, is also a general holiday throughout the country, the houses being decorated with flags and innumerable colored lanterns.—Literature.

My, What a Name!

"Coccus babyllus polymorphus lissae" is the name given to the hydrophobia microbe by its discoverer, Professor Sormani of the University of Pavia.

Wearing Monocles Becomes a Craze.

Wearing monocles, the latest fashion for ladies, a craze recently started in Paris by ladies of the Servian colony, is extending to London

The Funny Side of Life.

WEARISOME TOPICS.

Rodrick—"Did you enjoy Mrs. Ticker's reception?"

Van Albert—"No, indeed. The men talked shop and the women shopping."—Chicago News.

GIVING HIMSELF AWAY.

Teacher—"See how thin this sheet of paper is? Now, Johnnie, do you know of anything else that's thin?"

Johnnie—"Yes'm; my excuses for being late."—Chelsea (Mass.) Gazette.

THEY'LL BE NEEDED.

"I'm coming around to-morrow to ask your father's consent to our marriage."

"Very well, love, I'll have the court plaster and arnica ready."—New York Journal.

A GENTLE TOUCH.

"They gave me a wedding fee of $50," said the minister, delightedly, when the young couple had departed. "What a blessing!"

"Yes, dear," replied his wife, with outstretched hand, "it is more blessed to give than to receive."—Philadelphia Press.

ONE OR THE OTHER.

"You say he was very eloquent when he proposed to you?" said Miss Cayenne.

"Very," said the confiding young woman. "Don't you think that indicates sincerity?"

"Sincerity or experience."—Washington Star.

THE BRUTE.

"—es," said his wife's mother, "I see it was a mistake for my daughter to marry you at all. She is just as different from you in every respect as she can be."

"Well, well," replied the great brute, "how you flatter me!"—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

PERSONAL EXPERIENCE.

Crittick—"Is this the poem you submitted to the editor?"

Poet—"Yes."

Crittick — "Why, its feet are all wrong."

Poet—"Perhaps so, but the editor's weren't. I got one of them all right."—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

A BREEZY STYLE.

"Dear," said the physician's wife, when can you let me have $10?"

"Well," replied the medical man, "I hope to cash a draft shortly, and then——"

"Cash a draft? What draft?"

"The one I saw Mrs. Jenkins sitting in this morning."—Kansas City Star.

UNUSUAL PROVOCATION.

"You ought to know better," said the oculist, "than to rub your eyes after handling paper money. Unless it's perfectly new it's full of germs."

"But this was a thousand-dollar bill a fellow handed me to look at. I rubbed my eyes to see if I was awake," responded the patient.—Chicago Tribune.

HER OPINION.

"I don't see," remarked Mrs. Cumrox, "why they should put on so many airs."

"They come of a very wealthy family."

"That's just the point. It would be impossible for them to be so very rich if some of their ancestors had not been parvenus."—Washington Star.

TRUE TO HER SEX.

"What's Miss Wren doing up there on the telegraph wires?"

"Listening to the fashion notes from Paris, I guess."—New York Journal.

A REPROOF.

"It strikes me that this is about the slowest railroad in the country," said the impatient tourist.

"I knew you were going to kick," replied the conductor, genially, "as soon as you asked for a time table. You are one of these people who believe everything they see in print."—Washington Star.

FITS permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free Dr. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa

Glass tumblers do not make good circus acrobats, for they always go broke when they travel far.

Ladies Can Wear Shoes

One size smaller after using Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder. It makes tight or new shoes easy. Cures swollen, hot, sweating, aching feet, ingrowing nails, corns and bunions. At all druggists and shoe stores, 25c. Don't accept any substitute. Trial package FREE by mail. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N.Y.

It is quite possible to be happy in spite of riches.

I do not believe Piso's Cure for Consumption has an equal for coughs and colds.—JOHN F. BOYER, Trinity Springs, Ind., Feb. 15, 1900.

The man who is lost in thought is never found in dude clothes.

Mrs. F. Wright, of Oelwein, Iowa, is another one of the *million women* who have been restored to health by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

A Young New York Lady Tells of a Wonderful Cure:—

"My trouble was with the ovaries; I am tall, and the doctor said I grew too fast for my strength. I suffered dreadfully from inflammation and doctored continually, but got no help. I suffered from terrible dragging sensations with the most awful pains low down in the side and pains in the back, and the most agonizing headaches. No one knows what I endured. Often I was sick to the stomach, and every little while I would be too sick to go to work, for three or four days; I work in a large store, and I suppose standing on my feet all day made me worse.

"At the suggestion of a friend of my mother's I began to take **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound**, and it is simply wonderful. I felt better after the first two or three doses; it seemed as though a weight was taken off my shoulders; I continued its use until now I can truthfully say I am entirely cured. Young girls who are always paying doctor's bills without getting any help as I did, ought to take your medicine. It costs so much less, and it is sure to cure them. — Yours truly, ADELAIDE PRAHL, 174 St. Ann's Ave., New York City."—$5000 forfeit if original of above letter proving genuineness cannot be produced.

HAIR GROWTH

Promoted by Shampoos of Cuticura Soap

And Dressings of Cuticura the Great Skin Cure

Purest, Sweetest, Most Effective Remedies for Skin, Scalp and Hair.

This treatment at once stops falling hair, removes crusts, scales and dandruff, destroys hair parasites, soothes irritated, itching surfaces, stimulates the hair follicles, loosens the scalp skin, supplies the roots with energy and nourishment, and makes the hair grow upon a sweet, wholesome, healthy scalp when all else fails.

Millions of women now rely on Cuticura Soap assisted by Cuticura Ointment, the great skin cure, for preserving, purifying and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening and soothing red, rough and sore hands, for baby rashes, itchings and chafings, for annoying irritations, or too free or offensive perspiration, for ulcerative weaknesses, and many sanative, antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves, as well as for all the purposes of the toilet and nursery.

Cuticura remedies are the standard skin cures and humour remedies of the world. Bathe the affected parts with hot water and Cuticura Soap, to cleanse the surface of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle. Dry, without hard rubbing, and apply Cuticura Ointment freely, to allay itching, irritation and inflammation, and soothe and heal, and, lastly, in the severer forms, take Cuticura Resolvent, to cool and cleanse the blood. A single set is often sufficient to cure the most torturing, disfiguring skin, scalp and blood humours, from pimples to scrofula, from infancy to age, when all else fails.

Sold throughout the world. Cuticura Resolvent, 50c. (in form of Chocolate Coated Pills, 25c. per vial of 60), Ointment, 50c., Soap, 25c. Depots: London, 27 Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 5 Rue de la Paix; Boston, 137 Columbus Ave. Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props.

Send for "How to Cure Every Humour."

California Scenery.

As long as there remains the love of beauty in the human soul, so long will the glory of California scenery, and that of the whole Pacific coast, prove a source of inspiration to the poetic mind. Descriptive verse has been from the beginning a marked feature of the literature of this region. In fact, the term "landscape poets" may be properly applied to this bevy of song birds which seemed to the late Maurice Thompson to have taken "complete possession of the entire western seaboard." Suffice to say that if a volume of verse were written by a Californian which reflected nothing of the State's scenic beauty or its warmth of color, it would not only come as a surprise to most reviewers, but the loyalty of the poet might be seriously questioned. * * * While all this display of local color may seem toh apparent an effort on the part of Californians to place upon their work the stamp of a definite locality, and may be considered by some a cheap form of art, it is this very sensitiveness to the beauty and grandeur with which nature has clothed the West that offers the most promise of its rapid literary advancement—a sensitiveness, moreover, that will become more and more acute with the cultivation of the higher faculties through increasing educational growth. —Atlantic Monthly.

The Natural History Ramble.

Much has been written about the pleasures and advantages of getting close to nature, and yet, how many opportunities of doing so are neglected! In these days of travel and excursions, when thousands of us visit regions which, a few years ago, would have been regarded as being as inaccessible to us as the very poles; in these days when thousands of us who, a few years ago, would have been content to live the humdrum life of home from year's end to year's end, must have our annual "change," we have opportunities of observing faunas and floras of many districts and regions. How many, however, avail themselves of the privilege of familiarizing themselves with nature's varied processes and products, and of enriching the treasuries of knowledge? The board walk and pavilion of the shore have more attractions than the pine groves and the sand dunes; the lawn tennis ground and golf links of the inland resort allure far more than a ramble through forest and field in mountain glen and along lake shore. If it is true, as a certain wise man has said, that there is a time for everything, let us, in all fairness, give some time to the natural history ramble. It is certainly as refreshing, to say the least, as some other recreations.—Current Literature.

Pudding at Beginning of Dinner.

The custom of serving pudding as the first course at dinner seems to have interested a good many people of our day. A gentleman from Maine informs the writer that it is still the custom in certain sections of his State. In the autobiography of the Adams family it is mentioned that at a dinner given by the venerable ex-President of the United States, at which his grandchildren were present, the first course was "Indian pudding," and the little folks were told that the more pudding they ate the more beef they could have—so of course they gorged themselves on the pudding, and as a consequence had no appetite for beef when it was served. Thus were maintained the simple and economical methods of the forefathers. The boys who came to the city from the country, and later became the successful and wealthy merchants of Boston, were raised in a most frugal manner. Their breakfast the year round was of brown bread and milk; the same for their supper; the dinner was of baked beans and pie; rarely any meat.—Boston Transcript.

It is a poor joke that won't stand revamping every few weeks.

The less a man has to say the wiser people think him. N. Y. 29.

Long Hair

"About a year ago my hair was coming out very fast, so I bought a bottle of Ayer's Hair Vigor. It stopped the falling and made my hair grow very rapidly, until now it is 45 inches in length."—Mrs. A. Boydston, Atchison, Kans.

There's another hunger than that of the stomach. Hair hunger, for instance. Hungry hair needs food, needs hair vigor—*Ayer's.* This is why we say that Ayer's Hair Vigor always restores color, and makes the hair grow long and heavy. $1.00 a bottle. All druggists.

If your druggist cannot supply you, send us one dollar and we will express you a bottle. Be sure and give the name of your nearest express office. Address, J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

Bromo-Seltzer

Promptly cures all

Headaches

A SERMON FOR SUNDAY

AN ELOQUENT DISCOURSE ON "CHRISTIANITY'S BROADMINDEDNESS."

The Rev. Dr. Henry C. Swentzel Contrasts the Church With the Narrow-Gauge Average Man—One of the Miseries of Irreligion Pointed Out in Detail.

NEW YORK CITY.—Dr. Henry C. Swentzel, rector of St. Luke's Church, Clinton avenue, near Fulton street, preached Sunday on "The Broadmindedness of Christianity." He took his text from Psalms cxix:96: "Thy Commandment is exceeding broad." Dr. Swentzel said:

The Son of God has called men into a place of liberty and has set their feet in a large room. His example, His teachings and His whole tone illustrate and prove His broadmindedness. No one who rightly appreciates the Gospel can well contend that it seeks to make human nature smaller and feebler than it is, or that it would lower the dignity and lessen the freedom and banish the opportunities of human life.

In the broadmindedness of Jesus is one of His most notable characteristics. He lived in the open, and His every word indicates the comprehensiveness of His thinking and the perfect sanity of His conclusions. He is the broadest being who has trod this earth and He has given the broadest religion that man has known, a religion which is not racial, national or provincial, but worldwide. It is intended to inspire the most liberal ideas and to make the largest men. It is the embodiment of broadmindedness in doctrine and ideal, in its outlook, its estimate of possibilities, and its conceptions of human destiny.

Every follower of Christ should divest himself as far as possible of narrowness and pettiness in living his life and doing his work. Let him be thoughtful and honest and industrious and brave; let him be sane, broadminded in his ideas, generous in his principles and loyal in his conscience. He is not called upon to emulate the paltry disposition of the past, or to try to restore the regime of a bygone age or to clamor for the return of conditions which were well enough for a younger civilization, but which should not be installed in the twentieth century. Religion is not superstition, faith is not bigotry, godliness is not intolerance.

We all do well to take account of the Lord's admonition concerning the use of language. He has warned us that we must answer at the last for every idle word we speak. How many idle words are used, and how massive is human guilt in this particular. Even those words which should be used always seriously and with the utmost accuracy are connected with the pronouncements of garrulous brains and flippant lips. "Breadth" is one of the words against which people sin most often, so that earnest souls have almost reached the point of suspecting its tenor whenever they hear it. In common parlance a "broad" Romanist is a Roman Catholic who cares little or nothing for his church or for the religion which it preaches. A "broad" Christian is a man who, though he may not have broken with Christianity, has no definite religious principles, no clearly stated rules of right and wrong, and has no fault to find with a propaganda, the success of which would mean not only the overthrow of faith but the ruin of society. It is supposed to be "broad" to be not too scrupulous about one's amusements, to encourage irreligion, to disregard the sanctities of Sunday. It is supposed to be "broad" to say and to do nothing that would indicate that one has religious feelings, to put himself in the attitude of sympathy with bad things. It is supposed to be "broad" to upset the Bible, to cast discredit upon the church, to brand holy traditions as a pack of lies, to make the gospel mean as little as possible, to reduce religion, not to its lowest terms, but to no terms at all. Thus the noble word is clothed with a sense which it ought not to have. When people tell of a "broad statement" they mean a statement which is suspicious, if not inaccurate. When they refer to a "broad story" they mean a story which is not quite decent. It were well to distinguish between a true breadth and a spurious breadth, so that we might be spared from the ills that follow in the train of a mere catchword, and have the blessing and the power which are imparted by the breadth of thought and sympathy which is one of the very finest marks of a son of God.

From whatever standpoint it is viewed the religion of Jesus Christ is characterized for its broadmindedness. It is to-day the only world religion, and the church looks forward to the time when all the people of all the nations will become the Lord's disciples. An examination of the theories or schemes which have been set up in opposition to or rivalry with the everlasting gospel will disclose their essential narrowness, both as to ideas and life. In contrast with the notions held by those who stand aloof from Christ, how broad and strong is the platform of Christian belief! In all the world there is no creed or confession which is so ample and liberal and comprehensive as the Nicene creed. It is great in what it says and in what it does not say, in what it defines and what it refuses to define. Its expressions and its reticence are significant and impressive. In it technical terms have been reduced to a minimum, and it stands as an unfailing source of truth and aspiration which shall bless and enrich all classes of humanity until the close of the latest age. It proposes the divinity of the Trinity and the trinity of divinity, but not in the forms of philosophy. It declares the Fatherhood of God, the Sonship of Christ, the perpetual ministry of the Holy Ghost, but not in the elaborate phrases of the theologian. It upholds the virgin birth of Jesus, His worldwide office and His omnipotent endeavors "for us men and for our salvation," but without the glosses of a mistaken devotion. It proclaims the continuity of the church of the apostles, but without the speculations and dicta of the ecclesiologist. It announces the nearness of God's children in every world, and the blessed life of endless felicity which awaits the souls that He has redeemed, but without the fancies and guesses and vagaries which have vainly tried to explore the hereafter. These truths are not only remarkable in the manner of their statement, but also in themselves. They are the foundation on which we are asked to build while we are here, and the structure of our thoughts and motives and efforts should be spacious accordingly.

What an unspeakable crime it is to attack such a belief on the score of its alleged narrowness. It presents the largest ideas that man has known, and it presents them in the largest possible way. Its portrayal of Jehovah is in harmony with His divine majesty; its account of Jesus has the sweetness and reverence of the gospel according to St. John; its interpretation of the Holy Spirit is a comforting and inspiring doctrine for the needs and sorrows and possibilities of the present; its declaration of the church marks it as a society of grace and blessing which was founded by the Lord, and, like a beautiful angel, it points to "the life of the world to come." These are the dearest of all doctrines, the best and the brightest, the largest and most liberal. Whatever else they are, they are not contracted or paltry, but as catholic as God and as universal as man. Indeed, our religion is the only thing in the world that professes to desire the allegiance of everybody. It has the length and breadth and depth and height of the love of God in Jesus Christ our Lord. It does not give us views or conjectures, but only the commandment of God which is "exceeding broad."

The clever pettifogger can make it difficult for us to defend anything, though we may be infallibly sure of its truthfulness. The cross-examiner may succeed as far as to bring us to the verge of doubting the testimony of our own senses. Even so are doubts easily possible concerning the matters of Christian belief. It is not the purpose of this discourse, however, to discuss the grounds of skepticism except in so far as they would impeach the breadth of Christianity. Several forms of unbelief, or of indifference, which is in a sense the same thing logically, present a sorry spectacle in the presence of the inclusiveness of the Gospel. What are the truths for which they stand, and how real are those truths? They talk perhaps of their intellectuality, but they should remember that the men who are responsible for the Nicene Creed were pastmasters as metaphysicians. They refer to the liberty of which they are the champions, but the liberty which they advocate is in essence the very doctrine of nihilists and anarchists in society and politics. With blare of trumpet they herald their own broadmindedness, but if they had their way, and if they could sweep religion from the face of the earth, burn up the Bible, dynamite the churches, it requires no prophet to foretell what a dreadful situation would ensue as the result of their havoc. The man who puts agnosticism against the creed has nothing to give this world except what would make men more narrow than they are, and would speedily plunge them into conditions first of civilized paganism and a little later of rank barbarism. The skeptic is no more an apostle of liberality than is the anarchist an apostle of liberty.

With great regret it must be confessed that there are and have been multitudes of narrow-minded Christians. Inasmuch as human nature finds it difficult to attain unto liberality, it is not to be wondered at that so many fall short of the breadth of our holy religion. Christians have not only been persecuted, but they have actually persecuted one another, because of differences of opinion. Only too frequently have they failed to recognize the comprehensiveness of the Gospel, and they prefer their confessions to the catholic faith and their sects to the catholic church. It is simply impossible to apologize for them or to offer any argument in extenuation of their grievous offenses along this line. They have restricted their God and their Bible and their creed, and have stood up stoutly to resist the largemindedness of their Lord. But this does not really affect the issue which we have in hand. It does not at all impair our contention that the gospel of Christ itself—not Protestantism or Puritanism or Medievalism, but the gospel—contains the broadest doctrines, the broadest ideas of God and of man and of destiny, and the broadest working principle of thought and of life.

God's "commandment is exceeding broad" in its practical application to men's conditions. It preaches the Fatherhood, which is a mighty foundation for the intellectual life, and man's brotherhood, which makes the scope of moral obligation. God's relation to us is most assuring, and our relation to Him and to all our brothers makes the theatre of action and sets forth the sphere of conscience, sympathy and endeavor. One of the miseries of irreligion is that it despoils humanity of all this. The heart which cares not for the doctrines of Christian belief is sadly impoverished and reduces this present existence to a small affair, for it has nothing to say of the higher things or of an eternity of blessedness, and nothing that avails for the enlargement of aspiration and the reinforcement of energy. Christ truly discovered the individual. He argued that a man's soul was more important than the gain of the whole world; He came expressly to lift human nature out of its smallness and to place it in an environment where the sons of God rightly belong; He revealed the model which is nothing less than the character of the King of kings, and called all the sons of men to a royal life; He disclosed a large meaning for duties and griefs, pleasures and possibilities; He would have His people stand on the Mount of the Ascension whence they can see the present in its perspective, and have an expansive outlook for the study of themselves and their lives. The broadminded Lord has given a broadminded religion for men when they pray and work and suffer, and He would inspire them to rise up to the obligations and opportunities which wait upon them every hour in the day.

How narrow is the average man! Modern conditions are not an unmixed boon to the masses. There have been many gains, but there have been many losses also. Among the losses in the world as we know it to-day is the almost inevitable tendency of our way of living and our methods of business to curtail the individual in the living of his life and the doing of his work. More and more are the people of the workaday world hampered and restricted by the demand for specialization. The individual is being called upon to do some one task and to do it over and over again three hundred days in the year, all of which is equivalent to shutting him within confines where he can scarcely hope to develop into his best self. This effect is one of the deplorable ills of the times. The rules of offices and factories and shops which encourage experts is ruinous to the individual who indeed learns to do one thing perfectly, but who is thus hindered from knowing anything else outside of his daily task. Then, too, the spirit of the business man that makes him ambitious and satisfied to become a man of business and thus reduce his life to the level of a mere money-maker, is likely to produce the same direful result. No one should willingly become a machine. In spite of the advancement which is one of the wonders of the age, the people of the United States are now face to face with a situation which sorely requires a crusade in favor of broadmindedness—a crusade that will exhort the people, in spite of discouragements to the contrary, to find leisure for considering topics and resorting to occupations in addition to those which belong to their daily engagements. We must simply make time for thought and reading and recreation; we must rise to the glorious liberty of the children of God; we must insist for ourselves that the most important things are not meat and drink, but the kingdom of God and His righteousness.

We need the broadmindedness of Jesus. We need His outlook, His doctrine, His model of thought and life, His symmetry of character, His proportions of manhood. The Saviour of mankind would save us from pettiness and illiberality. He would have us accept God's largest estimate of ourselves. He would call us to a life which will issue at last in the heavenly land. He would fill us in mind and heart and soul with God's commandment which is so exceeding broad.

Our Part Essential.

God has a place for each one of us and a work for each one of us. God does not expect us to fill more than our own place, or to do more than our own work, but each one of us is important in his or her own sphere. All the offerings of the wealthy in the courts of the temple in Jerusalem were well in their time and amount. But the poor widow, who had only her two mites, should not have felt that her gift was unimportant. It seemed as if Jesus sat watching and waiting for that little offering, and the story of her doing her part has been told the world over in the centuries since then, as a lesson, and as an inspiration. Even though our part is but a little one God, as it were, watches and waits for that. Shall it be lacking?

Superiority in Confession of Wrong.

A confession of wrong may be proof of a possession of superior ability. One who is making progress is likely to see truth in a new light to-day, and to perceive that he was not right in the light which he had yesterday. Pope says truly, "A man should never be ashamed to say he has been in the wrong, which is but saying in other words that he is wiser to-day than he was yesterday." Therefore it often requires more ability to admit having been in the wrong than to stand by the position which one maintained yesterday. Have you this power to grow?

SUFFERING WOMEN

Tired, Nervous, Aching, Trembling, Sleepless, Bloodless—Pe-ru-na Renovates, Regulates, Restores---Many Prominent Women Endorse Pe-ru-na.

AMERICA is the land of nervous women.

The great majority of nervous women are so because they are suffering from some form of female disease.

Mrs. Emma Mitchell, 520 Louisiana street, Indianapolis, Ind., writes:

"Peruna has certainly been a blessing in disguise to me, for when I first began taking it for troubles peculiar to the sex and a generally worn out system I had little faith.

"For the past five years I have rarely been without pain, but Peruna has changed all this, and in a very short time. I think I had only taken two bottles before I began to recuperate very quickly, and seven bottles made me well. I do not have headache or backache any more, and have some interest in life. I give all credit where it is due, and that is to Peruna."—Emma Mitchell.

By far the greatest number of female troubles are caused directly by catarrh.

They are catarrh of the organ which is affected. These women despair of recovery. Female trouble is so common, so prevalent, that they accept it as almost inevitable. The greatest obstacle in the way of recovery is that they do not understand that it is catarrh which is the source of their illness. In female complaint ninety-nine cases out of one hundred are nothing but catarrh. Peruna cures catarrh wherever located.

Chronic invalids who have languished for years on sick beds with some form of female disease begin to improve at once after beginning Dr. Hartman's treatment.

Among the many prominent women who recommend Peruna are —Belva Lockwood, of Washington, D. C.; Mrs. Col. Hamilton, of Columbus, Ohio; Mrs. F. K. Warren, wife of U. S. Senator Warren, of Wyoming.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case, and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, O.

An Exile's Curse.

Professor Lylly, a most prominent Finnish scholar, has committed suicide in Berlin from grief at his unjust banishment from Finland. He was engaged in scientific research in Berlin for the last six months, when suddenly General Bobrikoff, the Governor of Finland, issued a decree sentencing him to perpetual exile on account of supposed political activity. Professor Lylly immediately after the receipt of the decree went to the Thiergarten Park and blew his brains out with a revolver. In his pocket was a scrap of paper, in which he had written, "I cannot live without seeing my beloved Fatherland. Curse Bobrikoff. God will surely avenge Finland."

The Hudson Bay Company.

The stock of the Hudson Bay Company is mainly held in London, where its affairs are controlled by a governor and board of directors, but the company has a "chief commissioner" resident in Canada. The company has lost its monopoly. In May, 1870, it formally relinquished its charter control of the Northwest in consideration of payment by Canada of $1,500,000 cash and half of all the surveyed lands within the fertile belt and posts. The land grants probably amounted to more than 5,000,000 acres. The company since has been simply a rival with other traders.

Some people avoid facts simply because they are stubborn things.

NERVE WORN KIDNEYS.

Doan's Kidney Pills make freedom from kidney trouble possible. They carry a kind of medication to the kidneys that brings a bright ray of hope to desperate cases.

Aching backs are eased. Hip, back, and loin pains overcome. Swelling of the limbs and dropsy signs vanish.

LOCK HAVEN, PA.—Mrs. L. W. Ammumen writes: "A few weeks ago I sent for a trial box of Doan's Kidney Pills for myself, and they did all they are said to do. My husband was kicked last fall by a horse and badly hurt—his hip was fractured—and after he recovered he was in such misery that he could hardly walk, and to stoop caused him such distress that he thought he would have to quit work—also, it affected his bladder, and he was unable to make his water without so much distress. I insisted on his getting a box of your pills and trying them, so I went to Mason's Drug Store and got a box. The first box helped him so much that I got the second and also the third, and now he is entirely well."—Mrs. L. W. AMMUMEN, Lock Haven, Pa.

NAME .....

P. O. .....

STATE .....

For free trial box, mail this coupon to Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y. If above space is insufficient, write address on separate slip.

GUARANTEED CURE for all bowel troubles, appendicitis, biliousness, bad breath, bad blood, wind on the stomach, bloated bowels, foul mouth, headache, indigestion, pimples, pains after eating, liver trouble, sallow skin and dizziness. When your bowels don't move regularly you are sick. Constipation kills more people than all other diseases together. It starts chronic ailments and long years of suffering. No matter what ails you, start taking CASCARETS today, for you will never get well and stay well, until you get your bowels right. Take our advice, start with Cascarets today under absolute guarantee to cure or money refunded. The genuine tablet stamped C C C. Never sold in bulk. Sample and booklet free. Address Sterling Remedy Company, Chicago or New York. 503

Bilious?

Dizzy? Headache? Pain back of your eyes? It's your liver! Use Ayer's Pills. Gently laxative; all vegetable. Sold for 60 years. J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

Want your moustache or beard a beautiful brown or rich black? Use **BUCKINGHAM'S DYE**

FIFTY CTS. OF DRUGGISTS OR R. P. HALL & CO., NASHUA, N. H.

Do You Want Your Money TO EARN 7% INTEREST PER ANNUM?

Write me for particulars of a safe, secure investment paying seven per cent. on amounts of one hundred dollars or more. *Bank references.*

W. H. HOKE, York, Penna.

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY; gives quick relief and cures worst cases. Book of testimonials and 10 days' treatment Free. Dr. H. H. GREEN'S SONS, Box B, Atlanta, Ga.

25 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

RIPANS TABULES

Ripans Tabules are the best dyspepsia medicine ever made. A hundred millions of them have been sold in the United States in a single year. Every illness arising from a disordered stomach is relieved or cured by their use. So common is it that diseases originate from the stomach it may be safely asserted there is no condition of ill health that will not be benefited or cured by the occasional use of Ripans Tabules. Physicians know them and speak highly of them. All druggists sell them. The five-cent package is enough for an ordinary occasion, and the Family Bottle, sixty cents, contains a household supply for a year. One generally gives relief within twenty minutes.

TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT

THE TARRANT CO., 44 Jay St., New York

Cures Prickly Heat

Cools the Blood. Cleanses the Stomach.

"It's good for children too."

50c. and $1.00 At Druggists or by mail.

If afflicted with weak eyes, use **Thompson's Eye Water**

MOSQUITO DESTROYER.

(*Continued from first Page.*)

general blight of all crops from grasshoppers was no uncommon thing, have practically obviated the possibility of such calamities.

When the researches with regard to the newly discovered parasite have proceeded as far, and the expense of propagating the "mosquito destroyer" has been reduced to a minimum, it is considered very possible that the Public Health and Marine Hospital Service will take an active part in practically exterminating mosquitoes in the United States.

It is intererting to note that the "mosquito destroyer" belongs to the family of gordius or horsehair worms. It is no uncommon thing to see thousands of these worms wriggling on plants, trees, shrubbery and on the earth, following a heavy storm, and it is this which has given rise to the common belief in rural districts that "it rains worms." As a matter of fact, however, these horsehair worms, like their more useful cousins, the "mosquito destroyer," lives in the abdominal cavities of various insects, and a long drought, followed by a heavy rain, usually results in their leaving the bodies of the insects and returning to the earth and to the first stage of their existence. These species, however, are not harmful to the insects which house them. "The mosquito destroyer" is deadly, but to mosquitoes only.

WAS AS ONE IN A DREAM.

Concluded from Page 5.

to see him one afternoon.

"Look here, old fellow," he said, "what's the matter? I know I was ungentlemanly about the handkerchief, but that is no reason why you should cut us all this way. Can't you forget about it?"

"Why, Jennings, old boy, I haven't cut anybody."

"No, but you're tired of us, and you can't hide it. Come down the river with us to-night. The fellows have got a yacht, and we'll have supper on board, with plenty of champagne. Won't you come?"

"Jennings," he said, "do I look like a man who would make good company at a champagne supper? You know what's the matter with me. Why don't you just sensibly drop me?"

Jennings begged and mocked and bullied, all in a good natured way, but his friend was firm. When he went out Hayward locked the studio door and drew his half finished picture from behind a curtain.

"She was right," he said to himself. Constance sailed. He dreamed of his picture as being hung in the Salon and of her seeing it there. By and by it was finished. It crossed the water, and the dream he had dreamed came true.

When Constance looked upon Hayward's painting her heart leaped as though it would leave her breast. White, radiant and glorified, it was she herself who stood in the center of the picture. That self-reliant, fearless pose seemed to radiate an infinite calm. Behind her raged the powers of darkness, utterly helpless to pass the line on which she stood. Her face seemed to illumine the shadows around her; her figure was instinct with grace and strength. Below the picture was the name: "A White Shield."

The beauty of the conception dawned upon her slowly. Pale and trembling she stood there, forgetful of place, and the things around her. At length she knew what she meant to him; that his art at last rang true because he had loved her enough to be a man for her sake.

She dared not linger before it then, but she came again when the place was empty, and stood before her lover's work like one in a dream. The fiends in the shadow showed her the might of the temptations he had fought down. She gazed at her own glorified face until her eyes filled with tears. With a great throb which was almost pain, Constance woke to the knowledge that she loved him, even as he loved her; well enough to stand between him and danger till she herself should fall.

The old gray guard, passing through the room, saw her upturned face in that moment of exaltation. It was the same that he saw in the picture above, and he quietly went away to wait until Constance came out, her face flushed and her eyes shining like stars before he locked the door.

That night the cable trembled with a message to America. It reached Hayward the next morning as he sat reading the morning paper. The envelope fluttered unheeded to the floor, and his face grew tender as he read the few words which told him that his picture had rewarded his love.

"Wait," he said to the messenger boy. Hurriedly he wrote the answer: "Sail next steamer"—then, utterly oblivious of the additional expense, he added another word, which must have been very expressive, for Constance turned crimson when it reached her—perhaps because the discerning genius who copies cablegrams in typewriting had put the last words in capitals, thinking that the message came from a Mr. Darling.

"Mother" Jones' March Doomed.

"Mother" Jones, the labor agitator, who last week left Philadelphia with a large number of children who work in the mills of that city, to march to Oyster Bay, Long Island, to present to President Roosevelt the grievances of 80,000 tertile workers who have been on a strike for the past month, will have to hasten her march or she will be the only one left of the army as desertions from the ranks are numerous every day. "Mother" Jones makes a point to call a mass meeting at the different towns through which she passes and then addresses the crowd scoring capital and labor generally, and incidentally making a plea for the abolition of child labor. The New Jersey *Advocate* says of her "She pretended to give illustrations of the abuses incident to the employment of children in mills and factories, but they were so extreme and exaggerated, that but few in the audience gave any credence to what she said. She abused the clergy, and ridiculed religion, bordering on the sacrilegious in her references to the Savior, and made light of the most sacred things. It was the most demagogic and inflammatory talk that was ever delivered in Rahway, and as a result, most of the audience was disgusted."

NEWS FROM WATCHUNG.

Mrs. E. T. Davis is visiting Mrs. William Gordon.

Mrs. W. H. Sickels, of Newark, is visiting with William Demler's family.

The children of Dr. Richard Moldenke are recovering from a severe attack of measles.

Mr. and Mrs. James Casey, of Hackettstown, are spending a week with Postmaster Schmidt's family.

Mrs. Col. Stines, of New Rochelle, N. Y., her son and grandson and Mrs. Gabriel and family are visiting Mr. and Mrs. Dr. Charles Moldenke at their beautiful villa Elsinore.

Miss Lizzie Meyer and Miss Dora Zigler, of Bayonne, Mrs. Lasher, of Summit, Miss Dowinger, of Central avenue, Plainfield, Richard Colton, of Fanwood, Arnold and Richard Challette, of New York City, have recently been guests of Geo. A. Schmidt and family.

The Sunday School members of St. Peter's German Lutheran Church thank Mrs. John H. Koch for so kindly giving the use of the grounds in her Park for the picnic recently held there, and also to still further extend their thanks to the friends whose assistance helped to make the outing a success.

Sunday Excursion to Mauch Chunk.

The New Jersey Central will run an excursion to Mauch Chunk on Sunday, July 19, 1903. Round trip adults, $1.50 children 75c from Plainfield, at 9.22 a.m. Mauch Chunk is one of the charming mountain resorts in this section. The trip over the gravity railroad to Summit and Mt. Pisgae is one of scenic grandeur and a trip that will never be forgotten. After the trip over the Switch-back you should go to Glen Onoko where you will find beautiful little cascades, caverns and like attractions.

Chancellor Magie has filed an opinion which will permit the immediate transfer to the Metropolitan Meseum of Art, of New York of real estate in New York City and Paterson, N. J. worth about $500,000 that was left in trust by Jacob S. Rogers of Paterson. The trust was created for the payment of two annuities of $500 each. The land is unimproved and the income is not sufficient to pay the taxes. Under the decision the land will go to the museum, which will guarantee the payment of the annuities. By the terms of the will the land was not to be the property of the museum until after the death of the two annuitants. This valuable property is in addition to a bequest of about $5,000.00 to the museum direct.

The State laboratory of the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station, at New Brunswick, which was gutted by fire last April, is to be rebuilt at once. It is expected that the building will be completed and ready for use by the end of September, when the new college year begins. The iusurance appraisers fixed the loss at $14,681.

Weep Not.

Weep not for your baby child,
Who went to Jesus undefiled;
Went to Jesus there to be,
From the world's illusions free.
To the tender Shepherd's fold,
'Twas transplanted pure as Gold;
In the loving Shepherd's care,
It will blossom bright and fair.
Though the parting gave you pain,
Christ with comfort will sustain;
When your days on earth are done,
You will see your little one.
You will praise—and bless the day,
Bless the Father's wondrous way,
Bless Him for the darkest night,
When you reach the home of Light.

Words of comfort to Mr. and Mrs. Debele
SOPHIE ST. ut.,

Enforced Peace.

"I hope this is a peaceable community?"

"You betcherlife it is, stranger. I'm the Sheriff, an' anybody thet disturbs the peace is liable to git disturbed some himself."

Mother-in-Law Joke No. 9,999.

In a railway carriage an elderly lady was asleep in the corner by the window, which was partially open. One of the other occupants of the carriage turned to the man opposite and said: "I think you had better draw up the window, old chap, there is a deadly draught coming in on your mother-in-law." "That's all right," said the other with a hopeful smile.—London Tatler.

No Cause for Apprehension.

The Count of Monte Cristo exclaimed, "The world is mine!"

"But," we asked, "don't you think you'll have a little trouble running it at first?"

"Not at all," he replied; "the college graduates will soon be out."

Perceiving there was no lack of expert opinion we humbly effaced ourself.

The Stern Reality Of It.

"Beloved, It Is Morn," is a sweet and pretty thought for the title of a song to be sung at a wedding, but it does not throw any light on the old question as to which one will get up and build the kitchen fire.—Atchison Globe.

Secret of His Madness.

"Yes," said the actor, "Starr, the tragedian, is mad, hopelessly mad."

"Overstudy?" asked the critic.

"No; it was his understudy that made him mad. He made a bigger hit in the part than Starr."—Philadelphia Press.

Delays Are Dangerous.

"Ah, Gracie, dear," she said to the duke, "why don't you go to papa today? Delays are dangerous, you know."

"Yes, I realized that, but I've only known you three days, and these get-rich-quick schemes always seem to be so risky."—Chicago Record-Herald.

We cannot suffer these Mormons to depress our domestic ideals, which call more and more for the childless home.—Life.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

Useful Articles of Daily Need for Sale or Exchange for Other Articles.

One cent a word first insertion, or three times for two cents. Nothing less than ten words considered. When convenient call at REVIEW office in reply to ads, where explicit directions will be given regarding same.

WANTED one thousand dollars on first bond and mortgage; good loan. Address B 7 Review.

WANTED a good girl to do general housework for a small family. No children. Address A 43 Review.

SHOT GUN, Breech loading, two cases, lot tools, loaded shells, etc. cost $60, nearly new, $25 cash. A 26 Review office.

PRINTING PRESS 5x7 selfinking capable of doing fine work, price $15, or will exchage for man's good wheel. A 27 Review office.

CHAINLESS BICYCLE; advertiser has a good chainless nearly new to exchange for equally good chain wheel, or will sell cheap. A 28 Review office.

SMALL RIFLE will purchase a small rifle if quality and price are O. K. A 29 Review office.

TYPEWRITER, No. 2 Remington in good condition, $30 cash or favorable terms. A 31 Review office.

WANTED two large heating stoves. Must be cheap for cash.

INVALID'S CHAIR, like new, for sale cheap. This is a great bargain. A 33, Review office.

T. A. MOORE

Undertaker and Embalmer.

OFFICE: 508 Watchung Avenue.
RESIDENCE: 503 LaGrande Avenue.
Tel. 611. Office open day and night.

Plainfield Certified Creamery

Milk in glass or bulk

Buttermilk—Pot Cheese

Deliveries made early in the morning and during the day.

C. O. SMITH.

327 Watchung Avenue

Telephone 2402. P. O. Box 302.

Requests by Phone or Mail will receive attention.

We make a specialty of A-1 Butter and Fresh Eggs.

Breakfast Foods are good all the year round and we have the best.

PARK AVENUE HOTEL,

734 PARK AVENUE, COR. 8TH ST.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

A select family and transient Hotel: Rooms arranged en-suite with or without bath.

Elevator and all modern conveniences

L. Wagstaff, Manager.

Telephone 206 a, Plainfield.

TALCUM POWDER

Very Soothing in treatment of Prickly heat, Nettle rash Hives, Sunburns, Scalds.

Applied after Shaving it renders the skin smooth and soft.

SCHREINER'S

PRESCRIPTION PHARMACY

—Park Avenue and Second Street—

Telephone 671.

Lowney's Candies

Japanese Teas or Luncheon.

Anything for the above can be had at the

Oriental Tea Rooms,

9-1-3 326 West Front Street.

W. W. WARNOCK

—THE BAKER—

144 West Front Street

Has opened his ice cream parlors and is prepared to furnish the very best of cream. 6-1-4.

ESTABLISHED 1871.

P. CASEY & SON,

Undertakers and Embalmers

Office: 16 Park Ave.

Residence: 417 W. Third St. Tel. 1082

1-1-4 Office open Day and Night.

PAINTING.

Paint your house now—if it needs it—to paint at the right time is to economize.

We will do the work splendidly for you. Besides, only use the kind of paint that looks best-and wears longer.

JAMES C. HANSEN,

141 East Front Street.

CAUGHT BY ELECTRICITY.

How easy to trap the midnight marauder by the touch of a button or the turning on of an Electric Light.

GUARD YOUR HOME

with a Burglar Alarm; while you sleep it is on the watch. Not a door can be moved, not a sash raised or lowered, without giving an instant alarm. Let us talk with you about the price.

WILLIAM H. POPE,

—Electrical Contractor—

116 North Ave. Tel. 2441

MEAT That Gives STRENGTH

may be hard to get, perhaps but we've got it! Plenty of it here, cut from young,

Plump, Tender Stock.

Every pound sold here is rich in nourishing juices, and so tender that it almost melts in your mouth, etc.

COME AND SEE US.

Fred Endress

131-135 W. Front Street.

Capital	On balances of
$100,000.00	$200. or more
Deposits	subject to check
$500,000.00	

The Plainfield Trust Company

Pays 3% Interest on Deposits

On accounts of $5.00 or more provided money is left on deposit for 3 months

Open an Account Now

CHAS. E. VAIL, Optician & Jeweler

Glasses to fit. Satisfaction Guaranteed. Repairing of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry done satisfactorily. Prices right, at

103 PARK AVENUE.

Steam Granite and Marble Works Tel. 771.

Manufacturers of Artistic Cemetery Memorials of Every Description. Large Variety Constantly on hand.

L. L. MANNING & SON, FRONT ST. and CENTRAL AVE.

J. P. HOMAN & SON,

Carriages, Trucks, Express, and Business Wagons Made to Order

HARNESS, WHIPS, ROBES, BLANKETS, ECT.

Repairing in all its branches.
Blacksmithing of all kinds.
Storage for Carriages and Sleighs.

29-31 Somerset St.

KROEGER PIANO

House founded by Henry Kroeger, for twenty years superintendent of Steinway & Son. Factory Agency at

Sattels', 108 North Ave.

Are you shopping for a Piano? drop in and see the three finest patents in any one piano.

FRANK VAN WINKLE, DEALER IN

Bicycles, Photo Supplies, Kodaks and Cameras

Bicycles Stored, Cleaned and repaired Developing, Printing and Mounting

129 North Avenue

BIG SALE OF PETTICOATS!

Silk Petticoats, made of good rustling taffeta, in black and colors, trimmed with pleated ruffle and finished with rose quilling, value $6.98..... $3 75

The extreme beauty of China Silk Waists will be appreciated when seen, and the little price will astonish. Special tomorrow, at..... $1 79

Kimonos—Fancy figured lawns, fast colors, value 49c., special at..... 29

THE PARIS CLOAK STORE.

322 West Front Street. JACOB A. FABS, Prop.

Panama or Straw **HATS CLEANED** By new Process

Look like new in one hour

U. B. CRANE'S Famous Hat and Furnishing Store

120 West Front Street

SPECIAL SALE FOR ALL WEEK

We Have the Largest Assortment of Wash Waists in Town.

Waists worth 50c., sell	.25
" " 75c., "	.39
" " 1.50, "	.98
Wash Silk Waists, worth $2.50, sell	1.89
Jackets, all wool Broadcloth, worth $5.00, sell	2.98
Dress and Walking Skirts, worth from $4.00 to $7.00, sell	2.90
Wrappers, worth $1.25, sell	.79
Wash Shirts, worth $1.50, sell	.98

BOSTON CLOAK & FUR CO.,

GAIMAN & BERKOWITZ.

245 W. Front Street opposite Post Office. Telephone 85

The Crescent Furniture Company

has opened

A First-Class House Furnishing Goods Store

at 23 SOMERSET ST, PLAINFIELD,

(near Front Street)

Everything for furnishing a house for comfort, ease, and appearance, sold on Monthly or Weekly Payments. Discount for Cash. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

Pianos, Phonographs and Records a Specialty.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

As an inducement to Cash Purchasers for the next 20 days we shall give Absolutely FREE your choice of a handsome present:

A HANDSOME AXMINSTER RUG
with every purchase of $5.00 or over.

A HANDSOME HASSOCK
with every purchase of $10.00 or over.

A HANDSOME AXMINSTER RUG, (16 x 34)
with a $10.00 purchase.

OPEN EVENINGS

All goods delivered free of charge.

North Plainfield Weekly Review.

VOL. 4—NO. 18 NORTH PLAINFIELD, N. J., SATURDAY, JULY 25, 1903. PRICE 3 CENTS

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Brief Bits About Many Matters of Local Interest.

Crab fishing is unusually good at present in the neighboring bays.

The regular monthly meeting of the North Plainfield Board of Education will be held Monday evening.

Rev. Dr. J. H. Woods, of Somerville, will occupy the pulpit of the First Baptist Church tomorrow.

A young child of Stonewall Jackson's, this borough, died Monday afternoon after an illness of a few days.

Special music will be rendered at Trinity Reformed Church tomorrow at both morning and evening services.

The sale which was to have taken place at Mountain Park Inn, last Saturday was postponed on account of rain.

The annual excursion of Trinity Reformed Sunday School to the seashore will take place next Thursday.

The annual conference and business meeting of the Swedish Lutheran Church will take place September 8.

Members of the German Reformed Church held a picnic on the church grounds Thursday afternoon and evening.

The Board of Governors of Muhlenberg Hospital will hold a regular meeting Monday evening August 3 at the Library.

Michael Wood, who was arrested last Sunday afternoon on Somerset street for drunkenness, was fined $3 Monday evening by the Recorder.

W. W. Warnock, of West Front street, presented the children of Netherwood Camp with cake and forty quarts of ice cream last Saturday.

The third annual outing of the Old Oaken Bucket Club took place at Glendale Grove, last Sunday. About one hundred were present.

Rev. W. E. Honeyman and wife, of Lincoln place, this borough, left for Mount Freedom, N. J., where they will remain until September.

R. H. McCullough, of this borough, has been chosen a delegate to attend the session of the national body of the New Jersey Federation of Catholic Societies.

Miss Mary Reynolds and James Block, of this borough, were married in St. Mary's Church Tuesday evenings. They will reside at the groom's home on Stone street.

About thirty members of the Knights of the Golden Eagle attended the Y. M. C. A. meeting Sunday afternoon when Rev. F. E. Taylor, of Brooklyn, made an address.

The claim of Miss Mildred E. Everitt, of Somerset street and Mountain avenue, for injuries received in the Central Railroad wreck at Westfield last January, has been settled.

Assemblyman Samuel S. Swackhamer, has accepted an invitation to address the annual Hunterdon County Farmers' Alliance picnic, August 19 and 20, on "Democratic Issues."

There will be a special service held in St. Joseph's Church, this borough, Monday in memory of Pope Leo XIII. There will be a solemn mass at 9 o'clock, and special music.

The third band concert was held in City Hall Park Thursday evening. These concerts have become so popular that people from neighboring towns come by trolley to attend them.

The funeral of Andrew Mojack, the seventeen months old child of James Mojack, of Jackson avenue, who died Thursday, will be held this morning at ten o'clock from the house.

Freedom Castle, No. 42, Knights of the Golden Eagle will give the first of a series of entertainments planned for, next Tuesday. The program will include moving pictures, vocal and instrumental music.

The annual excursion of the First Presbyterian, Park Avenue Baptist and Congregational Sunday Schools of Plainfield, and the Presbyterian Church Sunday School of Dunellen, left for Asbury Park Thursday morning.

A strange epidemic of a contagious nature has broken out among the horses in Hunterdon county. The animals are suddenly attacked with a swelling of the limbs which soon become so stiff that it is impossible to get them out of the stable.

An interesting modern invention is a clock for busy or absent minded people. The user makes a note on a card and inserts it in the clock. At the proper time the clock rings a bell and projects the card before the clock face. Several cards can be inserted simultaneously.

Atlantic City Excursion Sunday, July 26th, $2.50, via New Jersey Central.

Plainfield Republicans Put on War Paint

The Plainfield City Republican Executive Committee met Tuesday night and planned for the fall campaign in that city. The committee's secretary, was instructed to issue the calls for the primaries at the necessary time and it is the desire of the committee that all members of the city and county committees forward to the executive committee the names of the election officers.

A committee on naturalization was also appointed.

The first district of the Fourth Ward has been designated as the place for one of the voting machines allowed for Plainfield. This place is chosen owing to its central location, making it possible for any one interested to see it in operation. The machine will probably be used at the approaching election in September.

Oregon Pheasants for Somerset County.

About 100 English and Oregon pheasants have recently been liberated in the woods near Far Hills in the hope that these birds of gorgeous plumage might increase and add to the attractions of Somerset county. These pheasants will have their natural enemies in the woods, but every citizen of the county has been appealed to to assist the workings of the game laws where attempts are made to evade them.

Was He Drowned?

Geo. Honeyman, age 25, son of Philip Honeyman, is supposed to have been drowned in the Millstone River at Weston on Saturday. It seems that Honeyman had been camping near Weston for almost a month. On Saturday he started for Bound Brook, where he was seen to get supplies for the camp. He went to the station and bought a ticket to Weston. Later in the day the remaining campers became anxious about their friend and started to look for him.

Near the dam a can of oil was found. It is thought that on his return he slipped while getting into the boat, had fallen overboard and was carried over the dam nearby by the swift current.

On Monday afternoon the boat was found about a mile down river. No other particulars are known.

Weather and Crop Bulletins.

Central Office, U. S. Weather Bureau,
Atlantic City, N. J., July 22, 1903.

The first three and last days of the week were characterized by heavy rains that were generally beneficial, especially in the southern section. That on the 18th was accompanied by high winds, which did considerable injury to the growing crops, in places, flooding some fields and blowing much fruit from the trees. The intervening days were warm and favorable to crop growth. Corn, tomatoes, oats, and in fact all crops are now in fine growing condition. Winter apples promise a fair yield in places, while peaches and pears are generally far below the average. The harvesting of wheat, rye and timothy hay is about completed, and housed in fairly good order. The temperature during the week averaged about 5 degrees below the normal. The rainfall was excessive, especially in the southern and central sections.

New Jersey at St. Louis.

A very elaborate work on the resources and advantages of the State for distribution at the Louisiana Purchase Exposition is being compiled by Hon. Ellis R. Meeker, of Elizabeth.

The object is to attract special attention to the great progress being made in the State, prominently setting forth its desirability as a place of residence, manufacturing and kindred industries, agricultural pursuits, investment and general employment.

The work contemplated will be of greater scope and far more reaching as a citizen gatherer among the visitors at the Exposition than any heretofore published; it will also be a valuable work of reference for all citizens, as it will contain much important data and interesting statistics.

There is no one better qualified for the compilation of such a work than Mr. Meeker, whose extensive knowledge of and interest in State affairs and acquaintanse with the public men throughout the State specially adapt him for a work of this character.

J. M. Cahart Buys New Store.

J. M. Cahart, of 43 Somerset street, has purchased the New York Painting and Decorating Company's Park Avenue store. Mr. Cahart will combine the two stores at the Park Avenue location under his name. Mr. Cahart recently came to Plainfield from Rahway, and by strict attention to business has firmly established himself in the confidence of the people, and the recent purchase will no doubt serve to make him still more popular. His Somerset street store is for rent.

Special Excursion to Atlantic City, July 26th, via New Jersey Central; fare, $2.50.

SAVED BY A BULL.

Drowning Child Caught the Animal's Tail and was Dragged From Brook.

The four-year-old child of Charles M. Bandell, a farmer living near Bound Brook, had a narrow escape Monday from drowning, and owes its life to a Holstein bull, states a news item.

The child with its nine-year-old brother, went fishing in a brook that runs through part of the Bandell farm, which is used as a pasture. The children were sitting on a bank, fishing in a pool about four feet deep, when the younger child slipped into the water. The brother in his fright left the child and ran to call his father, who was cutting hay in an adjoining field.

By chance the father saw the child fall into the brook, and was on his way to rescue him when to his amazement, he saw the child being dragged out of the brook by the bull, which had been standing in the water.

The child, in the usual manner of a drowning person, snatched at anything, managed to catch the tail of the bull, and the bull in sudden suprise, rushed from the brook.

Notwithstanding his being a life-saver, the bull is to be killed having been sold to a butcher last week.

Neglected to Repeal Old Law.

TRENTON, July 21.—The disclosures of several oversights in the transactions of the last Legislature have brought to light the fact there are two practice acts on the statute books of this State, both legally there, but one unintentionally. There are also on the statute books two laws governing the course of precedure in courts for the trial of small causes.

This state of affairs was brought about by the failure of the Legislature to incorporate repealing clauses in the revision of the practice act and in the act concerning courts for the trial of small causes, both of which were passed at the last session of the last Legislature.

While with no other information at hand, it would be safe to assume that it was the intention of the framers of the revised practice act that it was to supplant the old one in so far as the two did not conflict; yet it seems that it was their intention that the new act should supplant the old in its entirety.

Charles L. Corbin, a member of the commission by which the revised practice act was prepared, when his attention was called to the failure of the Legislature to pass a repealing clause or act, said that the commission intended that the new act should supplant the old one.

At the same time he said that, in his opinion, the provisions of both the new and the old acts would be legally operative except where they conflict.

As an example of the conflict of the two laws it has been noted that the old practice act contains a revision for service upon a non-resident or absent defendant by publication. This is not referred to in the new act, and hence without the repeal of the old act would be operative in spite of the statement of a member of the revision commission that the old act was to be superceded by the new.

The commission appointed to rectify and revise the statutes is composed of Supreme Court Justices Dixon and Fort and Lawyer Charles L. Corbin. Wilbur A. Mott is secretary of the commission.

National Woman's Suffrage Society.

A branch of the National Woman's Suffrage Society was formed at Ocean Grove Tuesday. The association, which is to be known as the Ocean Grove and Asbury Park Political Equality Club, was organized in the Temple in the afternoon, after Mrs. Minola Graham Sexton, of Orange, the State president; Mrs. Florence Howe Hall, of Plainfield, and Miss Harriet May Mills, of Syracuse, had outlined the objects of the parent society. Mrs. Acksah Dunham, of Ocean Grove, was chosen president. At a conference of workers, Mrs. Sexton told of the work performed by her auxiliary in obtaining the passage by the New Jersey Legislature of a law providing for the appointment of a commission to inquire into the advisability of establishing a State reformatory for women.

$2.50 to Atlantic City.

On Sunday, July 25th, the New Jersey Central will run a low-rate Excursion to Atlantic City, fare, $2.50 for round trip. Special train leaves New York at 8 a. m., South Ferry at 7.55, stopping at West 8th Street at 8.19, Elizabeth, 8.12, Newark at 8.05 a. m., Elizabethport at 8.25 a. m., arriving Atlantic City at 11 a. m.; returning leave Atlantic City at 7.00 p. m. This is one of the best outings of the season at the greatest of watering places.

Sunday Excursion to Atlantic City, July 26th, via New Jersey Central; tickets $2.50.

Tornado Touched Somerville

A hailstorm and a tornado which passed over Somerville Wednesday afternoon did a great deal of damage in the outlying districts south of the Raritan River. Hailstones as large as hazelnuts fell for fifteen minutes in the streets, and caused predestrians to flee for shelter.

An hour after the storm had cleared the tornado struck the town, tearing limbs from trees, and awnings and signs from buildings.

It passed over the Raritan River to the estate of James B. Duke, where it uprooted great trees, demolished the roof of a big conservatory and tore down electric light poles all over the big estate. A party of city sightseers who were travelling about the estate were driven to shelter. The party afterward found the roads blocked with great trees which had been uprooted.

At Roycefield the tornado blew a chimney off the Jersey Central Railroad station, blew down Hagerman's big hay press and unroofed a brick dwelling house.

A Valuable Horse Killed

A valuable horse belonging to Fred. W. Dealaman, of 19 Somerset street became frightened Thursday and ran away. As it reached Nelson's Hotel in the Notch, it struck its head against a telephone pole, and fell over dead.

Mr. Dealaman's brother had just alighted from the carriage to go into Wiman's blacksmith shop, when the horse became frightened.

Historical Property

Franklin Conklin, of the firm of Flood & Conklin, of Newark, who recently purchased the Culberson farm at Basking Ridge, will take possession of the place September 15. This property occupies one of the most prominent sites in that locality, and possesses much historical interest. It is the place at which Lieutenant-Colonel Lee was captured by the British during the Revolutionary War. A graphic description of the capture is given by Paul Liecester Ford's "Janice Meredith." Part of the old Tavern where Lee was made prisoner is still standing, though additions to it were built.

When the State Draws the Line.

Judge Joline, of Camden, a few days ago refused to send a fifteen-year-old boy to the State Home for Boys in order to relieve the lad's relatives of responsibility. The boy's mother is dead and his father is a traveling salesman. The witnesses failed to convince the judge that the boy was bad, and he was placed in charge of the probating officer. "We don't send boys to the Reform School for merely being mischievous; if we did, nine tenths of the boys in the county would be in the institution," said Judge Joline. What a world this would be without mischievous boys, and how few of us would have escaped doing time if mischievousness was a crime! It is well sometimes to have a judge who is not too old to remember that he was once a boy.—*Trenton Times.*

The Local Paper.

An exchange truthfully says: The arrival of the home paper is one of the events of the week. It is close to the heart of the family, old and young. All that has occurred for the past week is chronicled in its columns. Nothing takes its place.

A newspaper is like a man—because it generally reflects some man—and it should be judged as a man should be judged, largely on the whole. No man lives a perfect life; no editor prints a perfect paper. If an editor is honest he is bound to offend some one every day of his life; if he doesn't offend some one the editor is namby-pamby and flabby. The same thing is true of the average man. A newspaper is bound to make mistakes; in getting news it must necessarily take heresay. But if, in the long run and in the main, week after week and year after year, a paper stands for decency, for honest thinking and clean living, and condemns sneaks and cheats and low persons, it will do good. Frequently an item of important news is published and offends some one. This cannot be avoided. Then, again, the editor is often misinformed by some responsible party unintentionally, and so the thing goes.

Editors are the first to hear gossip or scandals, indiscretions of men and of women, things unfit for publication, intrigues, clandestine meetings, flirtations, and, in fact, all neighborhood scandals. If one-half they heard was published there would be divorce, social ostracism and other woes; there would be shotguns and gore, imprisonment, lynching, desolate homes, shame, humiliation and misery. The editor also learns much of the hypocrisy of life, and it is a wonder that he believes anything on earth or in the hereafter. People who abuse him often owe their standing in society to his forbearance.

Be on hand for the Atlantic City Excursion via New Jersey Central, Sunday, July 26th; fare, $2.50.

ROUND ABOUT JERSEY

Summary of News From the Four Corners of the State.

Rev. J. A. Thompson of Middlebush has sweet corn growing in his garden that on July 13 measured 9 feet and 8 inches.

Last week a fourteen foot shark got tangled in one of W. T. Vandyke & Co.'s off-shore pounds at Long Branch. After being speared to death, the crew was unable to lift the net until the monster's tail had been cut off.

Fortune-tellers are under the ban. Two were arrested at Long Branch and fined and warned that a second offense meant the full penalty, which is a fine of $25 or ninety days in jail, at the discretion of the court. The women who were fined were Mrs. Caroline Smith and Mrs. Sarah Smith, the latter of Elizabeth, who has been going there for five years.

When John Brooks arrived at his home at 837 Elm street, Camden, Tuesday night he found his four-year-old son, David, choking. The little fellow was growing black in the face when his father began pounding him on the back. In a short time the child coughed up a campaign button.

Whether Methodists should kneel or not at prayers was the earnest discussion at one Dr. O'Haulon's Bible class meetings this week. Some objected because of dusty floors, others because the pews were too close together. Dr. O'Haulon said the time was coming when kneeling boards would be in every church.

Owners of fields of blackberry and raspberry bushes in the suburbs of the Oranges find it impossible to pick the berries because of the onslaught of mosquitoes. One South Orange grower said that if the present plague continued much of his crop of berries would rot on the bushes.

A young robin of an even light tan color, was an unusual sight at the home of George Smith, who lives near Glen Moore, one day last week. At first Mr. Smith thought it was a young chick, but when he saw the mother bird feed it he made an investigation, and to his surprise saw that it was a robin.

A number of Bayonne boys have introduced a new and exciting amusement. They gather on Avenue C, which is paved with asphalt, each with a full-rigged miniature yacht. The yachts are ranged in line and released at a signal of the judge. The brisk wind causes the boats, which are mounted on wheels to travel at a lively rate.

Albert Fischer, wife and two-year-old child, of Magnolia, Camden county, are very ill from the effects of eating sardines that were in a tin box. All took freely of the sardines and an hour after the meal Mr. Fischer suffered so much that he lost consciousness. His wife, so ill that she could hardly stand, staggered to the door and called a passerby, who brought a physician. Mr. Fischer's condition is most critical, and the physician has almost no hope of saving him. There is a probability of the others recovering. The sardines had evidently been packed two or three years ago.

Mrs. Aleta McCollough, who has a carpet-weaving establishment at New Brunswick, has asked the police to help her learn whether a young man at her home is her son. She was unable to care properly for her baby, years ago, and gave him to a neighbor who later moved away and Mrs. McCollough lost track of her son. She gave a young man work last winter, and one day he told her he was the missing boy. She believed him until she heard him say in his sleep that she "was an easy mark." That aroused her doubts and she appealed to the police. If she discovers that he is an impostor she says she'll land him in jail.

A mammoth Gulf Stream rubber back turtle, weighing 1087 pounds, and measuring ten feet three inches in length and six feet seven inches over the back, was brought ashore last week at Wildwood, by the Anglesea pound fishermen, and is now on exhibition on the outer end of the Wildwood Casino Pier. So big is this monster that it required the combined strength of 28 men to place it in the big tank on the pier. This specie of turtle belongs to and is hardly ever found outside of the southern waters. From Wildwood the gulf stream is about 200 miles off shore. It is generally supposed that this turtle followed the Gulf Stream north, that it worked its way out of the warm current, and becoming lost, strayed in to the coast when caught in the pound nets. The fishermen insist that it is several hundred years old. At any rate it is the most wonderful monster that has ever been brought ashore here and is proving to be a great attraction to hundreds of visitors to the pier daily.

Opposition to Amendments

The Hunterdon *Republican* has this to say about the proposed amendments:

"There is developing considerable opposition in some quarters to the proposed constitutional amendments. The new court, which they propose to create, it is said will cost the State some thing like $70,000 per year, and yet effect what is most desired. It is also claimed that the lawyers who prepared the amendments made no inquiries into the reforms and experiences of other States. The opponents of these amendments claim that they are but a patch upon our already antiquated system. Our State now has the most elaborate, cumbrous and expensive judiciary system in the country. There are nine kinds of courts in New Jersey at the present time above the municipal or justices' courts. These nine courts are Oyer and Terminer, Quarter Sessions, Common Pleas, Orphans', Circuit, Supreme, Prerogative, Chancery and Errors and Appeals. The change, if any is made, should be in the direction of greater simplicity, instead of adding to our already complicated judiciary system."

Mosquitoes Stop a 700 Horse-Power Engine in Missouri.

It is not denied that New Jersey has a few mosquitoes, but it has never been intimated that they were plentiful and strong enough to put a 700 horse-power engine out of business as was the case in St. Louis recently, as the following news item states that mosquitoes stopped a 700 horse-power engine in the plant of the Pittsburg Reduction Company at Alta Sita, a suburb of East St. Louis. Examination showed that mosquitoes, attracted possibly by the oil on the engine, had been mashed to death on the cross heads and along the piston runs until they formed a gummy mass that even steam pressure could not overcome. The factory now has screens.

Lightning Hit Woman's Corset Steel.

Mrs. Conrad Wagner, of Hackensack, while hurrying through the storm Wednesday night, was struck by lightning. The bolt hit a corset steel and jumped to the right leg, burning the flesh in its course downward.

The tooling was torn off and the shoe shattered, every nail in the latter burning blisters on the foot. The woman's side is paralyzed.

Apply the Remedy.

It is with the merchants of any town to hold the trade or drive it away. In other words they can by high prices and neglect of the people's wants, drive it to other towns and thus injure their own. Stores conducted in the interests of patrons are as indispensible as good schools, churches and morals to the growth and development of the community.

There is considerable talk about the trolley affecting the business of the town when it is the merchant himself who controls it. He must go after it, advertise for it, and let the people know of the advantages to be had at his store. It is where people can save that interests them above everything else. Why does the independent city merchant advertise in numerous newspapers all the year round? Would he do this if it did not pay? He is constantly telling the readers of these papers about his prices and goods, and they go to him to buy. In this respect the average country merchants fail to see the advantage.

One of our town merchants, who having already caught the spirit of our argument and put it in action, acknowledges the truth of it, and he now helps new customers on the trolley with well filled baskets and bundles.

On this line of thought an exchange has this to say:

The board of trade and the improvement society of any town cannot undertake a more important work than to aid and stimulate its merchants in making it distinguished for selling good goods at low prices. When business men aim at this they will find a way to effect it. Not one, two or three, but all merchants will become keen as buyers for the sake of themselves, their customers and town. Factories may be important. Advertising the town is necessary. But more fundamentally necessary than all else to the self-preservation of a town, is it for its merchants to be able to get and to give as much good goods for a dollar as any other merchants elsewhere. In other words a town's prosperity depends on home trade and home trade depends on resolutely solving the problem of buying at the bottom price. When merchants of any town can buy so as to sell lower than other merchants, look out for a real estate and building boom there.—*Pennington Post.*

W. E. Bartle, of Second and Church streets has just put in a new stone planing machine. The utility of which is its stone cutting capacity which will enable him to do work with more rapidity, accuracy and economy than what could be accomplished by the hand process.

POPE'S LONG LIFE IS ENDED

The Pontiff's Last Words Were of Benediction on Those Around Him.

GAVE OREGLIA AUTHORITY

The Dean of the Sacred College the Temporary Head of the Church ---Scenes in the Sick Room.

Rome.—Pope Leo XIII. died at four minutes past 4 o'clock Monday afternoon. His last moments were comparatively peaceful and painless, and were preceded by a period of insensibility. Around his bedside at the final moment were the Cardinals, the relatives, and the members of the Papal Court. Before lapsing into unconsciousness the dying Pope feebly moved his lips, his last articulate words being those used in bestowing a benediction. Gradually the shadow of death spread over his face, and Dr. Lapponi noted his last fluttering heart beats, which gradually became slower, until they finally stopped.

The Pope entered into what the doctors believed to be the death struggle at about 3 o'clock p. m. Dr. Mazzoni, on leaving the sick chamber at 3:30 p. m., said the indications then pointed

POPE LEO XIII.

to the Pope's death within two hours. At 4 p. m. the Pope had lost all consciousness, and in this state he passed away.

The news of the Pope's death spread rapidly throughout Rome, and caused a profound feeling. The whole city is now in mourning.

While the doctors were examining their patient in the morning, believing him to be in a stupor, he suddenly fixed his eyes on them, saying:

"This time, doctors, you will not win in your brave fight with death."

"It is your Holiness who is brave," replied Dr. Lapponi, but before the remark was uttered the Pope was again unable to understand what was said.

The following medical bulletin was issued at 9.35 a. m.:

"During the night the Holy Father rested only at short intervals. His general condition remains grave. Pulse, 94; respiration, 32; temperature, 36.2 centigrade."

Although the morning's bulletin was calculated to give the impression that the Pope's condition was somewhat ameliorated, in reality the doctors considered that the lowering of the pulse and the diminution of the respiration were due to great prostration of the whole organism. It was reported by persons at the Vatican in the morning that the Pope continued, now and then, to mutter phrases, although unconscious, and that his mind evidently returned to the events which impressed him most before his illness began. Every time his mind cleared he seemed to grasp the fact that it might be the last time, and he made use of it.

At 11.40 o'clock there was great alarm at the Vatican as the Pope was suffering from a grave increase of cardiac affection. Dr. Lapponi really thought the end had arrived, and Cardinal Serafino Vanutelli, the Grand Penitentiary, began the prayers for the dying and gave the Pontiff absolution in articulo mortis.

His death was considered so imminent that all the Cardinals were present, and the members of the Diplomatic Corps were admitted to the sick room, as, according to tradition, Popes must die surrounded by the Sacred College, the Pontifical Court and the diplomats accredited to the Vatican.

Just at that moment a large party of American tourists, unaware of the critical situation of the Pontiff, ascended the grand staircase, talking and laughing. They were approached by a gendarme, who said, "Please do not make any noise, as the Holy Father is dying."

This produced great emotion among the tourists, and they immediately retired.

When, during the alarming crisis about noon, he was lying on his bed, perfectly motionless, while around him knelt the Cardinals and other members of the Papal Court, without any preliminary restlessness the Pope opened his eyes, which fell on Cardinal Oreglia, who was at his side, and he said solemnly:

"To Your Eminence, who will so soon seize the reins of supreme power, I confide the Church in these difficult times."

Then Mgr. Bisleti, the Master of the Chamber, asked for the Pope's benediction for the court, which the Pope granted, adding, "Be this my last greeting."

Then the Pope gave his hand to kiss to the Cardinals present, who were Oreglia, Rampolla, Serafino Vanutelli, Della Volpe and Vives y Tuto.

Dr. Lapponi profited by the Pope's animation to administer restoratives, after which the patient sank back as suddenly as he had revived.

The words the Pope addressed to Cardinal Oreglia are much commented upon, and some wondered whether the intention of Leo XIII. was to indicate Cardinal Oreglia as his successor.

The first notifications from Cardinal Oreglia of the Pope's demise were sent to the Cardinal Dean, representing the College of Cardinals, and the Cardinal Vicar, representing the Bishopric of Rome. Immediately after the accredited representatives of the foreign powers to the Vatican were informed. Monsignor Nocella, the Secretary of the Sacred College, communicated with those Cardinals who were absent from Rome, and requested them to attend immediately at the forthcoming conclave.

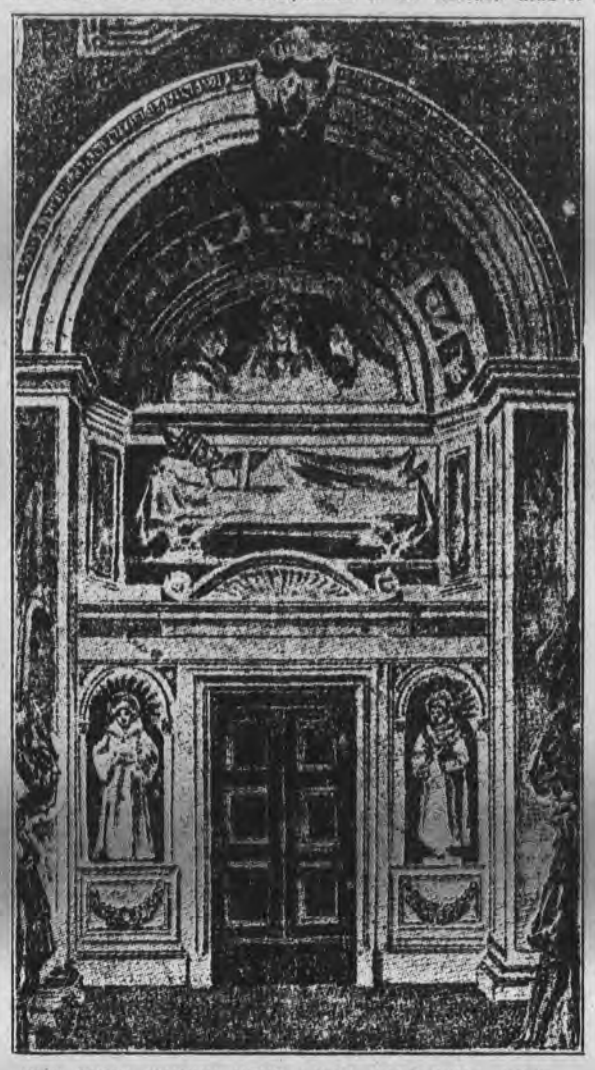
Orders were sent to all the churches and religious communities in Rome, directing the clergy to hold special services and to celebrate requiem masses.

Those present in the Pope's chamber at the time of his death were Cardinal Serafino Vanutelli, Sacristan Pifini, Count Camille Pecci, the Pope's nephew; Dr. Lapponi and the Pontiff's valet, Pio Centra.

The occurrences in the death chamber immediately following the Pope's demise were of impressive solemnity. Couriers had been dispatched to summon those delegated to perform the first religious offices for the dead Pope, and soon the chanting of the Franciscan monks was heard, as, two by two, in coarse brown habits and with sandaled feet, they proceeded to the room in which Leo lay dead. From time immemorial the Franciscans have been Penitentiaries of St. Peter's. Following them came the Noble Guards, to watch over the Pontiff's remains, the brilliancy of their uniform contrasting strikingly with the sombre attire of the monks and the solemn dignity of the chamber itself. The only sound heard was the measured chanting of the Psalms of Penitence by a group of monks kneeling beside the couch of death. Two Noble Guards took up positions at the foot of the couch and stood there, rigid and silent as statues, with swords drawn and reversed, pointing to the floor.

The death chamber preserved much the same appearance as it did during the illness of the Pope. It is situated on the third floor of the Vatican, the apartments fronting the splendid piazza of St. Peter's and the window of the room commanding a view of the tall obelisk and playing fountains, with Rome stretching off beyond the Tiber. Across the middle of the room hang heavy draperies, partly concealing the bed on which reposed the body of the Pontiff. By the side of the low bed burned a number of candles, and from above looked down the picture of the Madonna, with the infant Jesus in her arms. Leo's desk was closed, but some of the books on religious topics which he kept near him remained on it.

Pope Leo, who had undertaken exhausting labors in spite of the warnings of his physician, Dr. Lapponi, became seriously ill on July 4 with a bronchial and catarrhal ailment, which rapidly developed into pulmonary trouble, affecting his right lung. He sank steadily in strength, although maintaining the brightness of his intellect until within the last few days. On July 5 he expressed a desire to Mgr. Pifferi, his private confessor, to receive



THE TOMB WHERE POPE LEO'S BODY WILL REST.

The design, made by Leo himself, of the tomb that will be erected as his final resting place, and which custom dictates will be built under the auspices of the Cardinals made by Leo during his reign.

solemn communion in the evening, saying: "To-morrow I shall be no more."

At 11 o'clock that night the last sacrament was administered by the Grand Penitentiary, Cardinal Serafino Vanutelli, in the presence of the Pontifical family. After the sacrament the Pope passed an almost sleepless night, being kept alive by stimulants constantly administered. From that time on there was no hope of his recovery, except during a brief rally on Wednesday, July 8. At various times extreme unction was repeated.

Twice during the week after he was taken ill the patient was operated on by Dr. Mazzoni for extraction of serum from the lung cavity. Each time he obtained great relief. Besides Dr. Mazzoni, Dr. Rossoni was called in to assist the regular physician, Dr. Lapponi.

The second Sunday of his illness passed favorably, but hopes were hardly entertained of his recovery. Twenty-four hours later the august patient lapsed into semi-consciousness, and his condition grew more serious than it had been at any time since he was stricken. From then on hope fluctuated until the end came.

ITALIAN KING GRIEVED.

The Official Gazette Refers Sympathetically to Pope Leo.

Rome.—Premier Zanardelli telegraphed the news of the death of the Pope to King Victor Emmanuel at the Castle of Racconigi. The King, although he expected the announcement at any hour, was much touched, and is reported to have said:

"No matter what our complaints may be because of distant and recent controversies and discourtesies, I cannot help feeling deeply affected by the disappearance of a great and enlightened mind and the head of the Church of my people."

The Official Gazette, the Italian Government organ, after announcing the death of Pope Leo, adds:

"His Holiness, who, because of his elevation of mind and the severe austerity of his example, received frequent warm manifestations of reverence, undertook in the twenty-five years of his Pontificate numerous conspicuous works which will leave a lasting remembrance of his name. Above all, Pope Leo's active Pontificate will remain in history as a document of the authority which the law of the Italian State guarantees to the exercise of the supreme religious power."

Premier Zanardelli sent circulars to the Prefects throughout the kingdom instructing them that, in the event of funeral ceremonies taking place within their jurisdiction and the ecclesiastical authorities inviting them to participate, they should take part in the functions. The Minister of War ordered all military bands to cease playing in public.

All the newspapers, including those favorable to the present institutions, publish long eulogistic articles about the dead Pontiff. The only discordant note is struck by the Socialist organ, Avanti.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S REGRET.

An Expression of Appreciation of the Pope's Exalted Character.

Oyster Bay, L. I.—President Roosevelt was deeply touched by the death of Pope Leo. At his home on Sagamore Hill on being informed of the demise of the venerable head of the Catholic Church, he dictated the following for the press:

"The President expressed his profound regret at the death of the venerable Pontiff, whose long career no less than his exalted character has commanded the respect of all Christendom. The President said that in uttering these sentiments he was giving expression to the feeling of all the people in the United States, wholly without regard to their religious faiths."

State Department Notified.

Washington, D. C.—Charge d'Affaires Iddings at Rome has notified the State Department that the Pope died at 4.04 o'clock.

The State Department, upon learning of the death of the Pope, sent the following cable dispatch to Cardinal Rampolla:

"Cardinal Rampolla, the Vatican, Rome:

"The President desires me to express his profound sense of the loss which the Christian world has sustained in the death of his Holiness Leo XIII. By his lofty character, his great learning, and his comprehensive charity, he adorned his exalted station and made his reign one of the most illustrious, as it has been one of the longest, in the history of the Catholic Church.

"JOHN HAY."

Popes of Two Centuries.

Counting St. Peter as the first Pope, Pope Leo was the two hundred and sixty-third Pontiff. The Popes of the last 200 years were as follows:

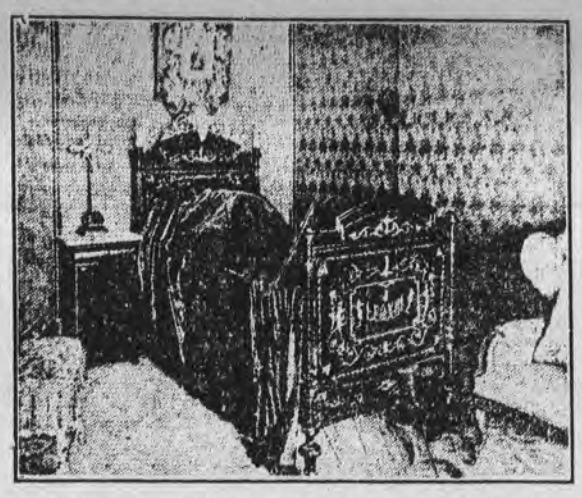
	Elected.	Died.
Innocent XII.	1691	1700
Clement IX.	1700	1721
Innocent XIII.	1721	1724
Benedict XIII.	1724	1730
Clement II.	1730	1740
Benedict XIV.	1740	1758
Clement XIII.	1758	1769
Clement XIV.	1769	1774
Pius VI.	1775	1789
Pius VII.	1800	1823
Leo XII.	1823	1829
Pius VIII.	1829	1830
Gregory XVI.	1831	1846
Pius IX.	1846	1878
Leo XIII.	1878	1903

CARNEGIE ADVISES GREAT BRITAIN

Fears That Protection Scheme Would Make Great Alliance Impossible.

London.—Andrew Carnegie, in the course of a speech at Dingwall, Scotland, said that he hoped that the British people would consider the tariff question thoroughly, because Great Britain's future as an empire depended upon its decision.

He was certain that a discriminating tariff as between the United States and Canada would not tend toward the unity of Great Britain and America, without which the English speaking race could not become the dominant world power.



POPE LEO'S BEDROOM IN THE VATICAN APARTMENTS.

Strikers Enjoined From Picketing.

Judge Dunwiddie, of the Circuit Court of Rock County, Wis., granted an injunction against picketing at the Berlin Machine Works. The injunction is very sweeping in its nature. The Machinists' Union has been out on a strike for nine weeks.

Slays Girl and Himself.

To avoid arrest on the charge of eloping with a fifteen-year-old girl, A. A. Earl, of Caldwell, Idaho, shot and killed the girl and then himself. Earl left a wife and two children

New Capital of Australian States.

The committee appointed to select the site of the new capital for the federated Australian States has recommended Tumut, New South Wales, 264 miles southwest of Sydney. Tumut is situated in a rich agricultural district and in 1899 had a population of 1500.

Outlook For Farmers Good.

Secretary Wilson, who returned to Washington from a trip through the West, said there would be a short corn crop, but the outlook for the farmers generally was good.

An Alleged Poisoner Arrested.

The deaths of Mrs. Annie Mull and her baby, at Seattle, Wash., resulted in the arrest of E. C. Crowell, who was engaged to the woman, he being suspected of giving her some drug which caused death.

Son Born to the Clevelands.

A son was born to former President and Mrs. Grover Cleveland at their summer home at Buzzard's Bay, Mass. The attendants said that all conditions affecting both mother and child were satisfactory.

Louisville Fire Chief Killed.

At Louisville, Ky., Fire Chief Edward Hughes was run over and killed by a trolley car. He had been at the head of the Louisville Fire Department for twenty-five years, and recently was retired on half pay.

Old Age No Longer a Bar.

President Roosevelt has issued an order eliminating old age as disqualification for eligibility to appointment as laborers in the Government service. The physical qualifications, however, must be met.

TORNADO HITS PATERSON

Four Persons Are Killed and Many Houses Wrecked.

FLYING DEBRIS HURTS SCORES

A Woman Dies From Fright and a Boy Is Guillotined—Tornado Demolished Houses and Factories in the Twinkling of an Eye Without Warning—Many Miraculous Escapes From Death.

Paterson, N. J.—A dense black cloud, assuming the shape of a cone, and whirling with furious rapidity, loomed up over the top of Garrett Mountain, just southeast of Paterson, at 3 o'clock p. m. In less than ten minutes it swept over that section of the city known as South Paterson, killing four persons, seriously injuring fifteen, and hurting more than a hundred, and wrecking six buildings and damaging more than 200 others. Then it passed over the Passaic River, across the meadows, and disappeared in the air.

The tornado was directly preceded by a literal cataract of rain. Close to the depot of the Lackawanna Railroad it first struck the earth. It swept up Main street and passed through a big brick house at No. 680, tearing it to pieces.

Here occurred the first death.

Joseph Van Dorn, a plumber, was at work inside. He was crushed lifeless. Four companions were also buried in this wreck, but were dug out fearfully mangled and taken to St. Joseph's Hospital.

It was this hospital which the tornado next attacked. It stood right in the path of the blast, and its solid construction only saved it from destruction. Its windows, awnings and frame portions were whirled up into the inky sky, nearly every pane of glass was smashed, and about forty big shade trees in the grounds were torn out by their roots and deposited in the nearby road.

Nicol & Pohly's silk mill in Front street caught one edge of the tornado and escaped with the loss of a big section of its roof. The structure was crowded with operatives, however, and the doors were locked to prevent them from rushing out to certain death among the flying debris.

The Passaic Rolling Mills next received the full fury of the blast. The roof was torn off and sections of the wall fell in. Over a dozen workmen were injured there.

John Saunders and John Connolly sustained such severe injuries that they were carried to St. Joseph's Hospital.

In the Sandy Hill section the tornado transformed a score of pretty frame cottages into heaps of kindling wood. The inmates were compelled to take their chances in the open air. Charles P. Lowerie, a blacksmith, rushed out of his shop just as it fell at his heels.

At Chestnut and Clay streets the wind tore to pieces a big laundry building and the huge timbers began to descend upon the house at 73 Chestnut street almost opposite. One of the frightened inmates, an eight-year-old boy named Charles Hancock, ran out. As he did so a timber weighing 200 pounds came down upon him like a cannon ball, completely severing his head from his body.

Not a tree or telegraph pole was left standing in the track of the storm.

The General Hospital buildings were next visited. They sustained damages similar to those of St. Joseph's.

For a moment the blast swirled in its course and struck a corner of the magnificent residence of the late Attorney-General, John W. Griggs. It was severely damaged.

Mary Nevins, seventy years old, was the third victim of the tornado. Her home in Straight street was on the edge of the wind current. She was so frightened, however, by the roar and darkness, that she fell dead on her doorstep from heart disease.

In all about fifty buildings were wrecked. The storm tied up local traffic of all kinds. Trolley wires were blown down everywhere.

Men, women and children ran frantically about the streets, bleeding from wounds inflicted by the flying debris. Every doctor in town had his hands full, and the hospitals were besieged when the storm abated.

To add to the horrors of the storm, fires broke out in several sections of the city, caused by falling buildings. The heavy rainfall materially aided the firemen, however, in extinguishing the flames.

About 4 o'clock the sky cleared again and rescue parties were made up to render all the necessary help to sufferers. At first it was reported that several hundred people had been killed. A view of the havoc wrought by the storm makes it seem miraculous that the death list is so small.

At midnight the police had secured a record of 125 persons who had been treated at the different hospitals.

One case was recalled at the General Hospital, where a sliver of wood had been driven three inches into the hip of an unknown man.

The damage was greatly increased by a heavy rainstorm, which began about 10 o'clock p. m., and continued for two hours. The deluge seriously hampered the work of the rescuing party.

Father Shoots His Son and Kills Himself.

At New Albany, Miss., George Churchill, a planter, shot his son and then committed suicide as the result of a family quarrel. The son had forced the father to leave home, and when they met the shooting occurred.

Cuba to Enter Postal Union.

Minister Squires, at Havana, Cuba, says, in a telegram to the State Department, at Washington, that just prior to its adjournment, the Cuban Senate approved the Postal Convention with the United States and an agreement for Cuban admission to the Postal Union.

Oklahoma Town Wiped Out by Fire.

The town of Landers, Okla., population 650, was wiped out by fire. Loss, $200,000. Mrs. Jason Burgess was burned to death.

QUEER STORM IN CHICAGO

Hail Comes Down in Huge, Jagged Chunks Instead of Stones.

Snow Falls, Horses Run Away, Bridge Collapses, and Hail Cuts Through Plate-Glass Windows.

Chicago.—This city experienced for half an hour the most remarkable hailstorm ever witnessed in the West. Shortly before noon a black cloud, which looked like rain, suddenly opened, and let down on the city a shower of hail, which, for the size of the particles and the damage they did, has never been equalled. The hail did not fall in balls as usual, but in huge, jagged chunks, the sharp edges of which cut men and horses, and which broke through plate glass windows as though they had been paper.

The storm did not extend beyond Thirty-first street on the South Side, but up north it went beyond Lincoln Park. Trees were stripped of their foliage, and some of the twigs were cut off as though with knives. At least $3000 worth of damage was done in Humboldt Park and still more in Lincoln Park.

Down-town plate glass windows, skylights and lamp posts were damaged and the conservatories in two parks were ruined. The great, sharp bits of ice cut horses and caused many runaways, in which the drivers and others were injured. In the midst of the storm a span of the Milwaukee avenue viaduct collapsed, letting a wagon and several people fall, with the debris, upon the freight cars below.

At one point on the roof of the Marquette Building during the storm there was a light fall of snow. Over 500 trees were felled by the storm in various parts of the city. Down-town horses became panic stricken and ran away, dragging wagons into collision, running over pedestrians, and shrieking with terror at the sudden darkness and the pain inflicted by the shower of ice. The windows of four school buildings were destroyed and in some apartment houses there is barely a whole pane left.

At Washington and Fifth avenue a runaway horse crashed through a plate glass window of the Teutonia Building, terribly cutting itself. The Academy of Sciences in North Clark street will need $500 worth of new glass. The Zoo in Lincoln Park was rendered frantic by the hail. The animals which were exposed screamed with terror, and the lions and other caged beasts roared in sympathy. Half an hour later there was not a morsel of the hail left to show there had been a storm.

Of the persons injured in the strange storm hardly any two came by their hurts in the same way.

Jonathan Smith, on a wagon at the Milwaukee avenue bridge, was knocked unconscious when the bridge collapsed. J. G. Terry, engineer of a freight train, the cab of whose engine was crushed in by falling timber, was scalded and may die. Elmer Lucas, the conductor of the freight train, was thrown off the train and bruised and cut. Grover Robinson, of 134 West Randolph street, was injured about the head in trying to stop a runaway. He was taken to the County Hospital.

Michael Walsh was struck by a runaway and both his arms were broken. R. Wiesie was thrown from his wagon and is probably fatally injured. Two unknown persons were injured in the crash after the Fifth avenue runaway. A cabman, whose name is unknown, was hurt in a stampede of horses.

ST. LOUIS BOODLER GETS 7 YEARS

Conviction of Lehmann, a Rich Citizen, Marks Another Triumph For Folk.

St. Louis, Mo.—In fourteen minutes the jury which tried Julius Lehmann, ex-member of the House of Delegates, for bribery in connection with the passage of the City Lighting bill, found him guilty and fixed the punishment at seven years.

It was another signal triumph for Attorney Joseph W. Folk. He presented the case against Lehmann in a twenty-minutes' talk to the jury. He summed up the evidence to the effect that Lehmann distributed the $47,500 boodle used in the lighting steal, and asked the jury to give the defendant the maximum penalty.

The $47,500, it will be remembered, was distributed at an alleged "birthday" party at Lehmann's house, and was accompanied by shameless quips and jests on the part of the boodling members of the combine which shared in the rake-off.

Lehmann seemed to be greatly crestfallen by the verdict.

Soon after the verdict had been returned Lehmann gave bond in the sum of $15,000, and his attorneys gave notice of appeal.

ANARCHISTS FORCING STRIKES.

Many Labor Troubles Declared to Be Due to Their Influence.

Chicago.—"It is quite true that Anarchists are now taking a prominent part in the policy of union labor," said Chief of Police Frank O'Neill.

"They have discovered that war on capital can be waged more successfully through labor unions than by bombs and fiery tirades. For years they held aloof from labor unions because union men were not radical enough. Since the law suppressed them they have quietly joined the various unions, where they can advocate the most extreme measures without much danger of arrest. The Anarchists have not given us any trouble for years except through labor unions."

"The police are my authority for the statement that Anarchists are members of unions, and exert a strong influence," said Mayor Harrison, "I believe, from the way things have been going, but it won't be so long."

War Cloud in the Far East.

It was reported from Pekin, China, that there is increasing danger of war between Russia and Japan, and that the Japanese believe that Russia's policy is to provoke them to begin hostilities. The Russian Minister to Korea opposed the opening of Wiju, a port on the Yalu River.

Kentucky Postmaster Arrested.

Charged with trading postage for merchandise, Henry Bamitz, postmaster at Houstonville, Ky., is under arrest.

Hard Medicine to Take.

"Doctor," said a fashionably-dressed woman to her new physician, "I want you to give me a prescription which will cure me of a most irritating trouble." The doctor bowed and waited for her to go on.

"About 11 o'clock every evening," said the patient, "I am overcome by a feeling of sleepiness, no matter where I am—at the opera, at a dinner party, wherever I may be, this dreadful sensation comes over me. I have suffered from it now for five weeks, and no remedy has seemed to do any good."

"Oh, I can give you a prescription that will prevent it from overcoming you ever again," said the doctor.

His new patient was radiant, but when she looked at the slip of paper the doctor gave her her face clouded. He had written:

"Bed from ten at night till seven the next morning. Repeat the dose once in twenty-four hours, whenever symptoms recur."—Youth's Companion.

Dining in the Future.

The host sat at the head of the table, surrounded by the various food-condensing devices.

"Light or dark meat, Mr. Smith?"

"Light, if you please."

"A little of the gravy?"

"A very little, thank you."

"Cranberry sauce, of course?"

"Please."

The host pressed three buttons and turned a crank.

"Tea or coffee, Mr. Smith?" asked the hostess, from the other end of the table.

"Coffee."

The hostess pulled a lever.

Then a servant came with a tray and carried Mr. Smith his tabloid, which he swallowed at once, since it was not deemed good form to wait till the others were served.—Detroit Free Press.

Bear's Suicide.

An old black bear kept in a zoo at Dallas, Tex., became violent a few days ago and tried to tear itself to pieces and beat its brains out against the walls and bars of its den. The animal had refused to eat for two months. Finally it jumped into the water tank and held its head under until drowned. It was a clear case of suicide. About two years ago the bear killed its cubs and devoured them. A year later it drowned its mate in the tank.—Chicago Post.

"Cowhide" whips are made of hippopotamus hide. N. Y.—30.

FITS permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free. DR. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

There are many books and one good one in the mind of every man, but most of us are poor choosers.

The Domestic Hen a Wonder.

Scratching a living here and there, killing thousands of bugs and worms which would cause much loss of crops if allowed to live, the ordinary barnyard hen is a wonderful combination of productive forces. In five years' time she will lay 700 eggs, each containing 650 grains of water, 125 of fat, 108 of lime, 80 of albumen, 26 of sugar and 10 of ash—the most condensed and strengthening form of food offered to man. Every person having a little plot of ground is able to keep from half a dozen to many dozen of these wonders and so add to the family income. To do this to the greatest advantage, one must know how to care for his fowls—to guard against, detect and cure disease; which fowls to save for breeding purposes, etc. The simplest and most satisfactory way of securing this knowledge is to buy it from some person who has made a success of fowl raising as a business. Such a book, giving the experience of twenty-five years, is obtainable for 25 cents in stamps from the Book Publishing House, 134 Leonard St., New York City. It is an invaluable work. The life of one chicken saved would pay for the book several times over.

The Astor family in New York City has bought land in Mexico for the largest cattle ranch in the world.

Ask Your Dealer For Allen's Foot-Ease, A powder. It rests the feet. Cures Corns, Bunions, Swollen, Sore, Hot, Callous, Aching Sweating Feet and Ingrowing Nails. Allen's Foot-Ease makes new or tight shoes easy. At all Druggists and Shoe stores, 25 cents. Accept no substitute. Sample mailed FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

The opening up of old sores is a painful but sometimes a necessary operation.

Iamsure Piso's Cure for Consumption saved my life three years ago.—MRS. THOMAS ROBBINS, Maple St., Norwich, N. Y., Feb. 17, 1900.

The United States has granted 3500 patents to women.

Hair Falls

"I tried Ayer's Hair Vigor to stop my hair from falling. One-half a bottle cured me."
J. C. Baxter, Braidwood, Ill.

Ayer's Hair Vigor is certainly the most economical preparation of its kind on the market. A little of it goes a long way. It doesn't take much of it to stop falling of the hair, make the hair grow, and restore color to gray hair. $1.00 a bottle. All druggists.

If your druggist cannot supply you, send us one dollar and we will express you a bottle. Be sure and give the name of your nearest express office. Address, J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

The Funny Side of Life.

A MISSING INGREDIENT.

The Romans had great circuses
Historians declare,
It's hard to see
How this could be,
They had no peanuts there.
—Washington Star.

CHANGED HIS MIND.

"I thought you said you would never have that doctor in your house again!"

"But nothing was the matter with me then."—Chicago Record-Herald.

ILLUSTRATED EXPRESSION.

Giving him a few pointers.—New York Times.

INSPIRING.

"How perfectly the girl graduates keep step."

"Yes, the orchestra is playing the wedding music from 'Lohengrin.'"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

LOOKED THROUGH HIM.

Amy—"I don't see what she saw in him."

Ann—"Oh, it wasn't what she saw in him; it was the money she saw back of him."—New York Sun.

INEXPERIENCED.

"She has never been to Europe, has she?"

"No. She doesn't even know how to get away from people who want to tell her all about it."—Harper's Bazar.

HAS NO NEED.

Doubleday—"What did Singleton say when you invited him to join our club?"

Wederly—"He said home was good enough for him as long as he remained a bachelor."—Chicago News.

KEPT ASUNDER.

Tom—"Have Maud and Ethel quarreled? I don't see them together lately."

Dolly—"No, they haven't quarreled, but Maud's new gown is lavender and Ethel's new gown is blue."—Somerville (Mass.) Journal.

PARENTAL ASSISTANCE.

Barnes—"When I was young my mother always used to sing me to sleep."

Shedd—"Yes, women are good at that sort of thing; but it takes the father's voice to wake a fellow up in the morning."—Boston Transcript.

HIS PLEA.

"My plea," said the young lawyer, who had just won his first case, "seemed to strongly affect the jury."

"Yes," replied the judge, "I was afraid at one time that you would succeed in getting your client convicted in spite of his innocence."—Chicago Record-Herald.

SELF-APPROVAL.

"Well," said the detective, "there is one thing upon which we may congratulate ourselves in this case."

"Why, you haven't even found an important clew."

"That's just it. We can rest assured that no innocent person is going to suffer."—Washington Star.

NOT SO BAD AS THAT.

"It was too bad to keep you waiting so long for your change," said the smiling shop-girl, as she counted it out. "I am afraid I have given you a bad quarter——"

"What!" exclaimed Mr. Tyte Phlat, in alarm.

"——of an hour."

"O!" he said, considerably relieved.—Chicago Tribune.

A BAD BREAK.

Bank President—"So you worked in a bank before?"

Applicant—"Er—not in de daytime, boss."—New York Journal.

MODERN METHODS.

"I tell you that new salesman of ours is a hustler when it comes to advertising methods," said the automobile manufacturer.

"How so?"

"Why, he's offered the free use of any of our make of automobile to anyone for suicidal purposes. Great ad, isn't it?"—Baltimore Herald.

SCIENCE & MECHANICS

When a plant is found thriving in dry and sterile soil, one is always warranted in the suspicion that it is helped in its work under ground by the bacteria. The partridge-pea (Cassia chamaecrista) of sandy wastes puts up its attractive flowers by such assistance and the New Jersey tea (Ceanothus Americanus) which flourishes on sterile hillsides has thousands of bacteria upon its roots. So large and abundant are the nodules formed by the bacteria that it is difficult to dig up a plant without noticing them.

One of the best established laws of physics is that compression heats and expansion cools. The first effect of compressing air is to raise the temperature, and if at a single operation the pressure be raised to ninety or one hundred pounds the temperature may reach 500 or 600 degrees Fahrenheit. Under these circumstances oil does not always work well as a lubricant, at least in the main cylinder. Soap suds is very much better. Several methods have been devised for introducing this material. These vary in merit, of course, but there is no doubt about the superiority of the material itself to oil.

Thirteen hundred stone sledge hammers have been taken out of tunnels made by prehistoric men in the iron mine at Leslie, Mo. They are made of black hematite and have no other finish than a groove about the middle of each, showing where formerly they were bound by wythes to wooden handles. Greenstone and jasper used by the aborigines for war axes were not hard enough to chip away the hematite and expose the pockets of red oxide of iron which the savage used as a paint. The form of some of these hammers shows that they were fitted with two handles so that the operator could hold one in each hand.

The latest method of hardening the face of armor-plate is by heating the face with electrical currents by means of large carbon anodes instead of applying the heat in a furnace. It has been found that during the electrical treatment a portion of the carbon of the anodes enters into the composition of the steel, producing great hardness of that metal. The depth to which the hardening proceeds is regulated by the length of time during which the treatment is applied. It is claimed to be superior to the Harvey system or that of Krupp. By the latter process plates require fifteen to twenty days' treatment. With the electrical method the desired result is accomplished in five hours.

Important irrigation reclamation projects, under consideration by the Hydrographic Bureau, contemplate the erection of a number of storage reservoirs, necessitating the building of numerous dams. Some of these it is proposed to build entirely of steel, the most novel feature of which will be hardened steel inclined columns and arch ribs. It is estimated that a reliable storage reservoir, good for the next fifty or one hundred years, could be built on this plan for "about one-half the expense required for a masonry dam." For high dams the advantages of steel construction are just as great as for low ones, and the problem of building such structures is no more difficult than the erection of a modern steel skeleton office building. It is also asserted that in case of a break in such a steel dam, through carelessness, neglect or incendiarism, the balance of the structure would not be jeopardized, as would be the case with masonry construction. The age limit of a steel dam, it is argued, is such that it will extend far beyond the time when "the development of the country makes new structures, improved with respect to location and capacity, either desirable or unavoidable."

Too Bad About the Cane.

Next to the woman who jabs us with her umbrella comes the man with the cane which he flourishes in a manner that menaces our faces. I happened to follow two young men thus armed into an office building yesterday. On the way to the elevator they gesticulated so violently with their canes that I deemed it prudent to keep out of their reach. While waiting for the elevator to come down, they tapped and poked around with their sticks until one of them ran his through the grillwork surrounding the elevator shaft. Just then the elevator came down lickity sizzle, and, catching the inner end of the cane yanked the outer end up so suddenly that it hit its owner a resounding whack under the chin. Then it broke the cane in two.

Of course I felt sorry for the young man, but even sorrow cannot always make us forget that an elevator, properly interpreted, may carry a young man up to heights of wisdom.—Brooklyn Eagle.

Effect of Wind on Water.

Lake Erie affords a good opportunity for studying the effects of the wind on an enclosed body of water. Its trough, fifty miles in extent, lies about in the direction of the west to southwest winds that prevail there, and a great blow from that quarter sends the body of water eastward, so that a rise of eight feet or more takes place at Buffalo in the course of a few hours. When the force of the gale has passed the water swings back.

A Singular Record.

Census returns just issued show a singular record for Buckinghamshire, England. The number of unmarried women, 57,928, is precisely the same as the number of bachelors.

GOOD ROADS.

Enemies of Mud Should Unite.

ONE great reason for the prevalence of bad roads throughout the United States is lack of agreement and united action among the advocates of improvement. Everybody prefers good roads to bad. Everybody knows that the roads can be improved only by the expenditure of money and labor. But here the agreement ends. There is a great variety of ideas and schemes for securing the desired object. There is no end of discussion, but very little is accomplished. Some people would rather travel through mud than to have the roads improved by any other plan than their own "pet scheme." Thus road reformers themselves sometimes actually hinder the cause to which they are devoted.

If the roads of the country are to be made good within the lifetime of the present generation it is high time the advocates of good roads should unite in support of a few general propositions, and go to work in favor of a general plan. If a national good roads movement ever gets started nothing can stop it. It will sweep everything before it. But the difficulty is to get it started.

One great advantage possessed by the national aid plan, which is now becoming so popular, is that it is general instead of sectional or local. It is broad as the whole country. It can bring into harmonious united action the friends of good roads in every State, and it is the only plan yet proposed that can do this.

The friends of national aid will make a mistake if they undertake to work out details in advance. They will disagree among themselves and give objections every advantage. They should go to work for the general principle and leave details to be worked out in due time.

Local Road Building.

The old-fashioned theory was that each local community should build and maintain its own roads. If it made good roads, its people had the benefit of them, and if they were bad, they suffered accordingly. Strangers passing through fared well or ill precisely as the residents along the line. But we are changing all that. Travelers in steam carriages want better roads than most rural communities care to build, and owners of inaccessible, unsettled lands want roads built for them. In several Eastern States the State now pays one-third the cost of constructing or reconstructing roads when built according to specifications prepared by a State engineer, the local community, of course, caring for them when built. At the last election the people of California, in a fit of unparalleled stupidity, adopted a constitutional amendment permitting State road building on a scale unheard of before, we presume, in any community, civilized or uncivilized. Under that amendment the Legislature may build roads all over the State, paying therefor entirely from the State treasury, and not only build them, but maintain them forever. Of course the Legislature will not build roads everywhere, but only in those places possessing the strongest pull. Large land owners, who are to be benefited, will probably raise funds to buy votes in the Legislature, or members will trade votes with each other, and so make two roads grow where only one grew before. Since that is what the people wanted, and voted for, it is, of course, all right, but it is a curious taste. Now comes Congressman C. P. Brownlow, of Tennessee, who introduced in the late Congress a bill creating a full "bureau of public roads," with an appropriation of $75,000 for salaries and expenses, and $20,000,000 for paying one-half the cost of "good roads" in different States and Territories, the amount available to any State to be in the ratio of its population. The State or local district applying pays the other half of the cost. This bill was never reported from committee, but will be reintroduced in the next Congress.—San Francisco Chronicle.

Roads of the Hawaiian Islands.

To Americans and English jointly are due the superb roads of Oahu and its sister Hawaiian Islands. They are wide, level and well rolled. The material of the bed is red clay and decomposed lava rock. Where the route is over meadow land or arable soil there are evidences of a good stone foundation. When a stream or rivulet is crossed a bridge, viaduct or masonry arch is employed. When the way is on a hillside the bed is well rounded, guttered and supplied with drains to carry the gutter water harmlessly under the road to the continuation of the slope. When the path is cut on a steep mountain side, a substantial wall or stout fence prevents any accidentally falling off. Many of the roads are green tunnels. Nature has been lavish with her vegetable treasures; palms and other noble trees grow almost everywhere. Where she has been niggardly man has made up for the deficiency.

Madison Square Garden, New York City, paid expenses last year, for the first time since it was built.

PE-RU-NA IS OF ESPECIAL BENEFIT TO WOMEN

Says Dr. M. C. Gee, of San Francisco.

A CONSTANTLY increasing number of physicians prescribe Peruna in their regular practice.

It has proven its merits so thoroughly that even the doctors have overcome their prejudice against so-called patent medicines and recommend it to their patients.

"I Advise Women to Use Pe-ru-na," Says Dr. Gee.

Dr. M. C. Gee is one of the physicians who endorse Peruna. In a letter written from 513 Jones street, San Francisco, Cal., he says:

"There is a general objection on the part of the practicing physician to advocate patent medicines, but when any one medicine cures hundreds of people it demonstrates its own value and does not need the indorsement of the profession.

"Peruna has performed so many wonderful cures in San Francisco that I am convinced that it is a valuable remedy. I have frequently advised its use for women, as I find it insures regular and painless menstruation, cures leucorrhœa and ovarian troubles, and builds up the entire system. I also consider it one of the finest catarrh remedies I know of. I heartily indorse your medicine."—M. C. Gee, M. D.

Mrs. E. T. Gaddis, Marion, N. C., is one of Dr. Hartman's grateful patients. She consulted him by letter, followed his directions, and is now able to say the following:

"Before I commenced to take Peruna I could not do any hard work without suffering great pain. I took Peruna, and can say with pleasure that it has done more for me than any other medicine I have ever taken. Now I am as well as ever; I do all my own work and it never hurts me at all. I think Peruna is a great medicine for womankind."—Mrs. E. T. Gaddis.

Women are especially liable to pelvic catarrh, female weakness as it is commonly called.

Peruna occupies a unique position in medical science. It is the only internal systemic catarrh remedy known to the medical profession today. Catarrh, as every one will admit, is the cause of one-half the diseases which afflict mankind. Catarrh and catarrhal diseases afflict one-half of the people of the United States.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio.

Favors Young Men For Office.

Schwab likes to help worthy young men. Himself a protege of Andrew Carnegie, he has gathered about him several able youngsters who are proud to set themselves down as his proteges. There is one in particular, now a resident of New York. His name is Renner. His age is thirty-two. Schwab, Carnegie & Co. have made him president of a corporation at a salary of $25,000 a year, and it is believed that he is a cheap man at that price. Mr. Renner is a bachelor.

Nursing Them Sick.

"I need a vacation badly, but I can't take it now," said Dr. Price-Price. "Many of my patients are in such condition that I can't afford to leave them. They need constant nursing." "Ah, yes," replied the man who knew. "I guess there are certain patients who if you quit nursing them will get well the first thing you know."

Signs of Life in Hen's Eggs.

An electrical test, as first proposed as a means of determining whether life is extinct, has been used to show when life begins. No reaction is produced if the matter is lifeless. Applying this method to hen's eggs, Augustus Waller has found that signs of life begin in twenty-four to sixty-two hours after the beginning of incubation, and that only when development fails or is arrested does the reaction continue to be absent.

Plague Statistics.

The following figures are interesting as showing how the plague epidemic has spread in India during recent years: There were in 1897 56,000 recorded deaths; in 1900, 93,000; in 1901, 274,000, and in 1902, 577,000. During the first three months of the present year the mortality was 234,000, that in March last being no less than 136,000.

GET WELL—STAY WELL.

The thousands of people who are every day being made well by Doan's Kidney Pills and the free trial herewith offered makes further delay, "Kidney neglect."

They correct urine with brick dust sediment, high colored, pain in passing, dribbling, frequency, bed wetting. Doan's Kidney Pills remove calculi and gravel. Relieve heart palpitation, sleeplessness, headache, nervousness, dizziness.

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North Plainfield Weekly Review.

Founded March 24, 1900.

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HARRY H. WEBB, Editor and Publisher.

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SATURDAY, JULY 25, 1903.

Subscribers of the Review who change their address for the summer, or for a shorter period, can have the Review sent to their vacation address without additional cost, by notifying the office to that effect. Addresses may be changed as often as desired.

POPE LEO XIII.

The death of Pope Leo XIII on July 20, was a matter of world-wide interest, not only to the great church of which he was head, but the whole Christian world mourns the loss of a great man.

As the head of the Roman Catholic Church he is credited with having done much to lessen the bitterness and antagonism between the Roman Church and Protestantism.

Inside his own church circle he was beloved and revered as few men have ever been before him, and to those who do not accept papal authority there has never been a pope so much respected as Leo XIII.

FOR THE THIRD TIME.

For the third time disaster, death and suffering have visited our neighboring city, Paterson.

Wednesday afternoon a tornado struck the unfortunate city, killing three and possibly four, and injuring scores of others.

On February 9, 1902, a fire destroyed property there valued at $10,000,000; and before the ruins were cleared away the Passaic river overflowed its banks and flooded the city, causing further and extensive damage to property.

Unaided, Paterson recovered from these disasters, and now says she will take care of her latest sufferers.

While the whole country sympathises with Paterson, underneath it, there predominates a feeling of admiration for the pluck, the indomitable will-power and heroism which rise superior to three disasters (either of which might well dismay any ordinary city) and refuses assistance from any outsiders.

We are proud of Paterson, and the example set by her will undoubtedly add to the credit of the State throughout the whole length and breadth of our land.

A GOOD LAW.

On the first of this month a new law went into effect in New Jersey which, if the intention of the law is practical, will compel all speculative building and loan concerns to go out of business.

The new law provides that not more than one per cent. of their receipts shall be used for officers and clerical assistants.

As a majority of these wild cat concerns were operated with the sole purpose of providing fat offices for a few men on the inside, who had full control of the whole business, it may readily be seen that this new law will speedily put such associations out of business.

It is to be regretted that some such law was not inaugurated years ago before such concerns as the American Savings and Loan Company and the Colonial Homestead Association of Trenton and a dozen or more of similar concerns in Paterson and other cities, were allowed to fleece the people as they have done.

However, better late than never; and if the new law will serve the purpose of wiping out the few still doing business in the State, and prevent others from starting up, it will be a good thing.

We have no word of censure for strictly local building and loan associations, whose officers serve without pay. So far as our knowledge goes these are perfectly safe and are considered good investments.

ONE MAN ARBITRATOR.

The *Youth's Companion* truthfully says: "Not many weeks ago a strike involving several allied crafts took place in Newark, under the direction of the masons' union. It bade fair to spread to other trades, and cause great loss and much ill feeling. Some one proposed arbitration, and it was finally agreed that the union and the master masons should each prepare a list of names from which the arbitrators should be selected. When it was found that one man was on both lists it was voted to make him sole arbitrator. He accepted, went into the case exhaustively, rendered a decision that covered the minutest detail, both sides heartily accepted it, and the strike was ended at once. This arbitrator on whom masters and men relied for "absolute justice, so far as human judgment could define,"—the phrase is quoted from the letter of thanks signed by both parties to the controversy,—is the pastor of one of the largest churches in the city. Probably there are still in Newark, as there are elsewhere, persons who would like to make us think that "working men are done with the church." For the benefit of people who hesitate to believe, we record this cheering incident."

MUNICIPAL REFORM.

Our esteemed contemporary, *The Orange Chronicle*, of last Saturday, editorially endorses our position on municipal reform in the able article given below.

In common with all outsiders, the *Chronicle* does not understand that North Plainfield is a separate and distinct municipality from Plainfield, North Plainfield being in Somerset county, and Plainfield in Union county; and while it is possible that the city of Plainfield may, as suggested by the *Chronicle*, enjoy a better government than do the Oranges, the same statement would hardly apply to North Plainfield, because here it is a one-man government and that man is decidedly the whole thing. Following is the article:

"Civic reform is becoming contagious, if we are to judge by the way citizens are taking it up in various parts of the State. Plainfield is the latest to join the ranks, although it has not as yet taken any positive steps toward organizing a Union or a League such as East Orange and West Orange respectively possess. The press of that city, however, has begun to take an interest in the subject and last Saturday the North Plainfield WEEKLY REVIEW had a leading editorial commenting pleasantly upon the West Orange League, and making much of the fact that men of prominence, like Thomas A. Edison and others, have interested themselves so far as to take foremost positions in the membership list and undertake as well committee work. It is highly pleased to note the fact that the commuter element is taking a hand in local governmental affairs and the outlook for the successful divorcement of local and State politics is bright, according to its view. The paper does not directly advocate the formation of a league in Plainfield, but its tone is so favorable toward the movement that it would not be at all surprising to see the establishment of a citizens' union or league in that city before very long. Plainfield does, however, if we are not misinformed, enjoy a better government than do any of the Oranges, and perhaps it does not stand in such need of active work on organized lines by independent citizens; but the probability is that much good could be done there and that the idea will strike the citizens favorably after it has had a chance to more fully appeal to them.

"East Orange enjoys the distinction of putting forth the idea in the most practical and successful form, and now West Orange is falling admirably into line. The organization is excellent in the latter place and the leaders are working vigorously and intelligently to systematize their efforts in order to accomplish the greatest good. It matters little just what it is that goes wrong with the municipal government, or whether there is anything seriously wrong with it at all. The public interest in affairs of importance is the salvation of the municipality and the more it is aroused the better it is for whatever community has one. West Orange could be greatly improved along many lines and the Citizens' League, notwithstanding it starts out so wisely by not antagonizing a single interest, will undoubtedly be felt as a power in the community from now on. But the larger promise in this widespreading civic interest is yet to be worked out in county and State, when the people will be united under civic improvement associations and will be able to extend their power to Trenton itself. The county is already in a fair way to see a united movement on the lines first laid down by the Citizens Union, of East Orange, and other counties will join before many months. The citizen appears at last to have made up his mind that government by the people and for the people must never be surrendered to government of the people by the politicians."

THERE is a movement on foot in Elizabeth to compel the saloon-keepers to raise their curtains on Sunday, so as to give a clear view of the interiors of the saloons. The Trenton *Times* pertinently asks "What's the use? The plan was tried in Trenton, but it did not work. According to report, some of the dealers merely moved the supplies into a back room.

NEW JERSEY will have to take a back seat now on the mosquito question. Our mosquitoes, are not as strong as a 700 horse-power engine, and lack the confidence to tackle a job of that magnitude. We are perfectly willing that St. Louis should enjoy the honor she no doubt deserves.

THE EAST ORANGE city council has taken steps toward purchasing a water plant, and have agreed on a price to be paid for land for the location of the plant at Milburn. Such action seems to meet with the approval of the citizens generally.

SHERIFF'S SALE.
IN CHANCERY OF NEW JERSEY.

Between Fredrick C. Jennings, complainant, and Ada M. Cuming et al., defendants.—Fi Fa. for sale of mortgaged premises.

By virtue of the above stated writ of Fi Fa., to me directed and delivered, I will expose for sale, at public vendue, on

MONDAY, THE SEVENTEENTH (17) DAY OF AUGUST NEXT,

between the hours of twelve and five o'clock in the afternoon of said day, that is to say, at two o'clock p. m., at the Court House in Somerville, to wit:

All that certain tract or parcel of lands and premises, situate, lying and being in the borough of North Plainfield, in the county of Somerset and State of New Jersey.

Being known and designated as No. 215 Somerset street, and more particularly described as follows:

Beginning at a point in the southwesterly side of Somerset street and corner of A. Jacot's lot, as shown on a Map of Valuable Villa Sites and Building Plots, North Plainfield, N. J., on file in the Clerk's office of the county of Somerset. Thence running along his line south forty-five degrees and forty-seven minutes west one hundred and fifty-nine feet to a stake in the line of Lot No. 5; thence running in a northwesterly course parallel with Somerset street thirty-five feet to a point where the centre line of the division wall if extended would reach; thence running in a northeasterly course along the centre line of said division wall one hundred and fifty-nine feet to the southwesterly side of Somerset street as formerly laid out; thence running along said old line of Somerset street in a southeasterly course thirty-five feet to the place of beginning.

CALVIN D. MCMURTRY, Sheriff.
NELSON & WM. N. RUNYON, Solicitors.
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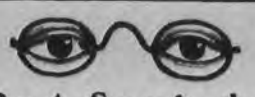

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TALBOT'S LUCKY SWIM

June the Seventeenth, 1876, just one hundred years to the day after the Battle of Bunker Hill, was a red letter day in the life of Dick Talbot.

In the first place, he was fourteen years old on that day; and, in the next place, he had pitched his club, the Trimountains, to victory, over their bitter rivals, the Wonders, in an exciting 21 to 20 game, of ten innings.

In the next place——

But wait until we get to it.

After the game and the Wonders had gone home defeated to Hyde Park it began to rain hard. The rain began at five o'clock, and it came down as if it intended to make a clean, all night job of it. As the boys ran into old Sky High Gimcrack's old red barn, out of the wet, Dick said:

"Say, fellers, this is just the kind of weather in which to go in swimming!"

No sooner were the words uttered than the boys began to get out of their clothes and into their bathing trunks, which were hanging in the barn. Then, with wild yells of laughter, they all started for the water in the rain, and Dick was the first to dive off the little pier which ran from the barn thirty feet out into the bay. One boy after another followed, and soon they were all splashing around, ducking each other and playing leapfrog.

About a quarter of a mile from the pier was a small white schooner yacht lying at anchor. She had been there for a week. Nobody seemed to know anything about her, or very little, which amounted to this: Her owners, two mysterious looking men, were seen around the village a good deal, but for what purpose nobody seemed to have much of an idea. They were evidently enjoying a vacation.

"Say, fellows," said Dick; "I am going to swim out to have a peep in at that yacht.

Dick swam out to the mysterious yacht, and boarded her over the bows. Nobody seemed to be aboard. Dick went aft and looked into the cabin. Nobody there. He went down the companionway and looked around. He was about to go up on deck, when he heard somebody weeping in a boat alongside, and then a man's voice, saying:—

"Hurry up, Bill! Here take her. Send her down into the cabin out of the way. Hoist the anchor, then up sail, quick. Stop your snivelling, young one. Nobody's going to hurt yer if yer'll be nice and quiet like."

Then Dick heard steps overhead. He drew back as the companionway was darkened and a little girl came sobbing down into the cabin. He could hear them hauling up the anchor and hoisting sail while peering into the little girl's face.

He recognized her as Mr. Roger Baldwin's daughter Nelly. Mr. Baldwin was the richest man in Dorchester and Nelly was his only child. Dick gasped.

"What is the matter, Nelly?"

Then Nelly Baldwin sobbed as if her little heart would break as she replied:

"The bad men stole me off the porch while I was playing with Fido after dinner."

Dick did not wait to hear any more. He said:

"I'll save you. Don't worry," and he was on deck like a flash.

The yacht was going through the water at a spanking gait, the sails were up and there was a man at the wheel. Dick shot past him like an arrow from Robin Hood's bow and took a header over the stern, while the man at the wheel yelled:

"Here! What are you—who—say, Bill, wing that duck, quick!"

By that time Dick was a little astern, but not out of range of the bullets that whistled around his head, one of which ploughed a furrow along his scalp like a part made by a comb and brush. In two minutes the yacht was far away and Dick was alone with the blood and rain running down his face and a mile of water between him and land.

With a "Now for it!" Dick's jaws came together like a steel trap, locking in his determination to save Nelly Baldwin from the fate of poor little Charlie Ross, who had been stolen two years before and was never heard of afterward. Stroke after stroke, on and on, toward that distant pier, Dick swam through the dark and rain.

Steadily, splendidly through the waters he ploughed, until it seemed ages since he had leaped from that pier! Nelly might never again be heard of! The thought was maddening! Then the tears ran down with the blood and rain! Another dip, and his eyes were clear and he could see lanterns moving about the pier. He summoned all his strength and packed it into one long, tremendous shout. Some of the lanterns seemed to drop off the pier. Those who carried them were getting into row boats. It seemed to Dick as if he were dropping out of a balloon, as if he were dying under a mountain, and then—a gasp—two white arms in the air—and a blank!

When he opened his eyes men and women, boys and girls seemed to be about him. In the army he saw Mr. and Mrs. Baldwin. He gasped his story into their eager ears, and then away he went into the land of oblivion again.

In less than five hours that yacht was captured by a revenue cutter off Nix's Gate in Massachusetts Bay.

Do you think that Dick went to Harvard?

Clerk at the Speaker's Desk.

The speaker's right hand man is called "clerk at the speaker's desk" and is one of the most useful men in the house of representatives. It is his business to know things, all things; in fact, everything connected with legislation. He must know parliamentary law, precedents of the house and must have them ready at a second's notice, so that they may be cited by the speaker or the chairman of the committee of the whole house whenever a point of order is raised or a parliamentary point is to be decided. He must know all the members of the house and from what state they come in order to tell the speaker or the chairman how to recognize them when they address the presiding officer. He must know all the secretaries of the president and clerks of the senate, so as to tell the presiding officer when there is a message from the president or the senate to be received by the house. He keeps the time on men who are addressing the house, and the "hammer" falls when he says that a man has consumed his allotted time. Of all these tasks the greatest is to be well informed upon parliamentary law. There is no index to parliamentary rulings, and many points are found by the man who will delve and dig and study the subject all the time.—Washington Post.

Infant Geniuses.

When he was but a schoolboy in the Jesuits' college at Dijon Jacques Bossuet was known as one of the best classical scholars in Europe.

At eight Louis de Bourbon, prince of Conde, was a perfect Latin scholar. Three years later he published a work on rhetoric, and at seventeen he was appointed governor of Burgundy.

Fenelon displayed so much precocity that he won fame as a preacher of rare eloquence when he was but fifteen years of age. Pascal wrote treatises on acoustics at twelve, at which age he was busily occupied in constructing elaborate circulating machines, and at sixteen he published his treatise on "Conic Sections," which Descartes refused to believe was not the work of a great master.

John Stuart Mill was studying Greek at three, had practically mastered the language at seven and a year later was acting as schoolmaster to his younger brothers and sisters. John Ruskin actually produced a manuscript work in three volumes before he reached his seventh birthday.

Mark Twain In a Fog.

Mark Twain's former lecture manager told this story of an entertainment given by the humorist in London during a heavy fog: "One night the queen's concert rooms were like a smokehouse, and I saw from my chair in the royal box a shadowy dress coat, supported by a pair of shadowy trousers, girdled by the faint halo of the ineffectual footlights. A voice was in the air, but it was difficult to locate it with any degree of certainty. The apparently headless trunk of the lecturer told what he knew of our fellow savages, the Sandwich Islanders, and at intervals out of the depths ascended the muffled murmur of an audience invisible to the naked eye. Mark began his lecture on this occasion with a delicate allusion to the weather and said, 'Perhaps you can't see me, but I am here.'"

Improving on Horse Power.

In Venezuela many years ago a wealthy agriculturist was appointed minister of marine. Being a hard worker, he asked at once for particulars of the fleet. The secretary brought him particulars about the only war ship. The details gave length, tonnage and horse power. At this last the minister stopped the secretary and bade him write down quickly an order to the chief of customs. "Take out these 120 horses at once, and I will send you good mules in their places," explaining that mules were much more economical, both as regards food and ability to withstand fatigue.

Severe

Nervous Trouble and Dyspepsia.

No Sleep for Weeks Because of Pain.

Dr. Miles' Nervine Gave Back My Health.

Dyspepsia nearly always arises from a derangement of the nerves. When the stomach is not well the entire system suffers. Constipation, bad breath, sour stomach, frequent headaches, biliousness, etc., will lead to terrible consequences if not treated in time. Dr. Miles' Nervine is a specific for nervous dyspepsia and all nervous diseases.

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READING SYSTEM.

NEW JERSEY CENTRAL

Stations in New York foot of Liberty street and South Ferry, Whitehall station.

Time Table in effect June 28, 1903.

For New York—2.17, 3.37, 5.38, 6.02, 6.29, 6.57, 7.05, 7.25, 7.28, 7.48, 7.55, 8.02, 8.11, 8.30, 8.34, 8.46, 9.27, 9.59, 10.26, 11.25 a. m.; 12.09, 12.44, 1.18, 2.31, 2.42, 2.49, 3.44, 4.17, 4.47, 5.43, 5.53 6.23, 6.33, 7.08, 7.32, 8.36, 9.35, 9.40, 10.17, 11.28 p. m. Sundays—2.17, 3.37, 5.05, 7.41, 8.01, 8.52, 9.52, 10.08, 11.10 a. m.; 12.00 m.; 12.58, 1.45, 2.40, 3.17, 3.30, 5.41, 6.45, 6.52, 8.13, 8.32, 9.42, 9.58, 10.22 p. m.

For Newark—5.38, 6.29, 6.57, 7.05, 7.25, 7.48, 8.11, 8.34, 8.46, 9.27, 9.59, 11.25 a. m.; 1.18, 2.31, 2.49, 3.44, 4.17, 4.47, 5.43, 5.53, 6.23, 6.33, 7.08, 7.42, 8.36, 9.40 p. m. Sundays—7.41, 8.52, 10.08, 11.10 a. m. 12 m.; 12.58, 1.45, 3.30, 5.41, 6.45, 6.52, 7 32, 8.13, 8.32, 9.42, 9.58 10.22 p. m.

For Somerville—5.25, 7.12, 8.21, 9.36, 9.54, 11.00 a. m.; 1.01, 2.02, 2.11, 3.32, 3.44, 4.33, 5.03, 5.29, 5.57 6.04, 6.19, 6.41 7.12, 7.33, 8.08, 8.21, 9.37, 10.23, 11.26 p. m.; 12.59 night. Sundays—5.45, 8.42, 11.14 a. m.; 2.03, 3'40, 5.37, 6.35, 8.30, 10.15, 11.16, 11.25 p. m.

For Phillipsburg and Easton—5.25, 8.21, 9.54, a. m.; 2.11, 5.29, 6.41 p. m. Sundays—5.45 a. m.; 2.03, 6.35 p. m.

For Bethlehem, Allentown and Mauch Chunk—5.25, 9.54 a. m.; 2.11, 5.29 p. m. Sundays—5.45 a. m.; 2.03, 6.35 p. m.

For Wilkesbarre and Scranton—5.25, 9.54 a. m.; 5.48 p. m. Sundays—5.45 a. m. 2.03 p. m.

For Long Branch, Ocean Grove, Point Pleasant and seashore points—8.11, 11.25 a. m.; 2.42, 3.44, 4.47, 6.22 p. m. Sundays—8.52 a. m.; 12.58, 3.30 p. m.,

For Lakewood—3.37, 8.11, a. m.; 1.18 3.44, 4.17p. m. Sunday, 9.52 a. m.

For Atlantic City—9.27a. m.; 2.49p. m.

For Trenton—5.17, 5.25, 7.12, 7.44, 8.38, 9.14, 9.44, 10.44, 11.44 a. m.; 12.46, 1.01, 1.39, 2.11, 3.44, 5.29*, 7.34*, 8.21, 9.37* p.m.; 1.17 ng't Sundays—5.17, 5.45, 9.55, 11.14 a. m.; 1.39, 2.45, 4.55, 5.37*, 6.35*, 9.47 p. m.; 1.17 night.

For Philadelphia—5.17, 7.44, 8.38, 9.14, 9.44, 10.44, 11.14, 11.44 a. m.; 12.46, 1.39, 2.11, 3.44, 5.29*, 7.34*, 8.21, 9.37* p.m.; 1.17 night. Sundays—5.17, 5.45, 9.55, 11.14 a. m.; 1.39, 2.45, 4.55, 5.37*, 6.35* 9.47 p. m.; 1.17 night.

For Reading and Harrisburg—5.17, 5.25, 8.38, 9.5[illegible], (10.44 to Readind only) 11.44 a. m.; 1, 5.48 p. m. 1.17 night. 1.17 night.

Sundays, 5.17[illegible] m., 2.03, 5.37, 6.35 p. m.;

For Pottsville, Sunbury & Williamsport— 5.17, 5.25, 9.54, a. m.; 2.11, (5.29, to Pottsville only) 8.21 p. m.; 1.17 night. Sundays, 5.17 a. m.; 2.03,; 1.17 night.

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The Business Ideal---Not Wages But Profits

By Andrew Carnegie.

IF late years I never see a fishing fleet set sail without pleasure, thinking this is based upon the form which is probably to prevail generally. Not a man in the boats is paid fixed wages. Each gets his share of the profits. That seems to me the ideal. It would be most interesting if we could compare the results of a fleet so manned and operated with one in which men were paid fixed wages; but I question whether such a fleet as the latter exists. From my experience, I should say a crew of employes vs. a crew of partners would not be in the race.

The great secret of success in business of all kinds, and especially in manufacturing, where a small saving in each process means fortune, is a liberal division of profits among the men who help to make them, and the wider distribution the better. There lie latent unsuspected powers in willing men around us which only need appreciation and development to produce surprising results. Money rewards alone will not, however, insure these, for to the most sensitive and ambitious natures there must be the note of sympathy, appreciation, friendship. Genius is sensitive in all its forms, and it is unusual, not ordinary, ability, that tells even in practical affairs. You must capture and keep the heart of the original and supremely able man before his brain can do its best.—World's Work.

A Sensible View of "Race Suicide"

By the Editor of Harper's Weekly.

SOCIOLOGISTS continue to discuss "race suicide." This question, so vigorously brought into the forefront of public concern in the early part of the year by the President's pronouncement, has had quite a long inning and its topical interest is still far from being exhausted. In the North American Review, one "Paterfamilias," a gentleman who has "for many years been laboring privately and publicly in the interest of many kinds of social reform," takes up what he considers to be the common-sense end of the argument and says "some plain things because they need to be said." He protests that the logical deduction from the President's expressions on the subject, in his famous prefatory letter, and in letters to begetters of large families, is that "the nearer Americans approach the physical status of rabbits the more patriotic they become." His own view is that "we need better citizens, not more of them," and he sees no reason "for a man bringing into the world a larger number of children than he is able to care for," which practice, he contends, means death for some and a state of social degeneracy for the rest. With frankness and, it must be said, some courage, he denies "that the sexual relation is a function designed solely for the propagation of the human race," averring that this theory is a mere assumption and that it is contrary to human experience. He denies, too, that marriage is solely an institution for the promotion of self-sacrifice and the unlimited propagation of children and misery. In short, he believes that the present generation is entitled to a goodly share of well-being and happiness, and that its claim to them should not be made completely subservient to the claims of the next generation. The change in the economic condition of women which has come about is a large factor in the diminution of the numerical size of families. "The wives are no longer pack-mules, but are getting some of the comforts of life," says the writer. "Why shouldn't they?" he asks. Why, indeed? will be the answer of many women and

Flies as Bacteria Carriers.

Some Experiments at Johns Hopkins University---From the Scientific American.

IN the theory that flies may be active agents in the spread of bacteria, there is, of course, nothing new, but a forceful demonstration made under the auspices of Johns Hopkins University, which has been recently brought to our notice by a member of the medical staff of that institution, is well worthy of record. The experiments were conducted with a box that was divided into two compartments, in the first of which was exposed some food material infected with an easily recognizable species of bacteria—harmless bacteria, of course, being used—while in the second compartment was placed an open dish containing a sterile nutrient such as is used as a culture medium for bacteria. Flies were placed in the first compartment, and, as soon as a number of them had been seen to walk upon, or eat of, the infected material, they were allowed to pass through a small door into the second compartment, where they had a chance to come in contact with the culture medium in the dish. The result was that bacteria deposited upon the surface of the sterile nutrient, multiplied there, and formed characteristic colonies.

In these experiments molasses mixed with a growth of yellow bacteria was spread on a plate in the first compartment, and a dozen flies were put into the apparatus. Half an hour later the door between the two compartments was opened, and as soon as several of the flies had been seen to come in contact with the sterile nutrient, the dish that contained it was covered and put away to develop. A few days later there had grown on the nutrient over a hundred colonies of yellow bacteria. The experiment was repeated with red and violet cultures, and colonies of corresponding color were obtained.

To prove that the germs from which these colonies grew came from the infected material in the first compartment, and not from accidental sources, further experiments were made with other groups of flies, but with no infected material in the first compartment. In this case, however, none of the dishes used in the second compartment developed yellow, red or violet colonies. To prove further that the flies were the only means of transmitting the bacteria, experiments were made with infected material in the first compartment, but with no flies in the apparatus. The dishes containing the nutrient [illegible] also developed no colonies.

Amateurs vs. Professionals.

By the Editor of Harper's Weekly.

IN the days of thirty years ago, perhaps even later, very few, if any, of the country played baseball, or ran, or vaulted, or leaped, for money. Probably there were men who rowed for the pecuniary gains of victory, or for gate-money, coining into money their muscles, their breath, and their knowledge of the ways of tides and of men. Other and more brutal men punched each other's faces into bloody pulp, also for money. But there were then gentlemanly sports into which the conception of gain did not enter, and into which entered the students of our colleges—universities were then a dream—and other amateurs. In baseball we had the Atlantics and the Excelsiors of Brooklyn, great champions; the Unions of Harlem, the Knickerbockers of Albany, the Haymakers of Lansingburg and a club in New York City the title of which escapes us, the championship being as rare a visitor to the metropolis as it is in these later days of professionalism.

Manners have changed. It is largely to the inroad of professionalism that we owe the change, and it has not been for the better. Let us not be understood as saying aught against the occupation of the professional. Baseball is a good trade for those who have no better, and it is no more prone to intemperance and idleness than, say, stevedoring or than striking, although stevedoring may, in the end, be more useful to the world than baseball playing. The latter is as lofty, too, as any other acrobating, while the dirt plowed up by the slider of bases is more easily got rid of than is the black of the minstrel's business. It is also a much better occupation than the "bunching" of ballots on election day used to be. It is respectable, but not noble, while it is easily seen by the clear of mind that baseball playing is not among the great arts by which the world advances. It is a pity, then, that the professional player of games should set the fashion for amateurs, and it is especially to be regretted that the spirit of professionalism has invaded the colleges, whose athletics should be not only secondary, but an expression of the joy of life, certainly not of its sordid side. In England the amateur still rules, and his spirit is still manifest. A defeat in a game is not an event in his life, any more than the stubbing of his toe or the tearing of his coat on a barbed wire is something to be recollected throughout the life of any one. Defeat in spirit is only important to those who make their living by sport, for defeat impairs the market value of those who suffer it.

"GIVE US MEN."

By the Bishop of Exeter.

Give us men!
Men—from every rank,
Fresh and free and frank;
Men of thought and reading,
Men of light and leading,
Men of loyal breeding,
The nation's welfare speeding;
Men of faith and not of fiction,
Men of lofty aim in action;
Give us men—I say again,
Give us men!

Give us men!
Strong and stalwart ones;
Men whom highest hope inspires,
Men whom purest honor fires,
Men who trample self beneath them,
Men who make their country wreath them
As her noble sons,
Worthy of their sires!
Men who never shame their mothers,
Men who never fail their brothers,
True, however false are others;
Give us men!
Give us men—I say again,

Give us men!
Men, who, when the tempest gathers,
Grasp the standard of their fathers
In the thickest fight;
Men who strike for home and altar
(Let the crowd cringe and falter),
God defend the right!
True as truth, though lorn and lonely,
Tender, as the brave are only;
Men who tread where saints have trod,
Men for country—home—and God;
Give us men! I say again—again—
Give us such men!

THE OPERATIONS . . OF SHIFTY SIMMONS AT PEAPACK. . . . .

A LITTLE STORY OF THE FARMER AND THE FAKIR.

THE village of Peapack was radiant. It was a legal holiday and the circus was in town. Every one was there drinking in its intoxicating delights. The tents had been erected under the joint criticism of the entire male population of Peapack, and the stimulating odor of the menagerie filled the place.

In one corner of the circus field Shifty Simmons, the Philanthropist, was busily engaged in doing good. This worthy man was giving away gold watches. At first the suspicious citizens of Peapack regarded the thing with a cold and calculating eye. Philanthropy seemed to be a drug on the market. Then four watches were sold for a dollar each to four well-known Peapackers and a two-dollar bill was found in the back of each case. Thereupon the intelligent citizens of Peapack brightened up. They took more interest in this affair.

Shifty Simmons took four other watches and surreptitiously tucked a twenty-dollar bill in the back of the case of each. The quick sighted Peapackers were on. After spirited bidding old Amadee Pierson bought one of the watches for $19. He opened the back case with an exceedingly fond expression of countenance. This expression suddenly disappeared, and he looked at Shifty Simmons with an intensity which made even that hardened sinner shudder.

The case was empty!

In all the various phenomena of nature there is nothing more tantalizing than to observe a vacuous looking space where coin of the realm is confidently expected to be found.

In front of the First National Bank of Peapack the street was deserted. It seemed as though every one was attending the afternoon session of the circus. And yet inside the bank a performance was going on which was not without merit. The actors were three capable looking gentlemen who were doing clever tricks with the safe. The audience consisted of the bank watchman, who lay on his back in an indolent attitude. This watchman was bound and gagged in such an artistic manner that he was unable either to applaud or to exhibit any signs of the disapproval which at times seemed to be welling up within him.

Two hours later the cashier entered. He was softly and happily tooting in peaceful emulation of the steam calliope. His eyes fell upon the watchman. The tooting stopped. They exchanged agonizing glances. The cashier ran to the vault. The door opened readily at his touch and showed certain unmistakable vacancies within. The cashier at once resumed his tooting, but an expert musician might have observed that the tune was now pitched in quite a different key.

In a few minutes all Peapack knew that the bank had been robbed of $50,000. A bank robbery and a circus in one day! The town had never seen such metropolitan excitement. The watchman became the oracle of the hour. His story gradually accumulated additional details about the fight he had put up before he was overpowered, but his conclusion was always the same:

"And then the little man who limped stuffed all the money in a green satchel and out he skipped."

In the office of the bank the cashier was bitterly cursing the fate that had led him to make up a deficiency of $500 in his cash account the day before.

Night had come. Shifty Simmons, tired out with his philanthropic labors, slowly walked up Main street to the hotel which he was gracing with his presence. A low whistle sounded. Simmons stopped and looked around with ready apprehension. He had philanthropic funds in his pockets. Through the darkness he perceived a short man carrying a satchel and limping around the corner. A gas lamp glinted for a moment on the satchel. It was green. Shifty Simmons gave a stage start and followed. His air was determined. He seemed to be saying "Sh-sh" to himself.

The short man limped through the town and out into the country. After an hour's walk he jumped over a fence and ran nimbly over a freshly plowed field. Shifty laboriously followed, keeping close to a fringe of trees that bordered the field. The short man went to a little tool house and obtained a shovel, with which he dug a deep hole. He then opened the satchel. Shifty saw him abstract a few yellow backed bills, leaving the rest of the contents. He then placed the satchel in the hole, carefully covered it up, put the shovel back in the tool house and silently stole away.

Shifty Simmons now took a prominent part in this little drama. He sneaked up to the tool house and began groping for the shovel. Enter the trained beasts—two large, cavernous, bounding, resounding and ravenous bulldogs—who dashed across the field from the farm house in the next lot. Shifty fled. He spent the night just outside the fence and kept an unwinking eye upon the spot where the olive colored satchel lay buried.

As a strict matter of history it should it should be stated that it started raining in torrents shortly afterward, and that the rain continued all night. It would indeed often seem as though nature was not above a joke.

At daybreak next morning there was unusual activity in the field. A number of hired men appeared with spades and lumber. Shifty shook some of the water from his clothes and climbed over fence.

"What's going on?" he asked.

"We're going to dig potato pits," they replied.

Shifty didn't like this development. It seemed to him that these prospective potato pits were much too near the buried treasure. He asked for the owner of the field and found in him old Amadee Pierson, who had bought one of his watches the day before for $19.

"I've just been looking for you to pay you back that $19," began Shifty solemnly. "It's been troubling my mind."

"Oh, that's all right," replied Amadee. "I'm not kicking. That was business and I got valuable experience. Anything I can do for you?"

"Why, yes," answered Shifty. "The circus people want to rent a field to put some old circus wagons and things on. I'll give you $20 for a year's use of this field."

Amadee scratched his head with a puzzled motion.

"Seems kinder funny they didn't come themselves," he remarked. "Still, it's none of my business. I was just going to put some improvements on this lot and I'd figured on making quite some money out of it. I'll let you have the field for six months for $250 and not a cent less. And I'd want the cash in advance, seeing as I don't know you."

"I'll take it," Shifty replied, after a suitable pause. "If you'll give me a receipt I'll give you the money. Immediate possession—and say, just chain up your dogs at night, will you?"

That night, in another pouring shower, Shifty Simmons dug up the precious satchel. He carried it lovingly to the tool house and opened it carefully under the flickering glim of a little lantern. He picked a neatly folded note out of the satchel and read:

"My boy Eph limped like the bank burglar and Josh painted the satchel green. We lay for you. The American farmer is quick to learn and it's a bad business to cheat him out of $19.

"AMADEE PIERSON."

In conclusion it may be set down, judging from Shifty's subsequent remarks and manner, it would seem that there are few things so irritating as for a man to be tripped up at his own game.—New York Evening Sun.

Russian Lady as Navvy.

The Lockalonzeiger states that the "watchman" at a level crossing on the Russian Southern Railway, who goes under the name of Alexander Rodichevsky, is really the daughter of a high railway official. She sought and found work as a navvy on the line some time ago, and proved so intelligent and industrious as to soon become foreman. When the position as watchman became vacant, it was given to her, and she has discharged the duties with unfailing regularity and zeal.

Chance led to the discovery that the "watchman" was a lady, a blue-stocking who had taken a University degree, and a distinguished classical scholar. She disappeared from home over eighteen months ago, and her relatives had given up all hope of seeing her again, when they heard of the curious employment she had accepted. As soon as a new watchman can be appointed she will be sent back to her parents. It is not known why she gave up her studies to become a manual laborer. Her age is twenty-seven.—London Express.

Three Great Thoughts.

The winner of a prize of one guinea, offered by the London Academy to the person who should select the three most pregnant and felicitous sentences from any authors, chose the following three quotations:

Fancy plays like a squirrel in its circular prison, and is happy; but imagination is a pilgrim on the earth—and her home is in Heaven.—Ruskin.

Discouragement is but disenchanted egotism.—Mazzini.

The true wisdom is to be always seasonable, and to change with a good grace in changing circumstances. To love playthings well as a child, to lead an adventurous and honorable youth, and to settle when the time arrives into a green and smiling age, is to be a good artist in life and deserve well of yourself and your neighbor.—Stevenson.

New York City.—Costumes of flecked cheviot and homespun are exceedingly smart, and have the added merit of being extremely serviceable. The very

A SERVICEABLE COSTUME.

desirable model shown is of cheviot in gray flecked with white and is trimmed with stitched bands of white cloth edged with plain gray of a dark shade. All suiting materials are, however, equally appropriate.

The jacket is made with fronts, back and under-arm gores and with a deep tunic that is seamed to the blouse and can be omitted whenever a short jacket is desired. The sleeves are full, with turn-over cuffs. The skirt is circular, with a habit back, and has a circular flounce at the lower edge, which is cut in two portions, both jointings being made invisibly beneath the tucks.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is, for jacket, two and a half yards forty-four inches wide or two and a quarter yards fifty-two inches wide; for skirt, seven yards forty-four inches wide or five and three-quarter yards fifty-two inches wide.

Misses' Blouse Jacket.

Blouse jackets with tunics, or skirts, are among the smartest of the season's garments, and are exceedingly becoming to young girls. The very attractive May Manton one, shown in the large drawing, includes the stole collar and the new wide sleeves. The original is made of tan colored etamine and makes part of a costume, but the design suits the odd wrap equally well.

The jacket consists of the front, back and under-arm gores of the blouse and the tunic. The back is plain, but the fronts are gathered at the belt and blouse slightly. The tunic is smoothly fitted, and is joined to the lower edge, the seam being concealed by the belt. The stole collar, which finishes the neck and fronts, is trimmed with applique and stitched with corticelli silk and is arranged over the edges. The sleeves are snug at the shoulder, but full at the wrists, where they are gathered into bands under the flaring cuffs.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is five yards twenty-one inches wide, two and three-eighth yards forty-four inches wide, or two and one-eighth yards fifty-two inches wide.

Flowers on Hats Popular.

The flower toque and flower crown, or flower brimmed hat, is an increasing favorite. A pretty fancy is to make the crown entirely of foliage (any one variety preferred), and place a single large rose or effective cluster of small blossoms on one side. Some of the smartest of the new hats (and new fancies are shown daily in the leading shops) are either in white felt or chip, Manila or Leghorn, simply trimmed with a wide braid of ecru or yellow lace straw, wound and twisted softly like a ribbon around the crown, with a loose spray or cluster of cherries, small pears or little apples, and their foliage thrust through a knot placed a little to one side. These fruits, as well as clusters of white thistles, are very effective.

New Dress Fabrics.

Among the new dress fabrics is a silk gauze called vaporin, as sheer and filmy as chiffon, of silky lustre and beautifully adapted to dressy modes wherein much tucking and shirring is used. While speaking of dress fabrics, there are many new silk-and-woolen and silk-and-linen mixtures in all the new colors, and of excellent wearing qualities. Especially attractive are the very sheer mohairs, known as "mohair Swiss," that stands any amount of wear, dust or damp atmosphere.

Shirred Sun-Bonnets.

Shirred sunbonnets are to be used for outing wear. They are simply one of the novelties of the season. For country wear and use at the seashore they are rather picturesque. They are made of shirred mull and fine thin lawn. Some models are seen made of flowered organdies. The shirring is done on feather bones. Broad, long ties are used on all models.

Pretty Wash Collars.

Pretty new wash collars and cuffs are of heavy white linen, buttonhole stitched, in black and embroidered in two colors, say, pale green and pale lavender or pink and pale green. Others of the same style are made in fine linen lawn.

An Expensive Dress Fad.

Parasol, hat and girdle to match are one of the expensive dress fads. It is a very effective fashion with white or linen colored costumes.

The Modish White Plume.

Exclusive milliners are just now exploiting long white plumes on big, black hats, and the modish white plume, by the way, is coming in a warm, creamy tint ever so much more becoming than blue white.

MISSES' BLOUSE JACKET.

Woman's Shirt Waist.

Shirt waists are among the good things of which no woman ever has enough. This very stylish May Manton one is new and becoming to the generality of figures. The tucks, which are arranged to give it a pleat effect, are stitched only to yoke depth at the front, so forming becoming folds over the bust, while the back gives tapering lines to the figure. The original is made of dotted chambray, but all waist materials are equally suitable.

The waist consists of the smoothly fitted lining, which can be used or omitted as preferred, the fronts and the back, and is shaped by means of shoulder and under-arm seams. The back is drawn down smoothly and snugly at the waist line while the front blouses slightly over the belt. The sleeves are cut in one piece, and are full below the elbows and gathered into straight cuffs at the wrists.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is four yards twenty-one inches wide, four yards twenty-seven inches wide, three and three-quarter yards thirty-two inches wide or two and one-quarter yards forty-four inches wide.

SHIRT WAIST.

Characteristics of Pope Leo XIII.

Mild in Private, Stately in Public.

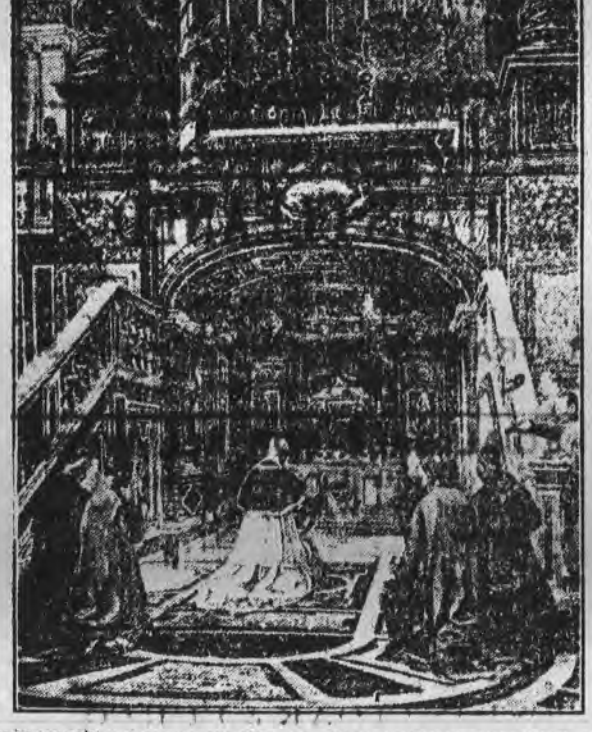
POPE LEO XIII. entered his pontificate in the sixty-eighth year of his age, a long-tried prelate, whose strength of character, ob... ...ergy, judgment, piety, virtues and services are matters of record. He united in admirably proportioned degrees the apostolic mildness with the administrative rigor; he made himself at the same time loved and feared.

A CHARACTERISTIC ATTITUDE OF THE POPE, AND ONE IN WHICH MANY VISITING AMERICANS HAVE SEEN HIM AT THE VATICAN.

Personally he was a man of stately bearing. His voice was sonorous and brilliant when he preached, and slightly nasal in familiar conversation. In private life he was simple, affectionate, affable and witty. In the ceremonies of the church, under the tiara, he was grave, austere and majestic. One would say that he was given to posing, but that was not true. The pose with him was natural; he did not seek it; it was the potency of modern ideas. A man of narrow mind might have come forth as a champion against them, but not such a man was Leo. Intolerance formed no part of his creed; class prejudices found no favor in his eyes. In his masterly encyclicals he spoke authoritatively and most wisely, not always on purely ecclesiastical subjects, but very often also on subjects which are of world-wide secular interest. Thus he was more than an ecclesiastic; he was also a great statesman. Of his personal character, all who were ever privileged to know him, have spoken in the highest terms. That he was very charitable and kindly is known to all. In a word, he bore himself nobly in his high office, and now that he has gone to his reward all who have watched his sterling and loyal work will admit that he was a true and eminently sagacious shepherd of the people.

Many anecdotes have been related as to the personal characteristics of Pope Leo XIII. He was accessible and affable to all who sought an audience and consequently thousands of those who have visited Rome retain vivid impressions of the Pontiff. Simplicity and frugality of living enabled him to husband his strength and to accomplish an amount of work devolving upon him as "head of the church," which to many men of greater physical strength would have seemed appalling. But Pope Leo XIII. was well entitled to be considered in many respects the grandest old man of the age.

The Infanta Isabella of Spain has undergone a painful surgical operation in consequence of her recent kick from a horse.



THE POPE AT MASS IN ONE OF THE VATICAN CHAPELS, ATTENDED BY CARDINALS AND PRIESTS.

sought him. It was the same with Pius IX. The pontificate creates a second nature.

A photograph of Cardinal Pecci, taken in 1870, when he attended the Ecumenical Council, gives one the ideal miraldo idea of the personal presence of the Pope. With it appear also the likenesses of all the other Cardinals,

TYPES OF THE SWISS GUARDS.

and it is no exaggeration to say that Pecci's head is by far the most impressive in this gallery. There are sterner heads, heads more severely intellectual, or austerely grand, or cast perhaps in finer diplomatic mould; but for supreme kindness and benevolence and a certain beaming, gentle grace, no face in the gallery of Cardinals can approach it.

Like that of Pio Nono, it was a countenance that won at once and immediately the way to the scrutinizer's heart. At the same time it was stronger in its intellectual quality than was that of Pio Nono, and it was particularly conspicuous in the manifestation of sound sense and clear judgment. Leo XIII. was a tall man, rather spare in build, but nevertheless of strong, wiry physique. His presence was most commanding. His head was very large and thoroughly Italian. It differed from the good natured roundness of Pio Nono's by its great length and the sharper outlines which it reached to wing the chin. The forehead was massive, high and rather straight, and was especially striking from its great width, indicative of intellectual strength. The slim hair that streaked it was of silver hue. The eyebrows were dark and heavy and of perfect arch, and the eyes were singularly mild and soft and, at the same time, penetrating and searching. The large, well-defined nose was characteristic of firmness and will power, decidedly Roman in shape, but with wide nostrils that were credited by physiognomists with bold leonine qualities.

His handwriting is peculiar enough to excite interest, even if it were not that of the Pope. It is exceedingly small, and of very careful, laborious construction, as if each of the minutely-formed characters was formed with the most painstaking care. In its play delicacy it resembles a lady's hand, but the minute elaboration of every stroke has something highly scholastic about it. Under his diminutive signature the Pope left half an inch of vacant space and when completed it by five dashes, growing successively smaller and smaller.

Pope Leo XIII. had a marvellous memory, which he retained up to the last. Speaking of him in December, 1896, Archbishop Stonor, who frequently attended on him, said:

"He recollects many of the people he receives after intervals of as long as sixty years. Many years ago, when Lord Palmerston was Premier, His Holiness visited England, and was presented to the Queen and Prince Consort. Of that visit he still remembers the small details, and only a short time ago he mentioned Sir James Graham, who was one of the Ministers of the period, and spoke of the part he took in a controversy respecting posts and telegraphs." Again, when a Miss O'Connell was presented to the Pope a short time ago, His Holiness asked whether she was a relative of the distinguished parliamentarian of that name, and, on learning that she was his niece, said, "I well recollect hearing your uncle speak in the House of Commons."

A poet as well as a statesman and pontiff Leo remained to the last, as is evidenced by the fact that a fine poem by him was published as late as February, 1903. In it we note all his old vigor and grace of diction. A real achievement it was for a man of his years.

Of him indeed it may be said that whatever he did was well done. There have been many pontiffs, but not many who have done greater deeds or endeared themselves more to all Christendom than Leo XIII. A conservative in many respects, he was at the same time a true child of the century, and hence he could not be blind to the march of events. He saw the meaning of modern progress and he recognized

The Famous Tiara of the Pope.

A Victim of Lightning.

The above picture, reproduced from the Scientific American, represents the appearance of Clarence Grimsby, a Montana ranchman, just after he had been struck by lightning.

COUNTESS PECCI, MOTHER OF THE POPE.

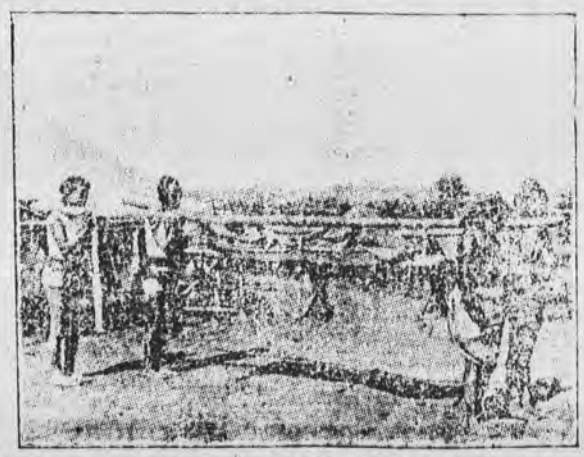
Automatic Beacon Buoy.

A buoy which generates the electricity that illuminates it at night is one

of the marine novelties recently placed on the market.

One-sixth of the land owners in Great Britain are women.

AN INCIDENT OF THE AMERICAN CAMPAIGN AGAINST THE MOROS OF MINDANAO, PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.



MORO CARRIERS TRANSPORTING A WOUNDED SOLDIER.
—Collier's Weekly.

A SERMON FOR SUNDAY

AN ELOQUENT DISCOURSE ENTITLED "GOD'S TRAINING OF A WORKER."

The Rev. Dr. O. E. Bartholow Shows the Evil Results That Follow the Atrophy Which Has Settled Over the Spiritual Thinking of Our Time.

NEW YORK CITY.—Dr. O. E. Bartholow, pastor of James M. E. Church, preached Sunday morning on "God's Training of a Worker." His text was taken from Exodus, iv.: 1, 2, 3 and 4: "And Moses answered and said, But, behold, they would not believe me; nor hearken unto my voice; for they will say, The Lord hath not appeared unto thee. And the Lord said unto him, What is that in thine hand? And he said, A rod. And the Lord said, Cast it on the ground. And he cast it on the ground and it became a serpent; and Moses fled from before it. And the Lord said unto Moses, Put forth thine hand and take it by the tail. And he put forth his hand and caught it and it became a rod in his hand." Dr. Bartholow said:

Our text presents Moses in what many have considered an unfavorable light. Standing in the presence of the great God, the recipient of a glorious revelation and a divine command with promise, he appears hesitating, uncertain and weak. A study of the occasion and ground of Moses' reluctance dissipates the unfavorable light and presents to us a study in human life under divine direction altogether true and common. The call of God to Moses was certain, clear and well attested. It came to a man refined and schooled by abundant experiences, to one who was more than familiar with human nature in its relation to spiritual truth.

The shepherd of Midian knew how dull, apathetic and incredulous toward Jehovah and His truth the children of Israel had become in their base servitude to the Egyptian Pharaoh. Foreseeing the cruel skepticism and the all but universal lethargy of his people, Moses was for the moment blind to God's knowledge and power. Under the spell of fear he uttered the words, "But, behold, they will not believe me, nor hearken unto my voice; for they will say, the Lord hath not appeared unto thee."

To Christian faith this may appear weak, but it certainly is not unnatural. History affords us abundant illustrations of reformers, heroes and preachers hesitating and trembling, not because they doubted God, but because they feared the reception God's truth would receive at the hands of His reputed friends. Jerome, Huss, Luther, Wesley, Savonarola, one and all have to fear from the church, and at times they trembled and were hesitant at the commands of God. (It takes grace to be wounded in the house of your friends).

God's response to this tendency or impulse of Moses' nature is full of interest and suggestion. It is a divine encouragement to Christian daring and zeal. "And the Lord said unto him, What is that in thine hand? And he said, A rod. And He said, Cast it on the ground. And he cast it on the ground, and it became a serpent, and Moses fled from before it. And the Lord said unto Moses, Put forth thine hand and take it by the tail. And he put forth his hand and caught it and it became a rod in his hand." Now, it is of no concern to us how this miracle was wrought, or whether magicians could simulate it or not. What we do desire to know is, What answer or revelation to the great hesitancy of Moses did Jehovah give in this peculiar work of power?

To our mind three truths constitute that answer—the first of which is this: All the helps, gifts and attainments of the soul, disregarded and neglected, tend to become hostile. Moses was a gifted man, an experienced man. The shepherd's staff symbolized him perfectly. As it was an instrument of defense and rescue, so might Moses, by what he had done and what he could do, be an instrument in the hand of God to defend and rescue his people. God elected him to a mighty and glorious service. He gave him a complete and adequate preparation, a clear mind, an indomitable will, a spiritual and lofty nature.

Would Moses accept the election? The significance of a possible refusal was seen in the meaning miracle. The discarded staff became a serpent. It is the common teaching of the day that powers and gifts unused become atrophied, that men may die to spiritual things through simple neglect. This is correct teaching so far as it goes, but it does not compass the whole of the matter. Spiritual calls, gifts and powers cannot wholly die. They may be disclaimed or cast aside, as was Moses' rod, but they return with inherent life to sting and bite. As an example, the direction and commands of conscience may be cast aside, the impulses of love and faith may be ignored, the direct calls of the Holy Spirit be unheeded and yet the soul have more conscious relation with these spiritual entities than ever before.

John Newton, the hymn writer, tells us that there was a time in his life when he deliberately insulted and drove from his mind every holy thing of which he had knowledge, yet at times the moral judgment and the heart's love for eternal things would so torment him that life was full of misery. Those elements in his life designed for peace and joy became the sources of unrest and unhappiness. Remorse is no more than the return of these spiritual powers crying night and day, in silence and in great commotions, "Alas, alas! It might have been."

The doctrine of annihilation and atrophy has so settled over the spiritual thinking of our time that the consequence of disobedience to the equipments and purposes of life and to the voice of God are in certain quarters reduced to mere nothings. It is high time that the truth illustrated to Moses become our truth, that we realize that there is no such thing as spiritual annihilation, even to the gifts and powers of God, but that there is transference, transformation—the going (in a spiritual sense) from Mount Gerizim (blessing) to Mount Ebal (cursing).

Disobedience to God and His law is not mere negation and the withdrawal of certain gifts, but it is in a certain and awful sense an affirmation and a possession—the serpent of menace rather than the support of life. God's rain upon the thirsty earth is in itself good—that it be so for man depends altogether how and for what purposes he uses it. He may use it for the growing of food products or for the production of weeds. That the rain was made for man's blessing is evident. That man may disregard and so convert the gift into a foe is also evident. What the rain is to the earth so are the gifts, helps and calls of God to man. For these things God shall bring us unto judgment, the judgment begins with the obedience or disobedience.

In our beloved Methodist church we have a host of God placers at work. People who do not expect to meet God in new forms or expressions, who, like Moses before his enlightenment, know or act as though they knew just how He would manifest Himself. That Christian joy and expectancy die in such lives is natural; the glory of God is to conceal a thing, but these people will not have it so. They are perfectly sure God is in some particular form of class meeting, revival service or Christian experience.

Another people of God thought this thought so intensely and held it so tenaciously that they missed the glory of the Messiah when He came to walk the fields and streets of earth. He had "no form or comeliness that they desired or expected. He came to His own and they received Him not." But in His coming they had kingly and exalted forms which they were certain He would posses; they were sure of the order of His coming. The rod out of the stem of Jesse they cast forth; they would have none of Him. Oh, the blindness and dullness of the human heart. In that rod were the power, the knowledge and the love of God; with it alone Israel could have overcome all oppression and have reached the land of light and peace.

The rejection of Christ, the rod of Jesse, also illustrates the significance of the text: Christ was cast down, thrown aside by Israel. The results of that rejection are known to the world. The spiritual life was atrophied, but something more than that resulted. In the path of that people stood Christ in divine opposition to the fulfillment of their selfish hopes. He, the rod of God, became to them, or, rather, to their position, a hostile power and must so remain until they reach forth their hands and accept Him.

The third thought we would emphasize as the teaching of the miracle of the rod is that no man can be equipped to do great things for God who is filled with fear and trembling. Moses was afraid to do the bidding of God—afraid of the reception the divine message would receive, afraid of the consequences to himself. The transformed rod revealed the secret of his heart. Conscious fear of God before the fear was within his heart. God gave him mastery over that weakness. He reached forth his hand and grasped the menacing serpent and it became a rod again. Moses was taught and, as his after life revealed, learned the lesson of fearlessness for God and His truth. "If God be for us who can be against us?"

The relation of fear to all life and truth is an interesting study, one on which more light is now shed than at any other time in the world's history. Fear is altogether detrimental to the health and growth of the physical body. Professor Sully tells us of children dwarfed and ruined in body and mind through the shock and power of simple fear. Physiologists tell us, and we know from experience that fear hinders digestion, that it brings mental collapse. The changing of the color of the hair in one night through the paralysis of fear is a well established fact. That which can so radically change the color of pigment must have an awful effect upon the more vital and direct parts of the body. Fear destroys mental and spiritual development. Every book on pedagogy and the spiritual training of children now recognizes and emphasizes this truth. Dickens powerfully illustrated this truth to all England in his "Nicholas Nickleby." Fear has worked havoc in the religious life; it has distorted the vision of God and frozen the genial and natural expressions of worship. It has paralyzed and hampered the church in her triumphant march. It has transformed many of the messengers of God into poor whining and ineffective apologists. It is this fear in religion and for religion that our God would have us overcome even as the lad Moses overcame. A right conception of God is necessary that He may triumph in the work of His hands, that His kingdom may come and His love and truth prevail everywhere. God would have His children confident in the presence of difficulties, assured in the presence of perils, calm in the mighty storms of prejudice and doubt, certain in the midst of uncertainties. He would have us obey Him as implicitly and lovingly as the gentle child obeys the loving parent. In all this He would have us open eyed to danger, direct in the meeting of it and sure in the mastery of it.

To-day the church, as a whole, is more possessed of fear than we like to acknowledge. A dominant materialism and worldliness freeze the faith and hope of a great number—evangelical zeal and enthusiasm are at a low ebb in these trembling children of the Most High. Critical scholarship, with all the presuppositions of the higher criticism, stands before the church. It must be met. Some fear that dire and dreadful results to the cause of God must ensue. The scientific spirit stalks abroad in the land and has seized the people with a mighty grip. Many a child of God, knowing that his most precious possessions have not and cannot, from their nature, come through or be established by such a spirit, but that they are the gifts of faith—is fleeing with fear from before the imagined terror. To all such fearful believers God says—even as to Moses in the miracle of the rod—"meet the difficulties, seize them in their vitals and fear not."

There can be but one result to the child of God. The Apostle Paul knew this when he wrote: "All things work together for good to them that love God." There can be but one result to the Kingdom of God "His kingdom is an everlasting kingdom." All things shall be put under His feet.

In the preparation of His church our Saviour gave great attention to the eradication of the elements of religious fear. His addresses to the seventy and the twelve were supreme emphasis upon confidence in God and fearlessness toward man and all things that were or might appear in opposition to the work Divine. "Behold I give unto you power to tread on serpents and scorpions and over all the power of the enemy and nothing shall by any means hurt you."

In His relation to them on sea and land, alone or with the multitudes, before and after death, there constantly appears directly or by inference the injunction: "Be not afraid." The Master would have His children joyfully expectant of His presence in every place and under all conditions and to realize that that Presence was the ultimate solution of every problem, the resolution of every difficulty and the fulfillment of every promise; that the fearless challenge of the church should ever be: "If God be for us, who can be against us?"

Transmuting to Higher Forms.

A gentleman on one occasion noticing the peculiarly unpleasant mud of the streets of London, exclaimed: "What dirty, dreadful, disgusting stuff!"

John Ruskin, overhearing this exclamation on the part of his friend, said: "Hold, my friend, not so dreadful after all. What are the elements of this mud: First, there is sand, but when its particles are crystalized according to the law of its nature, what is nicer than clean, white sand? And when that which enters into it is arranged according to a still higher law, we have the matchless opal. What else have we in this mud? Clay. And the materials of clay, when the particles are arranged according to their higher laws, make the brilliant sapphire. What other ingredients enter into London mud? Soot. And soot in its crystalized perfection forms the perfect diamond. There is but one other—water. And water, when distilled according to the higher law of its nature, forms the dewdrop resting in exquisite perfection in the heart of the rose.

"So, in the muddy, lost soul of man is hidden the image of his Creator; and God will do His best to find His opals, His sapphires, His diamonds and dewdrops."

"Who Are the Praying Ones?"

It is said of Charles G. Finney, the great evangelist and preacher, that he always insisted on the spirit of prayer power to prevail with God, as absolutely indispensable in a successful Christian worker. The fact was very marked in all the powerful revivals where Mr. Finney labored. Perhaps not the many were led in this way, for as in our day, only the few hidden ones got down into the deep places with God, but there were always those who learn the secret of the Lord as He loves to reveal it to the willing and obedient; and these Mr. Finney considered as most important allies in carrying on a revival.

His question on entering a place to begin meetings, was, not who will help in the preaching, but who are the praying ones. Has there been a spirit of prayer poured out upon any in the community? Who are "standing upon the watch tower," waiting for the vision? And if he found but one or two who really took hold on God with conscious power, his heart was encouraged, and he took up his labors with renewed energy.

Purpose of Worship.

Until of late all the most glorious buildings that our race has reared beneath the sun have been erected to serve the purposes of worship. Man does not live by bread alone.—The Rev. Dr. Utter, Unitarian, Denver, Col.

How Blisters Are Raised.

A blister is the vesicle, or bladder, which is formed by an effusion of serum—the watery portion of the blood—underneath the scarf, or outer skin. Any such powerful irritant as boiling water may produce blisters, and we may regard their formation as an effort of nature to protect the true and acutely sensitive inner skin from attack.

The fact speaks for itself, but the reason for this injurious action of scalding water has a much deeper seat. Our blood vessels are supplied with nerves, and the stimulation of these causes in some cases dilatation and in others contraction. Any excessive stimulus will cause paralysis of the muscular coat of the vessels and consequent stagnation of the blood in these parts, and then their nutrition is impaired.

It is owing to the condition thus induced by scalding water that the serum oozes through the vessel wall and makes its way into the surrounding tissue. This raises the upper and insensible skin into a blister, which probably takes its name from the Anglo-Saxon blœstan, to blast or puff.

The Flight of Time.

One day "Uncle Chet" Thomas drove out to South Topeka to sell a man a horse. The man was no judge of horseflesh and knew it. So after looking the animal over he told "Uncle Chet" to come out again in about ten days. "A friend of mine who knows a horse when he sees it will be here then," he said, "and I'll see what he thinks. And, by the way," he added, "how old did you say the horse was?" "Seven years old comin' February," said "Uncle Chet" as he gathered up the reins and drove away. "Uncle Chet" drove out to South Topeka again. The prospective purchaser was there, and after looking the horse in the mouth asked his age. "Twelve years old this spring," replied "Uncle Chet," smiling blandly. "But," broke in the man who wanted to buy the horse, "you told me not ten days ago that he was only seven." "So I did," squeaked "Uncle Chet"—"see I did. My, how time does fly!"—Topeka Capital.

An Ancient Tragedy.

A historical paper in Lord Montagu's collection in London tells of a strange tragedy "done in Holborn, a little before Christmas," several centuries ago. "A boy seven years old came up into a gentleman's chamber and prattled to him and drew his sword and flourished with it. The gentleman, being in bed, wondered to see the boy toss his blade so and said: 'So, good boy, thou hast done well. Put in the sword.' The boy persisting, the gentleman rose and held him the scabbard, and the rude handed lad, thinking to sheath the sword, lustily chopt it into his belly. Company were called. One offered to strike the child. 'Let him alone,' quoth the gentleman. 'God is just. This boy's father did I kill five years since and none knew. Now he hath revenged it.' And the gentleman died the second dressing."

How Oysters Grow.

A man who has devoted much time to the study of the oyster says that this bivalve is born with his shell on and that he grows only in the summer time. The beard of an oyster is not only his breathing organ—that is, his lungs—but it also serves to convey food to his mouth. When the warm, calm days of June come the oyster opens his shell and by means of his beard begins building an additional story to his house. This he does by depositing very, very fine particles of carbonate of lime till at last they form a substance as thin as silver paper and exceedingly fragile. Then he adds more and more till at last the new shell is as hard as the old shell.

Secret For Secret.

In the days of Louis XIV. even warriors handled epigrams with one another.

The Marechal de Grammont had taken a fortress by siege.

"I will tell you a secret," said its military governor after surrendering. "The reason of my capitulation was that I had no more powder."

"And, secret for secret," returned the marechal suavely, "the reason of my accepting it on such easy terms was that I had no more balls."

Wanted Something Effective.

Under a "sketchy little thing" exhibited by Jones there hangs a printed card which bears the words:

"Do not touch with canes or umbrellas."

An appreciative small boy added the following postscript:

"Take A Ax."—London Tit-Bits.

His Calling.

"My dear friend, allow me to introduce to you M. X., a man who writes more nonsense than any one living."

"I see; he's a journalist."

"No; he's a legislative stenographer."—Paris Figaro.

Her Very Own.

"He says that he loves me more than his life and that he can't live without me."

"Oh, all young men say that."

"That may be, but they don't say it to me."

Accomplished.

Ethel—Isn't Judy newsy?

Mayme—Isn't she, though? She tells so much I don't see how she gets time to hear anything.—Detroit Free Press.

Eve's Daughter For Sure.

Mother—Why are you so naughty, Dorothy?

Dorothy (aged three)—'Cause it's easier, muzzer.—Comfort.

Learn first how to make a living and make a great name later.—Dallas News.

Cossack Customs.

Many queer customs and usages are prevalent among the Cossacks. No man changes his clothes on a Monday. On Thursday no fat or flesh meat must be pickled or corned. Wool is not spun on a holiday. A hen is always given an uneven number of eggs to hatch, never an even number. Bones left from a dinner at a funeral are thrown into the river, and at the same meal no one dare cut bread; it must always be broken.

Apollo's Favorite Instrument.

Apollo was the old god of music, and his favorite instrument, the lyre, was invented by Mercury. When the latter was four hours old he found the shell of a tortoise and made it into a lyre with nine strings in honor of the nine muses. This instrument Mercury gave to Apollo, who became a wonderful player upon it. The lyre was used by the Greeks in olden times, and from it was fashioned the harp.

Matrimonial Dyspepsia.

"Well, how do you like married life?" inquired the friend.

"Not at all," replied the man who had married money and was suffering for it. "I'm a case of matrimonial dyspepsia."

"Matrimonial dyspepsia?"

"Yes. She never agrees with me; she's too rich."—Philadelphia Ledger.

Poor Simile.

"I never saw any one so timid as Henpeck is," remarked Wigger. "Why, he's like a mouse in his own house."

"Nonsense!" exclaimed Wagger. "His wife isn't the least bit afraid of him."—Stray Stories.

Animals Becoming Extinct.

Every century sees several species of animal becoming extinct. In the race for life the weak must yield to the strong, and because they are persistently sought for food or for feathers not only individuals but whole families cease to exist. The disappearance of the great auk can be laid to the nineteenth century. It became extinct on the American side of the Atlantic about 1840 and in Europe about 1844. The South African quagga disappeared about 1870 owing to the slaughter by hide hunters. The twin shelled tortoise of the Galapagos islands became extinct in all probability about 1875. The black emu of South Australia was also exterminated during the century, though it was abundant in 1803. The great cormorant was last seen alive about 1830, and many other species of birds from all parts of the world have likewise been exterminated. In the Danish West India islands, for example, out of fourteen species catalogued in 1795 only six still exist, and a similar history can be told of many other localities.

Shelley Liked Bread.

The poet Shelley was very simple in his tastes and found his chief pleasure in long, solitary rambles. Bread became his chief sustenance when his regimen attained to that austerity which afterward distinguished it. He could have lived on bread alone without repining.

"Do you know," he said one day to a friend, with much surprise, "that Mr. G. does not like bread? Did you ever know a person who disliked bread?" His friend explained to him that Mr. G. probably had no objection to bread in moderate quantity at a proper time and with the usual adjuncts and was only unwilling to devour several pounds of dry bread at a meal.

Shelley had no such objection; his pockets were generally well stored with bread. Sometimes he ate with his bread the common raisins which he bought at small grocers' shops.

Sea Serpents Breathe Air.

Like all other serpents, the sea serpents, though permanently inhabiting the sea, are air breathers. The lateral flattening of their tails greatly helps them to swim in any direction, and it specially enables them to rise rapidly to the surface of the water to breathe. That they may do this the more easily and securely their nostrils are placed at the very end of the muzzle and are furnished with valves, which secure them from being entered by the water in which they live.

Unlike other snakes, they cast their skins in small pieces. Their eyes are not adapted to see well out of water, and thus they cannot when in the air take a good aim to bite. They feed on small fishes, which they paralyze by means of their poison, and thus they have nothing to fear from the spines of the fishes they eat.

Toilet of the Cat.

Cats, large and small, make the most careful toilet of any class of animals, excepting some of the opossums. The lions and tigers wash themselves in exactly the same manner as the cat, wetting the dark, rubberlike ball of the fore foot and inner toe and passing it over the face and behind the ears. The foot is thus at the same time a face sponge and brush, and the rough tongue combs the rest of the body.

Imperial Eagle Killed.

Near Stockton, a few days ago there was shot a genuine imperial eagle. This bird is a native of South America. It measured 7 feet from tip to tip of wings, 3 feet 10 inches from tip to tail to end of beak, and weighed ten pounds. Color of feathers on back gray, barred with black; wings mostly black; head crested with long gray feathers, spotted with black; under feathers pale, soft and downy; beak black, feet and legs yellow; claws when extended, seven inches long. This species of eagle was never before captured so far from its home land.

Don't forget the New Jersey Central Atlantic City Excursion of July 26th.

A Summer Paradise.

New Jersey is a pioneer state as a summer resort, and every nook and corner has some seductive attraction. The entire coast line is devoted to summer resorts of unequalled prominence, and the more noted watering places include Atlantic Highlands, Seabright, Monmouth Beach, Long Branch, Elberon, Deal, Allenhurst, Asbury Park, Spring Lake, Belmar and Point Pleasant, Beach Haven, Barnegat, Atlantic City, Sea Isle City, Ocean City and Cape May. The interior of Jersey also has many charming resorts, including Lake Hopatcong, Mauch Chunk, Glen Summit, Harveys Lake and Lehigh Gap. The story of these resorts is told interestingly in "Sea Shore and Mountains," an illustrated booklet, issued by C. M. Burt, Gen'l Pass. Agent, New Jersey Central, 143 Liberty Street, and is sent upon receipt of 6 cents in stamps to any address.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.

Useful Articles of Daily Need for Sale or Exchange for Other Articles.

One cent a word first insertion, or three times for two cents. Nothing less than ten words considered. When convenient call at REVIEW office in reply to ads, where explicit directions will be given regarding same.

WANTED one thousand dollars on first bond and mortgage; good loan. Address B 7 Review.

WANTED a good girl to do general housework for a small family. No children. Address A 43 Review.

SHOT GUN, Breech loading, two cases, lot tools, loaded shells, etc. cost $60, nearly new, $25 cash. A 26 Review office.

PRINTING PRESS 8x7 selfinking capable of doing fine work, price $15, or will exchange for man's good wheel. A 27 Review office.

TYPEWRITER, No. 2 Remington in good condition, $30 cash or favorable terms. A 31 Review office.

WANTED two large heating stoves. Must be cheap for cash. A 29 Review office.

JUSTUS H. COOLEY, M. D.,

TURKISH, RUSSIAN, ROMAN

BATHS.

SANITARIUM, SOMERSET STREET.

Open to Public.

T. A. MOORE
Undertaker and Embalmer.
OFFICE: 508 Watchung Avenue.
RESIDENCE: 503 LaGrande Avenue.
Tel. 611. Office open day and night.

McCullough,s Steam Mill,
21 Steiner Place, North Plainfield
R. H. McCULLOUGH, Prop.
Sash, Blinds, Doors, Mouldings, Scroll Sawing, turning, etc. Estimates cheerfully furnished.

Plainfield Certified Creamery
Milk in glass or bulk
Buttermilk - Pot Cheese
Delivered in cans early on the morning and during the day
C. O. SMITH.
327 Watchung Avenue
Telephone 2402. P. O. Box 302.
Requests by Phone or Mail will receive attention.
We make a specialty of A-1 Butter and Fresh Eggs.
Breakfast Foods are good all the year round and we have the best.

PARK AVENUE HOTEL.
734 PARK AVENUE, COR. 8TH ST.,
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
A select family and transient Hotel: Rooms arranged en suite with or without bath.
Elevator and all modern conveniences
L. Wagstaff, Manager.
Telephone 206 a, Plainfield.

TALCUM POWDER
Very Soothing in treatment of Prickly heat. Nettle rash Hives, Sunburns, Scalds.
Applied after Shaving it renders the skin smooth and soft.
SCHREINER'S
PRESCRIPTION PHARMACY
—Park Avenue and Second Street—
Telephone 671.
Lowney's Candies

Japanese Teas or Luncheon.

Anything for the above can be had at the
Oriental Tea Rooms,
9-1-3 326 West Front Street.

W. W. WARNOCK
—THE BAKER—
144 West Front Street
Has opened his ice cream parlors and is prepared to furnish the very best of cream. 6-1-4.

ESTABLISHED 1871.
P. CASEY & SON,
Undertakers and Embalmers
Office: 16 Park Ave.
Residence: 417 W. Third St. Tel. 1082
1-1-4 Office open Day and Night.

PAINTING.
Paint your house now—if it needs it—to paint at the right time is to economize.
We will do the work splendidly for you. Besides, only use the kind of paint that looks best and wears longer.
JAMES C. HANSEN,
141 East Front Street.

CAUGHT BY ELECTRICITY.
How easy to trap the midnight marauder by the touch of a button or the turning on of an Electric Light.
GUARD YOUR HOME
with a Burglar Alarm; while you sleep it is on the watch. Not a door can be moved, not a sash raised or lowered, without giving an instant alarm. Let us talk with you about the price.
WILLIAM H. POPE,
—Electrical Contractor—
116 North Ave. Tel. 2441

MEAT That Gives STRENGTH
may be hard to get, perhaps but we've got it! Plenty of it here, cut from young,
Plump, Tender Stock.
Every pound sold here is rich in nourishing juices, and so tender that it almost melts in your mouth, etc.
COME AND SEE US.
Fred Endress
131-135 W. Front Street.

Capital $100,000.00
Deposits $500,000.00
On balances of $200. or more subject to check
The Plainfield Trust Company
Pays 3% Interest on Deposits
On accounts of $5.00 or more provided money is left on deposit for 3 months
Open an Account Now

CHAS. E. VAIL, Optician & Jeweler
Glasses to fit. Satisfaction Guaranteed. Repairing of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry done satisfactorily. Prices right, at
103 PARK AVENUE.

Steam Granite and Marble Works Tel. 771.
Manufacturers of Artistic Cemetery Memorials of Every Description.
Large Variety Constantly on hand.
L. L. MANNING & SON, FRONT ST. and CENTRAL AVE.

J. P. HOMAN & SON,
Carriages, Trucks, Express, and Business Wagons Made to Order
HARNESS, WHIPS, ROBES, BLANKETS, ECT.
Repairing in all its branches.
Blacksmithing of all kinds.
Storage for Carriages and Sleighs.
29–31 Somerset St.

KROEGER PIANO
House founded by Henry Kroeger, for twenty years superintendent of Steinway & Son. Factory Agency at
Sattels', 108 North Ave.
Are you shopping for a Piano? drop in and see the three finest pianos in any one piano.

FRANK VAN WINKLE, DEALER IN
Bicycles, Photo Supplies, Kodaks and Cameras
Bicycles Stored, Cleaned and repaired
Developing, Printing and Mounting
129 North Avenue.

BIG SALE OF PETTICOATS!
Silk Petticoats, made of good rustling taffeta, in black and colors, trimmed with pleated ruffle and finished with rose quilling, value $6.98..... $3 75
The extreme beauty of China Silk Waists will be appreciated when seen, and the little price will astonish. Special tomorrow, at..... $1 79
Kimonos—Fancy figured lawns, fast colors, value 49c., special at..... 29
THE PARIS CLOAK STORE.
322 West Front Street. JACOB A. FASS, Prop.

Panama or Straw HATS CLEANED By new Process
Look like new in one hour
U. B. CRANE'S Famous Hat and Furnishing Store
120 West Front Street

SPECIAL SALE FOR ALL WEEK
We Have the Largest Assortment of Wash Waists in Town.
Waists worth 50c., sell..... 25
" " 75c., " 39
" " 1.50, " 98
Wash Silk Waists, worth $2.50, sell..... 1.89
Jackets, all wool Broadcloth, worth $5.00, sell..... 2.98
Dress and Walking Skirts, worth from $4.00 to $7.00, sell.... 2.90
Wrappers, worth $1.25, sell..... 79
Wash Shirts, worth $1.50, sell..... 98
BOSTON CLOAK & FUR CO.,
GAIMAN & BERKOWITZ.
245 W. Front Street opposite Post Office. Telephone 85.

The Crescent Furniture Company
has opened
A First-Class House Furnishing Goods Store
at 23 SOMERSET ST, PLAINFIELD,
(near Front Street)
Everything for furnishing a house for comfort, ease, and appearance, sold on Monthly or Weekly Payments. Discount for Cash. Orders by mail promptly attended to.
Pianos, Phonographs and Records a Specialty.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.
As an inducement to Cash Purchasers for the next 20 days we shall give Absolutely FREE your choice of a handsome present:
A HANDSOME AXMINSTER RUG
with every purchase of $5.00 or over.
A HANDSOME HASSOCK
with every purchase of $10.00 or over.
A HANDSOME AXMINSTER RUG, (16 x 34)
with a $10.00 purchase.
OPEN EVENINGS
All goods delivered free of charge.

North Plainfield Weekly Review.

VOL. 4—NO. 19 NORTH PLAINFIELD, N. J., SATURDAY, AUGUST 1, 1903. PRICE 3 CENTS

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Brief Bits About Many Matters of Local Interest.

John H. Carney, of this borough, is very ill with typhoid fever.

H. Adelberg has rented a flat in the Pittis building, 33 Somerset street.

The Somerville Fire Department will have a firemen's parade October 22.

The choir of St Mary's church will go to Asbury Park Tuesday for the day.

J. D. Loizeaux has purchased the Bird Building on East Fourth street.

The picnic of the A. O. H. Fife and Drum Corps will take place Tuesday evening, August 4.

I. H. Boehm, of Front street will make some extensive improvements and alterations in his store this month.

A. V. Searing, Jr., and family, of Westervelt avenue, this borough, have returned from a week's outing.

Rev. E. L. Earp pastor of Grace M. E. Church, this borough, will leave Monday with his family for a month's vacation.

Pennington people are anticipating a big time Thursday, August 13 when the Athletic Harvest Home takes place there.

A large number of colored people went on an excursion Thursday to North Beach.

W. H. Kirch, of Duer street, this borough, and his employees went to Branchville Wednesday, to hunt the finny tribe.

J. Reggie, of New York, has purchased the 9 acre farm of John P. Wolfe, near Watchung and took possession Wednesday.

Mulford H. Estil, of Grove street, this borough, who has been abroad for sometime, on account of ill health, has returned.

The handsome residence on Mountain avenue, which T. C. Currin, of Summit avenue, is having built, is nearing completion.

The Congregation Children of Israel will erect a synagogue. The bids will be opened next week and the contracts awarded.

Rev W. M. Downey, rector of The Church of the Holy Cross, leaves today for Merrick, L. I. Mrs. Downey accompanies him.

Charles Tallmam, of this borough fell from his wheel Wednesday evening and received some bad bruises and a gash on forehead.

Trinity church Sunday School accompanied by the Sunday School of Marcounier Chapel left for Asbury Park last Thursday.

Last Wednesday L. B. Snowden of Watchung, successfully launched on Watchung Lake a naptha launch he had just completed.

Robert M. Steer, foreman of the REVIEW Office. left for Waterford, Va., Wednesday, where he will spend two weeks with his parents.

On account of the storm Wednesday evening the official board meeting of Grace M. E. church was not held but will be held tomorrow morning.

Rev. W. E. Honeyman, of Lincoln place, this borough, who was detained by illness from leaving for Mt. Freedom last Friday, left Tuesday afternoon.

A number of members of the ladies branch of the Gesang and Turn Verein society of this borough went on an excursion to North Beach Wednesday.

The State Convention of the Womens Christian Temperance Union, will be held at Morristown October 20, 21 and 22 in the First Presbyterian Church.

The claim of Mrs. Harold W. Tomlinson against the New Jersey Central Railroad for the death of her husband in the Westfield disaster last January, has been settled.

Thomas Kengin in the employ of Titus H. Lowry, while at work on the new store of Scheuer & Company, Front street, was seriously injured last Tuesday as the result of placing planks from the grade to the cellar.

The Board of Education met Monday evening and after several members had spoken on the subject of collecting the $2,400 due the Board from the Common Council, the Board went into executive session.

Members of freedom Castle No. 42, Knights of the Golden Eagle gave the first of a series of entertainments last Tuesday evening. The program was excellent, and was followed by the serving of ice cream and cake.

During the electrical storm last Thursday afternoon the house of John H. Johnson on Duer street, this borough was struck, but the damage was slight. Mrs Johnson though received a severe shock which rendered her unconscious for some time.

The loud clap of thunder you heard Wednesday evening about eight o'clock was the result of a bolt of lighting striking the house of Mr. Whelan on Brook aveune; this borough. No serious loss resulted, although considerable of the weatherboarding was torn out.

Corner Stone of New Court House Laid

The corner stone of the new courthouse for Union county was laid at Elizabeth Thursday and was witnessed by about 5,000 persons.

J. Frank Hubbard, of Plainfield was to have delivered the address of welcome, but on account of his feeble condition, the result of a recent illness, George T. Parrot, was substituted.

Ex Governor Voorhees was the orator of the occasion and gave the early history of Elizabeth and its buildings.

The corner stone was laid by W. Holt Apgar, Most Worshipful Grand Master of New Jersey, and during the ceremony the Masonic ritual was used.

The new courthouse will be of granite and marble, three stories high; the roof of dark green copper or tile, and will cost $600,000.

A banquet was served by Union county at Jacob's Theatre to the grand lodge of masons, city and county officials and prominent citizens.

A Good Story Spoiled.

The Bound Brook Chronicle says "Many of our readers probably saw a story in the daily papers to the effect that a four-year-old child of C. M. Bandell, near Bound Brook, would have met an untimely death in a raging stream but for the presence of a bull which lent its tail as a life line and towed the drowning boy to shore. The fact that this bull has been dead these many, many years prevents the Chronicle from printing the miraculous rescue in full".

Sunday Closing at Westfield.

The proposed Sunday closing ordinance of the Westfield Council is meeting with everything but the approbation of the citizens. It will close barber shops and news stands at 10 a. m. Under it milkmen must make all their deliveries before that hour. Fruit and confectionery stores must keep closed, and drug stores must sell only medicines. Bootblacks, too, must close up.

The ordinance comes up for final consideration at the next meeting of the council, when the general public will be given a chance to be heard.

Somerville Newspapers After Trolley People.

The citizens of Somerville are up in arms over the action of the Middlesex and Somerset Traction company in cutting of the sale of tickets and making the round trip fare to Bound Brook 20 cents, or 10 cents each way. The company attempted to place wooden poles in Somerville, contrary to the provisions of its franchise, and the authorities stopped the work. The service never has been good, and those who didn't know about the purchasing of tickets at one of the company's offices, have to pay the 10 cents for the four-mile ride.

Zinc Mines at Califon.

John Neighbor, of Califon, has leased his zinc mine to a Mr. Bond, of Somerville. The ore obtained there at present, says a High Bridge *Gazette* correspondent, contains both zinc and iron in such quantities that it is of but little value for either. The top ore of the mine contained valuable deposits of iron, and shipments were shipped to the Chester furnace and other places years ago. As soon as any depth was reached however, zinc began to show in large quantities and it is believed that a very good quality of zinc ore will be found at no great depth. Those who know say zinc is generally found between the strata of iron and limestone and the latter can not be very far below the surface. It is probable that these mines will yet develop into something rich.—*Hunterdon Republican.*

To Re-argue the General School Law.

That the general school law of New Jersey, under which the entire public school system of the State is conducted, is in danger of being set aside, was shown by an announcement made recently by Chancellor McGee that the Court of Errors and Appeals desired a re-argument of the case in which the constitutionality of the act was attacked. The court fixed September 9 as the date for the re argument. The law was passed in 1902. The law was attacked in proceedings brought in the name of Michael Riccio against Hoboken, the principal objection raised being that the provision making a distinction between cities and other municipalities was contrary to the constitution al provision that a system of public instruction shall be maintained by uniform laws. The setting aside of the act, it is declared, would result in the entanglement of school matters in every part of the State, and the school authorities fear that years of litigation would follow such a decision.

THE NEW TAX LAWS

Property to be Assessed at True Value--Very Few Changes.

One of the most important measures passed by the Legislature last winter, and one about which little has been said publicly, is the revised tax act. It was prepared by a commission appointed for the purpose, composed of Supreme Court Justices Dixon, Fort and Attorney Charles L. Corbin. It is the only revision of the tax laws that has been made since 1846.

The commission found itself with a mass of matter on its hands when it began the work of revision. The acts relating to taxation were a vast wilderness of rules, exceptions, directions, proceedings repealers and requirements that nobody pretended to or could understand.

When the commission had completed its work it had reduced over 600 sections to 36, contained in chapter 208 of the laws of 1903, which will take affect December 20 next. It opens with a provision for the poll tax, the taxing of property at true value, the defining of the term "taxing district" to conform to the terms used in the railroad tax law; enumeratesthe exemptions fom taxation. One tenth of all the property in the State is now exempt from taxation.

The article relating to the assessment of real property establishes the uniform rule that it shall be vauled before the third Monday of August, and empowers the State Board of Taxation to prescribe a rule that the land shall be assessed separately from the buildings, and they may require a separate entry of arable lands, etc.; the assessors must also list cemeteries, church property, public buildings and other exempt property.

No mortgage on real property is to be listed for taxation, and no deduction from the assessed value of the land is to be made on account of any mortgage, but the owner of the property who pays the tax on the land is entitled to credit upon the interest for so much of the tax as is equal to the tax rate applied to the amount due on the mortgage, except where the parties have otherwise agreed Tangible personal property is to be assessed where found, and other personal property in the district where the taxable inhabitant resides. Taxable personal property of non-residents is to be assessed where found.

Corporations are to be regarded as residents and inhabitant of the taxing district where their chief office is located, and their personal property is to be taxed as that of an in dividual, except that foreign corporations doing business here are to be taxed with respect to the amount of business done here.

National bank stock is to be assesed against the stockholders in the taxing district where they reside, and if they reside out of the State then in the taxing district where the bank is located. The tax duplicate must be made out on or before the second Tuesday in August. The county board of assessors are required to meet at the county court house on the second Tuesday of September The commissioners of appeal are to meet on the fourth Tuesday of October. In cities a different time may be fixed. They must hear every taxpayer who feels aggrieved and applies in time.

The thirty-eighth section provides that no assessment shall hereafter be set aside upon any certiorari because the State county or local taxes are blended together, nor because the aggregate amount levied is greater than called for by law, nor because the assessment is made at a higher rate than authorized by law, or because of lack of form, but the court shall correct these errors.

Taxes are payable on December 20, and all who do not pay on or before that day are delinquents, and the taxes thereafter bear interest at from 7 to 12 per cent. All the taxes may be collected by sale of chattels of the delinquent or by taking his body.

All unpaid taxes on real estate are made a first lien on the land on and after December 20, which lien is paramount to all prior and subsequent alienations and descents and liens, except subsequent taxes. If the taxes remain unpaid until the following first day of September, the land, or a necessary portion thereof, may be sold for the shortest term for which any person will take the same and pay the tax and interest; or it may be sold in fee, where no one will bid for a shorter term. A certificate of sale is issued to the purchaser, who may, at his option, record it in the office of the county clerk, and he shall be entitled to immediate possession of the lands sold and the rents thereof for the term of the sale or until redemption. The owner, mortgagee or other person having interest in the land, may redeem the same at any time within two years from date of sale or at any time thereafter until the right of redemption has been cut off. The person redeeming must pay interest at 12 per cent. The purchaser may at any time within 20 years from the date of sale give notice to all persons interested to redeem the land. If the land is not redeemed within 60 days after notice the right of redemption is gone. Tax certificates are void after 20 years from their date, unless the purchaser enters into actual possession or forecloses his right to redeem by notice or by proceedings in equity.

Every assessor is to deliver his books and papers to his successor in office. Compensation of assessors, collectors and members of the board of assessors is to be fixed by the taxing districts, except where fees are allowed.

The act is arranged in an orderly way, is compact, simple and plain.

Failure of E. S. Hooley & Company.

Another stock exchange failure was recorded soon after the opening of Monday's market, when formal announcement was made on the exchange of the suspension of Edwin S. Hooley & Co. The firm includes, besides Mr. Hooley, Frank Brumley and Norbert Heinsheimer.

The firm had no statement to make. The general belief is that the failure was due largely to the heavy drop in prices of Des Moines and Fort Dodge and Evansville and Terre Haute stocks on Saturday. It is authoritatively stated that W. L. Stow & Co. had no interest in Evansville and Terre Haute.

Last year Mr. Hooley and Mr. Stow bought control of the Des Moines and Fort Dodge property, and at the annual meeting a year ago elected three directors representing their interests, and at the annual meeting this year elected three more. The lease under which the Rock Island operates the property is still in force.

In stock exchange circles Hooley & Co.'s suspension caused little surprise. In some quarters, in fact, the announcement had been discounted. The market opened irregular and fractionally lower. It rallied just before the Hooley failure was announced, after which it declined sharply among some of the more inactive stocks, notably Evansville and Terre Haute, which dropped 9½, and Eastern Illinois certificates 8, after which it rallied again, more notably among standard railways and leading industrials.

Mr. Hooley is the president and a director of the Evansville and Terre Haute Railroad company, a director of the Des Moines and Fort Dodge railroad, in the Guardian Trust company of New York and Maiden Lane Safe Deposit company. He is prominent socially and a director of the Union League Club of New York and New York Yacht Club.

Mr. Hooley is a resident of this borough. He belongs to the local golf clubs and is a director in The Plainfield Trust Company.

Weather and Crop Bulletin.

Central Office, U. S. Weather Bureau,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 29, 1903.

The week ending Monday, July 27, was chiefly characterized by frequent thunderstorms, accompanied by hail and high winds in places. That on the 22d was especially destructive in portions of Passaic, Somerset, Middlesex and Monmouth counties. In the vicinity of Paterson, the estimated amount of damage done is three hundred thousand dollars ($300,000). The area of these storms were very limited and occurred at different hours of the day. The latter half of the week was favorable for the continuance of harvesting operations; much hay and grain were housed in the northern and central sections, and much that was cut in forepart of the week is still in the fields, too wet to house. Corn, although still backward, is growing rapidly. The cucumber and melon outlook in the southern section is not promising, owing to a lack of warm sunshine.

Big Catch of Fish.

Probably one of the greatest fishing carnivals ever had in New Jersey took place Monday afternoon and that night, when hundreds of suckers, perch and carp were caught by hand net, shot or scooped in by basketfuls from the Elizabeth River, near the gates of the reservoir. One little lad, Nate Harber, a newsboy, saw the fish jumping over the gates into the river. The gates were opened and hundreds of fish including eels, carp, suckers, perch, catfish and pickerel, went from the reservoir into shallow pools in the river. Harber waded into the river with shoes on and caught a dozen big carp. Men and boys gathered with shot guns, crab nets, clubs and sticks and the fish were slaughtered by wholesale. As the schools swam past the boys and men struck at them with their sticks and killed four and five at a time.

Boys went through the city and sold the fish. Samuel Blawe alone caught 300 fish and soon sold them. Wagons were carried to the river side to carry loads of fish away.

G. B. Allen, of 18 Linden avenue employs his idle moments away from Scott's Press Works in floriculture, and his garden plants at present are very attractive.

ROUND ABOUT JERSEY

Summary of News From the Four Corners of the State.

In eleven months Mrs. Matilda Tharp, of Sergeantsville, from 80 hens sold 6,280 eggs, the sales amounting to $100. Those used in the family were not counted.

John G. Borton, of Woodstown, reports 240 bushels of white potatoes to the acre, and as they are worth $2 per barrel there is a veritable gold mine on all the farms. Potatoes are unusually large this season.

A quartet of electric lights has been placed, by the order of Supt. Martin, at the top of the flag pole at the Reformatory, at Rahway to make the points of the compass; each is of a different shade—blue, north, red, east, green, south, and white, west.

The second anniversary of the opening of the Rahway Reformatory will be held next Wednesday. That will also be the regular meeting day for the commissioners. A new flag will be raised on that occasion, on the new 150 foot flag staff, and a fine program will be arranged.

Park Ridge will hold a special election on August 25 to determine whether the borough shall be bonded for $15,000 for the purpose of erecting and maintaining an electric light plant, the borough council having decided to submit the question to the voters on that date.

Experimental street sprinkling with oil in Rutherford, at Orange and Englewood Cliffs has been reported a success, and highly endorsed by the citizens. It has been found that besides laying the dust for a long period, the odor clears the immediate vicinity almost entirely of mosquitoes.

Superintendent Blodgett, of the New York and Long Branch railroad says that Sunday trains will never be stopped at Ocean Grove so long as he lives. He made an agreement with the late President [illegible] of the Ocean Grove association, years ago that he would never stop Sunday trains at the Grove without the consent of the association, and he is very emphatic in his declaration that this promise will be kept.

Rev. Holmes F. Gravatt, pastor of the First M. E. Church, of Millville, evidently believes that he should see to the physical comfort of his people as well as look after their spiritual welfare. Sunday morning at the close of his sermon he said that during the heated spell the women should leave their hats and bonnets at home, and he also recommended that the men of the congregation wear shirtwaists. The ushers will appear in shirtwaists next Sunday.

The old Sound steamboat Massachusetts, which ran on the Providence and Stonington Line, has been purchased by John H. Gregory, the local wrecker, and will be taken to Perth Amboy this week and broken up. She is a three-decked sidewheeler, built at Greenpoint, by Steers, in 1877, is 324 feet long, 43 feet wide and 16 feet deep. Her tonnage is 2,606. For the last twelve years the steamboat was in charge of Captain O. C. Griffin, now master of the Plymouth, of the Fall River line. His predecessors were Captain Ray Allen and Captain William H. Jones. The hull will probably become a coal barge and the engines and boilers will be used again.

While workmen were taking out sand for building purposes near Milford last Monday, a large bowl made of baked clay and covered with Indian hieroglyphics was unearthed. It is larger and better made than any that Indian relic seekers in that locality had ever seen. Within a short distance of this pit there is another pit, from which, not long since, were taken several Indian skulls, and one of them had a stone pipe, rudely and curiously carved, clutched between the well-preserved teeth. Tradition has it that a fierce bloody battle, known as the "grasshopper battle," was fought here between two Indian tribes over a dispute originating among some Indian children about a grasshopper.

Alexander Barret, of Nyack, N. Y., who makes his living, and quite a fair one at that, as a professional pearl hunter, invaded the borough of Sussex last week. Mr. Barret has ferded about all the streams near Nyack and practically the Hackensack River as far down as Hackensack, and has nearly scraped the bottoms of the streams for the same distance for mussels, which he opens in search of pearls. He has made a business of it for many years and has made some lucky finds. At times he goes out to Ohio and works certain streams there. Some one told him there was an abundance of mussels in the Wallkill and Papakating streams, in Sussex county, and he went there to try his hand at it. He was well rewarded, having found about $30 worth of the little gems, which he exhibited in a small vial of water. He wears a rubber suit, which comes well up under his arms, wades the streams and picks up the mussels from the bottom of the stream. These he puts into a basket, takes them to the shore and opens them. He sometimes opens hundreds, using a little instrument like an oyster knife, before he finds one. On Friday last he opened 3,000 mussels, the biggest day's work he ever did, so he says, when he was compelled to abandon the work on account of high water. He says the Papakating is one of the best streams he ever worked in, and that he never found so many mussels in a similar stream. Most of the pearls found there are white, some of them good size and very valuable. Some handsome pink specimens were also found. He had some pink ones found near Nyack that were valued as high as $30 each. The Wallkill is also fertile in mussels.

SUBURBAN NOTES.

WATCHUNG.

Miss Essie Schmidt is visiting her aunt at Oak Tree.

Mr. and Mrs. F. Bartel are happy over a new little baby girl.

Miss Cora Meyer, who has been visiting Geo. Schmidt's family, has returned to her home in Bayonne.

Mrs. Wm. Leitheusser, of Plainfield, with her daughters, Minnie and Helen, visited Mrs. J. H. Koch on Friday.

Mrs. J. H. Koch gave an afternoon tea on her lawn in honor of Miss Sloebone, who has been her guest for a week.

Mr. and Mrs. Casey have returned to their home in Hackensack after a long visit with Postmaster Schmidt's family.

Now for a sidewalk from Watchung to the trolley line. Since J. Y. Wilson has so generously offered one hundred tons of crushed stone for a side walk, a petition has been circulated by the citizens in which the Township Committee has been asked to take the matter up at once and with Mr. Wilson's help have the sidewalk laid.

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LIBERTY CORNER.

Mrs. Schue and daughter are stopping at Mrs. Froehlings.

Mrs. Helen Fee, of Jersey City, is visiting her father, Fred Wienken.

Wm. Smith, of the St. Charles Hotel, New York City, visited his mother on Sunday.

Wm. H. Rommel, of Brooklyn, N. Y., will spend his vacation with his father, H. B. Rommel, of this place.

Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Irving and daughter Mina and Mr. and Mrs. Frank Irving, of Westfield, N. J., spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Wm. L Hayes.

Sunday Excursion to Mauch Chunk.

The New Jersey Central will run an excursion to Mauch Chunk on Sunday, Aug 2, 1903. Round trip $1.50, children 75 cents from Plainfield at 9.22 a. m. Mauch Chunk is one of the most charming mountain resorts in this section. The trip over the gravity railroad to Summit and Mt. Pisgah is one of scenic grandeur and a trip that will never be forgotten. After the trip over the Switchback you should go to Glen Onoko where you will find beautiful little cascades, caverns and like attractions.

Literary Note.

"Book News" for August is the annual index number. A carefully compiled reversible index to the whole twelve issues of the year is furnished, so that bound copies can be conveniently made. The remainder of the current number is replete with matters of literary interest, the deficiency due to the dulness of the book season being supplied by articles upon timely topics concerning the world of authors and letters.

A Summer Paradise.

New Jersey is a pioneer state as a summer resort, and every nook and corner has some seductive attraction. The entire coast line is devoted to summer resorts of unequalled prominence, and the more noted watering places include Atlantic Highlands, Seabright, Monmouth Beach, Long Branch, Elberon, Deal, Allenhurst, Asbury Park, Spring Lake, Belmar and Point Pleasant, Beach Haven, Barnegat, Atlantic City, Sea Isle City, Ocean City and Cape May. The interior of Jersey also has many charming resorts, including Lake Hopatcong, Mauch Chunk, Glen Summit, Harveys Lake and Lehigh Gap. The story of these resorts is told interestingly in "Sea Shore and Mountains," an illustrated booklet, issued by C. M. Burt, Gen'l Pass Agent, New Jersey Central, 143 Liberty Street, and is sent upon receipt of 6 cents in stamps to any address.

POPE LEO XIII. LAID TO REST

The Final Solemn Ceremony Over the Pontiff's Body.

PUT IN NICHE IN ST. PETER'S

An Eulogy Read While Brazier Sent Sparks Toward the Ceiling—Diplomats Accredited to the Vatican Make a Formal Call on the Cardinals—The Fisherman's Ring Lost.

Rome.—The body of the Pope was interred in St. Peter's. The strokes of the hammer which resounded through the immense dome of the Cathedral, announced to the earnest gathering in the nave that Leo XIII. had been laid to rest. At sundown, the most important and most solemn of all the obsequies took place. The front doors of the Basilica were closed, and the vast church, except for a row of lights at the shrine of St. Peter, the candles about the bier and those persons who had quietly and with the utmost reverence gathered there, appeared deserted.

About 1000 persons had received invitations to attend the ceremonies. The Cardinals, who met earlier in the Vatican, entered, the chapel choir waiting there for the arrival of the procession, Cardinal Oreglia, the Chamberlain, holding the keys of command.

Cardinal Rampolla as Archpriest of the Basilica was waiting outside the gates, in violet robes, surrounded by *the chapter of the Cathedral, which* was led by Mgr. Ceppetelli, who conducted the service. Drs. Lapponi and Mazzoni directed the work of the removal of the bier, which was executed by eight sediari, or Pope's carriers, attired in their brilliant red brocade costumes. They at first tried to raise the bier, but, finding it too heavy, they slowly slid it onto a low car with noiseless wheels.

Then, to the strains of the "Miserere," which rose dolefully through the lofty church, the procession, carrying candles and torches, slowly left the chapel and went up the church, passing the bronze statue and beyond the shrine of St. Peter. *Those gathered fell to their knees.*

After slow progress around the church the sad cortege arrived at the chapel choir, the bier being so carried that the dead Pope entered head first, according to the ceremonial, the chapel from semi-obscurity flashing into the brilliancy of the suddenly turned-on electric light. Here all those who had received invitations were stopped, remaining in the main part of the building behind a double line of the Swiss Guards, in their peculiar yellow, red *and black uniforms and armed with* halberds and serpentine swords. Within the chapel was Count Camillo Pecci, a nephew of the late Pope, wearing the red uniform of a general of the Noble Guard.

In the chapel the music changed to notes of joy and triumph and "In Paradisum" rang out with telling effect. From the outside the five bells of St. Peter's rang their accustomed salute to the coming night, mingling harmoniously with the music of the choir.

The scene in the chapel was most remarkably effective. The bier bearing the body was received by Cardinal Oreglia. It was placed in the centre, backed by an altar, with a beautiful image of the Madonna, before which were burning four immense candles in silver staffs. Around the two sides of

CARDINAL OREGLIA.

the chapel, in the choir seats, were *thirty-six Cardinals, all wearing violet* robes, except Cardinals Gotti and Pierotti, who wore the white mantles of their orders; Cardinal Martinelli in black, as an Augustinian, and Cardinal Vives y Tuto, in Franciscan brown.

In the middle of the right side of the chapel, among the Cardinals, sat Prince Mercantonio Colonna Vassistaitto, on the Pontifical throne, with an empty seat next him, owing to the fact that Prince Orsini, who held the same position, had resigned.

The body was sprinkled *with holy* water, absolution was given and the foot of Leo XIII. was kissed for the last time by Major Domo Cagiano. *Master of the* Chamber Bisleti, and Count Camillo Pecci. The Major Domo then covered the venerable features and hands with a white silk veil bordered with gold. Over this was spread a large silk veil, which covered the whole person.

Fire was lighted in a brasier and blown by a bellows, the sparks rising almost to the ceiling, while Mgr. Bartolini read for twenty minutes the Oratio Brevis, after which the body was interred.

It is estimated that 80,000 persons passed before the body of the Pope while it lay in state in St. Peter's.

An imposing ceremony was the reception by the Sacred College in the Hall of the Consistory of the whole *diplomatic body accredited to the Vatican.*

Senhor d'Antas, of Portugal, the dean of the corps, made an address, in which he expressed the grief of his

CARDINAL GOTTI.
(Pope Leo is said to have favored him as his successor.)

colleagues at the death of the Pope and offered their condolences. He also delivered a eulogy of the late Pontiff.

Cardinal Oreglia replied. After thanking Senhor d'Antas personally and expressing the gratitude of the Sacred College for the interest taken in this sad matter by Catholic nations, he paid a glowing tribute to Leo XIII. He added that he hoped God would direct them in the choice of a successor to the late Holy Father.

After these addresses the Ambassadors defiled before the Cardinals, some of them kissing the hands of the members of the Sacred College. This concluded the ceremony.

Several thousands of the faithful visited St. Peter's the following day to pay tribute before the sarcophagus containing the body of Pope Leo, on which is the following simple inscription in gilded letters:

"Leo XIII. Pont. Max."

The will of Pope Leo was read after the meeting of the Congregation of Cardinals. Only that portion which *deals with the personal estate* was made public. The religious testament was not disclosed.

The will is written on large sheets in the small, clear handwriting of the late Pontiff, presenting no trace of uncertainty, and it might almost be taken for copper plate. It was opened by Cardinals Rampolla, Mocenni and Creioni, the executors. The relatives of the late Pontiff were not present, although they had been invited.

While the will nominally leaves the estate of Carpineto to Count Ludovico Pecci, it really makes no change, as the whole family property, the value of which amounts approximately to $120,000, had *already been divided among* the three nephews, and Count Camillo had sold his share.

When the time came to take the Fisherman's Ring from Pope Leo's finger, it has just developed, another was found in its place. This did not astonish any one, as generally the Pontiff did not wear it, the ring being less of an ornament than an unused seal. At the first meeting of the congregation of Cardinals after the Pope's death, when the famous ring should *have been broken, the ceremony* was omitted, and it was put on record that the ring, for the moment, could not be found. So far it has not been discovered, but the Vatican authorities give assurance that the ring will undoubtedly be found.

Our Condolences Appreciated.

Washington, D. C.—The State Department has received the following:

"Rome.

"John Hay, *Secretary of State*, Washington:

"I have not failed to convey to the Sacred College the heartfelt sympathy expressed by you in the President's name on the sad occasion of His Holiness's death. The Sacred College desires me to express to the President its deep and sincere gratitude for such a noble manifestation.

"M. CARDINAL RAMPOLLA."

Emperor William's Message.

Rome.—The following telegram, dated Molde, Norway, has been received by Cardinal Oreglia from the German Emperor:

"I am painfully affected by the sad news I have just received. I send to the illustrious College of Cardinals the expression of my sincere sympathy at *the grievous loss the Roman Catholic* Church has sustained through the demise of the Pope. I shall always retain a faithful memory of the exalted and venerable man, who was a personal friend of mine, and whose extraordinary gifts of heart and mind compelled my admiration anew only a few weeks ago on the occasion of my last visit to Rome."

King Edward's Deep Regret.

London. — King Edward has commanded Irish Secretary Wyndham to express to Cardinal Logue, the Archbishop of Armagh and Primate of All Ireland, his Majesty's deep regret at the news of the death of the Pope and to ask his Eminence to convey to the Sacred College his Majesty's sincere regrets.

HIS WIFE'S BLOW KILLED HIM.

Barker Had Said His Spouse Could Not Make Coffee "Like Mother."

Chicago.—Thomas Barker, the man who told his wife that she could not make coffee "like mother," and was hit on the head with a stove lid, is dead as a result.

Mrs. Barker is under arrest, charged with murder. "He got up late that morning and the coffee became cold," she said. "He had always criticised my cooking. I did not mean to hurt him."

Nearly 8000 Hedgehogs Killed.

Since the last Legislature of New Hampshire placed a bounty of twenty-five cents on hedgehogs, twenty-six towns, one-tenth of the whole number, have settled with the State Treasurer, and have turned in 7986 pelts, for which the State has paid in bounties $1976.50.

Fatal Collision at Sea.

The British steamer Middleham Castle ran down a Swedish brigantine, six of whose crew were drowned, near Owners' Lightship.

JAPAN GROWING UNEASY

Cranborne Says Britain is Anxious For Manchurian Settlement.

Russia and Japan Reported to Be Making Preparations For War in the Far East.

London.—In the House of Commons Joseph Walton, a Liberal, who strongly favors an extension of British trade by means of colonial development, accused the Government of a succession of humiliating surrenders in China. He said the time had arrived for facing the situation in Manchuria.

The Under Foreign Secretary, Lord Cranborne, in reply, said that British trade in China was still increasing at a satisfactory rate, and he was confident of securing a full share of railway and other valuable concessions. The Government, he said, was fully aware of the position of Manchuria. The great difficulty up to the present time *in negotiating with Russia* was that Great Britain had never yet been able to ascertain exactly what the Russian Government wanted, and the fact remained that Manchuria was still occupied. Russia's failure to fulfil her undertaking, he said, was satisfactory neither to Great Britain, Japan, nor the United States.

"Our ally, Japan," Lord Cranborne said, "is becoming uneasy at the prolongation of the occupation of Manchuria, and we are equally anxious for some kind of a settlement. There are certain elements out of which an agreement ought to be possible, and if Russia is prepared to give due weight to *our treaty rights and commercial* interests, she will not find us irreconcilable to compromise."

Lord Cranborne's remarks were the subject of special comment because of the presence in London of the French arbitrationists.

The Daily Mail's Tokio correspondent sends rather an alarming view of the situation in the East to his paper. He says that Russia's retention of Manchuria, the increase of her fleet, the dispatch of reinforcements to Manchuria, the southward movement of the occupying army in Manchuria, and the defiant conduct on the Korean frontier alarms the Japanese, many of whom are convinced that it would be better to fight now than risk the eventual loss of Korea and the relegation of Japan to a secondary place. He says the Japanese are accumulating stores and negotiating the purchase of ships; that a squadron is off Vladivostock, to which port Russian vessels have been sent as a precaution, and that both fleets are ready for action at any moment.

He says that a perusal of the Siberian press reveals the aggressive *spirit of the Russian military party;* that the Russians believe they will lose prestige if they give way now with the result that their Far Eastern empire will be lost and Japanese influence will become predominant. The appointment of Marquis Ito as President of the Privy Council, the correspondent says, is favorable to peace, but Russia must retreat, or there will be very grave danger of war. He says the Japanese believe that France and England will join in the expected conflict, which diplomats at Tokio think might, if once begun, continue for years, involving disastrous results to Japanese finance and the creation of a sort of *Balkan difficulty in Korea.* He adds that confidence is shown in the Anglo-Japanese alliance.

The Standard's Tien-Tsin correspondent says that since the 15th of the month there has been an incessant increase in the concentration of Russian forces at Port Arthur and elsewhere, many who were ostensibly emigrants being in reality soldiers. He adds that there is not the slightest evidence that Russia inteads to withdraw or moderate her policy.

WHEAT BLOCKADES RAILROADS.

Heavy Crop Movement Already Too Great to Be Handled.

Kansas City, Mo.—Almost before the great wheat crop of 1903 has begun to move the railroads have thrown up their hands and declared their inability to cope with the situation. The Missouri Pacific and Burlington have announced that they will not receive grain shipments for Kansas City, and the Missouri Pacific is not only refusing shipments to Kansas City, but will not receive grain routed through Kansas City.

The Santa Fe will issue an order placing an embargo against the Burlington, Wabash, Missouri Pacific and Kansas City Southern railroads. This means that the Santa Fe will not deliver cars to the companies named until some assurances can be had that these lines will return cars promptly. Under present conditions these lines cannot make prompt return of cars.

BETTING ON YACHT RACE.

Wall Street Brokers Taking an Interest in International Contest.

New York City.—With the approach *of the international yachting races the* brokers in Wall Street are becoming more or less interested. Betting was at 10 to 7 in favor of the American boat. There was a growing disposition among the brokers on the floor of the Stock Exchange to take the short end and the feeling in the Street, especially among the betting men on the curbs, was in favor of the Britisher.

Fred H. Brooks, who is making the odds on the great racing event, said that the betting would probably be even money before the first race on August 20th. He has already placed several thousand dollars on the Shamrock at the prevailing odds of 10 to 7.

Threshing Winter Wheat.

Winter wheat harvest is practically completed, except in a few of the more northerly States. Weather conditions have been favorable for threshing, which work is in progress, the yield continuing light.

Final Estimates of Tobacco Crop.

The final estimates of the Department of Agriculture, at Washington on the tobacco crop of 1902 in the United States are announced as follows: Acreage, 1,030,734; production 821,823,963 pounds; value, $57,563,510

MANY KILLED IN EXPLOSION

Powder Magazines Near Lowell, Mass., Blow Up.

AWFUL MISTAKE OF WORKMAN

He Poured Nitric Acid on Nitro-Glycerine and the Disaster Followed—Four Boys in Swimming Killed by the Concussion—Country For Miles Around Shaken—Militia Aided Police.

Lowell, Mass. — With a crash like thunder that follows a near-by flash of lightning and a shock that was felt fifty miles away, two powder magazines of the United States Cartridge Company, in Tewksbury, a suburb of Lowell, blew up, causing the death of twenty-one persons and injury to more than fifty.

Fourteen frame house in the vicinity tumbled down as though they were built of cardboard. Seven of these caught fire, probably from the kitchen stoves, and were consumed. At least three persons pinned in the ruins were burned to death, and eight others who were rescued died later. At least fifty houses were badly damaged.

Early in the morning eight men, three of them employes of the company, three expressmen and two carpenters, were sent to one of the magazines to mend the floor. Two of the wagons had been loaded with the powder which had been removed to give room *to make the repairs,* when at 9:06 o'clock the explosion occurred.

Clarendon Goodwin, the foreman of the crew that was removing the powder, and one of his assistants, Amadee Boulanger, miraculously escaped, although they were seriously injured. At the hospital Goodwin explained the cause of the explosion.

He said that the men went down to the magazine to fix the floor, and after the reuse had been loaded with the powder which was in the magazine it was discovered that a can of nitro-glycerine, which was stored in the magazine, was leaking.

Mr. Goodwin picked up what he thought was a jug of water and began pouring it on the nitro-glycerine with the idea of diluting it and washing it up. As soon as the fluid from the jug struck the floor he found that it was nitric acid.

The floor at once began to smoke, and when the men saw it they rushed from the building, but had not gone ten feet when the explosion occurred. The magazine was therefore the first to go up, followed immediately by the gunpowder in the three wagons, and several seconds later by the second magazine.

To those who heard the crash it seemed as if there were two distinct explosions, with a continuous roar between them. There are, however, five holes in the ground, which seem to indicate five explosions.

The entire catastrophe, however, occupied the space of scarcely five seconds, but in that time the surrounding property was swept as if a small volcano had broken forth in its midst. *Every house within 200 yards col*lapsed. Trees were blown down, the grass within 100 yards mowed as if by a lawn mower, while bricks from the two magazines were hurled far across the river and all over the neighborhood.

The magazines, fortunately were situated more than a mile away from the factory itself. Both magazines ordinarily contained two or three tons of gunpowder in tin kegs, each keg being about eighteen inches high and a foot in diameter.

For several minutes after the explosions the air was completely filled with smoke and dust, illuminated by the glare from the already burning houses. *Those who survived dragged* themselves to what seemed a place of safety, only to be recalled by the shrieks of those less fortunate.

The work of rescue at once began, but in many cases the flames had already gained full sway over the crumbled ruins, and despite the energetic efforts of those who were not seriously hurt, several persons were burned to death before the debris which covered them could be removed.

The property is situated just over the Lowell line, in Tewksbury, but the Lowell Fire Department at once responded and did noble work in caring for the wounded.

Ambulances soon appeared on the scene and assisted the firemen, and all sorts of vehicles were pressed into the service. Nearly two score of persons were conveyed to the hospitals within half an hour, while many more who suffered merely from slight cuts by flying glass had their wounds bound up and remained on the scene, where they also assisted in caring for the less fortunate.

The explosion shook the city, and within half an hour there were at least 5000 people on the scene of the catastrophe, hindering the work of caring for the wounded so that the Acting Mayor of Lowell sent out a call for the *militia to assist the local police.* Three companies responded and three hours later had thrown a cordon of men around the district and cleared the place of every one except those immediately engaged in quenching the flames and searching for other victims of the explosion.

Two hundred yards further down the river from the second magazine the firemen suddenly came across the bodies of four little boys, who were just about to have a swim. A fifth member of the little party was fortunately in the river when the explosion occurred and escaped without injury.

On the other side of the magazine was a grove of trees, through which the explosion tore a path fifty feet wide *for a distance of nearly 300 yards.* The four little boys were caught in the centre of this path, and three were instantly killed. The body of one of them was frightfully mutilated, the head being completely blown off. The fourth was alive when he was discovered, but died a few minutes later.

Apparently the force from this second magazine was expended in two directions, north and south. On the north it completely demolished the house of William Riggs about fifty yards away, almost burying Mrs. Riggs and badly injuring her little son. Mrs. Riggs was subsequently removed, but died before being taken to the hospital.

Most of the property destroyed consisted of small buildings constructed of wood and at a comparatively small cost. The property loss, therefore, will be rather small.

The Selectmen of the town of Tewksbury, in which the explosion occurred, stated that they thought that $75,000 would cover the entire loss.

So large was the quantity of powder in storage that the shock of the explosion was distinctly felt all over northeastern Massachusetts. In Lowell many windows were demolished, and at places fifteen miles away glass was also shattered. The wreck caused by the explosion covers an extent of three acres. Houses, barns and outbuildings lie in ruins, some half demolished and others hardly more than a heap of broken timbers.

The building in which the explosion *occurred was about one and one-half* miles distant from the works of the cartridge company, which are in Lowell. Within a distance of fifty yards are half a dozen houses.

One hundred yards away there are twenty houses more, and beyond that the buildings are close together. Every structure within a quarter of a mile was torn within and without. Men, women and children who were inside sustained cuts, bruises and broken bones.

Most of those killed were employes of the concern or persons living in the small houses destroyed.

TURK LONG HELD OFFICE.

Knowledge of State Secrets Enabled Him to Have His Own Way.

Constantinople, Turkey. — Hadji Rey, Minister of Public Instruction, has been promoted to the position of Minister of Marine, which was occupied for twenty-three years by Hassan Pasha, who died a few days ago. The latter was known as "the permanent Minister of Marine," and was reputed to be the richest man in the Turkish Empire. He was credited with the possession of State secrets, which, it is said, enabled him to commit acts which nobody else would have dared to contemplate.

During his last illness it is said that his house was searched, presumably with the idea of seizing compromising documents, but nothing was found, and it is presumed that they were all placed for safe keeping, together with the bulk of his fortune, in a private bank. It is alleged that he agreed with Russia, for a consideration, to prevent the upbuilding of the Turkish navy.

CONSUL-GENERAL LONG DEAD.

He Is Killed by a Fall While on a Visit to Scotland.

Glasgow.—J. G. Long, the United States Consul-General at Cairo, died at Dunbar, Scotland. His death was the result of a fall.

Mr. Long was returning to his hotel at the time he met with the fatal accident. In the darkness he fell down the basement steps, a distance of eight feet, and fractured his skull.

Washington, D. C.—Mr. Long was born in Wilmington, N. C., August 19, 1846. He held various minor Federal offices, and was at one time Mayor of St. Augustine. He was appointed *United States Consul-General at Cairo* in 1897.

DISCONTENT IN HONOLULU.

Home Rule Party Denounces Governor Dole's Administration.

Honolulu, Hawaii. — The platform adopted by the convention of the Home Rule party denounces the administration of Governor Dole as oligarchical, the charge being made that the Governor and a selected clique control the *affairs of the Territory in a selfish and* wasteful manner. The administration is charged with being corrupt, and favoritism is declared to be rampant to a degree intolerable to the citizens of the islands.

It was decided that the time is not ripe for the presentation to the National Congress of a memorial praying for an independent form of government similar to that enjoyed by Cuba.

Lost Boy in a Swamp Four Days.

Albert Swanson, the five-year-old son of Charles Swanson, a homesteader near Cowan, forty miles from Duluth, Minn., after having been lost in a great *swamp near that place for four days* and four nights, was found by an Indian guide named John Laparlo. The Indian was one of three guides in charge of 100 white men, and they found the boy on a deer trail, nearly dead from starvation and terror. Laparlo made a birch bark basket, and in it carried the boy to his home.

Wants the $50,000 Anti-Weevil Reward.

George Franklin, a farmer living near San Marco, Texas, says he has discovered a successful remedy for eradicating the cotton boll weevil. He submitted to Governor Lanham his claim for the reward of $50,000 which is offered by the *State of Texas* for a remedy for killing the pests. His remedy is a liquid chemical solution which is sprayed upon the cotton and is harmless to the plant.

Land Frauds in Mississippi.

It is said that numerous land frauds have been discovered in Mississippi.

Heroic Mother Succumbs to Burns.

After hovering between life and death for three weeks Mrs. George Potts, at Elkton, Md., died as a result of being horribly burned about the breast and limbs, while making an effort to save the life of her four-year-old son. The latter was burned almost to a crisp by the explosion of a can of coal oil.

Servian Heir a Degenerate.

After an examination made by order of the Russian court, the eldest son of King Peter of Servia was declared to be a degenerate.

Arkansas Kicks Turret Loose.

The monitor Arkansas arrived at the Navy Yard at Portsmouth, Va. She kicked her turret loose by trying to fire her twelve-inch guns simultaneously. The turret will have to be removed and the guns taken out, as in the case of *the monitor Nevada, now at the yard.*

Heavy Loss of Life at Che-Foo.

An extraordinary rainfall has inundated Che-Foo, China, resulting in enormous loss of life and property in the native city and heavy damage to the foreign settlement.

RUSSIA LIMITS PASSPORTS

Signers of Kishineff Petition May Not Travel in Her Territory.

MANILA TO LOSE ITS CONSULATE

State Department Notified That Only in Four Cities Hereafter Will Passports to Russia Be Signed by Her Consular Representatives—It is Believed Count Cassini Will Not Return to Washington.

Washington, D. C.—Russia has made an unexpected move, which is accepted here that she has decided on retaliatory measures as a result of the Kishineff petition, and that there will be a more strict examination of Americans *who intend to travel in Russia.*

Acting Secretary Loomis was notified by the Russian Charge that hereafter passports issued to American citizens who expect to visit Russia will be vised only at the Russian Embassy in Washington and the Consulates in New York, Chicago and San Francisco. This cuts off Savannah, Mobile, Pensacola, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Portland, Ore., Galveston and Manila, at all of which ports passports have heretofore been indorsed by the Russian consuls or agents.

The new order came from St. Petersburg. *Mr. Loomis was not told why it* was issued, and was left to guess its real purport. One reason assigned by State Department officers is that the Czar has decided to reduce expenses by abolishing the consulates at the ports at which passports will be no longer vised. This sweeping reduction in Russia's consular representation in the United States would in itself be a step which diplomats especially would be quick to recognize.

The real reason is believed to be the determination by Russia to exercise a much more strict supervision over Americans who want to travel in the country, with a view to shutting out of the *prominent people* who took leading part in the demonstrations in behalf of the persecuted Jews following the Kishineff massacre. This embargo may even extend to all the signers of the Kishineff petitions so far as their names can be ascertained. The largest demonstrations were held in Washington, New York, Chicago and San Francisco, and the Russian consular representatives in those cities have complete lists of the men who are regarded with disfavor by Russia on account of their activity in behalf of the Jews.

Passports issued by the State Department for travel in Russia are of no value *unless* they bear the indorsement of some Russian consular representative who has the necessary authority. Any consul can refuse to indorse a passport for any reason or for none at all, and even Secretary Hay or the President cannot ask him why. His refusal to vise the passport ends all argument.

The belief that Count Cassini will not return to this country as Russian Ambassador or in any other capacity is growing. Mail gossip from St. Petersburg speaks of Alexander Isvolsky as his probable successor. The same advices hint that the United States may be deprived of the presence of any Russian Ambassador for some time. Mr. Isvolsky was until recently Russian Minister to Japan, and until the Count Cassini's return was said to be slated for the Danish mission. He was formerly one of the Secretaries of the Embassy in Washington.

RACE MURDER BY MOTHERS.

Indorsement of Dr. Woodward's View as to Neglect of Infants.

Washington, D. C.—Dr. George N. Acker, visiting physician at the Children's Hospital, fully agrees with Dr. William C. Woodward, Health Officer of the District, that race murder is being committed here through the carelessness and negligence of mothers.

"The mortality of infants is a matter *of grave concern to the public.* The death rate is so abnormal that the question can no longer be put aside without comment. A remedy is needed. That remedy must be provided by the people themselves.

"Without a shadow of doubt the conditions are due to the improper feeding of children. The chief fault lies in the careless use of milk—impure milk is death to an infant.

"But this is not all. The basic trouble is invariably found in the ignorance of the mother, who knows nothing and cares nothing about the proper nourishment of children. It is their wilful neglect and lamentable ignorance that results in the excessive death rate—and 'race murder.'"

NEGRO WOMAN LYNCHED.

Was a Servant and Was Accused of Poisoning One of the Family.

Shreveport, La.—Jennie Steer, the negro maid servant who poisoned Miss Dolan, was lynched a few miles from the scene of her crime. A deputy sheriff was sent to Cross Keys, where the woman was arrested, in the hope of preventing the lynching, but arrived there too late.

The lynched woman was in the employ of Mrs. Frank Matthews at the time of the mysterious murder of the woman last April and it is now thought she had some hand in it. It was developed that she had previously attempted the life of Miss Dolan but had failed. She killed Miss Dolan by putting poison in a glass of lemonade. Miss Dolan was sixteen years old.

MURDER AT MOTHER'S DEATHBED.

German, Angry Over Disposition of Property, Kills Two Others and Himself.

Hamburg.—A sensation has been caused in Northwestern Germany by a tragedy at Altona, where, alongside *the deathbed of his mother,* Judge Baur, who was a well-known and respected man, shot and killed his brother, who was a lawyer, his mother's housekeeper and himself.

It is stated that Mrs. Baur left all her property to her housekeeper, which caused a quarrel between the brothers,

President Roosevelt's Summer Home.

WHEN the President returned to his summer home at Oyster Bay, L. I., the townspeople greeted him with enthusiastic ceremony. The younger children, with their usual horde of pets, went to Oyster Bay several weeks before the President's arrival. The improvements at Sagamore Hill, as the Roosevelt estate is called, have been without pretensions from an architectural standpoint, but merely designed to extend the capacity of the quarters for guests and servants, so that the hospitality of the Roosevelt home may be even broader than before. The President's estate comprises ninety-seven acres, of which more than thirty are heavily wooded. A vegetable garden occupies two acres, and fifteen acres are given up to lawn. The house is a rambling frame structure, with immense rooms and a great portico. The library is one of the features of the house, but the vast collection of books overflows into other apartments.

Last summer the Presidential offices were located in the Oyster Bay Bank building, but the bank building is too small to accommodate the larger staff of workers necessary this year.

Of course it is highly essential that the Presidential offices shall have at all times perfect facilities for prompt communication with Washington, and special telegraph and telephone wires will connect the Oyster Bay offices and the White House, and in this way "long distance Cabinet meetings" will be conducted.

The postoffice at Oyster Bay becomes during the time that the President spends at his country seat the busiest and most important office of its size in the United States. Extra employes are required to handle the Presidential mail, which frequently exceeds a thousand letters a day.

To realize how much Oyster Bay thinks of President Roosevelt one must have seen the village at the head of one of the most beautiful of Long Island indentations. It is a sleepy little place, dignified with age, self-satisfied in the beauty of its surroundings, peculiar not alone in its octagonal hotel. The older villagers always knew that something, they knew not what, was going to happen to Oyster Bay. It started to happen when Colonel Roosevelt became Governor, but he was almost within the White House before Oyster Bay awoke to the opportunity.

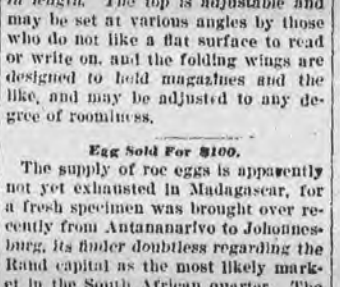
The town has grown wonderfully in the last two years. Five business blocks of brick have gone up, and one is building. The Independent Order of Odd Fellows have a new hall, with the three links done in red, white and blue on the front.

Then there is the building which for two months this summer will be the virtual capital of the United States. For executive offices the President has secured the entire second floor and it is now being fitted up for him. The blinds are already hung and the man who bought them must have been color blind. No sky ever showed a brighter, more noisy blue than those blinds. The building is the Moore Block, on one of the four corners about which Oyster Bay life throbs. It is owned by the man who keeps the grocery on the street floor.

SAGAMORE HILL, PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S SUMMER HOME AT OYSTER BAY, L. I.

Naturally they show to the most delightful advantage when placed in a room papered in one of the lovely foliage effects—can you think of anything cooler-looking than wind-agitated greenery on a pearl-gray background?

This particular table is thirty inches in length. The top is adjustable and may be set at various angles by those who do not like a flat surface to read or write on, and the folding wings are designed to hold magazines and the like, and may be adjusted to any degree of roominess.



THE ADJUSTABLE TABLE.

bit of summer furnishing, especially where the other pieces are done in the same lovely and cool-looking finish.

VIRTUAL CAPITOL OF THE UNITED STATES THIS SUMMER. President Roosevelt has his executive offices over this Bay grocery store.

Egg Sold For $100.

The supply of roc eggs is apparently not yet exhausted in Madagascar, for a fresh specimen was brought over recently from Antananarivo to Johonnesburg, its finder doubtless regarding the Rand capital as the most likely market in the South African quarter. The egg was put up for sale by auction, "between the chains," the other day, and after some spirited bidding was sold for $100. Being, comparatively speaking, a fresh egg, the price paid for it is probably a fair one, but after it passes through a few more auctions its figure may reach the regular market standard, which has been lately well over $300.

The Suicidal Mania.

The rate of suicides per 1,000,000 in London is ninety-five; in Brussels, Berlin, Stockholm and St. Petersburg 300, and in Paris and Vienna 400.

The Voice of Experience.

The breakers at the seashore are not always those that dash on the beach.—Philadelphia Telegraph.

A German scientist who has spent eight years in Patagonia says that Patagonians will soon be extinct.

Flower growers in the South of France and other favored climes find it profitable to send the products of their skill to British markets.

PROMINENT IN THE PUBLIC EYE

HON. GROVER CLEVELAND AND HIS SON, RICHARD FOLSOM CLEVELAND.
(As photographed on the porch of Mr. Cleveland's home at Princeton, N. J.)

Hudson Tercentennial

To Celebrate the Discovery of New York's Great River.

AN organization has been formed in New York recently, having for its object the proper celebration of the tercentennary of the discovery of the Hudson River in 1909 by Hendrik Hudson. Here are a few of the things contemplated in the way of the features of the proposed celebration:

First—A $3,000,000 memorial bridge, to span Spuyten Duyvil Creek from Manhattan Island to the Bronx.

Second—Two public parks, one at each end of the bridge.

Third—A water pageant of magnificent proportions, in which the growth of New York's commerce shall be illustrated by floats and ships of all degrees.

Fourth—A gathering of the war ships of the United States and foreign governments in honor of the day.

Fifth—A reproduction of the Half Moon, Hudson's famous vessel, with a crew in costumes of the period.

Sixth—A diplomatic banquet, probably under the auspices of the Holland Society, which may also contribute an equestrian statue of William the Silent.

Seventh—Fetes by various participating societies, with athletic carnival, fireworks, etc.

PROPOSED MEMORIAL TO HENDRIK HUDSON.

ODD HEN'S EGGS.

Freaks of Nature Produced by Domestic Fowls.

In a series of investigations on the development of the common chick Clement L. Webster was surprised at the many strange forms of eggs met with in the course of his studies. In describing these eggs in the American Inventor, he says: A very unusual form of egg is covered by a thick, strong chalaza ("soft shelled"), and has two parts, one much larger than the other. At the smaller end of the larger part is an attachment composed of the thickened and more or less wrinkled chalaza. The smaller part contained a normal, though rather small, yolk, surrounded by a very small quantity of albumen. The larger part of this egg contained only albumen. The contents of the two parts were united by way of the constriction.

In the picture of the egg resembling a club we have a very remarkable form of egg. It has a strong shell of normal appearance, and is in fact a double egg in part. The entire contents of this strange specimen was albumen, save a long, narrow and poorly-defined light yellow yolk located in the upper portion of the large part. Another example has been brought to my attention which varied from this one only in being larger, and abruptly crooked a short distance above the smaller end, giving it almost the form of a crook-neck gourd or squash.

A unique form of egg is the triple egg. This has three lobes, or more properly speaking, is three distinct eggs joined together, and all are covered by a thick, strong shell with a very rough surface. None of these eggs contained yolks, but were filled with albumen. I have known of another specimen in all respects identical with this one, save only that it had two parts instead of three. I have several times seen very small normal-shaped eggs, and other very small ones (three-fourths of an inch in diameter) as round as a marble, none of which contained yolks. On the other hand, I have met with double-yolk eggs as large as two normal eggs, as well as other eggs having three yolks; and another having one perfect egg (including the shell) inside itself, as well as other forms even stranger than any here described.

STRANGE FORMS OF HEN'S EGGS.

A New Egg-Boiler.

The accompanying cut represents a new egg boiler, also the invention of a Frenchman. This little apparatus is claimed to be able to boil an egg "with one gramme of water and one gramme of methylated spirit. The measure of water is poured into the "coquetiere," the egg is dropped into the holder, the asbestos ring is soaked in spirit (a gramme of which it absorbs), placed under the little apparatus and a light applied. In three minutes the egg should be boiled, and part of the device may then be used as an egg cup if nothing else is handy

HANDY EGG BOILER.

A SERMON FOR SUNDAY

A BIOGRAPHICAL DISCOURSE BY PRES. STRYKER, OF HAMILTON.

An Eloquent Tribute to John Wesley and the Influence of His Preaching—Stands Out Supreme Above All Men of His Age as a Religious Leader.

NEW YORK CITY.—Union services of the Lafayette Avenue Presbyterian and Clinton Avenue Congregational churches began Sunday morning in the edifice of the first named. The Rev. Dr. M. W. Stryker, President of Hamilton College, Clinton, N. Y., spoke on "John Wesley," but used no text. As will be seen, he paid an eloquent tribute to the influence of his preaching. Dr. Stryker said:

Upon June 17, 1703, that is, 200 years ago, was born at Epworth, Lincolnshire—Bo miles from London, and at about the east centre of England—a man whose influence stands out supreme above all the men of his age. Eighty-eight years and, on the 2d of March, 1791, he died. Thus his life compassed nearly the whole of the eighteenth century, and under God it was the most forceful and redeeming agency toward the moral forces and accomplishments of the nineteenth. And still the world is debtor, and will ever be, to the convictions and consecrations, the energies and the efficiency of that one man—John Wesley. A mighty impulse and a potent organization attested and attests his singular and recreative purpose and achievement. We may well reckon with such a personality in considering the movement of the modern world. Even the barest outline records a wonder and furnishes a corrective to a hundred superficial philosophies and a thousand shallow neglects. While Wesleyans and Methodists in all lands are reciting that story, let us all, with them, who share a like precious faith recall and rejoice, ponder and hope. For the elements of it are as deep as the first principles of the Christian religion, and the fame and forces of it are the common possession of all who hail the kingdom of the Son of God.

This man was born into a home when life in an age that hated anything more than formal religion was exceptional. The mother that nurtured him was that Susannah Wesley of whom Adam Clark said that he never saw her equal. His ancestry was of that Puritan stock and stuff whose fiber of conscience had affirmed the real England; its vigors and rigors had been superceded by the recrudescence of the livid Stuarts, but, though ignored, it had not departed, and in him and by him it spoke again and bore its second harvest.

Wesley began his work in the Establshed and Episcopal Church, and through it as he was ordained and received he loved it always and cherished its better part. For over forty he was active in George, but the Church Jew it that enemy indicated him. There he uttered that notable word, "I hope to learn the sense of the gospel by preaching it." He came into close touch with Moravians here and in Europe. Had that little body done nothing else than directly to deepen, and by its reaction to enlarge, John Wesley, it had done a mighty work. But their narrowness he escaped, while retaining their intensity. Over the deep and critical experiences of his inner heart, with its unusual combination of sensitiveness and decision, we will not pause. They were basal. In them he found the Light he followed to the end.

See him at Oxford. He was a student—intensely so. Specially and always of logic and language. He found in these an ample discipline; for language is organized thought. An able master of five tongues, he learned compass and discrimination. In his life he wrote or edited 230 volumes. At Oxford he was the centre of a little group of which his brother Charles, and soon Whitfield, were others. They began to live by rule and made their protest and example of a pure life. They served God by method—all of them at this time zealous and even ultra Episcopalians. They were called the "Godly Club"—"Bible Moths"—"Methodists." Oppr. brium easily finds derisive names. A hundred years, and more, earlier this same devotion had been called "Puritan."

Consider that eighteenth century into which they came. It was a feculent and rowdy age. Read Thackeray's "Four Georges"—read Lecky's ample treatment who says "all the dazzling episodes of the reign of George II. must yield in real importance" to Methodism. Hear Bishop Butler (1736). "It is come to pass that many assume Christianity to be purely fictitious and no longer a subject of inquiry." The general sentiment of the church was benumbed, torpid, stagnant—dry essay sermons were the vogue, a languid and lukewarm moderation held away, ready to hate whatever molested its sodden indifferentism. Look into the cartoons of Hogarth and see if the times he pictured did not need the winds of God! Consider the veneers of Chesterfield and reckon if that stilled and padded and festering society did not demand the breath of reality! Public life was debauched by the coarse and frank corruption of the ministry of Robert Walpole. It was Wesley more than all others who roused a public conscience to rally about the stern and aggressive honesty of Pitt—Pitt, who rescued India, and Germany, and America. It was Wesley who under God broke the moral drouth—struck an artesian well far into the substratum beneath the morass of the desert—led the great reaction which made possible the reform and the power of modern England; made possible the revival of the nineteenth century—Huber, and Martyn, and Keble, and Liddon. He became an influence so incalculably fertile and diffusive that to no other man of modern times save Luther, to no other Englishman save Wyclif, does the world owe so much. It pleased Matthew Arnold, with an icy Philistinism, to fleer at Wesley and to disparage him as "a third-class mind." But by what token this frosty estimate? In that drunken, unclean, insolent century, Wesley's is the brightest name, whether his work is judged by its width or its depth, whether by its immediate or its permanent results.

When conformity and nonconformity were alike moribund, he renewed the individualism of the gospel message, personalized its appeal and rediscovered mankind!

Do not forget that this starting point of modern religious history was within the walls of a college, and lay in the devotedness and relentless aggressiveness of a few men.

The work began in the open air. Whitfield, with his lively and unselfish character and that wondrously emotional voice, led the way among the colliers of Kingswood in Cornwall. England was full of pagan poverty, and this new departure toward the "submerged" and the forgotten—this human compulsion of a zeal that ate up neglect and its embitterments, broke once for all with the traditions of apathy. Then John Wesley stormed Bristol town. Little did men know, little did these men know, what a chord they had struck, as their indomitable fervor and unintermittent aggression hurled out of their way the things that would have obstructed them and once more reached after the soul of the common man. It was a radical return to the simplicity of Christ, and it had to face the frown and scoffings of those who do always resist the spirit of what is real and uncompromising. The harvest was white and had long been unattempted. The work was born under the sky, baptized by the tears of the lowly, hailed by the new songs of tens of thousands under the dome of God!

It went with Christ after the lost sheep, and swept the very dust for the lost jewels. It did not reach down from an attitude of stiff condescension and patronage, but reached out from the universal level of human sympathy and childlike love. And it proved by its errand and result that he who wants the souls of men enough to go after them in Christ's way can have them. This is the method of the evangel for which the world is aching and starving. This is the idea of service upon which alone rests the power of Christ, Friend of Sinners, and of whom always the common people hear gladly when He is truly told. The indifference and the contempt of men at large for the church is at any given time the reflection of the indifference and contempt of the church for men at large. The sign of the apostle is the sign of the sickle.

And the other power was over and through the intensity with which they bore it, the clearness and directness of the message itself. It uttered the two fundamental words, "repent" and "believe," with an accent of imperativeness that smote the frivolity and inhuman superficiality of the age. Again it transfigured the possibilities of the lowliest man. It said what many only thought and dared what many only wished. Its business was to convince [illegible] that every man had a soul and that life was an immortal soirway, up or down. It taught of a living God and the powers of an endless life. It reviewed that standing article of the Reformation, "Justification by faith." It carried the truth afoot and again it lifted the rafters' roof till it touched the stars. It tried the bottom of human hopeless and while it arraigned sin in fearful terms, it brought the news of hope and joy. No wonder that men came with the rain upon the barren land. No wonder that fearful emotion accompanied the flood of feeling. Many things always are rent when Satan is cast out. Always such upheavals carry stability upon their currents—such tides swing loose unanchored spirits. But parody is a counting proof of power, and the forces of eternity were shaking a people to its centre. Much was unwelcome when all was unready.

What real prophets have not met opposition? These men were "shut out of the synagogues" of the establishment. They "faced a frowning world." They knew all indignities. Mobs led by squires and clergymen dragged them through horse ponds and howled against their lives. Nothing was too foul to fling at them with hand and tongue. Not a man of all the bishops save Samuel Butler took their part. But despising hardships and dangers, they grew, and upon the church that disowned them they put an indelible mark. Being defamed, they entreated, and they lived to see opinion change.

What a diocese waited this apostolic man John Wesley! He touched two hemispheres. Nay, all the ends of the earth, and his hand is stretched out still. In 1703 Methodism began in America. Wesley at his death declared, "The best of all, God is with us." There were then 313 of his preachers in England; in the United States, 198. Now in Great Britain there are 761,000 communicants, in Canada 240,000, in the United States 6,000,000, who recur to that new Pentecost. At length in 1778 Dean Stanley received in Westminster Abbey a relief with the statues of John Wesley and Charles. [illegible] a state church [illegible] "money not the sign of a nation" and [illegible] the reflex influence of its people and own a work so grand y done!

In John Wesley tremendous zeal and a rare gift for organization and order and the loftiest spiritual enthusiasm and a single purpose to do one thing were united in the proportion of genius. Great he was by any test. Time is a stern criterion and by that estimate Wesley survives as Paul does and Luther and Lincoln. He is of the few who make eras. He had large sense and system. He wrought with mighty industry for half a century. No moment was wasted. With a giant energy he preached 500 times a year for fifty years. And yet with this passion for work he had a pure and calm mind. Self-denying, refined, sweet tempered, considerate, he had the scholar's vision and a saintly heart. "In seventy years," he said, "I have not lost a night's sleep." "I save all I can and give all I get." "Make all you can by industry, save all you can by economy, give all you can by liberality." Thus he was rich toward God. Peculiarities he had; let small souls count them. Strifes there were, but who cares for the logical differences between Wesley and Whitfield, since both preached the evangel of a holy and immediate decision. Thank God for that good home at Epworth and for that Susannah's sons!

Let us all see that religion is not in rubric and rite, but in devoted hearts and lives, unsophisticated by the bribes of question, undaunted by the oppositions of hollow tradition, instant to serve, tireless to effect results, believing God! For one may have all the apparatus of regularity and die a starveling. Power is granted only to those who will pay its whole price! Love is catholic when it is apostolic and can utter Wesley's "All the world is my parish." The methodical in God's service are the conquerors.

Oh, let me say to you Wesley's great text, "Seek ye the Lord while He may be found; call ye upon Him while He is near!"

Emulate such a man! And considering the issue of a totally surrendered life, imitate its faith. It is success. It is triumph. It is attainable. Let me quote Wesley's hymn:

"Give to the winds thy fears—
Hope and be undismayed;
God hears the sighs and counts thy tears—
God shall lift up thy head."

Popular Gospel is Wrong.

The most popular gospel of to-day is the gospel of "Don't worry." The calendars and gift books are full of daily mottoes to the general effect that one should cast off all care, fear nothing, live for to-day, let the other man do the worrying, and it will all be the same in a hundred years.

But no great transforming movement has ever been inaugurated on such a platform. There is nothing calculated to stir men deeply to action, to heroism, to sacrifice, in the announcement that their fears are groundless, and that all is well. Joined with the very tenderness of Jesus is ever the note of warning, and His message is not complete without it. The old doctrine of hell was very crude and very false, and yet it was infinitely nearer the truth than this modern "Don't worry" philosophy, which ignores the real dangers that confront the human soul and tells us that evil is simply the result of our fears. It makes a world of difference to a man's religion whether he takes up with that smooth gospel or whether he gives heed to Jesus Christ speaking of the dangers of the human soul. The degeneration of character which greed or jealousy, or cowardice, or duplicity, or cynicism, or sensuality, or any other violation of vital law brings is something whose seriousness becomes more evident the closer we get to it. It is not a matter of faith, but of absolute knowledge.—The Rev. W. R. Thorp.

The Making of a Man.

All life is variegated. It means happiness as well as sorrow. Mind as well as body needs change. A young man needs relaxation and recuperation. By it life gains elasticity.

Christianity when it comes into the heart of man does not drive the sunshine out. A man is not necessarily Christian because he looks consumptive. Pity with a long face and a deep cough is not Christ's idea of religion. There is nothing antagonistic in religion to the helpful influence of society.

Society being the best of characters possesses molding power. It will minister to the lower or the higher ideals of life; through it he will either serve God or the devil. If a man has the vulture instinct which seeks the carrion he will find it. If he desires that which is noblest and purest and best he may possess it.

The thing that makes the life of modern society so strenuous is the struggle to keep up appearances at whatever cost, and the idea that many have that there can be no fun without filth.—The Rev. Dr. Fowler.

Hypocrisy.

Hypocrisy is contemptible in any walk of life; especially is it so in the church.—The Rev. George Adams, Brooklyn, N. Y.

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GRAFTING IN MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

Our adjoining county of Middlesex is suffering from an overdose of "graft" on the part of its Freeholders.

Charges are directly made of irregularity and gross extravagance in the conduct of county affairs, and the "misuse of public moneys, which may exceed the bounds of extravagance and have to be called by an uglier name," are hinted at.

An investigation has been recommended by the Grand Jury, and startling developments are looked for.

Nine years ago similar proceedings were had in Middlesex county, but owing to the fact that the entire set of officers were of the same political faith, nothing was done in the matter. This time politics are entirely eliminated, the people are thoroughly aroused, and men, without regard to politics, have signed the petition. James M. Parsons, a democrat, heads the movement. Others are John A. Carpenter, P. H. Wyckoff, Peter P. Runyon, all prominent men of New Brunswick; and Charles D. Edgar, Robert J. Smith and James Parker, of Perth Amboy; and many other prominent manufacturers, business men and farmers of the county.

The principal fight is to be made against Asbury Fountain, who for six years has been the director of the Board of Freeholders, and the recognized boss in the conduct of its business.

The Grand Jury heard a great deal of testimony touching on irregular methods in the conduct of county business, so much so in fact, that they recommended an investigating committee, and the citizens have petitioned the Supreme Court to appoint a commission of experts to examine the books and accounts of the board with the idea of proving whether the county affairs have been honestly conducted or not.

So much for Middlesex county. Simultaneous with this charge comes one of a similar nature from unfortunate Paterson, in Passaic county, where charges of "grafting" are made against some of the officials there. The Mayor has been petitioned to act promptly and decisively in the effort to expose and punish the guilty ones.

The lesson in all this is plain and may be read by him who runs. It is this: That "grafting" whether it be done by public officer or by the leader of labor unions, can only be kept secret for a time. It is just as certain to be made public as that it occurs. It is only a question of time when the guilty man is apprehended and made to suffer.

LACK OF ISSUES.

As we near the time for electing a President of the United States a lack of important issues is one of the most remarkable features in connection with the history of this country.

Ordinarily one election is hardly decided before well defined issues are brought up for the next election. But at this time there is no issue before the people, and, so far as known, none liable to be brought up.

The tariff question which elected Cleveland in 1888 and defeated him in 1892, will hardly be brought up again.

The silver issue in 1896 was dominant, overshadowing all other issues, and we think we are safe in asserting that it too was permanently settled in the East, at any rate.

In 1900 there were two questions before the people: "Imperialism" and silver, although more importance was attached to the latter, in the West. So far as the Democratic party was interested, these questions were divided—Silver for the West, and Imperialism for the East.

It cannot be said that these two questions are dead by any means, but that they will not play an important part in the next campaign is admitted by politicians on both sides.

Just what issues will take their places is not now known, and unless something "turns up" a most remarkable campaign will be fought.

NEW MANAGEMENT VS. OLD.

As a matter concerning every citizen of Plainfield and vicinity, the following editorial from the Newark Evening News will be found of interest.

What the *News* says of the former managers trying to wreck the road, has been generally known for some time, but we believe that the *News* is the first newspaper to make it public:

"In view of the embarrassing and distressing conditions into which the Central Railroad of New Jersey was thrown by gross mismanagement a few years ago, the company's recent expenditures for better equipments and its proposed plans for new dock facilities on the New York side of the Hudson River furnish quite conclusive proof that the road is once more enjoying prosperity. For a time it was feared that this road would be forced into bankruptcy a second time, and the general public impression was that some of the managers were endeavoring to wreck the property in order to effect a sale or deal whereby vast sums of money might be secured. Whether this impression was correct or not, the road was neglected, its equipments were allowed to go without proper repairs and were in a dangerous condition, its passenger trains were run on anything but schedule time, its freight business was more or less abandoned, its employes were demoralized and angered, and its managers were loaded with maledictions.

"The change that was made came none too soon for the welfare of the road and for the satisfaction of its patrons. New ferryboats were contracted for, new and powerful locomotives were ordered, the old engines were repaired, the trains were run on time, the business of the road was attended to on something like business principles, and at once the danger of bankruptcy passed away. It took time to restore and replace all that had been lost through mismanagement, but the road's good name and good service were restored and the company has entered upon an era of expensive improvements, of which the elevation of its tracks in this city is but one.

"The latest improvement planned is the development of the road's dock facilities in New York, not exclusively on its own responsibility, but in conjunction with other roads. New bulkhead sheds and pier superstructures are to be built, a bridge is to be thrown across West street, which will be of great advantage to New Jersey passengers, and the marginal street between West street and the river is to be widened to 250 feet. On the top of a three-story bulkhead shed a broad, open water-front promenade is to be provided, to be used by the public without let or hindrance. Nothing of the kind has hitherto been erected in New York, but they are in use in Copenhagen and Antwerp, and are a boon to the crowded districts in which the docks are located.

"All of this goes to show that wise, sagacious and business-like management will under ordinary conditions insure success. Several times the Central has been badly mismanaged, and at each time it was driven to the verge of bankruptcy and once was toppled over. There is no railroad property in the State that responds more quickly to judicious business control than does the Central. It may be damaged by consolidation with larger and less stable concerns, or hampered by carrying less valuable properties and less successful companies, but standing on its own merits it has always been successful when properly cared for."

PUBLIC OFFICE FOR PRIVATE GAIN

An article in the *American Monthly Review of Reviews* for August says that "Certain conditions and tendencies of American life have been painfully illustrated in the current news of the past weeks. In almost every instance, however, there have been encouraging signs to show that the forces making for good are stronger than those making for evil in the body politic. In the governmental sphere, there have been various disclosures pointing to the use of public office for private gain. There has been such a remarkoble increase in private wealth throughout the country that standards of living, especially in the cities and larger towns, have been changed very greatly. Official salaries, meanwhile, have not been increased to any corresponding extent. In a European country like Germany, while official salaries are very small, it is a high honor to hold a place in the public service, and tenure is for life, on conditions of faithfulness, honesty, and efficiency. Under those circumstances, public posts are regarded as so desirable that officeholders are content with a very simple scale of living, and seldom feel any temptation to ape the manners of the rich. Public rather than private life may be said to fix the standards; and a great deal of solid comfort, as well as of high thinking, goes along with very plain and simple living. In the United States, on the contrary, private life sets the pace, and officialdom finds its lot rather precarious and difficult. In a few positions, the public service affords opportunity for a career practically permanent and in most respects satisfactory. But for the most part, our officeholders come and go, and are ever uneasy and anxious. They are strongly tempted to be on the lookout for influential outside connections, because they do not expect to find permanence or adequate reward in the public service. At times, this condition of things becomes seriously detrimental to the efficiency, and even to the honesty, of the public service; and that this is true is now abundantly illustrated in the facts already brought to light by the investigation of the scandals in the administration of the post-office system."

"DRINK water and get typhoid fever," says the Southwestern World. "Drink milk and get tuberculosis. Drink whisky and get the jimjams. Eat soup and get Bright's desease. Eat meat and encourage apoplexy. Eat oysters and aquire taxemia. Eat vegetables and weaken the system. Eat dessert and take to paresis. Smoke cigarettes and die early. Smoke cigars and get catarrh. Drink coffe and obtain nervous prostration. Drink wine and get the gout. In order to be entirely healthy one must eat nothing, drink nothing, smoke nothing, and even before breathing one should see that the air is properly sterilized."

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VENUS AND A PROFESSOR

You will find the cottage in perfect order," wrote the Professor; "it has been newly furnished throughout, and I think I can say that it is furnished artistically."

"Delightful," cried my wife when I had read so far from the letter in which the owner of a seaside cottage on Long Island Sound described the place we had rented for the season. "Mrs. Rogers told me that Prof. Smith was the best of landlords; and I'm sure, Herbert, it will please you to go into a cottage for the summer that is furnished artistically. Most summer cottages, as we know, are simply dreadful."

"Simply dreadful," though vague, was understood by me, and I quite agreed with Mrs. Burton in her estimate of the attractiveness, internally, of the average summer cottage, and shared in her delight at the prospect of something better which was held out of our new landlord's letter. A "Professor," of course, would have the proper ideals about art as applied to household decoration. We were already the subject of envy among our friends because we were going to the seaside so early this year, and after we had gone about bragging for a while about the artistic attractions of our cottage this envy amounted to positive dislike.

"What airs those Burtons give themselves!" said our neighbors, little knowing what was ahead of us, and forgetting the adage that "pride goeth before a fall."

The Professor met us at the station when we arrived at our village. We gasped when we saw him. "He must be a Professor of ploughing or haying," whispered my wife. Under his chin wagged a billy-goat beard, and he was for all the world the figure of the typical farmer. We later found out that early in his youth—he was now about seventy—he had taught in the village school, and that the title of "Professor" had clung to him ever since. However, nobody could have been more courteous or kind than the Professor. He did all he possibly could to make things pleasant for us, and his cottage was, as he had promised, well and newly and comfortably furnished. But the artistic end of the decorations!

"Horrors!" whispered my wife under her breath when her eyes saw the pictures that hung everywhere on the walls. There were oil paintings of a quality that—well, they were what my wife—exclaimed horrors. Oil paintings of dogs' heads done in glaring colors, and supposed portraits of dead and gone men and women which make us think that if the originals in any way resembled them it was well that they were dead and gone. And they hung on every available foot of the wall. The Professor pointed them out with pride, and told us the history of each one. To him, it was plain to see, they represented the flowering of a perfect art. They were mostly family portraits.

"What in the world are we to do about them?" asked my wife, when the Professor departed. "We will be the laughing stock of all our friends who visit us, with those objects on our walls, after all we have said about the artistic merits of our cottage."

"Why, we'll take them down," said I. But Mrs. Burton demurred to this. She is a kind-hearted woman. "It would break the Professor's heart to do that," she said, and I think she was right. So we let them hang.

My wife had, however, one of her own pictures with her in her trunk—a splendid little photograph of the Venus of Milo, and this she got out and hung up over her desk in the front room.

"Thank Heavens I brought this," she said; "I'll try not to look at the others." But, alas, for our good intentions, for our desire not to hurt the Professor's feelings!

Venus has caused a lot of trouble in the world, and she brought it into our cottage on the Sound. The Professor was a deacon of the severe old school. He came to the cottage next day to see if we wanted anything, and his horrified eyes fell upon our Venus. It caused him more alarm than his ancestral oil paintings had caused us. He stood for a moment as though stupefied, while we stared at him in wonder, and then he made a mad rush for the wall and began to take down the portraits of his grandparents and other relatives and hurried them out of doors, away from the contagion of the calm Venus!

"My folks can't stay in the same house with that hussy!" he cried. And they did not. He took all his pictures away, and now Venus has the cottage to herself so far as pictures are concerned.

"Well, at any rate," said my wife, "the cottage certainly is artistic now." But the Professor has put us down as objects for earnest prayer.

Holland Curtains.

Objection is sometimes raised against the use of holland or other cotton blinds on the score that they soon soil and spoil, or run up in washing. There is no need to have them washed, as there is a much simpler way of cleaning them. The blind should be spread flat on a table, and well rubbed all over with bread crumbs. This will make it look quite clean and fresh. While it makes much less work than washing, it will prove more satisfactory in the end.

"What are you writing such a big hand for, Pat?" "Why, you see that my grandmother is dafe, and I'm writing a loud letther to her."

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643 East Sixth Street, 6 room house, lot 50 x 100	1,700
6 room house, lot 50 x 100, on South Avenue	1,900
10 room house, all improvements, at Netherwood	5,500

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On Lyman Place, 50 x 125	$400
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Time Table in effect June 28, 1903

For New York—2.17, 3.37, 5.38, 6.02, 6.29, 6.57, 7.05, 7.25, 7.28, 7.48, 7.55, 8.02, 8.11, 8.30, 8.34, 8.46, 9.27, 9.59, 10.26, 11.25 a. m.; 12.09, 12.44, 1.18, 2.31, 2.42, 2.49, 3.44, 4.17, 4.47, 5.43, 5.53, 6.23, 6.33, 7.08, 7.32, 8.36, 9.35, 9.40, 10.17, 11.28 p. m. Sundays—2.17, 3.37, 5.05, 7.41, 8.01, 8.52, 9.52, 10.08, 11.10 a. m.; 12.00 m.; 12.58, 1.45, 2.40, 3.17, 3.30, 5.41, 6.45, 6.52, 8.13, 8.32, 9.42, 9.58, 10.22 p. m.

For Newark—5.38, 6.29, 6.57, 7.05, 7.25, 7.48, 8.11, 8.34, 8.46, 9.27, 9.59, 11.25 a. m.; 1.18, 2.31, 2.49, 3.44, 4.17, 4.47, 5.43, 5.53, 6.23, 6.33, 7.08, 7.42, 8.36, 9.40 p. m. Sundays—7.41, 8.52, 10.08, 11.10 a. m., 12 m.; 12.58, 1.45, 3.30, 5.41, 6.45, 6.52, 7.32, 8.13, 8.32, 9.42, 9.58 10.22 p. m.

For Somerville—5.25, 7.12, 8.21, 9.36, 9.54, 11.00 a. m.; 1.01, 2.02, 2.11, 3.32, 3.44, 4.33, 5.03, 5.29, 5.57 6.04, 6.19, 6.41 7.12, 7.33, 8.08, 8.21, 9.37, 10.23, 11.26 p. m.; 12.59 night. Sundays—5.45, 8.42, 11.14 a. m.; 2.03, 3.40, 5.37, 6.35, 8.30, 10.15, 11.16, 11.25 p. m.

For Phillipsburg and Easton—5.25, 8.21, 9.54, a. m.; 2.11, 5.29, 6.41 p. m. Sundays—5.45 a. m.; 2.03, 6.35 p. m.

For Bethlehem, Allentown and Mauch Chunk—5.25, 9.54 a. m.; 2.11, 5.29 p. m. Sundays—5.45 a. m.; 2.03, 6.35 p. m.

For Wilkesbarre and Scranton—5.25, 9.54 a. m.; 5.48 p. m. Sundays—5.45 a. m. 2.03 p. m.

For Long Branch, Ocean Grove, Point Pleasant and seashore points—8.11, 11.25 a. m.; 2.42, 3.44, 4.47, 6.22 p. m. Sundays—8.52 a. m.; 12.58, 3.30 p. m.,

For Lakewood—3.37, 8.11, a. m.; 1.18 3.44, 4.17p. m. Sunday, 9.52 a. m.

For Atlantic City—9.27a. m.; 2.49p. m.

For Trenton—5.17, 5.25, 7.12, 7.44, 8.38, 9.14, 9.44, 10.44, 11.44 a. m.; 12.46, 1.39, 2.11, 3.44, 5.34*, 7.34,* 8.21, 9.37* p.m.; 1.17 ng't Sundays—5.17, 5.45, 9.55, 11.14 a. m.; 1.39, 2.45, 4.55, 5.37*, 6.35*, 9.47 p. m.; 1.17 night.

For Philadelphia—5.17, 7.44, 8.38, 9.14, 9.44, 10.44, 11.14, 11.44 a. m.; 12.46, 1.39, 2.11, 3.44, 5.34*, 7.34,* 8.21, 9.37* p.m.; 1.17 ng't Sundays—5.17, 5.45, 9.55, 11.14 a. m.; 1.39, 2.45, 4.55, 5.37*, 6.35*, 9.47 p. m.; 1.17 night.

For Reading and Harrisburg—5.17, 5.25, 8.38, 9.54, (10.44 to Readind only) 11.44 a. m.; 2.11, 5.48 p. m. 1.17 night. 1.17 night.

Sundays, 5.17 a.m., 2.03, 5.37, 6.35 p. m.;

For Pottsville, Sunbury & Williamsport— 5.17, 5.25, 9.54, a. m., 2.11, (5.29, to Pottsville only) 8.21 p. m.; 1.17 night. Sundays, 5.17 a. m.; 2.03,; 1.17 night.

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AT $6.25 PER TON.
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The Making of Railroad Curves.

By M. G. Cunniff.

GEORGE PULLMAN once said, when asked the secret of easy riding, that the secrets are so many that no one can keep them. This is true, but the easing of curves is one of them.

Curves, no matter how slight, have always been laid as arcs of true circles. The outer rail is raised according to the sharpness of the curve and the estimated speed of trains that are to round it. A mile-a-minute train on a one degree curve needs an outer rail five inches higher than the inner rail; a slower train a lower elevation. It is clear from this explanation that a train going faster than the maximum for which the track is prepared would shoot off the rails. Conversely, a slower train than the one provided for would grind the flanges off its wheels. Any road must strike a serviceable average for trains of varying speeds, and engineers must nurse their locomotives around the curves as close to it as possible. That puts an inevitable check on high speeds. The Empire State Express once made a burst for two miles at the rate of 102 miles an hour on a straightway section of track. A heavy curve would have shot the engine at that top speed a quarter of a mile 'cross country. On most roads however, sixty miles an hour is quite safe, though very costly.

To permit such speed the engineers of the last few years, in relaying tracks instead of starting a true circle curve with the sudden lift of the outer rail that causes the jolt and lurch that travelers know, have laid a slight parabolic curve from a point a hundred yards back on the straight track, and have elevated the outer rail imperceptibly along that curve to the maximum. The result of the device—in practice quite new—has been the annihilation of curves as regards a passenger's senses. With eyes shut he cannot tell whether the track is straight or curved.—World's Work.

The Climax of Napoleon's Follies.

By Goldwin Smith.

BUT of all Napoleon's insanities, for they were nothing less, the climax was the invasion of Russia. What motive can he have had for this, saving delirious ambition, and what was also undoubtedly strong in him, sheer love of the bloody game of war! He evidently reckoned on encountering the Russian army of defense nearer the frontier, winning an Austerlitz or a Jena, dictating terms as he had dictated them to Austria or Prussia, and returning to Paris in triumph. He was deceived in the character of his enemy. He tried in vain to force a battle at Smolensko. The Russians, instead of fighting him near the frontier, retreated before him, gave up their country to his ravages, compelled him to make a march in which he lost a great part of his enormous host, and after handling him very severely at Borodino, evacuated Moscow, leaving it in flames. They then refused to treat with him. He had consequently to decamp without having provided for retreat or subsistence. He lost almost his entire army in the wintry wastes, and but for the extraordinary conduct of Kutusoff in letting him and his guard pass unopposed, would himself have fallen into the hands of the enemy. This error was on a far more imposing scale and more tragical than any blunder of Beaulieu or Mack. But was it less of a blunder, or less of a detraction from the reputation of the man of action or even from that of the commander? It is frightful to think what power a despot has for evil. There was probably not a soul on either side, saving Napoleon himself, who desired the Russian expedition.—The Atlantic.

The Development of the Racing Hull.

By John R. Spears.

PREDICTIONS are made that as an experiment in the shapes of hulls the races of this year are to be of greater interest than any ever held.

In the races of the Galatea period the stem rose vertically out of the water, while the stern overhung the water by a few feet. A broadside view of either of them showed a lateral plane that looked like a sled runner cut from a plank by a country boy. Seen from another point of view the bow of the yacht was found to be a vertical wedge, thin and sharp, like the blade of a woodman's ax; and it was a question among builders whether the wedge should have lines like an ax or hollow lines like a razor. The stern below the waterline was also something of a vertical wedge, though a blunter one than the bow. In general dimensions the Galatea was 102 feet long over all, eighty-seven feet on the waterline, fifteen feet wide, perhaps ten feet deep below decks, and her draught was thirteen feet six inches. Her successful opponent, the Mayflower, was 100 feet long over all, was twenty-three feet wide, and was perhaps seven feet deep under the deck, and she drew ten feet of water.

With these facts in mind we can see how far we have traveled in changing the shapes of boats of that class. For Shamrock III., though but three feet longer on the waterline, is 140 feet long over all. The old boat had an overhang of fifteen feet, all of which was aft, while the new boat has an overhang of twenty-five feet at each end. The new defender, when compared with the Mayflower, shows almost exactly the same changes in length.

Roughly speaking each end of the old yachts was a wedge that rode the water with its edge perpendicular. The forward half of Shamrock III. is not unlike the half of a cone split lengthwise, while the stern half is drawn out into a long, thin, horizontal wedge—a wedge with its edge laid parallel with the water. At the stern the challenger is a scow. The Reliance, however is a scow at both ends, in spite of the fact that her bow comes to a point above water. Each end presents a fine horizontal wedge to the water, and therefore in every sailing line she is a scow. We used to stand in front of a yacht and marvel at the thinness of the vertical wedge. Now we stand off abeam and look with delight at the sweep of the fore and aft lines. One sees at a glance why the modern hull is more easily, and therefore more swiftly, driven through the water. The modern hull presents fine or acute angles to the water, where the old hull presented wide or obtuse angles.—The World's Work.

If Women Were Men.

By W. D. Howell.

ONE often hears the expression in women: "Oh, if I were only a man!" "I should just like to be a man, once!" I would give anything to be a man!" In all honesty, then, or in as much honesty as she is obliged to have, is not woman, when she is thinking of living her life over again, thinking of living a man's life? Is not she wishing to set an example to her husband, who has shown himself so little able to set an example to her, and for whose discipline she is believed oftenest to indulge what seems a vain aspiration? A very strange thing in regard to this is that men are never heard sighing to be women. The weakest, the unhappiest, the most abject of men is not known to wish himself a woman, and when he considers living his life over again it is certainly a man's life that he has in mind. He is perfectly willing to allow that a woman is much better by nature, wiser by teaching, sweeter, lovelier, gentler, and yet he does not ask to change his lot with hers; if he were a beggar, and she a queen, he would not. He is found saying, in print and out of it, that women have by far the safest, easiest and pleasantest time of it, but still, somehow, he does not envy them enough to offer changing places with them. He will tell them, as he has often told them, that they are the real rulers of the world, and that in the sacred quality of daughter, wife and mother they are the holiest beings on earth; he bows down in worship of them, but he leaves them their altar. He does not think it any great thing to be a man, but he is not surprised that the objects of his idolatry should sometimes declare themselves eager to descend from their high places and be men, in the dust and grime of affairs, the din and heat of battle, and the wild, useless efforts to escape from the struggle of life. He understands that they wish to be men in order to show men what men ought to be, and would be if they were women, and that they are not meaning permanently to be men, and he forgives to their ignorance and inexperience what he could not otherwise account for. He forgives it with a smile, and possibly with a chuckle.

New Ideas in Toilettes

New York City.—Plain shirt waists are always in demand, let the season bring forth as many novelties as it may. This simple but stylish May Manton one is adapted to the whole range of waisting materials and can be trimmed in various ways, but, as shown, is of embroidered muslin with a stock which combines it with lace.

PLAIN SHIRT WAIST.

The waist consists of the front and back of the lining, the front and back of the waist and the sleeves. The lining is smoothly fitted, but the waist is gathered slightly at the neck edge in front and at the waist line in both front and back. The fitting is accomplished by means of shoulder and under-arm seams. The sleeves are snug above the elbows but full and form soft puffs below and are gathered into cuffs at the wrists. The stock is novel and includes a plain foundation with the fancy turn-over portions.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is three and a half yards twenty-one inches wide, three yards twenty-seven inches wide, three yards thirty-two inches wide, or one and three-quarter yards forty-four inches wide.

Woman's Waist With Fancy Yoke-Collar.

Waists made with yoke-collars are among the notable features of the latest styles and are as becoming to the generality of women as they are fashionable. The May Manton design shown in the large drawing is adapted to a wide range of materials, silk and light weight wools and the many linen and cotton fabrics, but, as shown, is made of pale blue silk mull with trimming of cream lace and is stitched with corticelli silk.

WAIST WITH FANCY YOKE.

The waist is made with a fitted foundation on which its tucked front and backs are arranged. The backs are tucked for their entire length to give a "V" effect, but the front to yoke depth only, then is gathered at the waist line where it blouses slightly over the belt. The yoke collar is novel and is extended over the shoulders to give the breadth of figure so much in style. The sleeves are quite new, and, in addition to being smart, are well adapted to remodeling, as the full pieces could be of lace or other contrasting material set in those of less size, so making them up to date. If preferred, however, the puffs can be omitted and the sleeves left plain above the cuffs. The tucks extend from the shoulders to a short distance above the elbows, where they fall free to form the fullness of the lower portion.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is four and a quarter yards twenty-one inches wide, four yards twenty-seven inches wide, four yards thirty-two inches wide, or two and a quarter yards forty-four inches wide with three-quarter yards of all-over lace, for yoke-collar and three and a half yards of applique to trim as illustrated.

New Belt.

In order to be in keeping with the fashions that carry all garments below the waist line the new belts have tabs that are becoming to a stout or slender figure. An inexpensive one is made of black stitched glace silk and finished with silk tassels. The back is decorated with buttons. One of the chief novelties of the belt is the manner of sewing the hooks and eyes in the front so as to give the sloping, long waist effect. The hooks are sewed on the usual way, but the eyes are placed along the top edge of the other end of the belt.

Gainsborough Hats.

All lovers of the picturesque are glad the Gainsborough hats are still fashionable. They come in chip, bass and new fancy straws, decorated with the always becoming single, long, thick ostrich plume. Whatever fashions come and go, the best milliners remain faithful to the graceful lines made famous by the old masters, and in this they show great wisdom.

Jewels Which Require Care.

Owners of jewels should remember that if turquoises are wet they are apt to lose color. Pearls should be exposed to light and air as much as possible, but not to damp. Opals must never be exposed to great heat, or they may crack and fall from the setting. Don't forget this when warming your hands at the fire if you happen to wear an opal ring.

Of "Mannish Materials."

"High-class walking skirts of mannish materials," is placarded on some very smart-looking, well-pressed tailor skirts of cloth resembling trouser stuff. Like all garments made by expert tailors, they are expensive, but they show what they are at a glance.

Triple Skirts Becoming.

Triple skirts are much seen. They are even noted on shirt waist suits. For the tall and slender they are very becoming.

The Pointed Waist.

In the models of evening gowns in European fashion journals the pointed waist is a prominent feature, and the point grows deeper and sharper.

Misses' Waist With Bertha.

Bertha waists are among the features of the season and are exceedingly becoming to girlish figures. This May Manton one includes the fashionable handkerchief points and is adapted to silk and to wool as well as to cotton and linen fabrics, but is shown in white batiste with trimming of Valenciennes lace and French knots. The yoke is exceedingly effective and combines bands of the material embroidered with the knots with strips of insertion.

The waist consists of the fitted lining, which is closed at the back but separately from the outside, the front and backs of the waist and the yoke, all of which are arranged on the foundation when it is used, but can be joined one to the other when the lining is omitted. The waist is gathered at the waist line and blouses slightly at both back and front. At the edge of the yoke is the bertha, which is circular but cut in points over the shoulders and at both back and front. The sleeves are in Hungarian style with snug fitting upper portions to which are joined full puffs which droop becomingly at the wrists.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is four and a half yards twenty-one inches wide, three and three-quarter yards twenty-seven inches wide, three and a quarter yards thirty-two inches wide, or two yards forty-one inches wide, with ten and a half yards of insertion and one and a quarter yards of wide applique to trim as illustrated.

MISSES' WAIST.

Good Roads

A New Combine.

A FEW weeks ago a Maryland farmer found an automobile safely anchored in a mud hole on a country road about twenty miles from the city home of the owner. The automobilist was vigorously swearing at the mud, the farmers and the rural districts in general. After cooling down somewhat, he struck a bargain with the farmer to extricate his machine and haul it to the nearest possible road for $3.50. When the job was finished both were in a comparatively good humor. The automobilist lit a fresh ten-cent cigar and presented the farmer one, and the following dialogue ensued:

"Why don't you farmers improve these roads?"

"Well, we do work 'em every year, but they don't seem to get any better."

"But why don't you build first-class roads and be done with it?"

"Say, mister, you must think we're rich out here in the backwoods. How much do you reckon it would cost? Not less than two or three thousand dollars a mile, I guess. That would break us up. We're taxed already as much as we can stand. If you city fellows want to go touring over these roads, I guess you'll have to get used to the mud, same as we have."

After the two had smoked in silence for half a minute the farmer cleared his throat and ventured to ask:

"Say, why don't you rich city fellows give us a lift and help us improve these roads? I've been reading some lately about State aid and Government aid for the farmers in building good roads. Why don't you go in for these things? Wouldn't it be a benefit to the whole community? Besides, haven't us farmers been voting for tariffs to build up industries in the cities for a good many years? Isn't it about time the rural districts enjoyed a little of the fostering care of the Government?"

"Well," replied the automobilist, who happened to be a millionaire manufacturer, "I don't know but you are right, I hadn't thought of it in that light."

After some further discussion along this line, the two separated, each with some new ideas. The farmer had grasped the idea that the automobile which he had always viewed with mingled feelings of scorn and amusement, might after all turn out to be a great friend of his; might, in fact, be the means of inducing the rich men of the cities to help the farmers build good country roads.

The rich city man, on the other hand, had got a glimpse of the real conditions and sentiments prevailing in the country. He realized as never before that no general improvement of the country roads could be hoped for so long as the farmers were left to work out the problem unaided. In fact, he saw the injustice of expecting them to shoulder the whole burden.

As a result of this incident, both the farmer and the automobilist are now conducting a little campaign among their neighbors in favor of State and national aid to road building.

The True Value.

The late address of President Roosevelt on good roads has awakened larger interest than ever in the subject. He alluded to the value of interurban electric lines and to rural free mail delivery as important factors of civilization, but one of the best things he said was the following:

"No one thing can do as much to offset the tendency toward an unhealthy trend from the country into the city as the making of good roads."

This is true, and the practical thing uppermost in the public mind is the best and most economic method of making good roads. It may be said with certainty that control of the water from rains is a consideration of first importance in the making of good roads. There are millions of acres of land that would not be growing good crops annually were it not that the surplus water was under control by surface and tile drainage. And so drainage at the sides of the roads should be supplemented by the drainage under the roads—two or three rows of tile three or four feet below the surface. Where this method has been practiced it has been very effective in controlling the water which makes bad roads, and also prepares the road bed for the gravel, broken stone or other material to be used in better road making. Such drainage alone, when other materials are not at hand, will do much toward bettering the roads, for they are found to dry out much sooner for travel, just as farm lands dry out more quickly when tile-drained for farming. We can make better roads by thus getting rid of the water, and enjoy them till still better are made on these prepared beds with gravel or other materials. Let us do this much, and not stand still because we are not ready to do the best in this line.

Titanium in Iron Ore.

There are a number of iron deposits in different parts of the country that miners have not been able to work profitably, on account of the large proportion of titanium found with the ore, this metal being a serious hindrance to smelting the iron. It is said, however, that a Western man has discovered a process by which the trouble may be wholly overcome.

The renovated White House contains more than thirty-two miles of wire.

Ignorant Russian Peasants.

The Russian moujik, or peasant, while an honest and, in the main, good-humored fellow, is the most ignorant being on earth of those who claim a degree of civilization. His ignorance is exceeded only by his intense religious sentiment. He makes more pilgrimages to church and perpetrates more religious formalities than any race of men.

To Launder Delicate Garments.

Many of the expensive and beautiful summer garments which will not stand ordinary washing may, with care, be successfully laundered. Use Ivory Soap. If water will not cause colors to run, Ivory Soap will not, and avoid extremely hot weather, hot sun, and a too hot iron.

ELEANOR R. PARKER.

Egypt has exported $25,821,600 worth of cotton from the season's crop, half of which went to England.

Court Sustains Foot-Ease Trade-Mark.

Buffalo, N. Y., July 25th.—Justice Laughlin in Supreme Court has granted a permanent injunction with costs against certain New York City dealers, restraining them from making or selling a powder which is an imitation and infringement on "Foot-Ease," now so largely advertised and sold. The owner of "Foot-Ease" is Allen S. Olmsted, of Le Roy, N. Y., and the decision upholds his trade-mark and makes liable those attempting to profit by "Foot-Ease" advertising by marketing a similar-appearing preparation.

The man who knows it all is generally looking for some one to try and convince him that he doesn't.

Mrs. Laura L. Barnes, Washington, D. C., Ladies Auxiliary to Burnside Post, No. 4, G. A. R., recommends Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"In diseases that come to women only, as a rule, the doctor is called in, sometimes several doctors, but still matters go from bad to worse; but I have never known of a case of female weakness which was not helped when **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** was used faithfully. For young women who are subject to headaches, backache, irregular or painful periods, and nervous attacks due to the severe strain on the system by some organic trouble, and for women of advanced years in the most trying time of life, it serves to correct every trouble and restore a healthy action of all organs of the body.

"**Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** is a household reliance in my home, and I would not be without it. In all my experience with this medicine, which covers years, I have found nothing to equal it and always recommend it."—MRS. LAURA L. BARNES, 607 Second St., N. E., Washington, D. C.—*$5000 forfeit if original of above letter proving genuineness cannot be produced.*

Such testimony should be accepted by all women as convincing evidence that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound stands without a peer as a remedy for all the distressing ills of women.

Dizzy?
Appetite poor? Bowels constipated? Tongue coated? Head ache? It's your liver! Ayer's Pills are liver pills, all vegetable. Sold for sixty years. J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

Want your moustache or beard a beautiful brown or rich black? Use BUCKINGHAM'S DYE
FIFTY CTS. OF DRUGGISTS OR R. P. HALL & CO., NASHUA, N. H.

In "Dog Days" use TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT (TRADE MARK REGISTERED)
to keep the stomach clean, brain clear and liver active. It cools the blood, cures heat eruptions, relieves constipation, aids digestion. *Effervescent; Agreeable; Reliable.*
Used by American Physicians for nearly 60 years.
50c. and $1.00.
At Druggists or by mail from
The Tarrant Co., 21 Jay St., New York.
Business established 1834.

RIPANS TABULES
Ripans Tabules are the best dyspepsia medicine ever made. A hundred millions of them have been sold in the United States in a single year. Every illness arising from a disordered stomach is relieved or cured by their use. So common is it that diseases originate from the stomach it may be safely asserted there is no condition of ill health that will not be benefited or cured by the occasional use of Ripans Tabules. Physicians know them and speak highly of them. All druggists sell them. The five-cent package is enough for an ordinary occasion, and the Family Bottle, sixty cents, contains a household supply for a year. One generally gives relief within twenty minutes.

The Funny Side of Life.

THE LOVE THAT LASTS.

There are many loves that fill man's heart
And make existence sunny;
But time sees all save one depart—
And that's the love of money.
—New York Sun.

STILL SURVIVING.

Pleasant Old Gentleman—"Have you lived here all your life, my little man?"

Arthur (aged six)—"Not yet."—Lippincott's Magazine.

AND PAY THE BILLS.

"This shopping business is an awful nuisance."

"Why, Henry, you have no reason to complain. I'm doing the shopping. All you do is to carry the parcels."—New York Journal.

LACKED EXPERIENCE.

Mamma—"Don't let me catch you in a lie again, you naughty boy!"

Johnny—"I won't if I can help it, but then I haven't had the experience that pa has had."—Boston Transcript.

HOW HE MISSED A BATH.

Traveler (to hotel clerk)—"I want a room and a bath, please."

Hotel Clerk—"Well, I can give you a room, but I haven't time to give you a bath just now."—Columbia Jester

REAL CAUSE.

Host—"My wife is worrying about there being thirteen at the table to night."

Guest—"Superstitious, eh?"

Host—"No, not exactly; but she has only a dozen silver knives and forks."—Chicago News.

A FELLOW-FEELING.

"You were very lenient with that conductor," said the first passenger.

"Oh," replied the other, "we're all liable to make mistakes."

"Perhaps you were a conductor yourself once."

"No, sir; I'm a weather forecaster."—Philadelphia Press.

POOR CHILD.

"I hear Jack Kandor was here to see the baby," said Mr. Hoamley.

"Yes," his wife replied.

"I suppose the first thing he said was: 'He looks just like his father.'"

"No; the first thing he said was: 'Good heavens!' Then he said that."—Philadelphia Press.

NOT ASPIRING.

Haskins—"I wonder your friend Sillers never went to the Legislature. I consider him eminently qualified for public service."

Belmont—"Oh, there's no doubt about his fitness. That's the very reason, you see, why he never had any desire that way."—Boston Transcript.

DIFFERENCE OF OPINION.

"What is genius?" asked the man who has a liking for abstruse questions.

"There is a difference of opinion on that question," answered Mr. Sirius Barker; "some people think that genius is an infinite capacity for taking pains; others that it is the ability to get on without doing any work worth mentioning."—Washington Star.

THE DIFFERENCE.

Customer — "See here, this watch doesn't run half the time."

Jeweler—"Well, your account does."—New York Journal.

IT'S OFTEN SO.

"I understand that old Goldust carries $50,000 in life insurance."

"I shouldn't wonder."

"He must consider his life of very great value."

"Quite likely, but that doesn't make it so."

"No?"

"Oh, no. It merely shows that he is worth more dead than alive, so far as the community is concerned." — New York Herald

NEWSPAPERS AND NEWSPAPERS.

Present Day Conditions in Journalism Show Change and Improvement.

"In America," said Wordsworth to Emerson, when the two poets were discussing our country together, "I wish to know not how many churches or schools, but how many newspapers." Poets often strike out brilliant criticisms. Wordsworth, long before the press had become what it now is, saw its importance in the development of our people. The newspaper is the characteristic expression of contemporary thought. The skill and intelligence employed upon the editorial pages of our leading newspapers is greater to-day than the skill and intelligence which goes into the making of books. Foreigners are sometimes surprised that so many Americans, with a literary career already assured, choose journalism. The book means less here than it does in several other countries; the newspaper means more. The best work in it is anonymous. It goes not into literary, artistic or dramatic criticism, as it does, for instance, in Paris, but into the handling of the news and the expression of editorial opinion. The arts are, thus far, at least, not our main concern. We are more occupied with the interests of the many than with the refinements of the few. The reading public here is the million, as it is in no other land. Democracy, in our sense, where millions read, think and vote, is new in the world, and our concern is to reflect, guide and clarify it, much more than to make art along established lines. Newspapers, every year cheaper, reach a public every year bigger. A Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States has just given out the opinion that the press, in enabling us every day to know our fellow citizens throughout the land, has removed antipathies and misunderstandings, increased our sympathies and helped us to realize the purpose announced in the Constitution, "to form a more perfect union." He also sees in the press a powerful influence toward the solution of our many and deep social problems, especially by bringing them before the court of public opinion, "a court of increasing wisdom and power, mightier than any organized tribunal." The newspapers have their faults like individuals. Some are controlled by money, like municipal councils. Some are vulgarly subservient to the untrained, like many politicians. But they are improving. One of the greatest and most successful was, a short time ago of the deepest saffron. Today, with some sensational left, it has abandoned inaccuracy and violence. Among journalists it is now deemed the most complete and veracious daily newspaper in the city, in news service, with the most interesting page of editorial opinion. Its position is strengthening, and its former rival, now almost alone in the yellowest field, is every day losing its hold.—Collier's Weekly.

A Serial Receipt.

Great musicians, like other men of genius, are not infrequently erratic and inclined to unsociability; but this was never the case with Mendelssohn, one of the most human and companionable of men. There are many anecdotes in Moscheles' delightful biography of the composer which illustrate his geniality and kindliness. This little story, which has not before been printed, bears testimony both to his excellent memory and his love of a quiet joke:

On one occasion, while he was directing the orchestra at the Hanover Square concerts in London, the concert happened to fall upon Shrove Tuesday. As the orchestra assembled in the band room, the conversation turned upon the feast day and the various ways in which it was celebrated in different countries.

Some one asked Mendelssohn how the carnival was spent in Germany.

"Well," said he, "first we eat pancakes."

"And how are pancakes made in Leipzig?" interrupted his questioner. Slowly and gravely, as if discussing a matter of serious importance, Mendelssohn began:

"Flour, milk, sugar——" but at this moment the bell rang, and every one hurried in to the concert hall.

It happened that this was the last concert of the season and the two men did not meet again until the next year.

The moment Mendelssohn entered the band room he caught sight of his friend, and with a beaming face, shouted out:

"And eggs!"

The American Farmer.

When the American farmer rises early in the morning it is to look over broad and fertile acres that are his own. When he goes forth it is to fields that no human being can lawfully step upon without his consent. When he gathers and garners the harvest he stores up what, in a vast majority of cases, no greedy and rapacious landlord can take from him. It is all his. The proceeds of it are to clothe and feed him and his family and educate his children; to be the support of his old age and the heritage of his posterity. Looked at from every point of view, it is doubtful if there is another human being under the heavens who has more cause for carrying a light heart and a contented mind, for regarding the past with satisfaction and the future with hope, than the American farmer.—Kansas City Journal.

Hot Weather Counsel.

Don't hurry and don't worry, no matter if the quicksilver is beating records with its high jumps.

Be calm, should it be impossible to be cool. Use plenty of water on your head, your wrists, your ankles and your feet, provided you can beg, borrow or steal the time for plentiful lavations and ablutions, and, above all, don't fret and don't get excited.

Then, with good luck, you may possibly outlive dozens of fiery summers.—New York Tribune.

SCIENTIFIC & INDUSTRIAL

An extensive sugar mill is being erected at Morelia, in the State of Michoacan, Mexico. All the machinery required for this factory will be ordered in the United States.

The master electricians and the electrician sergeants of the newly-created corps of the army will be designated by a symbol of white metal resembling forked lightning inclosed within a wreath of gilt metal. The uniform trousers of these officers will show a scarlet stripe.

There has been recently introduced to science a new and powerful medicament, an extract of the suprarenal glands called adrenaline. This extract is a hemostatic of the first order, and its vaso-constrictive powers are such that its equal is not to be found in any agent employed in medicine. Its use quickly arresting any flow of blood, while repeated applications of adrenaline destroy, or at least partially cure, certain malignant growths. Numerous applications have been made of this new drug, which seems adapted particularly to the treatment of external cancer.

Laying masonry in freezing weather is rendered possible, it is said, by a substance recently brought out in Germany, says the Engineering News. The substance is a liquid, which, when mixed with the water used in making up the mortar, enables the latter to set properly even in the coldest winter weather. It is claimed that mortar made with the addition of the new substance shows even slightly greater strength than mortar made up with water. The liquid, which is marketed under the name "Calcofuge," is a solution of chlorite of calcium, and has a freezing point far below zero. It is said to give equally good results with cement as with lime mortar.

A wrecking system has been invented which depends upon the fact that acetylene gas is generated from carbide in the presence of water, states the American Inventor. The essential feature of the process is to provide a number of hollow steel cylindrical vessels in which to generate acetylene. In a compartment at the top of each a sufficient quantity of carbide is placed, and the cylinders filled with water. After being submerged they are attached to the sides of the vessel and water is admitted to the carbide. The gas generated displaces the water in the cylinders and the wreck is raised and can be towed without repairs. A cylinder thirty-feet long and fifteen feet in diameter would lift about 100 tons.

Wonderful Grotto Found.

H. H. Ewers, with the help of picks, ropes and a ladder forty feet long, has succeeded in reaching from the sea a grotto in the precipice near the Arco Naturale at Capri. The grotto was known to exist, but was considered inaccessible.

Mr. Ewers has named it the Marvelous Grotto, and it is wonderfully beautiful. On climbing into its entrance the bottom was found to be level for about 100 yards, and then to rise gently for another 200 yards. The maximum breadth of the grotto is fifty yards, and the maximum height 100 yards. Wonderful stalactites and stalagmites meet the eye on every side.

In the centre there is the appearance of a round green lake, bordered with yellow buttercups and gold-brown wall flowers. The grotto receives its light from below, and the turquoise reflection from the sea has the same effect as in the Blue Grotto, but then changes, as it passes upward, into an emerald green, and ends in the deepest cerulean blue. One group of stalactites is perfectly rose colored, while others are marble white, cinnamon colored, or black.—Brooklyn Eagle.

Gladstone's "Tip."

Canon Cattley, who died at Gloucester, England, the other day, used to tell a good story of how on one of his visits to Gloucester Mr. Gladstone kept a rule of the Cathedral in the letter while breaking it in the spirit. Mr. Gladstone was conducted over the building by a verger named Cross—a man of unusual culture—whose account of the features of interest was more intelligent than such expositions usually are. The statesman, highly pleased, tendered a "tip" of half a sovereign. The man respectfully declined the gift as against the rules. Mr. Gladstone dropped the piece of gold on the floor. "There," he said, "the rules will not prevent you from picking it up." And they didn't.

A Difficult Salvage Undertaking.

The Moss Shipyard and Salvage Company, of Denmark, is at present engaged upon a salvage undertaking of considerable difficulty. It is a question of raising the steamer Ekliptica, which foundered on the Swedish coast, with a cargo of 2800 tons of coal, and which lies in fourteen fathoms of water, in addition to which the salvaged goods have to be conveyed one mile shorewards. The Moss Company has dispatched three salvage steamers and two lighters, each of 1100 register tons, to the spot, with a staff of seventy-two men, and the company incurred expenses for new material of over $17,500. The Salvage Company is to have seventy-five per cent. of the value of the salvaged goods.—Philadelphia Record.

He Works Downward.

The son of the self-made man generally begins at the top and works downward.—Chicago Record-Herald.

Should Doctors Wear Badges.

The Lancet and the New York Medical Journal have been discussing some distinctive badge for medical men. A case is related in support of the suggestion where a surgeon of eminence, witnessing an accident, went to the assistance of the injured man, but "on seeing a well-dressed gentleman in a frock coat and silk hat rush up and take charge of the case" retired without making himself known, leaving the case, as he supposed, in the hands of a brother medico. It turned out that the "well-dressed gentleman" was not a medical man at all, but a commercial traveler, who had been actuated merely by instincts of humanity, and who afterward confessed that he had suffered great uneasiness as to the possible results of his amateur treatment.

It has been suggested that medical men wear watch charms that should be not only characteristic of their profession, but, also emblazoned with symbols distinctive of their alma mater. The Medical Journal, however, considers that some international badge should be adopted like that of the Red Cross Society.

The Life of a Seed.

The United States Department of Agriculture is making experiments for the purpose of determining the extreme vitality of seeds. Over a hundred species of plants have been packed in a soil consisting of dry clay inclosed in pots, and buried at varying depths underground—eight sets at a depth of six inches, twelve at a depth of twenty, and a third set of twelve at a depth of three and a half feet. At the end of one, two, three, five, seven, ten, fifteen, twenty, twenty-five, thirty, forty and fifty years a set from each depth will be exhumed and tested. The results of the experiment are likely to be of extraordinary value to agriculturists, both commercially and scientifically. Incidentally, it may be recalled, says Harper's Weekly, that authentic cases are on record which prove that certain seeds have the power of sprouting after having been buried for long periods of time, reliable tests having shown that twelve out of twenty-one species have the power of germinating after twenty years.

Knitting For Nervous Patients.

I read that a famous physician has said to his nervous patients, "Go home and do fancy knitting for half an hour every day." The prescription is an excellent one, says the London Graphic. Nothing soothes the nerves and employes the mind pleasantly, yet not fatiguingly, like needlework. It takes people from the restless habit of introspection and worry, and acts as an anodyne on tired nerves. Our mothers appreciated this occupation rightly when they made their daughters do a portion of dainty needlework every day, preferably for others. Perhaps a great deal of the neurotic tendency in women nowadays is attributable to the fact that they neglect the soothing qualities of needlework, with its pleasant attendant, cheerful talk, and only indulge in exciting games or rushing about.

A Versatile Princess.

Princess Charles of Denmark, says the Westminster Gazette, is one of the cleverest and most versatile members of the royal family. It has been said of her, indeed, that she can bind a book, steer a boat, pull an oar, ride a bicycle, knit a stocking, take a photograph, play chess and speak five languages; a list of accomplishments which even a Girton girl might envy.

There are 144,000 Mormons in the United States. N. Y.—31.

FITS permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free. Dr. R. H. Kline, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa

The fellow who is always asking somebody else to put in a good word for him is seldom worth the trouble.

Use Allen's Foot-Ease.

It is the only cure for Swollen, Smarting, Tired, Aching, Hot, Sweating Feet, Corns and Bunions. Ask for Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder to be shaken into the shoes. Cures while you walk. At all Druggists and Shoe Stores, 25c. Don't accept any substitute. Sample sent FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N.Y.

It's all right to be soft-hearted if you are not also soft-headed.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle

A girl's own brother is never as nice as other girls' brothers.

Piso's Cure for Consumption is an infallible medicine for coughs and colds.—N. W. SAMUEL, Ocean Grove, N. J., Feb. 17, 1900.

Genius doesn't always look well in evening clothes.

Hair Splits

"I have used Ayer's Hair Vigor for thirty years. It is elegant for a hair dressing and for keeping the hair from splitting at the ends."—J. A. Gruenenfelder, Grantfork, Ill.

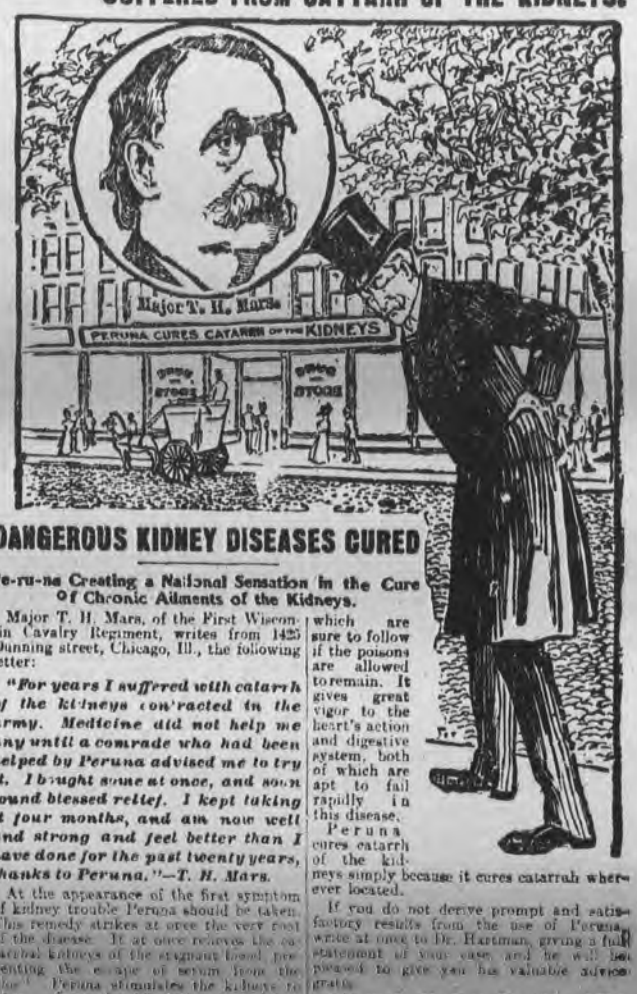
Hair-splitting splits friendships. If the hair-splitting is done on your own head, it loses friends for you, for every hair of your head is a friend.

Ayer's Hair Vigor in advance will prevent the splitting. If the splitting has begun, it will stop it.

$1.00 a bottle. All druggists.

If your druggist cannot supply you, send us one dollar and we will express you a bottle. Be sure and give the name of your nearest express office. Address J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

FOR TWENTY YEARS MAJOR MARS SUFFERED FROM CATTARH OF THE KIDNEYS.



DANGEROUS KIDNEY DISEASES CURED

Pe-ru-na Creating a National Sensation in the Cure of Chronic Ailments of the Kidneys.

Major T. H. Mars, of the First Wisconsin Cavalry Regiment, writes from 1425 Dunning street, Chicago, Ill., the following letter:

"For years I suffered with catarrh of the kidneys contracted in the army. Medicine did not help me any until a comrade who had been helped by Peruna advised me to try it. I bought some at once, and soon found blessed relief. I kept taking it four months, and am now well and strong and feel better than I have done for the past twenty years, thanks to Peruna."—T. H. Mars.

At the appearance of the first symptom of kidney trouble Peruna should be taken. This remedy strikes at once the very root of the disease. It at once relieves the catarrhal kidneys of the stagnant blood preventing the escape of serum from the blood. Peruna stimulates the kidneys to expel from the blood the accumulating poison and thus prevents the convulsions which are sure to follow if the poisons are allowed to remain. It gives great vigor to the heart's action and digestive system, both of which are apt to fail rapidly in this disease.

Peruna cures catarrh of the kidneys simply because it cures catarrh wherever located.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case, and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, O.

Patent Office Work.

The record of the Patent Office for the past year is notable, chiefly in point of volume of issue, according to patent officials. There were 29,329 patents issued during the year, against 26,031 the previous year, while the trade-marks showed an increase from 1864 to 2194. Designs were all that showed a decline during the year, and the decrease in that direction was due to the passage of a law in 1902, restricting them to ornamental matters, instead of to useful things. Heretofore there had been no restriction whatever. The change has opened up a wide field for interesting questions as to what constitute the ornamental and what constitutes the useful.

Andean Railway.

The Chilean Congress, after wrestling with the subject twenty years, passed a bill providing for the construction of a railway over the Andes Mountains, to connect Buenos Ayres with Santiago and Valparaiso. It will shorten the time between Europe and Chile by a week, as traffic is now by the straits of Magellan. The distance between the railway systems is covered by mule train in one day during the summer months, but it is impassable from April to November.

Live in the Dark.

In New York, at the lowest possible average, 500,000 people live in rooms which are dark and without any window or ventilation.

KIDNEY COMFORT.

Summer is a good time to treat Chronic Kidney, Bladder, and Urinary troubles with Doan's Kidney Pills; they conquer the most stubborn cases.

Aching backs are eased, flip, back, and loin pains overcome. Swelling of the limbs and dropsy signs vanish.

They correct urine with brick dust sediment, high colored, pain in passing, dribbling, frequency, bed wetting. Doan's Kidney Pills remove calculi and gravel. Relieve heart palpitation, sleeplessness, headache, nervousness, dizziness.

Mrs. James Beck of 314 West Whitesboro Street, Rome, N. Y., says: "I was troubled with my kidneys for eight or nine years; had much pain in my back; as time went on I could hardly endure it; I could not stand except for a few moments at a time; I grew weak and exhausted; I could not even do light housework; I could not stoop or bend; my head ached severely; I was in pain from my head down to my heels; centering in the kidneys it was a heavy, steady, sickening ache; I could not rest nights, and got up mornings weak and tired. I thought I was about done for, when I saw Doan's Kidney Pills advertised. Within a week after commencing their use I began to improve, and from that time on rapidly grew better. I used five boxes in all and was cured."

NAME.....

P. O.....

STATE.....

For free trial box, mail this coupon to Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y. If above space is insufficient, write address on separate slip.

BEST FOR THE BOWELS

Cascarets

CANDY CATHARTIC

GUARANTEED CURE for all bowel troubles, appendicitis, biliousness, bad breath, bad blood, wind on the stomach, bloated bowels, foul mouth, headache, indigestion, pimples, pains after eating, liver trouble, sallow skin and dizziness. When your bowels don't move regularly you are sick. Constipation kills more people than all other diseases together. It starts chronic ailments and long years of suffering. No matter what ails you, start taking CASCARETS today, for you will never get well and stay well until you get your bowels right. Take our advice, start with Cascarets today under absolute guarantee to cure or money refunded. The genuine tablet stamped C C C. Never sold in bulk. Sample and booklet free. Address Sterling Remedy Company, Chicago or New York. 502

Sick, Nervous AND Neuralgic Headaches

QUICKLY CURED BY

BROMO SELTZER

SOLD EVERYWHERE. 10¢

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY; gives quick relief and cures worst cases. Book of testimonials and 10 days' treatment Free. Dr. H. H. GREEN'S SONS, Box B, Atlanta, Ga.

If afflicted with sore eyes, use Thompson's Eye Water

25 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

THE REWARD OF VIRTUE.

Uncle Bill's Escape from the Fate That Befell Bad Jake Phelps.

"Y' can always reckon on it, it pays t' be good," said Uncle Bill. "Virtue beats vice in every race, an' in addition t' bein' its own reward it usually pulls in a few of th' outside bets of life along with it.

"Take th' case of poor old Jake Phelps, for example. How's that? Y' never heard tell of what happened t' Jake? Well, then, y' better listen now. It'll be a good lesson fur ye.

"Jake wus a bad man clear through. He drank an' cussed an' Lor' knows what he didn't do. He'd steal th' dinner bag of a blind horse if he thought there wus oats in it.

"As fur me, on th' other hand, I've always lived a good Christian life an' never done no critter harm, as any one who ever knew me'll tell ye. I know Jake's old man an' felt sorry ter see th' boy goin' wrong. Why, I've talked t' him with tears in my eyes as big as horse chestnuts tryin' t' get him t' change his ways an' walk th' path of righteousness. Little good it did, though, as you'll see.

"'Twus on as likely a spring Sunday as y' ever seed that Jake met his end. We'wuz walkin' through th' woods Jeadin' t' Morton's Drop. Everything wuz peaceable. Th' beez wuz hummin' 'round th' wild flowers along ta roadway, an' th' little birds wuz a-titterin' in th' trees, all so joyful-like that it seemed it ought t' soften any man's heart.

"I pleaded with Jake durin' that walk as I'd never pleaded afore. By th' time I'd finished talkin' we'd reached th' end of th' walk an' stood on th' end of th' precipice, a-lookin' at th' calm lake that lies below.

"Suddenly Jake wheeled 'round facin' me. A strange look came into his eyes an' I drew back skeered-like.

"'Gol durn you, Bill,' he growled. 'What th' 'ell right have you got t' be talkin' t' me th' way y' have, y' old varmint, ye. Why, I've half a mind t' heave y' off inter——'

"With that he sprung at me like a wildcat.

"'Help!!' I hollered, but he grabbed hold of my throat an' shut me off. There we fought like two hyenas, he a-tryin' t' throw me off, an' me a-tryin' not t' let him.

"Back an' forth, back and forth we swayed. But he wus younger 'n I wus, an' finally his strength began t' tell. He gave me one final push an' over I went. I made a clutch at him an' he came, too.

"Down, down, down!

"Poor Jake met a just but awful death in th' placid lake below.

* * * * * * *

"Me? Oh, jest as we struck th' water I woke up an' found 'twas nothin' but a dream with me. But poor Jake, he never woke up. All of which goes t' show th' truth of what I said about virtue in th' first place."

Baby Lacked Style.

Aunt Edith—And what do you think of your little baby sister?

Little Elsie—Oh, I'm dreadfully disappointed in her.

Aunt Edith—Disappointed?

Little Elsie—Yes; why she doesn't look a bit more stylish than the baby our washerwoman got last Spring.

At the Oculist's.

"Can I see Dr. Spinks, the oculist?"

"I'm sure I don't know. If you can, you have no need of his services, and he won't care to see you; if you can't, why, step right in."—Chicago News.

Forgetful.

Laura—This time last year you were engaged to that little homely professor.

Bertha—Sure enough; what was his name?—Detroit Free Press.

Constancy.

Tom Jynn—Can't you give me just one more chance. I've stopped drinking for good this time.

Mabel Syruppe—Stopped drinking? Nonsense! You couldn't stick to anything if you tried.

Tom Jynn—Why, Mabel! How can you say such a thing? Think of the way I've stuck to drinking.

Real Thing.

"What game have you to-day" asked the haf-starved Eastern man, as he registered at an Arizona hotel.

"Seven-up and poker, sir," replied the proprietor, as he extended the glad hand.—Chicago News.

Mr. Beazle—After we've done read a lot of these epertaphs in this here graveyard I've 'bout made up my mind the great people of all kinds must be dead.

Mr. Feazle (reflectively, after reading a few more)—Yes, mebbe. All but the greatest liars.

When one drops into ppetry he should be careful and not misplace his feet.

Oh!

Samuel—Have you announced your engagement to her mother yet?

Daniel—But I'm not engaged to her mother—it's the daughter, you know.

Probably Not.

Dear Mamma it rains here most all the time; you never saw such a bad spel of weather.—Harvard Lampoon.

LEGAL NOTICES

SPECIAL MASTER'S SALE.
IN CHANCERY OF NEW JERSEY.

By virtue of a Decree of the Court of Chancery of the State of New Jersey, bearing date on the Twenty-ninth day of June, A. D. Nineteen hundred and three, in a cause pending in said court wherein Abram M. Vail, is complainant and Edgar R. Vail and others are defendants, I shall expose for sale at public vendue to the highest bidder on

FRIDAY, THE FOURTH (4) DAY OF SEPTEMBER A. D. NINETEEN HUNDRED AND THREE,

between the hours of twelve o'clock noon and five o'clock in the afternoon, to wit, at two o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the dwelling house on the premises hereinafter described, all of the following tract of land and premises being a certain farm or tract of land situate, lying and being, in the Township of North Plainfield, in the County of Somerset and State of New Jersey, bounded and described as follows, to wit:

Beginning at a point in the center of the mill race in the southwesterly line of property known as property of Goldson Smalley, said point being distant fifty (50) feet in a magnetic course of north twenty-eight degrees and fifty-four minutes West (N. 28° 54' W.) from a stone monument on the northwesterly bank of Green Brook, and running thence along line of said Smalley's property in a magnetic course of north twenty-eight degrees and fifty-four minutes West a distance of two thousand six hundred seventy and seven tenths (2670.7) feet to a stone monument being the southerly corner of property known as property of Garretson and Gray; thence along the line of said last mentioned property, north twenty-three degrees and thirteen minutes West (N. 23° 13' W.) a distance of one thousand six hundred fifty-nine (1659) feet to a stake and stone-heap in line of land formerly of Ephraim Runyon and making a corner; thence along the line of said last mentioned property south sixty-seven degrees and twenty-two minutes west (S. 67° 22' W.) a distance of thirty-four and six-tenths (34.6) feet to a stake and stone heap; thence along another line of said last mentioned property, north twenty-one degrees and forty-eight minutes West (N. 21° 48' W.) a distance of three hundred nine and fifty-four one-hundredths (309.54) feet to a stake and stone heap and corner of property of Helen H. H. Pellow; thence along the line of said last mentioned property South sixty-seven degrees and thirty-two minutes west (S 67° 32' W.) a distance of sixty-six (66.0) feet to a stake and stone heap; thence still along another line of said last mentioned property, south twenty-one degrees and forty-eight minutes east (S. 21° 48' E.) a distance of three hundred nine and fifty-four one hundredths (309.54) feet to a stake and stone-heap; thence still along another line of said last mentioned property, south sixty-seven degrees and thirty-two minutes west (S. 67° 32' W.) a distance of four hundred ninety-one and four tenths (491.4) feet to a stake and stone heap, being the northerly corner of other property known as property of Garretson and Gray; thence along the line of said last mentioned property, south twenty-two degrees and twenty-eight minutes east (S. 22° 28' E.) a distance of one thousand one hundred and seventy-eight (1178.00) feet to the easterly side of an Elm tree being the northerly corner of property of John Grogan; thence along the line of said last mentioned property, south twenty-two degrees and nineteen minutes east (S. 22° 19' E.) a distance of six hundred two (602) feet to a stake and stone heap; thence still along line of said last mentioned property, south fifty-eight degrees and thirty minutes west (S. 58° 30' W.) a distance of one hundred and nineteen and seventy-two one hundredths (119.72) feet to a stake and stone heap; thence still along property of said Grogon, south thirty-one degrees and forty-four minutes east (S. 31° 44' E.) a distance of two thousand two hundred and seventy-nine and two tenths (2279.2) feet to an iron monument in the center of the Green Brook Road; thence along the center of said road, north sixty-three degrees and forty-two minutes east (N. 63° 42' E.) a distance of two hundred thirty-six (236) feet to an iron monument and corner of property of Abram M. Vail; thence along the line of said last mentioned property south thirty-one degrees and forty-four minutes east (S. 31° 44' E.) a distance of four hundred five (405) feet to a point in the center of the mill-race; thence up the center of the mill race in a general northeasterly direction a distance of three hundred seventy-six (376) feet more or less to the place of beginning; containing 63.762 acres of land more or less, which said property is shown on the map annexed to the bill of complaint in this cause, including the inchoate estate of dower and interest of Sarah A. Vail, wife of complainant, Abram M. Vail, in the said premises, together with all and singular the hereditaments and appurtenances to the said premises belonging or in anywise appertaining.

Conditions made known on day of sale by

JOHN H. VAN WINKLE,
Special Master in Chancery.

CRAIG A. MARSH,
Solicitor.

Dated July 30, 1903. [$22.50]—1-29.

SHERIFF'S SALE.
IN CHANCERY OF NEW JERSEY.

Between Fredrick C. Jennings, complainant, and Ada M. Cuming et al., defendants.—Fi Fa. for sale of mortgaged premises.

By virtue of the above stated writ of Fi Fa., to me directed and delivered, I will expose for sale, at public vendue, on

MONDAY, THE SEVENTEENTH (17) DAY OF AUGUST NEXT.

between the hours of twelve and five o'clock in the afternoon of said day, that is to say, at two o'clock p. m., at the Court House in Somerville, to wit:

All that certain tract or parcel of lands and premises, situate, lying and being in the borough of North Plainfield, in the county of Somerset and State of New Jersey.

Being known and designated as No. 215 Somerset street, and more particularly described as follows:

Beginning at a point in the southwesterly side of Somerset street and corner of A. Jacot's lot, as shown on a Map of Valuable Villa Sites and Building Plots, North Plainfield, N. J., on file in the Clerk's office of the county of Somerset. Thence running along his line south forty-five degrees and forty seven minutes west one hundred and fifty-nine feet to a stake in the line of Lot No. 5; thence running in a northwesterly course parallel with Somerset street thirty-five feet to a point where the centre line of the division wall if extended would reach; thence running in a northeasterly course along the centre line of said division wall one hundred and fifty-nine feet to the southwesterly side of Somerset street as formerly laid out; thence running along said old line of Somerset street in a southeasterly course thirty-five feet to the place of beginning

CALVIN D. McMURTRY, Sheriff.

NELSON & WM. N. RUNYON, Solicitors.

Dated July 9, 1903. [$8.10]

BIG SALE OF PETTICOATS!

Silk Petticoats, made of good rustling taffeta, in black and colors, trimmed with pleated ruffle and finished with rose quilling, value $6.98..... $3 75

The extreme beauty of China Silk Waists will be appreciated when seen, and the little price will astonish. Special tomorrow, at..... $1 79

Kimonos—Fancy figured lawns, fast colors, value 49c., special at..... 29

THE PARIS CLOAK STORE.
322 West Front Street. JACOB A. FASS, Prop.

PARK AVENUE HOTEL.
734 PARK AVENUE, COR. 8TH ST.
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
A select family and transient Hotel: Rooms arranged en suite with or without bath.
Elevator and all modern conveniences
L. Wagstaff, Manager.
Telephone 206 a, Plainfield.

PLAINFIELD CLEANING AND PRESSING COMPANY.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Clothes Altered, Cleaned, Repaired and Pressed
AT REASONABLE PRICES.
41 Somerset St. Plainfield, N. J.
WORK CALLED FOR AND DELIVERED.

TITUS H. LAURY,
MASON AND BUILDER.
Practical Tile Setting
Mantle and Front work a specialty
Telephone 646. 323 E. Front Street

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TURKISH, RUSSIAN, ROMAN
BATHS.
SANITARIUM, SOMERSET STREET.
Open to Public.

T. A. MOORE
Undertaker and Embalmer.
OFFICE: 508 Watchung Avenue.
RESIDENCE: 503 LaGrande Avenue.
Tel. 611. Office open day and night.

McCullough,s Steam Mill,
21 Steiner Place, North Plainfield
R. H. McCULLOUGH, Prop.
Sash, Blinds, Doors, Mouldings, Scroll Sawing, turning, etc. Estimates cheerfully furnished.

Plainfield Certified Creamery
Milk in glass or bulk
Buttermilk—Pot Cheese
Deliveries made early in the morning and during the day.
C. O. SMITH.
327 Watchung Avenue
Telephone 2402. P. O. Box 302.
Requests by Phone or Mail will receive attention.
We make a specialty of A-1 Butter and Fresh Eggs.
Breakfast Foods are good all the year round and we have the best.

POULTRY WIRE.

Prices Reduced; 58 inches high now 75cts. per rod (16 1-2 ft.); Staples free. Send for price list of other Iron Fencing.
JOHN P. WOLFE, 78 Somerset St., Plainfield.

FRED W. DEALAMAN
Dealer in
Meat and Provisions
Home Made Bologna a Specialty
Tel. 1752 19 Somerset St.

JOHN C. COOPER
Auctioneer
Warrenville, N. J.

Japanese Teas or Luncheon.

Anything for the above can be had at the
Oriental Tea Rooms,
9-1-3 326 West Front Street.

W. W. WARNOCK
—THE BAKER—
144 West Front Street
Has opened his ice cream parlors and is prepared to furnish the very best of cream. 6-1-4.

ESTABLISHED 1871.
P. CASEY & SON,
Undertakers and Embalmers
Office: 16 Park Ave.
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PAINTING.
Paint your house now—if it needs it—to paint at the right time is to economize.
We will do the work splendidly for you. Besides, only use the kind of paint that looks best and wears longer.
JAMES C. HANSEN,
141 East Front Street.

MAKE YOUR OFFICE COMFORTABLE.
during the heated term with an Electric Fan. It's all nonsense for any one to do without one when you can get them so cheap Our entire stock of
ELECTRIC FANS,
new and second-hand, is offered at the lowest prices. Better get one now.
WILLIAM H. POPE,
—Electrical Contractor—
116 North Ave. Tel. 2441

MEAT That Gives STRENGTH
may be hard to get, perhaps but we've got it! Plenty of it here, cut from young,
Plump, Tender Stock.
Every pound sold here is rich in nourishing juices, and so tender that it almost melts in your mouth, etc.
COME AND SEE US.
Fred Endress
131-135 W. Front Street.

Capital $100,000.00
Deposits $500,000.00
On balances of $200. or more subject to check
The Plainfield Trust Company
Pays 3% Interest on Deposits
On accounts of $5.00 or more provided money is left on deposit for 3 months
Open an Account Now

CHAS. E. VAIL, Optician & Jeweler
Glasses to fit. Satisfaction Guaranteed. Repairing of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry done satisfactorily. Prices right, at
103 PARK AVENUE.

Steam Granite and Marble Works Tel. 771.
Manufacturers of Artistic Cemetery Memorials of Every Description. Large Variety Constantly on hand.
L. L. MANNING & SON, FRONT ST. and CENTRAL AVE.

J. P. HOMAN & SON,
Carriages, Trucks, Express, and Business Wagons Made to Order
HARNESS, WHIPS, ROBES, BLANKETS, ECT.
Repairing in all its branches.
Blacksmithing of all kinds.
Storage for Carriages and Sleighs.
29-31 Somerset St.

KROEGER PIANO
House founded by Henry Kroeger, for twenty years superintendent of Steinway & Son. Factory Agency at
Sattels', 108 North Ave.
Are you shopping for a Piano? drop in and see the three finest patents in any one piano.

FRANK VAN WINKLE, DEALER IN
Bicycles, Photo Supplies, Kodaks and Cameras
Bicycles Stored, Cleaned and repaired Developing, Printing and Mounting
129 North Avenue.

TALCUM POWDER
Very Soothing in treatment of Prickly heat. Nettle rash Hives, Sunburns, Scalds.
Applied after Shaving it renders the skin smooth and soft.
SCHREINER'S
PRESCRIPTION PHARMACY
—Park Avenue and Second Street—
Telephone 671.
Lowney's Candies

TEN EYCK & HARRIS,
DEALERS IN
LEHIGH VALLEY COAL
121 WATCHUNG AVENUE,
Telephone 23-F. Plainfield, N. J.

WILLIAM H. KIRCH,
Carpenter and Builder
66 Duer St. Telephone 2021
Estimates cheerfully given. Jobbing promptly attended to.

Panama or Straw **HATS CLEANED** By new Process
Look like new in one hour
U. B. CRANE'S Famous Hat and Furnishing Store
120 West Front Street

SPECIAL SALE FOR ALL WEEK
We Have the Largest Assortment of Wash Waists in Town.

Waists worth 50c., sell	25
" " 75c., "	39
" " 1.50, "	98
Wash Silk Waists, worth $2.50, sell	1.89
Jackets, all wool Broadcloth, worth $5.00, sell	2.98
Dress and Walking Skirts, worth from $4.00 to $7.00, sell	2.90
Wrappers, worth $1.25, sell	79
Wash Shirts, worth $1.50, sell	98

BOSTON CLOAK & FUR CO.,
GAIMAN & BERKOWITZ.
245 W. Front Street opposite Post Office. Telephone 85

The Crescent Furniture Company
has opened
A First-Class House Furnishing Goods Store
at 23 SOMERSET ST, PLAINFIELD,
(near Front Street)
Everything for furnishing a house for comfort, ease, and appearance, sold on Monthly or Weekly Payments. Discount for Cash. Orders by mail promptly attended to.
Pianos, Phonographs and Records a Specialty.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.
As an inducement to Cash Purchasers for the next 20 days we shall give Absolutely FREE your choice of a handsome present:
A HANDSOME AXMINSTER RUG
with every purchase of $5.00 or over.
A HANDSOME HASSOCK
with every purchase of $10.00 or over.
A HANDSOME AXMINSTER RUG, (16 x 34)
with a $10.00 purchase.
OPEN EVENINGS
All goods delivered free of charge.

North Plainfield Weekly Review.

VOL. 4—NO. 20 NORTH PLAINFIELD, N. J., SATURDAY, AUGUST 8, 1903. PRICE 3 CENTS

NEWS OF THE WEEK,

Brief Bits About Many Matters of Local Interest.

Mrs. F M. Ward, of Fairview avenue is in the Adirondacks.

The stork left a little boy with the family of W. J. Allen, of Grandview avenue.

W. H. Kirch, has purchased the property, 62 Duer street, and will greatly improve same.

L. C. Wyckoff, of this borough, has been appointed State Game Warden, of Somerset county.

"Mother Jones" is booked to arrive in Plainfield with her army at about ten o'clock this morning.

Miss Sophia Schaefer, became the wife of Patrick Kellegher last Monday. Both parties reside in this borough.

The annual state camp of the Patriotic Order, Sons of America, will be held in Somerville, Wednesday, August 18.

The Trolleymen's Benevolent Association will hold a picnic August 12 in the Grove at the head of Somerset street.

Charles W. McCutchen. of Rockview avenue, this borough, is erecting a large conservatory at the rear of his residence.

Two young men were killed on the Jersey Central Railroad near Bound Brook Thursday afternoon. They yet remain unidentified.

John C. Osborn formerly of Watchung, but now residing on West End avenue, this borough, was presented with a little son on Tuesday night.

The Sunday Schools of the Methodist Churches of Plainfield. Dunellen and this borough went on their annual excursion to the sea shore Thursday.

The engagement of Miss Helen A. Arthur, of Grandview avenue, this borough, to W. E. G. Pearson, of West Third street, Plainfield, has been announced.

On account of extensive repairs being made to the office of John H. Van Winkle & Son, Counsellors-at-law, the

[redacted]

U. A. M.

John H. Van Winkle, Mrs. Van Winkle and John H. Van Winkle, Jr., of 19 Duer street, this borough, left for Asbury Park yesterday where they will remain during the month of August.

James Cromwell, of the New York law firm of Sullivan & Cromwell, of the firm of Sharp and Ryan, of New York, which failed this week, at one time taught school here and practiced law in Somerville.

Members of Warren Engine Company have accepted an invitation from the Bound Brook Engine Company to attend an entertainment to be given at Riverside Park, Monday night. They will attend in full uniform.

Sheriff Corriell, of Plainfield has served notice on the tenants of the Durlach building to remove in order that Watchung avenue may be widened from Front street to Greenbrook to correspond with the North Plainfield side.

Mrs. Oakley at Rest.

The funeral service over the remains of Mrs. Emma A. Oakley, wife of Edward F. Oakley, of Arlington avenue, were held from her late home Tuesday afternoon. Rev. Dr. Bryan officiated. The deceased leaves a husband, a daughter, and a son.

Plainfield's Election Officers.

The following Republican election officers have been appointed for Plainfield by the county election board: First ward, first district, A. J. Stiglitz and David Dunavan; second district, Horace Adams and Guillermo Thorn; second ward, Armstrong Mulford and J. W. Drayton; third ward, first district, Alonzo Titsworth and Theodore La Rue; second district. A. I. Little and John H. Cose; fourth ward, first district, W. T. Newman and Daniel Force; second district, George B. Cose and James Paterson; third district, Garret Dunham and William Craig.

Transfers of Real Estate.

The following transfers of real estate in Somerset county have been recorded in the County Clerk's office at Somerville since our last issue:

NORTH PLAINFIELD

Calvin D. McMurtry, sheriff, to Mary J. Sanford et al, $1500.

Alfred University to Martha Goodman et al, $3300.

Alex. E. Faber, Jr. et ux to Cornelius E. Gulick, $1.

Alex. E. Faber, Jr. et ux to Cornelius E. Gulick, $1.

John Spencer et ux to W. R. Codington, $1.

Death of a Well-Known Citizen.

John Henry Carney, a life-long resident of this borough, died unexpectedly Sunday night after a short illness of typhoid fever. The funeral was held Wednesday afternoon from the home of Jacob Voehl, father-in-law of the deceased, at his residence on Somerset street.

Rev. Dr. Millard Grant, of Bayonne, officiated at the house service.

The remains were interred in the Methodist Cemetery, and at the grave the Odd Fellows held a service.

Among the floral contributions were some handsome set pieces from the orders of which the deceased was a member.

Mr. Carney leaves a wife and two children.

Mr. Carney was a charter member of Perseverance Lodge of this city, the largest organization of Knights of Pythias in this State. He was a past officer of Plainfield Lodge No. 44, I. O. O. F., and was a member of the district initiatory team. He was also a member of Miantonomo Tribe, I. O. R. M., and the Plainfield Exempt Firemen's Association. Until its disbandment he was an active member of Warren Company No. 3, of the borough fire department.

Some News From Hunterdon by Boroughite.

A. Emery, of 23 Somerset street, has just returned from a week's outing in Hunterdon county. He reports peaches almost a total failure this season. They appear to be shriveled and dried up and are not one-fourth the usual size. Very few orchards will produce any marketable fruit at all.

Some of the apple orchards will bear abundantly, but as a rule apples too will be scarce.

Mr. Emery visited his old friend Charles Vail, formerly of South Plainfield and well-known here, who was badly injured in the Westfield wreck. Mr. Vail purchased a farm near West Portland and moved there last Spring.

It was near Mr. Vail's farm that two [redacted] bought a farm (on credit)

[redacted]

cash bonus of from $6 to $8 for securing them the position. This army of men and teams were set to work building a great stone wall. No one knew the purpose of the wall, but as they were engaged at large wages, they were engaged they were content until the time came for their pay, when the landowner (?) and his agent had disappeared.

Another Sensational Story Spoiled.

Of all the fairy stories which a suffering Plainfield people have been inflicted with in recent years, the one describing the wonders of a monstrous cave filled with stalactites and stalagmites reaching from the floor to ceiling, the walls encrusted with wondrous beautiful crystals, and a subterranean pond, which when the cave was discovered discharged its waters in volume sufficient to frighten the quarrymen almost out of their wits, the ceiling fifteen feet high, etc., etc., in Wilson's quarry near Watchung, is a prize winner!

The fact is that workmen found a fissure in the quarry, near the top, filled in with calcite and other minerals which the water had absorbed and deposited. The great room "fifteen feet high" is about three feet high and extends six or eight feet into this fissure. A number of calcite crystals, some dog tooth spar and two or three stalagmites were found in this little opening.

Wilson's quarry is composed of trap-rock and genuine caves are never found in that kind of formation.

Somerset County Board of Elections.

Governor Murphy has appointed on the Somerset County Board of Elections the following men: C. H. Bateman (Rep); Jacob Shurts (Dem); reappointed John H. Mattison (Dem), 1904; Joseph Fitzja (Rep), 1904.

Up the Hudson.

History teaches us that Hudson, in his trip up the river which bears his name, was highly pleased with the marvelous scenic surroundings. Were he to make the trip to-day words could not express his delight, for in addition to nature's handiwork the embellishments by man have made the Hudson one of the grandest spots in the country. The New Jersey Central will run in connection with the Steamer St. Johns a popular priced excursion up the Hudson on Sunday August 16, 1903. Rate to be $1.00 and train to leave Plainfield at 8.52 a. m. Fare for children half of above rate. Steamer St. Johns is one of the famous Sandy Hook fleet and is the best appointed and fastest excursion boat in the harbor.

Wanted: General housework by the day, or will do laundrying. Bertie Claiborne, 318 East Fourth street, Plainfield.

Another Chapter in New Brunswick Grafting Matter.

A special dispatch from New Brunswick to the Newark Evening *News* said that Madison Transportation Company had relinquished the contract to build the macadam road from Hall's Corner to Cheesequakes Creek and it was filed late yesterday afternoon with D. W. Clayton, clerk of the Board of Freeholders of Middlesex County. There has been a dispute over this road, and, as a result, the award of the contract was taken to the courts. The allegation was made that Asbury Fountain, the director of the Board of Freeholders, was a stockholder of the transportation company, and might have been benefited, indirectly perhaps, by the construction of the road.

The matter was taken before the grand jury by Ephraim Rose. He contended that there was to be no steamboat dock at the end of the road, as had been claimed. The grand jury found that the cost would be $5,800, and that the county would be put to a useless expense for a road that would be of no direct public benefit.

In relinquishing the contract the Madison Transportation Company states that inasmuch as there was trouble over the awarding of the contract, the company decided to withdraw its bid rather than put the members of the board to any trouble. As a result, the road will be advertised for again.

Mr. Fountain, the director of the board, has determined to issue a statement, which is now in course of preparation. He expects to give a record of his acts as a member of the Board of Freeholders, and, it is understood, he is confident that he will clear himself of any charges.

New Post Offices Reclassed.

As a result of the readjustment of postmasters' salaries on the basis of office receipts just completed at the Postoffice Department, 125 offices will be advanced from the third to the second class which will include Bound Brook, Belmar and Lumbertville, of this State, and twenty-four offices will be transferred from the [redacted] class which will in[redacted] Rutherford of this

Sudden Death of a Recluse Artist.

Elisha Hall, aged seventy-two, who had been suffering for some time with lung trouble, was found dead in his bed last Saturday morning. The funeral services over him were held last Tuesday and interment made in the Presbyterian Cemetery at Liberty Corner.

Mr. Hall was a bachelor and in his younger days was quite a noted artist, but on account of trouble with his eyes he was forced to give up his profession and since that time has lived a secluded life on a farm two miles from Basking Ridge on the Liberty Corner road. In his home he had many of his paintings, some of which he valued at $1,000 each.

He is survived by a brother, S. Hall, of Perth Amboy.

Found Dead in His Hut.

Matthew Eeler, a stone mason, about forty five years of age, was found dead last Saturday night in a cabin on the mountain, between Bernardsville and Peapack. He had been living alone in this hut for a year. It is supposed that the case may be one of suicide, as, according to the statement of the examining physician, the man's lips were blistered as from carbolic acid, and it is said that an empty phial which had contained carbolic acid was found in the cabin.

Saturday night one of the neighbors went to the cabin to see Eeler regarding some work, and found him dead in bed. Dr. Sutphen, County Physician, made an examination of the body and declared the man had been dead for several days.

Eeler was a native of Germany. A brother in Bound Brook took charge of the body.

Lake Hopatcong.

Lake Hopatcong has become justly famous for several reasons but chief of these is its location. High up in New Jersey's beautiful mountains, a thousand feet above the sea level, surrounded by verdant hills and charming landscape, it is the perfection of outing places. To reach it is a delightful journey through a series of picturesque valleys, and the time of the traveler is so occupied feasting on the scenic sights that the few hours journey are like fleeting moments. For a Sunday excursion no place is more popular than Lake Hopatcong, and if you want a day of enjoyment take in the $1 excursion to Lake Hopatcong. The New Jersey Central is to run on Aug. 9. There will be a special train from Plainfield at 9.20 a. m., and the return train does not leave the lake until late in the afternoon. There is ample opportunity for a trip over the lake or such enjoyment as one may care to indulge in.

A Home-made Bakery Opens Here Today.

The old house at 73 Somerset street. after being in the hands of carpenters and painters for the last few weeks, is now completed and presents quite a modern appearance.

The Misses Goodman have taken possession of it and in the extension built off for them, they will open, today, a store where home-made pies, bread and cake will be sold.

They have been carrying on the home-made bakery business for sometime, but the demand was exceeding their facilities to supply the same. Now this is changed for in the old house is an old-time brick oven which is in perfect condition and hence a large amount of baking can be handled easily.

They have already established a reputation for good, home-made products, and now with a store in the business part of the borough and with better facilities they will soon have a large trade.

Somerset Courts.

In the Orphans' Court last Friday Judge Schenck laid the Hoerster and Badgley estate cases over until the 28th of this month.

Several witnesses were heard in the will case of George V. Clickener, and further hearing will be continued the 28th.

In the criminal courts John Foster (colored), charged with petit larceny, pleaded guilty on allegation. The Court, in consideration of the long time the prisoner had been in jail, gave him thirty days.

Meeting of Board of Freeholders.

The Board of Freeholders met at the Harlingen Hotel last Tuesday morning. In the absence of A. P. Sutphen, Joshua Doughty was elected secretary pro tem. It was decided by the board to replace the Cortelyou bridge with another of 18 feet in width and be built five feet above the water line. The board ordered its secretary to notify Fred E. Ballentine to fill up a ditch which it was claimed he had made in the county road at Bernardsville, and to grade the road, also that he would be held responsible for any accident or damage resulting from the open ditch.

Secretary, A. P. Sutphen invited the board to visit him today at Lake Hopatcong. The board accepted.

Concerning Proctor's.

Business at Proctor's Fifth Avenue Theatre has been exceedingly good during this hot spell, owing probably to the fact that many brilliant comedies have been offered as attractions, interpreted by skillful comedians and comediennes. If, in his regular stock company, Mr. Proctor finds that he has not exactly the right person or persons to fill the various characters, he scours the market until the right one is found. The consequence is that every production at this theatre is perfect, not only from the scenic standpoint, but also in cast.

Proctor's Fifty-eighth Street, after a most successful Summer season of stock, will in a short time turn to combinations for the Winter season. Only the best comedy dramas and plays have been negotiated for, and a most prosperous season is the out look.

Proctor's Twenty-third Street Theatre, in the heart of the most fashionable shopping district, will very soon see the debut of many new European novelties that Mr. Proctor has booked through his agents abroad during the Summer season. At present several brilliant one act comedy plays, interpreted by good actors, and written by prominent newspaper men, are now holding the attention of Mr. Proctor's patrons at this playhouse.

As the Summer season goes into its decline, Mr. Proctor's keen vaudeville eye, always on the alert for new material, is securing many new acts that will be produced in due time at his Newark house. An up-to-date Jerseyite in days of yore had to go to New York for his vaudeville entertainment. Now all he does is to walk to Military Park, where a standard show, brim full of comedy and variety, is always maintained.

Up the Hudson.

History teaches us that Hudson, in his trip up the river which bears his name, was highly pleased with the marvelous scenic surroundings. Were he to make the trip to-day words would not express his delight, for in addition to nature's handiwork the embellishments by man have made the Hudson one of the grandest spots in the country. The New Jersey Central will run in connection with Steamer St. Johns a popular priced excursion up the Hudson on Aug. 13, 1903. Rate to be $1.00 and train will leave Plainfield at 8.46 a. m. Fare for children half of above rate. Steamer St. Johns, one of the famous Sandy Hook Fleet and is the best appointed and fastest excursion boat in the harbor.

Has Wife and Now Wants $50,000.

Clifford Schorb, of this borough, who has been separated from his girl wife, a granddaughter of Mrs. John R. Marsh, of Scotch Plains, since their marriage, has finally succeeded in securing her and has her now at his home.

The couple, both under age, were secretly married at Rahway several months ago, and when the girl announced the fact to her family consternation reigned supreme, and it is claimed the husband was refused permission to see her. She was taken to Saratoga recently and while there the young husband met her and she returned to North Plainfield with him. He has filed a suit for $50,000 in Supreme Court for alienation of wife's affections by her family. The suit will be heard next month.

The story of Clifford Schorb's marriage and the succeeding events, would furnish suitable material for some of the sensational novel writers of today.

SUBURBAN NOTES.

WATCHUNG.

Paul Kelm has been ill from malaria.

All crops are looking fine in this vicinity.

Arthur E. Demhorst, of New York is visiting G. H. Underhill.

Dr. Richard Moldenke has returned from a trip to Pittsburg.

Miss Maple Swain, of Plainfield, is visiting Miss N. L. Beeching.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Mobus are happy over a new little baby girl.

Mrs. Richard Moldenke and daughter have returned from a visit to New Rochelle.

Mrs. H. Texier and two young sons have gone for a long visit to Gloversville, New York.

Mrs. Stewart and son and the Misses Anna and Rosie Fruller, of Plainfield, recently visited Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Schmidt.

At Watchung Chapel Sunday evening at 8 o'clock, Miss Emily March will speak and Kenneth Schuppe will render trombone solos.

Thomas J. Handler, the nine year old son of Mrs. Mary Handler, of Watchung, who was taken to Muhlenberg Hospital last Saturday and operated upon for appendicitis, died Tuesday. The funeral was held Thursday from Lincoln place, this borough, the home of Thomas J. McGann, an uncle of the boy. Rev. Father Miller officiated. The little fellow will be greatly missed, not only in the home circle but outside, for he was a universal favorite with everybody.

Whereas, it has pleased the Almighty to remove from us by death our well beloved and cherished Associate and Fellow Workman NEWTON P. GOLTRA.

Resolved, that while bowing to the will of the Almighty, who in his wisdom doeth all things well, we do deeply deplore the loss of our former Associate and Fellow Workman and regret his early departure from life most sincerely.

Resolved, that we his former Associates and Fellow Workman do hereby tender the bereaved family and friends our most heart felt sympathy in their affliction.

W. N. SORTOR, GEO. A. SCHMIDT,
ALBERT BARTLE, EDWARD BARTLE,
T. L. ABBOTT, T. H. CLARK,
DAVID KLINE, WILLIAM E. BARTLE.

* * *

LIBERTY CORNER.

Miss Augusta Long, of Plainfield, is visiting Mrs. M. W. King, of this place.

I. T. and Frank English have returned to Elizabeth, after spending their vacation here.

Master Harry King, of Somerville, is visiting his aunt, Mrs. A. Q. Ten Eick.

Miss Nellie Nixon, of Morristown, spent Sunday at the parsonage.

Lewis Smalley, of Newark, visited his parents last Sunday.

Miss Grace Darling, of Newark, is visiting Miss Lena Barritt.

Miss Pearl Stantial, is visiting friends in New York City.

Roger S. Hart, of New York City, is spending his vacation at Mrs. Froehling's.

The Liberty Corner Presbyterian Sunday school will hold its annual picnic August 18 at Brown's Riverside retreat.

A Pretty Compliment.

The eastern delegates to the recent Convention of the International League of Press Clubs at Atlantic City selected the New Jersey Central as the official route from New York. And in the last issue of the New York Insurance Journal the appreciation of the party was expressed as follows:

The New York delegation journeyed over the Central Railroad of New Jersey. The trip over this excellent road, which has been greatly improved in recent years, is most delightful, and the trains are equipped with every appliance for the comfort and convenvenience of passengers.

ROUND ABOUT JERSEY

Summary of News From the Four Corners of the State.

The Civic Club of Orange received a communication from the Erie Railroad saying that the company will not use soft coal in locomotives running through the Oranges.

Captain A. J. Thompson, of New York, has been at Atlantic City taking soundings of the inlet to determine the feasibility of a plan for founding a steamship line from New York to Atlantic City.

A postoffice has been established at Phalanx, Monmouth county. The mail is taken to Red Bank with the Lincroft mails. There was a post office at Phalanx in 1850, but it was abandoned ten years later.

For the first time in the history of the New Jersey State prison, some of the convicts there appeared without striped suits Monday. New uniforms of gray were donned by 300, and more will gradually be given them.

The Public Service corporation has been notified by the state health to cease the discharge of waste oil from the Cranford power house into the Rahway river. A settling tank is being built to receive the waste.

County Collector John E. Barber, of Sergeantsville vicinity, has lost over 200 chickens the present summer through the depredations of some animal. A colony of ground hogs near his residence are strongly suspected as being the depredators.

Workmen are busy at the new trolley power house at Cranford laying out the grounds before the building for a spacious lawn. The ground has been leveled and made ready for sodding. It is proposed to make the surroundings very attractive in appearance.

What is said to be the largest bell in New Jersey was blessed at Passaic Monday afternoon. It is one of a chime of bells about to be placed in the new St. Michael's United Greek Rite Church in First street. It weighs 10,000 pounds and cost $2,000.

Ringoes, Hunterdon county, has the distinction of being the only place of that name in the world. It was named for Philip Ringo, who erected a mill in that vicinity about 1730. Ringo's tavern was famous, too, in those colonial days, and the change from Ringo's to Ringoes was easy.

Abram Watkins, a professional beggar, was arrested at Long Branch last week. Watkins, who is 79 years of age, deaf and bent, comes from Eatontown, and for the past two yeaas has been begging in Long Branch. The business became so profitable that he engaged a room at that place. When arrested he had change in his pockets amounting to over $115.

The annual harvest home of Old Tennent Church, Freehold, took place last Wednesday evening and fully 2,000 people attended it, coming from all parts of Monmouth, Mercer and Middlesex counties. The usual plain and substantial good things were served and the Jamesburg Band of sixteen pieces furnished music. The church will clear several hundreds of dollars from the affair.

The barking of his pet dog at the bedroom door awake Richard Jennings of 539 Jefferson avenue, Elizabeth at 3 o'clock Monday morning. He found the house on fire and the children's room filled with smoke. The dog's barking had attracted the policeman on post. Jennings's six year-old son was rescued with difficulty by the firemen. When the flames were extinguished the carcass of the faithful dog was found in the kitchen.

In former Senator Haven's collections of antiquities which he lost in a fire at Point Pleasant, last Thursday, was one fossil of an extinct sea creature, for which he had been offered $20,000 within the last year by a museum of natural history. There was only one other specimen like it known to be in existence. The Senator had been about thirty years gathering the collection, and feels his loss greatly. Part of his stock was saved and placed in a building across the street.

If "Uncle Billy" Somers, who has a small truck farm at Churchtown, does not surprise his neighbors each season in growing something of a freakish nature he puts it down as a poor season. Growing watermelons in bootlegs, citrons in bedsprings and squashes with some wording inscribed is his hobby, but this year he has succeeded in filling a peach tree with watermelons. Surrounded with blushing peaches in one large tree several nearly ripe watermelons are hanging, or rather propped up, and the sight is a remarkable one. "Uncle Billy" always has watermelons at Christmas time.

PIUS X. NOW POPE

Cardinal Sarto, Patriarch of Venice, Chosen by Conclave, Takes That Name.

The New Pontiff is Expected to Follow Policy of Leo XIII.---His Election is Popular.

Rome.—The conclave, after being in session for four days, elected Giuseppe Sarto, Patriarch of Venice, as Pope to succeed Leo XIII., and he now reigns at the Vatican and over the Catholic world as Pius X. At night all Rome was illuminated in his honor. His election and the assumption of his holy office were marked by a striking demonstration and impressive ceremonies at the Vatican, which only ended in the evening.

On the following day the new Pope, clad in his full pontifical robes and with all the ritualistic ceremony, received the members of the Diplomatic Corps, the Cardinals and the Bishops, who then offered their official homage, this notwithstanding the fact that twice on the previous day the Cardinals and many high officials of the Vatican went through a similar ceremony.

The election of Pius X., once it was consummated, was proclaimed in a loud voice by the Cardinals' scrutineers to the Sacred College. Monsignor Merry del Val, Secretary of the conclave, and Prince Chigi, Marshal of the conclave, were notified through a bell by Cardinal Oreglia.

The Pope took the throne and received the so-called "first obedience" of the Cardinals. All kissed his hand and foot, while he saluted each on the cheek with the kiss of peace. Then all sang the Te Deum, after which the Pope administered the Papal blessing to all of the members of the Sacred College.

The fisherman's ring was placed on the Pontiff's finger.

The new Pope appeared before St. Peter's and, amid the most intense excitement of an enormous crowd, pronounced his blessing on the people.

The election of the Patriarch of Venice was unanimous. After Monday's ballots it was a foregone conclusion that he was the only candidate sufficiently acceptable to all to secure the necessary two-thirds, which the laws of the church require. One of the Cardinals said that he believed Pius X. would follow the broad lines of Pope Leo's policy, although not likely to accentuate it. This voices the general feeling here, which is one of satisfaction.

Although the election was over at 11 o'clock a. m., and was announced to the world forty-five minutes later by the appearance of the new Pope at the window of St. Peter's, the conclave was not formally dissolved until 5.30 p. m. The Cardinals then returned to their various apartments in Rome, with the exception of Cardinals Rampolla and Oreglia, who temporarily retained their official suites in the Vatican, and Cardinal Herrero y Espinosa, who was too ill to be moved for several days. It was to the sick Cardinal that the new Pope paid his first visit after being formally proclaimed Pontiff. With the exception of the Spanish Cardinal, Herrero, all the others are now in fairly good health.

When the first ballot of the conclave was taken it showed that the Sacred College was divided into two groups, the stronger one for Rampolla and another quite so strong for Serafino Vannutelli. The other votes were scattered, but included four for Sarto.

On the subsequent ballots, while the two principal parties were losing ground, Sarto gradually gained, drawing strength from both sides as well as from the neutrals, until the ballot when his vote had increased to thirty-seven, within six of the necessary two-thirds.

When the result of this ballot was announced in the conclave Cardinal Sarto was so overcome with emotion and so touched by the unlooked-for confidence reposed in him that he could no longer control his feelings, and, to the surprise of all, he broke down, declaring that such responsibility and honor were not for him, and that he must refuse them if offered. Tears rolled down his cheeks, and he seemed firm in his determination to refuse the dignity. He was so palpably sincere that consternation reigned in the conclave, and the Cardinals spent the whole evening and far into the night in convincing him that his election was the will of Providence, and that he must accept.

Several times he almost fainted and had to be revived by the use of salts. He seemed happy but broken down even after all the other candidates had retired, and on the final ballot he looked a statue of resignation. Cardinal Casetta, as scrutineer, was reading out the vote. When forty-two votes had been recorded for the Patriarch of Venice the scrutineer arose, lifted his red mucchetto, saying:

"Habemus Pontificem."

But from many sides Cardinals cried out "Continue."

As the vote neared fifty, however, the Cardinals, with one accord, surrounded the new Pontiff and according to tradition, demanded to know if he would accept the pontificate.

Cardinal Sarto's lips trembled so that he could hardly articulate, but after a visible effort he said:

"If this cup cannot pass from me—"

There he paused, but the Cardinals around him insisted that it was necessary for him to answer "yes" or "no."

Thereupon he replied firmly, "I accept."

The Cardinals thereupon removed their baldachins, so that that of Sarto was the only one remaining, thus marking him as their supreme head. The passing supremacy of the Cardinals was gone and was now concentrated in one person.

During the subsequent ceremonies, when the newly elected Pope had donned the robes of his holy office, the Secretary of the conclave, Mgr. Merry del Val, kneeling, offered him the Papal white cap, amidst breathless silence. He did not follow the precedent created by Pope Leo, who declined to give his red cap to the master of ceremonies as a sign that he would soon be created a Cardinal, but, with a slight smile, Sarto took the white cap, placed it calmly on his head, and dropped the red one lightly on the head of Mgr. Merry del Val, amidst a murmur of approval. This is taken as a certain indication that the happy recipient is soon to be raised to the Cardinalate.

The Pope has confirmed in the post of master of the chamber Mgr. Bisleti, who was so trusted by Pope Leo in that position, and has also reappointed Dr. Lapponi, the Papal doctor.

Venetians who know the new Pope well say that he will soon be as much beloved as Pontiff as he was as the beloved Patriarch of the poor of the Adriatic. In appearance Pius X. is a very handsome man. He has a fine, erect figure, despite his sixty-eight years, his face greatly resembling that of the late Phillips Brooks, the eminent Boston divine.

When he pronounced his first benediction at St. Peter's his voice rang out with splendid resonance. In every way he showed beyond a doubt that he has dignity and personality in keeping with the best traditions associated with the famous Pontiffs who for centuries have ruled the Vatican.

ALL EUROPE SURPRISED.

The New Pope Had Not Been Considered as a Candidate.

London.—News of the selection of Cardinal Sarto as Pope reached England first through a dispatch from New York City, and caused great surprise here, as it did throughout Europe, as Cardinal Sarto had hardly been thought of as a possible successor to Pope Leo.

The first question asked, not only by laymen, but by high church dignitaries, was "Who is Sarto?" Books of reference were quickly hunted up in order to ascertain knowledge of the career of the new Pontiff.

Berlin. — Replying to the question whether the election of Cardinal Sarto as the new Pope was acceptable to Germany, a representative of the Foreign Office answered: "Unqualifiedly so from an official viewpoint. Sarto is a mild-mannered man and has never been active politically."

All sections of the press regard the choice as wise, praise Sarto's conciliatory character and emphasize the belief that he will be a religious rather than a political Pope.

It is remarked that Sarto is the only Italian Cardinal whom the King of Italy received.

Paris.—The election of Cardinal Sarto as Pope created a distinctly favorable impression in Governmental quarters. The choice of Sarto is satisfactory as apparently ensuring the continuance of the recent policy of moderation followed by the Holy See in its relations with France and other Catholic countries.

Washington, D. C.—The election of Cardinal Sarto as Pope came as a surprise to the Catholic dignitaries of Washington, to whom the new Pope is quite unknown, except as an able and devout member of the Sacred College. Monsignor Fanconio, the Papal Delegate, as soon as he is officially advised of the election of Pius X., will send out to the Catholic prelates of the United States a circular letter commending him to their loyalty.

POPE'S NAME AND TITLE.

Two Hundred and Sixty-fourth Successor to the Throne of Peter.

The new Pope's name is Guiseppe Sarto. As Cardinal Sarto he was Patriarch of Venice, titular of the Church of San Bernardo alle Terme, in Rome. He now becomes Pius X., two hundred and sixty-fourth successor of the Prince of the Apostles, Supreme Pontiff of the Universal Church, Patriarch of the Orient, Primate of Italy, Metropolitan of the Roman Province and Bishop of Rome.

Pius X. was born in the village of Riese, in the Diocese of Treviso, and the Province of Venice, June 2, 1835. He was educated in the Salesian Seminary at Cottolengo, where he made an excellent record in his studies, and attracted attention by his marked seriousness. Most of his subsequent life as parish priest, and afterward as bishop, he has spent within the Province of Venice. The singular success of his work as a parish priest early brought him under the notice of superiors, though he was less known in Rome, as he kept aloof from the Curia and seldom left his work on the Venetian mainland. He was made Patriarch of Venice and at the same time created Cardinal, June 12, 1893. In this position he has shown great energy and ability as an administrator, and has also become known as a sound authority on divinity. Personally he is a man of medium figure and a fresh, almost youthful face, which contrasts singularly with his silvery white hair, the invariably "tousled" appearance of which adds to his appearance something almost boyish. He has led in Venice a life of utmost simplicity, but at the great ceremonials of the church he presides with impressive dignity.

Boodler Gets Seven Years.

In the Circuit Court at St. Louis, Mo., Judge Ryan sentenced Julius Lehmann, former member of the House of Delegates, to seven years' imprisonment in the penitentiary on the charge of bribery in connection with the city lighting "boodle" deal.

Religion and Marriage in Austria.

The Austrian Supreme Court, by a judgment given at Vienna, decides that marriages between Christians and persons of no particular creed are invalid in Austria.

Artillery For the Militia.

The Ordnance Bureau of the War Department at Washington, under the decision setting apart additional funds for field artillery for the militia, will construct thirty-two guns, the guns to be built at Watervliet arsenal and the carriages at the Rock Island arsenal.

Mrs. McKinley's Uncle Dead.

Joseph Saxton, aged 73 years, died of cerebral anaemia at Canton, Ohio. He was the last uncle of Mrs. McKinley, and was a frequent visitor to the McKinley home.

POPE PIUS X.
(Giuseppe Sarto, formerly Patriarch of Venice.)

WHITE FARMER LYNCHED

Slayer of Little Girl Taken From Jail and Quietly Hanged.

MOB EVEN USED A BLACK CAP

A Washington Sheriff, Whose Daughter Was the Murderer's Victim, Opposed the Mob's Work, But in Vain—Torture Discussed, But Voted Down—When Certain of Death Crowd Melted Away.

Asotin, Wash.—A mob of 1000 men, in spite of the efforts of Sheriff Richards, of Asotin County, father of the victim, lynched William Hamilton, a well-to-do farmer, the self-confessed murderer of little Mabel Richards. The lynchers, who wore handkerchiefs to conceal their faces, carried out their work in a quiet and systematic manner. Shortly after midnight a small band of men marched to the jail and swept aside the officers and guards, twenty-five of whom were special deputies sworn in by the victim's father. The men took the keys from the jailor, but were obliged to saw the bars of Hamilton's cell before the door could be opened. Hamilton was then dragged out and into the yard.

Meanwhile another and much larger band of masked men had marched to the jail and kept back the crowd which had waited all night for the lynching. Then the men who had been guarding the jail formed about the captive and captors and kept the crowd away.

When the lynchers with Hamilton reached First and Fillmore streets they halted under a guy wire connecting electric light poles. Hamilton was asked if he wanted to confess. He did so. Finally he asked that his jewelry and trinkets he had be given his father and mother, and it was promised that this would be done.

Then there was another delay while the manner of Hamilton's death was discussed. Some wanted to torture him, but it was decided to hang him. A mask was put over the man's head, a rope around his neck thrown over the guy wire and seized by many lynchers. When certain he was dead the body was left hanging and the crowd quietly departed.

$80,000 JEWEL ROBBERY IN HAWAII

Mrs. Samuel Parker's Diamonds Taken After Attending a Reception.

Honolulu, Hawaii.—Mrs. Samuel Parker has been robbed of jewels worth $80,000, consisting chiefly of diamonds, rubies and solitaire studs. She wore the jewels at a reception held to signalize the opening of a new hotel.

Several hours later the thief or thieves entered her home and stole many of the gems. Mrs. Parker, who is the wife of Colonel Samuel Parker, one of the wealthiest men in Hawaii, was the widow of J. K. Campbell, who left her one-third of his $4,000,000 estate. She was married to Colonel Parker about a year and a half ago, and on the same day her eldest daughter was wedded to Prince David.

VICEROY CURZON LIKES WORK.

Accepts Government Offer For Extension of Term of Office.

Simla, India. — Viceroy Curzon informed the Council that he had decided to accept the Government's offer of an extension of his term of office, with permission to take a vacation in England in 1904, should he so desire.

Lord Curzon said he was fully aware of the strain on his health and spirits, and the fact that only two Viceroys in the last fifty years had stayed in office beyond five years. This, however, was too short a term for a Government which had embarked on wide schemes of reform, and it would be a neglect of duty to abandon his share of the work.

Fireworks Victim Dead.

Mrs. Michael Sinoscaca, who was burned by an explosion of fireworks in her home at Nutley, N. J., died in the City Hospital at Newark. Her five-year-old son, who was also burned, is in a critical condition. Prosecutor Riker's men are investigating the cause of the explosion.

Indians Permit White Settlers.

Indians at the Rosebud Agency, South Dakota, are signing a treaty opening 416,000 acres of their land to settlement by the whites.

SCHWAB FINALLY QUITS

Directors Accept His Resignation as President of Steel Trust.

Condition of His Health Makes It Impossible For Him to Continue at the Head of the Corporation.

New York City.—Charles M. Schwab tendered his resignation as President of the United States Steel Corporation at a meeting of the directors, and the resignation was accepted. William E. Corey, who was recently elected assistant to President Schwab, was named as his successor. Schwab remains a member of the Board of Directors and of the Finance Committee.

The directors created the new office of Chairman of the Board of Directors, and elected Judge Gary to that position. The incumbent of the new position will share the duties of the Presidency with Mr. Corey, and will act in an advisory capacity toward him. The directors also created a new committee to be known as the Advisory Committee, and appointed as its members Daniel G. Reid, William Henderson and E. C. Converse. It will be the duty of the committee to consider and make recommendation concerning questions of manufacturing, transportation and operation.

W. E. Corey, the new President, will get a salary of $75,000 a year. This is an increase of $25,000 over his salary as assistant to the President, but is a decrease of an equal sum from the salary paid Charles M. Schwab. The salary of the President was set originally at $100,000, but by some process not made public it was cut to $75,000 when the profit-sharing scheme among employes was announced.

J. P. Morgan gave out the following statement: "I deeply regret that the condition of Mr. Schwab's health renders it impossible for him to continue at the head of the Steel Corporation. His loyalty to the interests intrusted to him cannot be doubted, and from the early days of the inception of the corporation he gave to its formation, unification and development his unequaled powers as an expert in the manufacture of steel. I consider that in Mr. Corey the directors have secured an eminently competent successor to Mr. Schwab and I am confident that the future will prove this to be the case. In fact I think that to-day the steel company in all its branches is intrinsically in a stronger and better position than it ever has been."

In the meantime Mr. Schwab had sent word to the newspaper men that he would receive them in his office on the floor above. They found him seated in a corner in the great office. The President of the Steel Corporation looked the sick man he is. His face was pale, the whites of his eyes had a dull, leaden look, which is one of the manifestations of a peculiar form of nervousness, and his manner was uneasy. His voice, however, was firm and his words were pronounced with precision and decision.

The substance of Mr. Schwab's remarks was that the newspapers had not treated him fairly and had misrepresented his connection with the United States Shipbuilding matters. The only reason why he had resigned the Presidency was that he needed rest. He still remained, he said, one of the largest stockholders in the Steel Corporation. His main object now was to recover his health. He was suffering from a nervous breakdown.

Wills Away Phantom Estate.

At the age of eighty-one Isaac B. Wood died in the City Home for the Indigent at Perth Amboy, N. J. He was born in Tottenville, and lived in Perth Amboy the greater part of his life. For many years he has expected to share the good fortune that is reported to be waiting the heirs in England. So confident was he the money would come that he left directions how it should be disposed of after his death.

Sentences Negro Saved From Mob.

James Wilson, the negro, whom a mob attempted to lynch on July 25, causing a race war at Danville, Ill., that was quelled by militia, has been allowed to enter a plea of guilty on a charge of attempting to assault Mrs. Burgess, of Alvin, Ill., and was sentenced to a long term in the State prison.

Appointed Consul at Cartagena.

Clair A. Orr, of Illinois, has been appointed United States Consul at Cartagena, Colombia.

CLAY LEFT SECOND WILL

Famous Kentucky Statesman Deeds White Hall Park to the Nation.

Former Child Wife Produces Later Testament Than That Held by Heirs—Coal Mines to Keep Up Park.

Lexington, Ky.—Another will of General Cassius M. Clay, executed March 28, 1901, a year after the one offered for probate in Richmond, has been produced by Dora Clay Brock, the former child wife of General Clay. The instrument is in General Clay's own handwriting, and sealed on the back with his private seal ring in green wax.

Sections 1 and 2 appoint Dora Brock, his former wife, and two others, selected by her, as executors, and gives them one-half of the proceeds of certain sales. The will then reads:

"Section 3—The White Hall lands and fixtures of 350 acres shall remain, including houses, trees, etc., forever the same, intact—the finest natural park on earth. It shall be in fee simple the property of the United States of America, in trust for the inhabitants of this earth. It shall be so long under the care of my executors as may be deemed best by the Federal Government, and then be under their direction and support in the purposes of this legator.

"Fourth — My coal mines in Clay County, Ky., bought of Eli Bowlin, near Manchester, about 300 acres, more or less, shall be formed into a company and worked for the use and benefit of the funds and needs of the White Hall Park, and to pay all legacies and debts here enjoined. The 350 acres of my son, Green Clay, deceased, when my late divorced wife, Mary Jane W. Clay, lived in Madison County, Ky., shall be sold and the proceeds go into the White Hall Park reserve fund. All other lands shall be sold for the same fund or given to the legatees, as ordered herein."

Sections 5, 6, 7 and 8 give Dora Brock $40,000 in bonds, and names bequests to James Bowlin and other employes. All other property, personal and real, goes into the White Hall Park reserve fund. Continuing, the will says:

"Section 9—Of the works of art in my house, the protraits of the Emperor and Empress of Russia, given me by their Majesties, with their autographs and seals, and the likeness (painting) of my son, Warfield Clay, shall remain, and such other things not then disposed of shall remain there forever. The bust of this legator in marble on Verde antique marble stand—wherever found —by the great sculptor, Joel Todd Hart, shall be placed in the Corcoran Gallery, at Washington, D. C., or other gallery, as the executors elect.

"Section 10—My manuscripts, [illegible] volumes or more of my memoh and Records a Specialty. material for Icarus, written by [illegible] gator, shall be given to the [illegible] of American Authors [illegible] publication and copyright [illegible] the proceeds to go [illegible] Dora, and the other half to the society forever; in the event of her death before publication of said book Icarus the child of said Dora, Cassius Marcellus C. Brock, forever."

The other will, dated May 12, 1900, has been probated, and it was for her protection in that will that Dora Brock retained J. M. Norwood, to whom she told that she had an unopened envelope that General Clay gave her, with the admonition that it was to be kept until after his death. It turned out to be the last will.

Colonel James Scott has since been retained to assist Mr. Norwood.

REIGN OF TERROR IN CHINA.

Liberals Now Fear Arrest at the Instance of the Empress Dowager.

Pekin.—China is witnessing a return to the conditions which followed the coup d'etat of 1898. Political discussion, which increased during the imperial court's recent policy of friendliness toward foreigners, has suddenly stopped, the plan of the Dowager Empress to terrify the reformers by the execution of Shen Chien having been successful.

All the liberal Chinese, particularly those who have been associated with the reformers, are in the greatest fear of arrest, and it is difficult to find a Chinaman who is willing to mention politics. Officials are particularly dumb.

The affair is disappointing to the foreigners, who had hoped that the Empress Dowager's association with the ladies of the legations would have a civilizing influence.

THREE KILLED IN A >ACHT.

Lightning Hits a Boat on Mobile Bay—Well Known Men the Victims.

Mobile, Ala.—Bruce Granville Simpson, a wealthy young Englishman; Ledyard Scott, of a prominent Mobile family, formerly professor in the Imperial University in Japan, and William Brewton, were killed by lightning on the pleasure yacht Florodora while off Point Clear, a summer resort on Mobile Bay. Charles Baldwin, one of the yacht's party, was badly burned and disabled by the same bolt, and the little daughter of Mr. Scott was found prostrated across the body of her father by rescuers. She only escaped death by a freak of the lightning.

The accident happened during one of the heaviest squalls that has visited this region in years, the wind blowing fifty miles an hour in the city for ten minutes.

Cuba's Heroes Ask $51,589,000.

The total of the claims of the persons listed as revolutionary soldiers and as civilians entitled to pay for services rendered during the recent revolution in Cuba is $51,589,000.

Freight Crash Kills Six Men.

Through a misunderstanding of orders two freight trains, both double-headers, collided head on between Cumberland Falls and Greenwood, Ky., killing six men and seriously injuring two others.

Jew Immigrants From Roumania.

Lack of work in Roumania is causing a renewed exodus on a large scale of Jews to America. They are assisted by the B'nai B'rith and other foreign Jewish societies.

A CASE AGAINST LITTAUER

Secretary Root Refers It to Attorney-General Knox.

A Demand May Be Made For a Return of Part or All the Money Paid on Contract.

Washington, D. C.—Secretary Root made public all the papers relating to the investigation into the Government contract for gloves with E. R. Lyon. This contractor obtained the gloves from Littauer Brothers, the senior member of the firm, Lucius N. Littauer, being a member of Congress. Secretary Root has referred the case to the Department of Justice in order that it may be ascertained if the law has been violated, and, if so, that appropriate measures may be taken in the premises.

General Davis recommends that the testimony of two witnesses who could not be found by Inspector Garlington is rather important, and that the investigation be continued with a view of getting their testimony. When taken he says it can be referred to the Department of Justice with the other papers in the case.

Secretary Root in an indorsement on the opinion of Judge Advocate-General, which sends the case to the Department of Justice, says:

"There appears to be no evidence that in the manufacture of gloves by the Messrs. Littauer Brothers, to be used in filling Government contracts made by Lyon and others, there was any violation of the statute except in one case, the contract of December 7, 1898.

"I think the indications of an interest by the manufacturing firm in the lobbers' contract with the Government are sufficient to require me to proceed upon the theory that there is a prima facie case of violation of the statute.

"Three duties are therefore devolved upon the War Department. First, to put the Department of Justice in possession of the facts, in order that if that department finds the law to have been violated it may take appropriate measures for its enforcement.

"Second, to direct the proper officer of the department to demand repayment of any sum of money which has been 'advanced on the part of the United States in consideration of such contract.'

"Third, to determine whether the officer who was concerned in the making of the contract was culpable in the true intent of the statute," adds: "No influences must exist, either [illegible] to attain any-

Cash. Orders by mail attended to.

NNOUNCEMENT.

Cash Purchasers for the next 20 [illegible] Free your choice of [illegible]

[illegible] generally known as "Calamity Jane," in the Western frontier since 1870, died at Terry, eight miles from Deadwood.

The woman requested that she be buried in Mount Moriah Cemetery, at Deadwood, beside "Wild Bill" Hickok, who was murdered here in 1876. It is said that she had a husband and a married daughter living. From the latter she is reported to have been estranged.

Born in Princetown, Mo., she emigrated, while still in her teens, to the west, where in time she became a scout. In 1870 she donned male attire, and went out as a scout with Custer in one of his raids. She was a noted shot, and her achievements included the saving of the life of an army captain who had been wounded by an Indian. She first killed the Indian. When William Hickok, known as "Wild Bill," was shot dead in a gambling house in Deadwood she headed the lynching party which caught and killed his slayer.

BURGLARS ROB A GOVERNOR.

Georgia's Executive in Pajamas Vainly Chased Marauders Two Blocks.

Atlanta, Ga.—Burglars raided the Executive Mansion at 3 o'clock a. m., and as a result Gov. Terrell lost three suits of fine clothing, $200 in cash, a gold watch, a $15 Panama hat, an ivory-handled umbrella, five boxes of choice cigars, and several other articles. Besides he is suffering from a cold caught in chasing the burglars through the streets in the gauziest of pajamas. It was Mrs. Terrell who aroused the Governor by saying there were burglars in the mansion. The Governor arose and found three men in the hall loaded with plunder.

He cried "Halt!" but the robbers fled with Terrell in hot pursuit for two blocks, when he was distanced. Returning he missed the articles mentioned. The money stolen practically represents the Governor's salary for July.

BIG CHICAGO THUNDERSTORM.

Three Killed and Seven Injured by Lightning or From Other Causes.

Chicago.—Coming out of the northwest, with all the appearance of a tornado, a storm, preceded by a mass of copper-colored clouds, swept across Chicago, spending its greatest force in Harlem and the southern section of the city.

On the South Side so severe was the thunder that its rumble seemed almost continuous. Lightning was responsible for many injuries and much damage. Three were killed by lightning and other results of the storm, and seven or eight were injured.

Hopes He Will Be Arrested.

The Rev. R. J. Campbell, in bidding goodby at Northfield, Mass., said that he was delighted with his visit to America, and hoped that he would be arrested in England for his stand against the Education act.

Servian Officer Arrested.

A Servian officer has been arrested at Belgrade on the charge of selling the mobilization plans to a foreign power. It is believed that he has several accomplices. A rigorous investigation is going on.

New York City.—Eton jackets are becoming to almost all women and are much in favor because of that fact. This one includes the fashionable stole

ETON JACKET.

with sleeves that are both novel and satisfactory to the wearer. The original, by May Manton, is made of the Sicilian mohair, stitched with corticelli silk and trimmed with fancy braid, and makes part of a costume, but the jacket is equally well suited to other suiting

TASTEFUL AND BECOMING HOUSE GOWN.

one and three-fourth yards fifty-two inches wide.

Woman's House Gown.

House gowns that are comfortable at the same time that they are tasteful and becoming are always in demand. The one by May Manton, shown in the large engraving, fulfills all the requirements and is suited to a variety of materials. The bertha with stole ends is a feature and a most stylish one, but if a plainer garment is desired it can be omitted, as shown in the small drawing. The model is made of flowered dimity with the yoke and bertha of white, banded with pale green batiste and is unlined, but woolen fabrics are more satisfactory made over the fitted foundation.

The gown consists of the lining, the fronts, back, under-arm gores, yoke, bertha and sleeves. The lining is fitted, but the gown is gathered to the yoke and falls in long, unbroken lines to the floor. The bertha is shaped to form extensions over the shoulders and to give the fashionable stole effect at the front. The sleeves are made to fit snugly at their upper portions, but form full puffs at the wrists.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is eleven yards twenty-seven inches wide, nine and one-half yards thirty-two inches wide, or five and three-fourth yards forty-four inches wide, with three-fourth yards for yoke and bertha.

A Shamrock Green Parasol.

Out of compliment to the Erin and the gallant Sir Thomas Lipton, one sees and hears of shamrock green in ribbons, sashes, cravats and veilings. Green and white make a cool-looking summer toilet, and it requires little persuasion to prejudice good Americans in favor of shamrock color. At any rate a great deal of it is now seen along the Massachusetts and Rhode Island coast.

Shamrock green silk parasols make very acceptable sunshades. The true shamrock parasol has a teakwood or ivory handle with the pretty little emblems of the shamrock carved on the flattened handle. This is much easier to hold than a perfectly smooth, round handle, which is apt to slip through the fingers on occasions

The Yard-and-a-Half Veil.

"Yard and a half" measurement obtains in veiling for automobiling women. A shorter veil may be long enough for other occupations, but it will scarcely do for motor car touring, when the wind created by rapid motion draws the thin tissue away from its moorings, snugly tied at the back of the neck. The "yard-and-a-half" veil permits the chiffon scarf to be drawn around the hat and face, and then be again brought forward under the chin, and firmly knotted or tied in a bow knot. Nothing less than a scarf of such dimensions will answer the purpose.

Dark Shades in Muslins.

Dark shades in thin silk muslins are considered very stylish for developing morning gowns. Many charming flowered effects, blue figured in red, gray with black, are seen among them. To add to the novel effect they are often made up over a colored silk lining.

Materials Most Favored.

Soft silk, crep de chine, sheer voile or delicate muslin are the materials most favored for dinner gowns for formal occasions.

Woman's Coffee Coat.

Tasteful house coats, or breakfast jackets, are among the essentials of a satisfactory wardrobe and are offered in many materials and designs. This pretty and graceful one, designed by May Manton, is made of ring-dotted

COFFEE COAT.

inches wide, with one yard of all-over lace for stole, and four and one-half yards of lace nine inches wide for frills.

The Funny Side of Life.

PARADISE.

How fair the world would be; the days
Would ne'er be dark; the bleak
And barren scenes with joy would blaze,
If every man could have a raise
Of wages every week.
—Chicago Record-Herald.

IN BROKEN METER.

"Jack thinks Mary is a poem."
"She is averse to him."—New York Sun.

MADE AT HOME.

Mrs. Knicker—"Why did their guest leave so suddenly?"
Mrs. Bocker—"She was treated like one of the family."—New York Sun.

EXTREMES UNCOMFORTABLE.

"What does comfortable circumstances mean?"
"Why, you're 'comfortable' when you're neither poor nor rich."—Detroit Free Press.

ALL GONE.

"Did Johnson's purchase include also the good will of the business?"
"There wasn't any good will to it. It was a coal dealer that Johnson bought out."—Syracuse Herald.

NO SUCH NONSENSE FOR HIM.

"Would you die for me?" she asked, sentimentally.
"Now, look here," he returned, in his matter-of-fact way, "are we supposed to be planning a cheap novel or a wedding?"—Stray Stories.

SHUTTING HIM OFF.

Enemy (stopping acquaintance)—"I say, old man, let me give you a pointer. I——"
Knowem (breaking away)—"Don't want it—no place to keep a dog—don't like dogs anyway."—Buffalo News.

HER PRESENT OCCUPATION.

Naggsby—"What is Miss Oldgyrle's occupation?"
Waggsby—"It was formerly that of society belle; but she has had a steady job for the past seven years side-stepping birthdays."—Baltimore American.

BETWEEN FRIENDS.

Miss Elderleigh—"I'll let you into a secret if you'll promise not to tell it."
Miss Younger—"All right."
Miss Elderleigh—"I'm engaged."
Miss Younger—"Oh, fudge! Suppose I do tell it; no one will believe it."—Chicago News.

WOMAN'S QUEER WAYS.

"A Chicago woman who is figuring in a divorce case complains that her husband would go for days at a time without speaking to her."
"That's just like a woman. You'll never hear of a man going into court for such a thing as that."

BOSTON COOLNESS.

Gotham—"You don't mean to say Charley is going to marry a Boston girl. Why, don't you know, they are a terribly cold-blooded race?"
Manhattan—"Yes, so I've heard. This one is possessed of a cool half-million."—Boston Transcript.

THOUGHTFUL.

"Don't worry about money, darling, when we are married. We can live on the proverbial 'bread, cheese and kisses.'"
"I know, Archibald; but who is going to furnish the bread and cheese?"—Baltimore Morning Herald.

APPRECIATION.

"Intrinsic value should never figure in considering a gift."
"It never does with me," answered Miss Cayenne. "What touches me is the thought that anybody has been willing to brave a crowd of holiday shoppers for my sake."—Washington Star.

A SAFE STATEMENT.

"A German publisher has issued a pamphlet in which he tells what a gentleman does not do. Among other things he says a gentleman does not use eau de cologne and read greasy volumes from a circulating library."
"No. A gentleman who uses eau de cologne probably doesn't read anything at all in the book line."

IN PURSUIT OF KNOWLEDGE.

"You must be asked a great many foolish questions in the course of the day," said the solemn man to the elevator man.
"Yes, sir; I am."
"Indeed? And what are some of them?"
"Oh, same as you're asking."—Judge

DIFFERENT.

"I cannot understand, sir, why you permit your daughter to sue me for breach of promise. You remember that you were bitterly opposed to our engagement, because I wasn't good enough for her and would disgrace the family?"
"Young man, that was sentiment; this is business."—Tit-Bits.

RESENTED.

Mrs. Nuritch—"Mrs. Betterdaze told me she was going to send her boy to you for a job."
Mr. Nuritch—"Yes, she sent him, and I turned him down proper. You'd oughter seen the high-handed letter she sent with him—said she sent him to me because he "must have work of some kind, even if he had to work for a mere pittance.' The nerve of her callin' me names like that!"—Philadelphia Press.

Economic Effects.

THE problem of good roads is most largely an economic one, yet it is interwoven with others of social and political well being, states the first report of the State Board of Public Roads of Rhode Island.

There is no class of citizenship but what is benefited directly or indirectly. The farmer, that he may come to a ready market to sell and barter; the manufacturer in the town remote from seaboard or railroad, who in turn can haul his coal and raw material at an appreciably lessened cost, and carry his finished product for transportation, will be helped. It will make him independent of small railroad branches which are obliged, by reason of short distances, to charge an excessive freight.

The toiler in the many shops and offices is to be helped by lower rents within his means, because suburban living is made possible by good roads. And all who prefer the open living to the huddled city life will appreciate the benefit. Every citizen is to profit in some way. Country and suburban districts will be more easy of access. Grocery and marketmen will be enabled to send their goods by free delivery, at no enhanced cost to the buyer.

Good roads not only cheapen the cost of living in the matter of rents, but also reduce the price of supplies by reason of a ready market. It has been demonstrated again and again that the betterment of roads means a rise in the value of real estate, and the rise will come, the demand be enhanced, because of facilitated transportation.

It would be interesting to learn how many farms have been abandoned because of poor roads. Land has been given up, homes deserted, the buildings gone to rack and ruin, because the former holders could not make it pay. It was not worth the living. In many instances good roads, passable in all seasons, would have changed the drift.

The most costly, as well as the greatest amount of freight traffic, is over country roads. Outside the mere question of land values is the larger one of the influence of good roads upon commerce, manufacturing, farming. Success in business is not more remote to the question than the wear and tear upon horseflesh, wagons, human strength and endurance.

This whole matter of the economic value of such roads as your commission recommends is beyond question, and to sum up the reasons therefor, we claim: (1) That they make land more accessible, and so give it a wider market; (2) They increase the desirability of living in the rural districts. The great value of electric roads, in many instances, is not only in rapid transportation and quick service, but because with their building almost invariably comes a good road; (3) They lessen materially the cost of production by decreasing the cost of transportation, in wear and tear and time; (4) They bring with them the so-called rural delivery system; (5) They increase the value of property and lessen taxation.

And yet, besides all these, there are other values. The State is solidified in its educational interests. The public school is more fully appreciated, and its percentage of attendance is visibly increased. The people can come together more frequently for social intercourse, and so develop the community. Good roads are civilizing influences. As Charles Sumner once said: "The road and the schoolmaster are the two most important agents in advancing civilization."

Use No Vegetable Matter.

All recognized authorities on the subject say that no vegetable matter should be used in the construction and maintenance of roads or highways. In spite of this, however, many road menders are throwing into the middle of the road the mud from the side ditches, as well as the grass and weeds that have grown up by the side of the road. The leaves and other little that have accumulated at the sides of the road during the winter are placed in the road to rot and make quagmires for the people to travel through during the winter and spring.—Good Roads Magazine.

Rerolling Macadam.

Where a county has a steam road roller it can be used to great advantage in keeping the roads in repair when it is not required for construction work, either by picking up and rerolling macadam roads or by working the earth roads into shape after they have been treated by the road machine.—Good Roads Magazine.

A Clever Woman.

Patty Lyle Collins, a Southern woman, is said to be the best chirographical expert in the world. She is employed by the postoffice department at Washington, where she deciphers some of the addresses of letters that would otherwise not reach their destination. Out of every 400,000 letters received "dead" every year the system of delivery by her has been so perfect that the majority of them reach their destination in an astonishingly short time, and this she does without breaking the seals. In her record year she supplied them on eighty-seven per cent. of the cases, a fact which in itself bespeaks the enormous work this clever woman does day by day. — Chicago Record-Herald.

The Man Who Is Frank.

The man who boasts of his frankness usually has a reputation for brutality.—Baltimore American.

Snail Cure Risky.

The snail cure for a corn may cause Miss Clara Hogue, a farmer's daughter, residing in Blackford County, to lose her foot. She was suffering with a corn, and her father, following an old tradition that a snail could remove the growth, obtained one and applied it. Her foot is now swollen to twice its natural size and it is feared amputation may be necessary. Physicians say there is nothing poisonous about a snail, and are unable to account for the result.—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

More About Radium.

Radium does not get its energy from air, as some scientists seem to suppose, but very probably from changes within the atoms of which it is composed. It is believed that these atoms are the heaviest in the universe. It is possible that, after hundreds of thousands of years, radium may devolve into simpler elements, and so pass right through the series to hydrogen. Scientists do not now believe that the "elements" are really elemental. There is really only one element. But radium is its most remarkable form. Great curiosity is being manifested in the specimens now being publicly exhibited at the London Natural History Museum—three tiny grains in a watch glass, shining as they have done since before man appeared on the earth. The camera exhibit seems to give the most satisfaction. In it some sulphide of zinc has been painted with radium, and in the dark it glows with a soft green light. This part of the exhibit will not require renewal for 30,000 years. Other interesting metals in the exhibit are thorium and helium. Thorium is the main ingredient of the incandescent mantle. Helium is so light that the earth's revolution has whisked nearly all of it off into space. What remains is probably new formed by the breaking down of the atoms of radium—if the word atom can be applied to what has at least 150,000 parts.—Harper's Weekly.

Wore His Hat in Czar's Presence.

In the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York City is hung a massive painting of the Court of Russia at the time Cassius M. Clay was the representative of this republic thereat. The scene is one of unusual brilliancy and portrays the Czar in his imperial robes, with feathers flying from his headgear, while around him are stationed all foreign Ambassadors attendant upon his court. In the picture, Clay and the Czar are the only two standing with their heads covered. It is said that Clay was requested to remove his hat in deference to being in the presence of the Czar, but this Clay refused to do, saying: "I only take off my hat to those who take off their hats to me." Had the Czar uncovered his head, it is to be presumed, says the Lexington (Ky.) Democrat, that Clay would have followed suit, but so long as the Russian monarch kept his head covered before Clay the latter would not uncover before him.

The Life of a Seed.

The United States Department of Agriculture is making experiments for the purpose of determining the extreme vitality of seeds. Over a hundred species of plants have been packed in a soil consisting of dry clay enclosed in pots, and buried at varying depths underground—eight sets at a depth of six inches, twelve at a depth of twenty, and a third set of twelve at a depth of three and a half feet. At the end of one, two, three, five, seven, ten, fifteen, twenty, twenty-five, thirty, forty and fifty years, a set from each depth will be exhumed and tested. The results of the experiment are likely to be of extraordinary value to agriculturists, both commercially and scientifically. Incidentally, it may be recalled that authentic cases are on record which prove that certain seeds have the power of sprouting after having been buried for long periods of time, reliable tests having shown that twelve out of twenty-one species have the power of germinating after twenty years.—Harper's Weekly.

Keeps the Food Warm.

A Bavarian named Wegmann has invented an apparatus which cooks food and keeps it warm for from ten to fifteen hours.

There are four millionaires in Britain to one in France. N. Y.—32

FITS permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free Dr. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Thermometers used by physicists show a change of a millionth of a degree.

Ladies Can Wear Shoes

One size smaller after using Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder. It makes tight or new shoes easy. Cures swollen, hot, sweating, aching feet, ingrowing nails, corns and bunions. At all druggists and shoe stores, 25c. Don't accept any substitute. Trial package FREE by mail. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N.Y.

The art of glyptics, engraving on precious stones, is being revived in France.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle

Italy has 95,701 acres of orange and lemon groves containing 16,739,907 trees.

Piso's Cure is the best medicine we ever used for all affections of throat and lungs.—WM. O. ENDSLEY, Vanburen, Ind., Feb. 10, 1900.

Electric railways kill 100 persons a month

Liver Pills
That's what you need; something to cure your biliousness, and regulate your bowels. You need Ayer's Pills. Vegetable; gently laxative. J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

Want your moustache or beard a beautiful brown or rich black? Use BUCKINGHAM'S DYE
FIFTY CTS. OF DRUGGISTS OR R. P. HALL & CO., NASHUA, N. H.

The Fish Came Back.

Recently a man named Saunders, while fishing in the River Axe, near Weston-super-Mare, hooked a fine jack, which broke away, carrying in its interior three hooks and a portion of the tackle. Some three weeks later Saunders' son, while fishing in the same locality, captured the identical fish, hooks and all.—Tit-Bits.

Codfish Taken in Millions.

Last year's codfish catch weighed about 500 million pounds.

Thirteen new theatres to cost $8,000,000 are building in New York City.

What to Do in Case of Illness?

That is the problem which frequently confronts everyone—especially parents with small children. A slight illness treated at once often saves a long period of sickness and expense—sometimes prevents death. The trouble is that so few people can think on the instant what treatment to apply, even if they have the knowledge necessary to recognize the disease and know what simple remedies are best. To meet this want at small expense the Book Publishing House, 134 Leonard street, New York City, is sending postpaid a doctor book on receipt of sixty cents in stamps. The book is illustrated, contains 598 pages, explains symptoms, causes and simple means of overcoming ordinary illnesses. It was written by the eminent J. Hamilton Ayres, A. M., M. D. It is a volume which should be in every household, as no one can tell what moment he may require the knowledge it contains.

One hundred and thirty kinds of wild flowers are found near Nome, Alaska.

Coughing

"I was given up to die with quick consumption. I then began to use Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. I improved at once, and am now in perfect health."—Chas. E. Hartman, Gibbstown, N. Y.

It's too risky, playing with your cough.
The first thing you know it will be down deep in your lungs and the play will be over. Begin early with Ayer's Cherry Pectoral and stop the cough.

Three sizes: 25c., enough for an ordinary cold; 50c., just right for bronchitis, hoarseness, hard colds, etc.; $1, most economical for chronic cases and to keep on hand.
J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

INSOMNIA

"I have been using Cascarets for Insomnia, with which I have been afflicted for over twenty years, and I can say that Cascarets have given me more relief than any other remedy I have ever tried. I shall certainly recommend them to my friends as being all they are represented."
Thos. Gillard Elgin, Ill.

Best For The Bowels
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CANDY CATHARTIC
THEY WORK WHILE YOU SLEEP

Pleasant. Palatable. Potent. Taste Good. Do Good. Never Sicken, Weaken or Gripe. 10c. 25c. 50c. Never sold in bulk. The genuine tablets stamped CCC. Guaranteed to cure or your money back.
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RIPANS TABULES
Ripans Tabules are the best dyspepsia medicine ever made. A hundred millions of them have been sold in the United States in a single year. Every illness arising from a disordered stomach is relieved or cured by their use. So common is it that diseases originate from the stomach it may be safely asserted there is no condition of ill health that will not be benefited or cured by the occasional use of Ripans Tabules. Physicians know them and speak highly of them. All druggists sell them. The five-cent package is enough for an ordinary occasion, and the Family Bottle, sixty cents, contains a household supply for a year. One generally gives relief within twenty minutes.

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Founded March 24, 1900.

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HARRY H. WEBB, Editor and Publisher.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

If paid in advance $1 per year; if not paid in advance $1.25 per year. The REVIEW is delivered by carrier in Plainfield and North Plainfield, and is on sale at news stands

Long distance and local telephone : : : 217.

Entered at the Plainfield post office as second class mail matter.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 8, 1903.

Subscribers of the Review who change their address for the summer, or for a shorter period, can have the Review sent to their vacation address without additional cost, by notifying the office to that effect. Addresses may be changed as often as desired.

REGARDING THE REVIEW.

It is with pardonable pride that we call attention to the advertising columns of the REVIEW, which are fast being filled with advertisements of the leading business and professional men of the city and borough.

Since the REVIEW was founded over three years ago, no effort was made to solicit advertisements, until a few weeks ago. Our idea was to firmly establish the newspaper and prove that it was no temporary arrangement, and thus make it a paying investment, before soliciting any patronage. That time has arrived and we are now ready to receive advertisements and are receiving them every day.

With further reference to the REVIEW we wish to say that it has been our endeavor to publish a clean, honest newspaper which can be read with profit by every member of the family. A newspaper with an opinion, which it is not afraid to express—a fearless, outspoken newspaper, yet having due regard for the feelings of others.

The REVIEW is controlled by one man only and that man is its editor and proprietor.

On National and State questions we are Republican, but we reserve the privilege of supporting whom we please in municipal affairs, believing as we do, that questions arising in State and National elections have no place whatever in municipal contests, which ought to be neutral ground where all party lines are effaced, with the sole object of electing the best citizens.

THOSE AMENDMENTS.

The discussions of the proposed amendments to the constitution which will be voted on next month are being waged quite earnestly now. Among the opinions of those whom we deem qualified to speak, and whose opinion we value accordingly, is that of R. V. Lindabury, Esq., a gentleman well known in the borough. Mr. Lindabury says:

"I am heartily in favor of the passage of the constitutional amendments. Our present judiciary system can hardly be up to date. It certainly is contrary to modern theories and modern practice for the same judges to sit in both the original and appellate courts.

"I am sure that an independent court of errors and appeals will be better in practice, as it certainly is in theory, than the present system. Besides, it is impossible for the work of the court of errors to be any longer done properly under the present plan.

"No judges, however industrious or wise, could properly consider the number of cases that are now submitted to the court of errors, if they have the supreme court and circuit work to do, which is at present imposed upon our court of errors judges.

"I can think of no better arrangement for the present needs of the state than an appellate court of five judges having no other work to do."

THE POSTAL FRAUDS.

The critics of the administration who have insinuated that there has been a "let-up" in the prosecution of the crooked employees of the postal department, can now see that the officials have been acting with great energy during the past two weeks, although they have been doing no talking for publication. Last week the grand jury returned seven new indictments, all based upon evidence secured by the law officers of the government. Additional indictments are also presented against Machen, formerly superintendent of free delivery. The postal officials seem confident that the frauds in the department were confined to the division of which Machen was chief and that practically all his rascality has now been brought to light. They are, however, to continue their investigations and bring all guilty men to punishment.

THE FREEDOM OF THE BALLOT.

OUR esteemed contemporary, the Bayonne *Times* in a recent editorial give the following excellent advice:

"A voter ought to be able to cast his vote as quietly as he mails his letter, and be sure that his preference is registered. The Government is as competent to register his choice as it is to register his letter in the United States Post Office. It will go very far toward making better citizens and securing better officers for the administration of law when we have eliminated, as far as possible, the element of bribery which now so generally accompanies our elections. Readjust our laws so as to be able to deal summarily with the murderers, lynchers, destructive labor mobs, and oppressive trusts. Readjust these laws so that anywhere under the Government, where county and State machinery of the law fail, the Federal Government may dispense justice without delay and with efficiency. Exalt to office the best men—men who are lovers of justice and fair play, who impartially administer the affairs of their charge without a single thought of the man's condition in life; to whom the rich and the poor, the high and low, may each and all come and find impartial justice. Such men will not be just merely; they will be righteous in the divine sense of that word."

We are pleased to note the general interest which the newspapers of the country are taking in the effort made for honest elections. Perseverance on their part will sooner or later bring results, for when the newspapers of this land unite and set out to right a wrong, they always succeed.

THE CURE FOR GRAFTING.

The following excellent editorial from the Newark *Evening News* should be read and pondered over by all good citizens:

"It has been suggested that the cure for the grafting system that seems to have permeated Middlesex County and fastened itself upon Passaic county lies in the ballots of the people. This is very true. In a republican form of government all reforms are in the hands of the voters who can do anything they will. The difficulty is to get them aroused to the point of having a will and executing it. The grafters in every county have not only accomplices, but political and personal friends. The influences in favor of the grafters, not as grafters, but as individual citizens, may reach far beyond the ranks of the rascals; they may be exerted even by honorable men who despise the sin but pity the sinner. It is difficult to sting the indifference and prod the forbearance of the people into aggressive, reforming activity. They seem to require absolute proof of the irregular, illegal and criminal acts of the officials in power before they will act. This is why they go to the courts and demand impartial and thorough investigation. If the courts in Middlesex and in Passaic find that officials have been guilty of grafting and send a few of them to State prison the people can be relied upon to effect the other reforms necessary, and for a time, at least, to elect honest officials."

THE STOCK FLURRY.

The shrinkage of security values in Wall street, with the attending liquidation and the final crop of failures, did not differ in essentials from other movements of the same kind. What is in evidence is the apparent culmination of a long period of expansion and speculative activity, during which the floating capital of the country has been largely exchanged for fixed capital in the form of stock and bond issues. As has always been the case after such movements, a point is reached where the supply of capital for such purposes is exhausted and the money market puts a check to the absorption of securities, compels liquidation, and, as a rule, brings about failures in financial circles. These latter incidents have now made their appearance, and the street, it should be noted, seems to be under the impression that they mark the beginning of the end in relation to the decline and liquidation. Nevertheless, conservative authorities do not expect any immediate revival of bullish temper and activity, and the impression, indeed, is that the street must prepare itself for a prolonged period of dullness, during which the absorption of securities will proceed with a renewed accumulation of capital on a scale which will restore normal conditions in the stock market.

A NEW YORK policeman found a crowd of boys one hot day, not long ago, teasing a dog which they had driven on the steps of a vacant house. The dog was excited and to all appearances was mad. The policeman, who knew something about dogs, drove the boys away and took the dog to a near-by back yard and and gave it a cold bath. In a few minutes the dog was in its right mind and perfectly calm, and was sent to the society which cares for stray animals. We wish there were more policemen of this kind. If there were more more policemen of this kind. If there were, the number of "mad" dogs would soon become notably less.

IT IS quite probable that the new Freeholder act will be voted on at the Fall election. This act provides for three Freeholders instead of the present large number. Petitions are being prepared and will soon be circulated for the purpose of obtaining the necessary signatures in order to vote on it.

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144 West Front Street
Has opened his ice cream parlors and is prepared to furnish the very best of cream. 6-1-4.

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School open the year round.
Write for Catalogue and Booklet.
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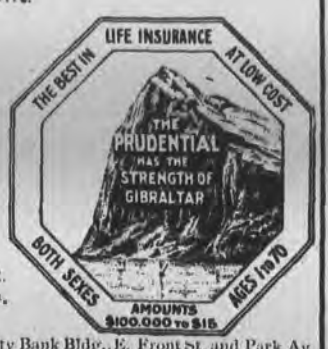

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The Crescent Furniture Company
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A First-Class House Furnishing Goods Store
at 23 SOMERSET ST, PLAINFIELD,
(near Front Street)
Everything for furnishing a house for comfort, ease and appearance, sold on Monthly or Weekly Payments. Discount for Cash. Orders by mail promptly attended to.
Pianos, Phonographs and Records a Specialty.
SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.
As an inducement to Cash Purchasers for the next 20 days we shall give Absolutely FREE your handsome present:
A HANDSOME AXMINSTER RUG
with every purchase of $5.00 or over.
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with every purchase of $10.00 or over.
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CAME FROM ALL STATES.

An Irish Soldier's Ready Wit When in Danger.

At the dinner of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, last Tuesday, Joseph L. Barbour, formerly Speaker of the Connecticut House of Representatives, told the following story to illustrate the "cosmopolitan spirit in which the Irishman becomes American:"

"There was an Irishman connected with the sutler's department in the Civil War," he said, "who fell asleep on the battlefield after Bull Run. A party of Confederate scouts saw him, and as he had no uniform, their leader prodded him awake, and asked, 'Who are you? Where do you belong? What's your name?'

"'Begobs,' says Pat, rubbing his eyes, 'them's too many questions, und be yure leave, I'll be afther askin' yez the same.'

"'We're McClellan's men, just from Washington.'

"'I knew yez ware, gintlemen, and I'm thot same.'

"'Oho—that's where we've caught you. Put him under arrest, men! We belong to Beauregard's army.'

"'Thin ye lied to me, an' suspectin' that same, I told ye the same thing yez told me' retorted the Irishman promptly. Now, give me the truth, an' I'll do the same by yez. What State do ye come from.'

"'From South Carolina.'

"'So do I, an' from all the other States, begobs, an' that's where I'm thinkin' I've got the best of yez. Yez don't think I'd be sich a fule as to come all the way from Ireland to belong to wan State, do yez?'"

An Absent-Minded Lightweight.

She—So poor Reggy sprained his ankle. How on earth did he do it?

He—He fell out of the window. He was flipping a cigarette butt out and forgot to let go.

The Greatest of These.

"Papa, what is Charity?"

"Charity, my son, is giving away what you don't want."

"What is Scientific Charity?"

"Scientific Charity is giving away what you don't want to someone who does not want it."

"What is Organized Charity?"

"Organized Charity, my son, is giving away something that you don't want to some Society which will give it away to some one who does not want it."

"Then what is Love, Papa?"

"Love? Oh, Love is only giving something that you want to some one who wants it—but that will pauperize the poor."—Life.

Getting Along.

She used to be a belle herself
With followers all her own,
But now she has gone 'way back to Sit
And is only a chaperon.

Philadelphia Bulletin.

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641 South Avenue, 8 room house, all improvements, lot 50 x 100	2,400
643 East Sixth Street, 6 room house, lot 50 x 100	1,700
6 room house, lot 50 x 100, on South Avenue	1,900
7 room house, all improvements, at Netherwood	6,500

Building Lots For Sale.

On Lyman Place, 50 x 125	$400
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On West Third Street, 50 x 125	350
On Kyona Avenue, 54 x 175	350
On DeKalb Avenue, 50 x 149	300
On Rushmore Avenue, 50 x 125	200
On Rushmore Avenue, 50 x 125	150
On Manson Place, 65 x 150	500

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Time Table in effect June 28, 1903.

For New York—2.17, 3.37, 5.38, 6.02, 6.29, 6.57, 7.05, 7.25, 7.28, 7.48, 7.55, 8.02, 8.11, 8.30, 8.34, 8.46, 9.27, 9.59, 10.26, 11.25 a. m.; 12.09, 12.44, 1.18, 2.31, 2.42, 2.49, 3.44, 4.17, 4.47, 5.43, 5.53 6.23, 6.33, 7.08, 7.32, 8.36, 9.35, 9.40, 10.17, 11.28 p. m. Sundays—2.17, 3.37, 5.05, 7.41, 8.01, 8.52, 9.52, 10.08, 11.10 a. m.; 12.00 m.; 12.58, 1.45, 2.40, 3.17, 3.30, 5.41, 6.45, 6.52, 8.13, 8.32, 9.42, 9.58, 10.22 p. m.

For Newark—5.38, 6.29, 6.57, 7.05, 7.25, 7.48, 8.11, 8.34, 8.46, 9.27, 9.59, 11.25 a. m.; 1.18, 2.31, 2.49, 3.44, 4.17, 4.47, 5.43, 5.53, 6.23, 6.33, 7.08, 7.42, 8.36, 9.40 p. m. Sundays—7.41, 8.52, 10.08, 11.10 a. m. 12 m.; 12.58, 1.45, 3.30, 5.41, 6.45, 6.52, 7 32, 8.13, 8.32, 9.42, 9.58 10.22 p. m.

For Somerville—5.25, 7.12, 8.21, 9.36, 9.54, 11.00 a. m.; 1.01, 2.02, 2.11, 3.32, 3.44, 4.33, 5.03, 5.29, 5.57 6.04, 6.19, 6.41 7.12, 7.33, 8.08, 8.21, 9.37, 10.23, 11.26 p. m.; 12.59 night. Sundays—5.45, 8.42, 11.14 a. m.; 2.03, 3.40, 5.37, 6.35, 8.30, 10.15, 11.16, 11.25 p. m.

For Phillipsburg and Easton—5.25, 8.21, 9.54, a. m.; 2.11, 5.29, 6.41 p. m. Sundays—5.45 a. m.; 2.03, 6.35 p. m.

For Bethlehem, Allentown and Mauch Chunk—5.25, 9.54 a. m.; 2.11, 5.29 p. m. Sundays—5.45 a. m.; 2.03, 6.35 p. m.

For Wilkesbarre and Scranton—5.25, 9.54 a. m.; 5.48 p. m. Sundays—5.45 a. m. 2.03 p. m.

For Long Branch, Ocean Grove, Point Pleasant and seashore points—8.11, 11.25 a. m.; 2.42, 3.44, 4.47, 6.22 p. m. Sundays—8.52 a. m.; 12.58, 3.30 p. m.,

For Lakewood—3.37, 8.11, a. m.; 1.18 3.44, 4.17p. m. Sunday, 9.52 a. m.

For Atlantic City—9.27a. m.; 2.49p. m.

For Trenton—5.17, 5.25, 7.12, 7.44, 8.38, 9.14, 9.44, 10.44, 11.44 a. m.; 12.46, 1.01, 1.39, 2.11, 3.44, 5.29*, 7.34*, 8.21, 9.37* p.m., 1.17 night. Sundays—5.17, 5.45, 9.55, 11.14 a. m.; 1.39, 2.45, 4.55, 5.37,* 6.35,* 9.47 p. m.; 1.17 night.

For Philadelphia—5.17, 7.44, 8.38, 9.14, 9.44, 10.44, 11.14, 11.44 a. m.; 12.46, 1.39, 2.11, 3.44, 5.34*, 7.34,* 8.21, 9.37* p.m.; 1.17 ng't Sundays—5.17, 5.45, 9.55, 11.14 a. m.; 1.39, 2.45, 4.55, 5.37*, 6.35*, 9.47 p. m.; 1.17 night.

For Reading and Harrisburg—5.17, 5.25, 8.38, 9.54, (10.44 to Readind only) 11.44 a. m.; 2.11, 5.48 p. m. 1.17 night. 1.17 night.

Sundays, 5.17 a.m., 2.03, 5.37, 6.35 p. m.;

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Some Facts About Ourselves.

By George Harvey.

SOME interesting experimental conclusions on the subject of habits have been published by Professor Arthur Allin, who occupies the Chair of Psychology and Education at the University of Colorado. Professor Allin illustrates, by familiar examples, certain of the laws underlying many of the most common of our acts and habits. For instance, it is a fact that a single weak stimulus, which is itself incapable of causing a reflex act, may produce it if it is repeated often enough.

"The sound of a door-bell may not call up much of a motor response, but repeated often may cause a very considerable response. A slight tickling when one is asleep or awake may, if continued, produce convulsive responses. To strike a horse repeatedly on the same spot is to invite him to kick. Continued dropping of water from a faucet during the night, or the intermittent sounds of a mouse gnawing, produce extreme irritability. . . . The psychology of advertising shows many evidences of this law. Temptation in all its forms usually works by the summation of stimuli. The young man of slight moral resistance, on his way home in the evening, passes through one, it may be two, streets of saloons; in the third street his inhibitory power is exhausted and he passes helplessly through the doors."

The training of one portion of the body trains at the same time the symmetrical part and also neighboring parts, says Professor Allin. "Experiments show, for example, that practice of the finger tip of the left hand increases the fineness of the touch of the finger tip of the right hand, but does not increase that of the left forearm. The ability to write with the left hand is obtained by learning with the right hand. Practice in writing the figure nine backwards with the left hand frequently causes one involuntarily to write the nine backward when using the right."

In learning nonsense-syllables, i. e., syllables consisting of a vowel between two consonants, an adult, writes Professor Allin, is able to memorize much larger rows of syllables than can children. "To give a relative estimate, those at the age of eighteen to twenty reproduce approximately one and a half times as many syllables as those from eight to ten years of age. After completed bodily development the figures remain practically constant."—Harper's Weekly.

An Unmuzzled Press the True Defense of Liberty.

By Judge Gray.

A FREE and untrammeled press is a potent influence for good. It is a reflex of public opinion, which, on the other hand, it helps to mold and direct. We all live to-day under its calcium light, and the growing sense of responsibility on the part of those who conduct it is new ground for hopefulness as to the future. We sometimes resent its invasion of our privacy, its mistakes and false judgments, and in our anger at the original offender we are apt to forget the beneficence of the institution and think we pay a high price, a very high price, for the untrammeled freedom of the press. But do not let us forget that we have received a hundredfold return for the price we have paid. Through it mainly does public opinion exert its salutary influence, and through it largely are exploited the true defenses of the individualism and personal liberty on which I have dwelt so much.

Public opinion . . . comes from the crucible of discussion and contention among a free people and from an awakened public conscience. Its most powerful instrument and vehicle is, as I have said, a free and untrammeled press. It is the sober second thought of virtuous and intelligent men and women, and the common law of our country is at its best but the authoritative expression of its behests.

Overmastering Passion.

The Acquisition of Unavailing Wealth the Dominant Passion of Our Age.

By Eliot Gregory.

THE acquisition of property for which the possessor has little or no use is fast becoming the dominant passion of our age. When a nation indulges in the weakness it is, I believe, called "imperialism," and hides behind a screen of patriotism. Individuals and corporations excuse their greed in much the same way. All classes and conditions feel the ambient suggestion. Even our women are bitten by the madness. When we read of old Croesus using up his torpid liver in midnight conferences, does any one suppose it is because he feels the necessity of more money? Preposterous! He can not, as it is, reckon up his possessions without the aid of a bookkeeper, and as far as personal wants go the income of his income would largely suffice. Millions are but the cotillion favors of such men. It is the vanity of pushing through a "deal" or astonishing the world by the daring of a new combine that holds them with their noses to the grindstone.

One would simply sigh at such wasting of life's heyday and pass the matter by if it were not that, in order to succeed, Dives will cajole the unworthy, consort with men he despises, and receive at his table fellow promoters of more than doubtful records, provided they can aid the scheme on which he has set his heart. Just where honorable industry ends and avaricious piling up of treasure begins no one can take it upon himself to say. The spirit, however, that impels a young man to sacrifice all the nobler aims of life in order to turn a liberal competence into wealth too great to be spent (and the giving away of which, unless carefully regulated, is a doubtful good), is certainly to be deplored. It is ambition, we are told—a commendable desire to be honored and envied, to make one's mark in the world and leave a respected name as an inheritance to one's children—that impels many of our men to years of needless toil.

If the people who place such a value on prestige and honor, and moil so furiously in the gold mill to achieve this end, would only suspend their labors long enough to look about them they would see an objection to the accumulation of wealth for wealth's sake that outbalances the minor reasons as mind outweighs matter. The really great rewards, the splendid and lasting prizes worthy to crown a life of effort and abnegation, have never yet been accorded in any land or by any race to mere wealth, not even here on this money loving continent and in our material age. With certain exceptions it is the Motleys, the Cheates and the Andrew D. Whites who are selected to represent us at imperial courts and international congresses. It is the features of their Shermans and Lincolns that an admiring nation casts in everlasting bronze, not those of pool presidents or syndicate magnates, pile they never so high. When discouraged by the sordid bent of men's minds and the disproportionate place accorded to the dollar on this side of the water, it is a satisfaction to recall this fact, for it proves that, in spite of appearances, the heart of the great mass of Americans is in the right place.

When Wealth is Too Costly.

By President J. M. Swain, of Swarthmore.

WEALTH is all right if it comes naturally and under economic laws, but if it comes through the sacrifice of home and the finer things of life it is all wrong. I can think of a man who has accumulated his millions, but with his wealth there has come a curse to his family. He has a degenerate son and a wife who has lost her reason. If wealth is the cause and not merely the accompaniment of the misery it comes at too dear a price.

I was present at one of the installations of Mr. Reed as Speaker of the House of Representatives. As he walked up the aisle and took his place at the Speaker's desk he was greeted with loud and prolonged applause, as his achievements deserved, for he had honorably won a place of great distinction. Among other things he said: "The honor lasts but for a moment, the anxiety and responsibility for many weary days and nights." It is ever thus with place and power. If wealth, fame, position, power come to you in the fulfillment of your position in life, well and good, but they are not necessary for a happy life and usually do not bring it. It is the opportunities open to all normally constituted men and women which offer the greatest opportunities for happiness.

Darwin was right when he placed domestic affection as a necessary part of happiness. The elevation of the family is an important, if not the most important, end of civilization. He who allows the pursuit of wealth, the struggle for place, the thirst for glory or the feverish haste of modern life to encroach upon the joys of domestic life crowds out the most sacred ties which bring joy to life.

SCENE AFTER A SUMMER SHOWER.

BY ANDREWS NORTON.

The rain is o'er—how dense and bright
Yon pearly clouds reposing lie!
Cloud above cloud, a glorious sight,
Contrasting with the dark blue sky!

In grateful silence earth receives
The general blessing; fresh and fair
Each flower expands its little leaves,
As glad the common joy to share.

The softened sunbeams pour around
A fairy light, uncertain, pale;
The wind flows cool; the scented ground
Is breathing odors on the gale.

'Mid yon rich clouds' voluptuous pile,
Methinks some spirit of the air
Might rest to gaze below awhile
Then turn to bathe and revel there.

The sun breaks forth—from off the scene
Its floating veil of mist is flung;
And all the wilderness of green
With trembling drops of light is hung.

Now gaze on nature—yet the same,
Glowing with life, by breezes fanned,
Luxuriant, lovely, as she came,
Fresh in her youth, from God's own hand!

Hear the rich music of that voice,
Which sounds from all below, above:
She calls her children to rejoice,
And round them throws her arms of love.

Drink in her influence—low-born care
And all the train of mean desire
Refuse to breathe this holy air,
And in the living light expire.

HOW THE DREAM ENDED.

A WIDOWER'S ROMANCE.

AFTER the wedding there was a supper at a boulevard restaurant and, after the supper, a dance. Early in the evening Marius Lournier approached the radiant young bride and extended his hand.

"Good-by, my child," he said. "Are you going so soon, father? Please stay a little longer." Cecile coaxed, looking at him affectionately.

"No, you cannot persuade me. I feel—rather tired."

And he added with a dismal smile:

"I am not so young as I used to be."

He made his adieux to the bridal pair and walked slowly home to his cottage at Montrogne.

Marius Lournier was fifty years old, and possessed of a modest fortune and a philosophical disposition. He had long been a widower, and his experience of matrimony had not been pleasant enough to tempt him to repeat it.

One drizzling November night, as he entered his garden, his attention was attracted by the vaguely outlined figure of a woman who at that instant sank rather than sat down upon the public bench hard by. He peered through the darkness at the shadowy form and, seeing that it did not move, mechanically reopened the gate and walked toward it.

He found a girl of perhaps twenty, poorly clad, but with an appearance of distinction. She seemed utterly exhausted and her face was bathed in tears. He questioned her gently, but her replies were vague and unsatisfactory.

"But you cannot stay here in the rain," said Marius.

In spite of her resistance—which was but feeble, poor thing!—Marius raised her from the bench and drew her toward the house. When at last she was seated before a cheery fire she consented to tell her sad story.

Her name was Cecile Martel, and she was the daughter of an army captain who had died in the service. With her mother she had come to Paris in the hope of obtaining a tobacco shop license which had been promised to the widow long ago.

Their last articles of furniture, their few trinkets, had been sacrificed to obtain funds for the journey.

Soon after their arrival the mother had died very suddenly, leaving Cecile alone and almost penniless in the great city in which she did not know a human soul.

By dint of great economy the girl had contrived to live for a few weeks on the little money remaining in her purse; but that morning her landlady had informed her with great politeness that she must either pay her arrears of rent or go elsewhere.

She had wandered through the streets all day, without eating or resting, and at night had turned her steps instinctively toward the cemetery at Montrogue where her mother lay at rest.

This pitiful tale, told in almost inaudible tones, and interrupted by fits of shivering and weeping, affected Marius very deeply.

He hastily got together the elements of a rudimentary banquet, but Cecile, in spite of her desire to show her appreciation of this unhoped for succor, could not eat a mouthful. Though the room was warm, she shivered more and more, until at last, overcome by fatigue, she closed her eyes and fell asleep.

"This will never do," thought Marius. "She will get pneumonia or something in her damp clothes."

"If only there were a woman in the house! Then we could put the poor child to bed."

He wrapped a big cloak about her and fell to studying her face. It was not strikingly pretty, but it was a pleasing face and a good face. Its greatest beauty was now veiled—the large, velvety black eyes, tender and passionate. Suddenly she moaned, and then Marius saw that her face was scarlet and her breathing labored.

"Ah! Just what I feared!" he exclaimed, and ran to fetch a physician. The doctor pronounced the case very serious, and sent a nurse to take care of the girl during the night. In the morning she must be sent to the hospital.

"The hospital!" thought Marius, who had a horror of hospitals.

"Hasn't the poor child suffered enough already?"

He lay awake all night, thinking, and when the ambulance came in the morning he curtly sent it away.

Months elapsed before Cecile was pronounced out of danger. Marius Lournier found himself intensely interested in the battle of life and death, and was overjoyed when the physician informed him that the crisis was passed.

Soon youth and health resumed their sway. Cecile wrought a wonderful transformation in the lonely cottage. Thoroughly feminine in taste, she loved everything that is pretty and delicate, and Marius, enchanted by the simple elegance which had succeeded to the former disorder of his home, smiled gratefully upon the fairy who had brought about the change.

He took his meals at home, and long conversations with his Chatelaine replaced the nightly sessions at the card table. He was so happy, basking in this mild and wholesome physical and moral atmosphere, that he took no account of the flight of time. After some months of this idyllic existence, she suddenly became very serious and sad. Marius, greatly surprised, questioned her, and finally she said:

"I think that I ought not to live any longer at your——"

But Marius frowned so fiercely that she checked herself.

"Oh, do not doubt my affection," she exclaimed. "I am not ungrateful, believe me. But I must earn my own living. My self-respect demands that."

"Well, well!" said Marius, impatiently. "We will speak of that to-morrow."

But that very day a friendly neighbor, an old lady, said to him:

"My dear M. Lournier, I feel it my duty to tell you that people are beginning to talk. I know that you are the soul of honor and that Cecile is an angel, but evil tongues will wag. Why don't you stop them?"

"How can I?"

"By marrying Cecile."

"What! Do you imagine that she——"

"I imagine nothing. I know she is in love with you. Trust a woman's intuition."

And the old lady added with a smile:

"What if you are fifty, so long as you don't look it?"

Marry Cecile? He? What an absurd idea!

But the more he thought about it the less absurd it appeared. And, looking squarely into his heart, he saw that he loved the girl passionately. The little fairy had given him back his youth and awakened the heart that he had thought dead forever.

Ah! if the old lady's intuition were correct!

Then he began to pay great attention to his dress and manners. He even gave up his pipe. Cecile noticed his rejuvenation and complimented him upon it frankly, and then he felt inspired to tell his love and ask her to be his wife.

She listened in smiling silence and, in a burst of grateful affection, put her hand in that of her benefactor and said: "Yes."

The wedding was arranged to take place in the autumn.

Meanwhile Marius lived at a hotel, but came every day to his old house to see his young sweetheart, who always welcomed him with a smile of tender affection.

The summer wore on, and there came a time when the smile gave place to grief and tears as soon as the unconscious lover's back was turned.

Then, one evening, he came and heard Cecile's voice and another's coming from the unlighted parlor. He recognized the other voice as that of a young architect who was spending his vacation with his mother, the lady who had suggested the marriage of Marius and Cecile.

The situation at once became horribly clear to Marius. He listened.

"You are unkind," Cecile was saying. "I cannot be your wife; you know that."

"I only know that I hate the old fool," the young man replied.

"Hush! Robert! You shall not insult him."

"I hate him, I say! He has ruined my life."

"He loves me, Robert, and I owe him everything. I have given him my promise—and I will keep it."

"But it is enough to drive me mad! I will tell him to his face that I love you—and that you love me!"

"If you love me as you say you do, Robert, you will let me do my simple duty."

Marius had heard enough. He went back to his hotel, staggering like a drunken man.

He was an old fool, then?

An old fool?

He asked his mirror and it told him the truth.

How had he come to forget his thin gray hair and the crows' feet about his eyes and to fancy that Cecile could really love him?

Yes! He was an old fool.

To a night of agony succeeded a heroic resolve.

He sought Cecile and said:

"My child, I have come to the conclusion that an old fellow like me, who has been single so long, had better remain single. I give you back your promise."

Cecile's heart leaped for joy, but she replied:

"I do not understand you, dear Marius."

"Hush!" said he. "Call me 'Father,' won't you, my dear?"

She comprehended the admirable, self-abnegation expressed in those words, and cried:

"Oh, how good you are to me always—Father!"

"And now," said Marius, with his old-time, good-natured smile, "suppose we ask our neighbors to dinner."—New York News.

SPECIAL "GOUT" SHOE.

They Open Clear to the Tip of the Toe and Can Be Loosely Laced.

Shiny leather shoes lead in popularity for summer footgear. Patent kid, patent and enamelled calf are worn in preference to all else, and will continue to be worn through the fall. Mannish effects have practically disappeared in favor of more feminine and lighter footwear.

An enormous variety of strap slippers in French patent calf, suede, castor and vici are being worn, every woman seeming to have an individual style on her foot. Those strap slippers have from one to twelve straps. Beading is seen on many slippers in jet, steel and colors. For boudoir and party use heels are getting higher and toes narrower, while aluminum heels in gold, silver and natural finish are seen on high priced dress slippers.

A good many women are buying tan shoes for summer morning and outing wear. At present tan shoes are rather dear. After years of immense popularity they went out altogether, but now are made up in expensive leather for exclusive customers.

As the summer progresses more and more shiny shoes with dull tops will be seen. It is predicted that this is going to be a dominant style in footwear during the fall. White canvas oxfords will be seen on many a well-shod foot.

A novelty in footwear is a "gout" shoe for men. These shoes open clear to the tip of the toe and open wide, so that the foot can be laid on the soft inner sole and laced as loosely as desired. There are no seams, no lining in the shoe, nothing to bind or rub. The soles are light and the leather is soft and flexible.

Plant That Keeps Off Mosquitoes.

There would appear to be some hope for those who suffer from flies, gnats, and wasps in summer time. Captain H. D. Larrymore, who has recently presented a growing specimen of the "mosquito plant" to Kew Gardens, writes thus in the [illegible] it:

"I can personally [illegible] traordinary effect wi[illegible] on mosquitoes by the pleasant odor of its fresh leaves, and by placing two or three growing pots of the plant in each room and along the windward veranda, a house can be kept practically free of these insects.

"I am really anxious to know whether the aforesaid "mosquito plant" will flourish out of doors and in this country. If so, its proprietors will probably make a fortune. The "mosquito plant" would be invaluable; but I am terribly afraid we shall presently hear that it will not flourish in the open air in this country.—London Graphic.

Singularly Preserved Coins.

Some fifteen years ago a Virginia gentleman purchased in Alexandria, Egypt, from a native who had found it in the wall of a building broken during a conflagration, what appeared to be a mass of corroded copper weighing twenty pounds. It was kept as a heart ornament, until recently it was found to consist of about 500 Roman coins, struck in the days of the early Caesars. Professor Dunnington, of the University of Virginia, finds that the coins contain one part of silver to four of copper, but when dipped in acid a part of the copper disappears, leaving a silvery surface, which "wears" as a white metal. He believes the coins passed for silver. The mass had become encrusted with a double skin of malachite and of red oxide of copper and remarkable changes had gone on within, although the lettering and the dates remained legible.

Have a Peanut?

An original young woman of Lamar has invented a new kind of social diversion. It is the "progressive peanut party." Four guests are seated about each table, and on the table is placed a crock full of peanuts. Each guest is provided with a hatpin, and when the word is given all begin jabbing for peanuts. The quartet that empties its crock first wins the game, and then the sets of players change. It is needless to say that the peanut party is strictly a "hen" function. A man couldn't jab a crockful of peanuts with a hatpin in a week, but the young women of Lamar played thirty games in a single afternoon.—Kansas City Journal.

Remarkable Natural Bridge.

Recently a man prospecting in the mining regions of Arizona found a remarkable natural bridge. It spans a deep canyon forty-five feet in width. The bridge is made by a great petrified tree that lies across the gorge. Scientific men say that many ages since this tree was prostrated by some terrific storm and fell across the canyon. By the effects of the water and of time it has passed through many stages of mineralization, and is now a wonderful tree of solid agate. And there it lies, making an agate bridge over which men may pass from side to side.

SCIENCE & MECHANICS

Several patents for producing solid alcohol have been granted in Germany.

Seventy-six per cent. of all Bremen steamers and eighty per cent. of the Hamburg fleet are built of steel.

The catching of snakes and the collecting of their venom, which fetches $1 per grain, is a new industry in Australia.

An electric machine which is intended to produce rain in times of drought is being constructed in Paris by a municipal engineer.

The South African cycle trade is practically in the hands of British manufacturers, even American makes being imported in very small quantities.

Telegraph poles the lower end of which has been soaked in creosote last more than thirty years; in Ireland there are some erected in 1858 and still in good condition.

There is a large demand for pocket knives all over South Africa. The Kaffir, however, seldom pays more than twenty-five cents for a knife, and consequently cheap knives would find the best sale.

The opinion of Sir John Herschel that the southern portion of the milky way, near the southern cross, is nearer to us than the northern, is quoted against the assertion of Professor Wallace that we are in the centre of the universe.

Electricity is a great economizer of space. At Essen two electric machines are now being built, which will require about [illegible] horsepower. The whole apparatus occupies a space less than nine feet in height and width and about sixty feet in length.

Capers are the flower buds of a bush that grows in France, Spain and Algeria. The buds are picked by women and are placed in barrels of vinegar for preservation. An expert can gather forty-four pounds a day. It is believed that the bush would do well in California.

All new schools in Switzerland now have a portion of the ground floor appropriated for purposes of baths. Each class bathes about once a fortnight, summer and winter. Soap is used, and a warm bath is followed by a cooler one. [illegible]

Nerves are the disease of the present day among human beings, but I did not know until recently that hysteria is also a malady of dogs. A friend of mine owned a dog which suddenly one day was seized with an attack of nerves. Since then it has been very ill, wandering incessantly round and round the room, refusing food, but still recognizing its owner. Another little dog suffered from hysteria in consequence of fright from railway traveling, and it really seems as though civilization, in rendering dogs more delicate and more susceptible, had done them a distinct physical injury.—London Graphic.

New Safety Lamp.

At a recent meeting of the Academy of Sciences of Vienna, Professor Molisch, of Prague, communicated a paper upon phosphorescent bacteria. He has been able to photograph the colonies of a phosphorescent micrococcus by means of its own light. By inoculating large glass flasks of half-litre capacity containing a suitable culture medium with the organisms, a "bacterial lamp" is obtained with which it is quite possible for an observer at a distance of one or two metres to read a thermometer or to see the time of a watch. On a dark night the "bacterial lamp" is visible at a distance of more than sixty paces.

Running Extraordinary.

If we would see the most remarkable racing in the world we must go to the cave-dwellers of Mexico. Endurance and distance covered are more esteemed among these people than speed in running. They will run a distance of 170 miles at a stretch, going at a slow trot, running steadily and constantly. Frequently a letter has been carried from Guazapores to Chihuahua, a distance of over 600 miles, in five days, the carrier living all the time on a simple diet of pinole, a finely ground corn mixed with water into a thin kind of gruel.

Clark's Fine Residence.

United States Senator William A. Clark, of Montana, intends to build the finest house in Washington. To make sure that it will surpass all other mansions and will possess the best features of others, he will not break ground on site of the old Stewart castle, facing Dupont circle, until the Massachusetts avenue residence of Thomas F. Walsh, a Colorado millionaire, is completed. Then if there are any features of Mr. Walsh's house that Senator Clark desires to incorporate in his own dwelling he can easily alter his plans.

Jackal Worse Than Tiger.

It is not generally known that the jackal is a greater destroyer of humanity in India than the tiger. Statistics published by the Government of India show that while 928 persons were killed by tigers more than 1000 children were carried away by jackals.

FACTS ABOUT SIR THOMAS LIPTON AND HIS ATTEMPTS TO "LIFT THE CUP."

WE present herewith a recent portrait of Sir Thomas Lipton, merchant prince and prince of good fellows, hard fighter and most desirable of antagonists.

Sir Thomas has already taken a great deal from this country in the shape of experience, like most of his countrymen who have come here with their [illegible] a stowaway to one of the richest merchants on earth, from a worker in the rice swamps of South Carolina to the possessor of millions—from such beginnings did Sir Thomas Johnstone Lipton rise in a few years by his industry; and while he has made a huge fortune for himself, he vastly benefited the poor of London and other great cities by supplying good provisions at cheap prices.

We hear and read a great deal about obstacles in the way of young men in England, when those young men have to start from the ground at the foot of the ladder. Sir Thomas is a proof that much more depends on the man than on the circumstances. He says that he used to work twenty-five hours out of the twenty-four. When he floated his business as a joint stock company he was able to take a little rest. He cut his working hours to eighteen. He took up yachting with the same intensity that he ran his business; and that is why he has produced so much impression on the American sport-loving public. He simply doesn't know when he is beaten.

Lipton is of Scotch-Irish blood. He is tall, straight, athletic, always well dressed, well groomed, always unassuming. His father was a wage-worker. When the son was fifteen years old he sailed for America to seek his fortune. The capital with which he started business was $500, lent to him by his father. He came into prominence by a deed of charity. The Princess of Wales, to celebrate Queen Victoria's jubilee, started a fund to give dinners to the outcast poor of London. The fund languished until an unknown donor gave it £25,000 ($125,000). Rumor had it for a while that William Waldorf Astor was he who recognized how hard it is for a hungry man to rejoice, even at his Queen's jubilee. It turned out that Lipton gave the money. The Princess of Wales sent him a magnificent diamond scarfpin Christmas, and shortly afterward he was knighted.

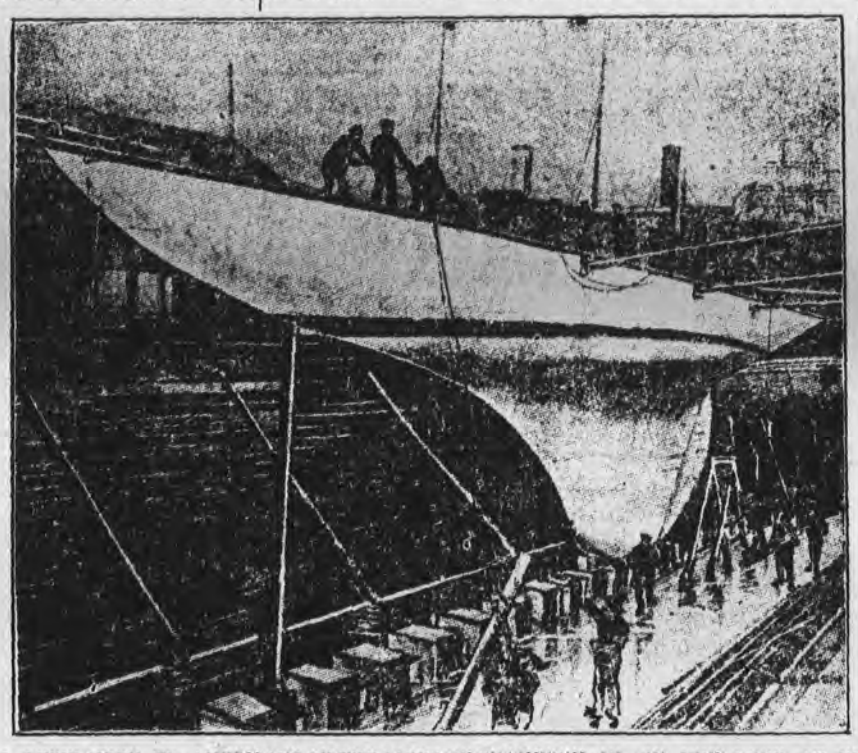
As a result of his first attempt to lift the cup Sir Thomas made such a favorable impression upon those who beat him that, to console him and at the same time to express their admiration for his unlike qualities, [illegible] presented cup, which, it is his endeavor to solace himself for having failed to lift the other.

A RECENT PORTRAIT OF SIR THOMAS LIPTON.

A few figures concerning the cost of the pastime in which Sir Thomas is indulging so freely should be of interest:

He estimated the expense of his effort to get the Cup in 1899 at $800,000. That, however, included $400,000 which he paid to Count Florio of Italy for the fine yacht which the count called the Aegusa, and which is now known as the Erin. This would leave his actual racing expenses in 1899 at $400,000. It is probable that the cost of the second races to him was a little over that figure, but still within $500,000. In other words, including the sum of $500,000 or thereabouts for the purchase and refitting of the Erin, the total cost to the challenger in the last two series of races was somewhere in the neighborhood of $1,300,000. But the cost of the Erin is not, of course, a legitimate factor in the estimate of the actual racing expenses. Probably these last for both series were about $850,000.

Leaving the yacht proper and coming to the collateral expenses, there is as the largest item the cost of running the steam yacht Erin, for, say, the two months she actually is in service in connection with the races. This was estimated by a man familiar with the subject at $30,000 a month—$60,000 in all.—New York Commercial Advertiser



FULL REVELATION TO AMERICANS OF THE LINES OF SHAMROCK III., IN DRY DOCK AT ERIE BASIN JUST AFTER THE WATER WAS PUMPED OUT—CREW ERECTING SCAFFOLDING.

A PORTABLE HOUSE

Can Be Put Together in a Half Hour For Automobile Accommodation.

F. W. Barker has devised a portable house to meet the need of suitable storage-room for automobiles, says the Springfield Republican. The house is made in sections, and can be put up or taken down in a short time, as there is not a nail used in the whole process. The house is made of pine, and the roof is covered with chemically-prepared duck or pressed steel in imitation of shingles. Both of these roofs are waterproof and the latter is absolutely fireproof. The house is made in sections within the factory and these sections are put together wherever the owner wishes. The device is used not only for automobile houses, but for houses for boats, launches, bicycles, summer cottages, children's playhouses and other purposes. Its primary use, however, is for automobiles.

PORTABLE AUTOMOBILE HOUSE.

Such a house can be bought from $75 up, and when it is considered that the cost of storing an automobile for a season at the seashore is about $40 and in the city about $25, so far as expense is concerned, the new idea is an economizer. The fact that the house can be moved from place to place makes it convenient for those who change their location frequently, and as nothing but a few screws and bolts are used in its erection, it is not a permanent fixture on the land where it is put up. Means are provided for ventilation, and the solid earth furnishes the floor of the house. Used as a summer cottage, it can be taken to the seashore one summer and the next to the mountains. It takes about a day to turn out a house, and about half an hour to put one up.

A Spry Farmer.

Uncle Ned Giggory of Fort Fairfield, Me., is the oldest man in his part of the State. He celebrated his ninety-ninth birthday on the 24th of May, and the celebration took the form of planting an acre of potatoes, which acre he cleared of brush last winter.

In Writing "Ads."

"It is a good idea," remarks a man of experience, "to assume that people know nothing about your business and the goods you sell, and that it is your duty and privilege to enlighten them on these points."

A Motor Toque.

The motor toque here sketched is a very clever invention of English design. It is a soft mounted tricorne shape, extremely becoming to all faces, and charming either for town or country driving. The little "weather curtain" at the back is a dexterous addition, and when not required forms a portion of the toque, and is fastened

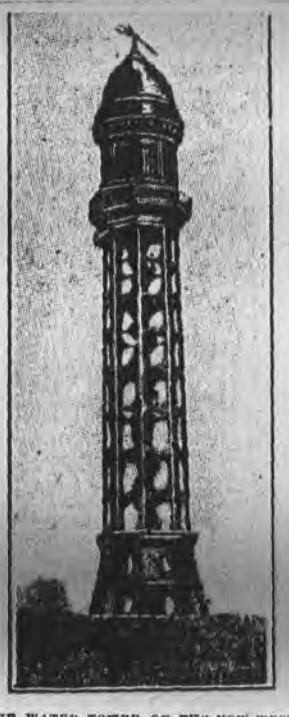
down on to the crown with neat but toned straps.

A REMARKABLE WATER TOWER

It Has Just Been Erected at Manchester, England.

The erection of a water tower for the British Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company's Works, at Manchester, has just been completed. This building, of which we give an illustration, is constructed mainly of steel, and its lofty proportions form a conspicuous landmark for many miles round the works.

The tower (which has been constructed for the purpose of supporting two large tanks for the storage of a large volume of water under constant high pressure) is placed on the southern limit of the grounds of the works, far removed from all the buildings. It is octagonal in plan, the eight legs being supported on granite blocks, and the extreme height of the tower is 210 feet. The three lightning darts are sheathed in copper, and they, together with the forearm and the hand holding them, form the extreme top portion of the tower, and are free to revolve with the wind. Outside the tower a flight of stairs is fixed, leading from the ground floor through one of the first tier panels, and landing upon a platform, supported by the panel bracing at one end and by a steel-built tube four feet in diameter at the other end. This tube is built in the centre of the tower, from the ground level to the underside of the lower water tank, a height of 142 feet. From the platform, and fixed round the centre tube, rises a spiral staircase, constructed of 187 treads, and communicating with a second platform, 127 feet above. The two water tanks on the top platform are each twenty-four feet diameter and sixteen feet deep. They are placed one above the other. The capacity of each tank is 27,400 gallons, equaling 122 tons of water.



THE WATER TOWER OF THE NEW WESTINGHOUSE WORKS IN LONDON.

New Portable Gas Boiler.

An English firm has brought out an improvement in portable gas boilers, one of which is illustrated herewith. The construction of the boiler is simple; it is self-contained, and, occupying little space, it can be readily fixed in any part of the house and removed in a few moments when not required. The boiler is strongly made with an outer casing of corrugated galvanized steel sheets, according to size, and an internal copper boiler tinned inside. The heat for boiling the water is obtained by means of a powerful atmospheric gas burner. A copper condenser is provided, and the casing is also well ventilated, so that the necessity for a chimney to convey away the steam and gas fumes is dispensed with.

PORTABLE GAS HEATER BOILER.

A Queer Turkey.

The country press of Missouri is discussing a turkey chick that was taken into the sanctum of the editor of the Pleasant Hill paper. Miss Annie Lee Hayes brought it. It had two heads, three bills, six legs, six wings and four feet.

"Some Hen."

A farmer on Long Island has a hen with a record of 265 eggs. Of course he calls her "Macduff" to encourage her to "lay on." This remarkable fowl is valued at $300.

A Maine man is trying to teach his dog to talk English.

A SERMON FOR SUNDAY

AN ELOQUENT DISCOURSE ENTITLED "THE JOY OF CHRISTIAN SERVICE."

The Rev. Dr. George D. Adams Tells of the Spiritual Uplifting Which Abides With Those Who Walk Constantly With God—Pleasure in Christian Suffering.

NEW YORK CITY.—When Rev. Dr. Geo. D. Adams, the new pastor of the First Baptist Church, Lee avenue and Keap street, preached his first sermon as pastor of the church, he selected for his text: Hebrews xii: 1 and 2: "Therefore, let us also, seeing we are compassed about with so great a cloud of witnesses, lay aside every weight and the sin which is admired by many and let us run with patience the race that is set before us, looking unto Jesus, the author and perfecter of our faith; who, for the joy that was before Him, endured the cross, despised the shame and hath sat down at the right hand of the throne of God" (N. V.), and said:

A very casual observer could easily tell that many Christians have lost the joy of the Christian service which they once had. It takes no scholar, nor, indeed, a critic, of Christian life or human living to see that many, who one day rejoiced with "unspeakable joy" in the service of Jesus Christ, are to-day indifferent. Indeed, we ourselves find some times, when to come to the house of God is a burden, and we drag a weary body or reluctant soul into the presence of the Almighty and try to worship Him in the "beauty of holiness." We find again and again, if we should follow the inclination of our hearts and minds that we should stay at home. But those are new experiences comparatively. Once we could give up any pleasure for an hour with God, and when to have been in His presence and feel that He was hearing us; to enjoy the touch of kindred spirits; to have enjoyed the song and the prayer and the service, out of God's heart, would have been better to us than riches and more precious than fine gold. But that is gone. We find ourselves sometimes coming because we think we ought; doing this or that service because it is customary; entering into this form or that because it is a habit to do so, and in the saner moments of our conscience we come sometimes to say: "Why is this so?" Has God changed? Has the power of the old gospel to alleviate human life of its brudens and sufferings gone? Is there less of power and efficacy in the saving grace of Jesus Christ now than once? After all, is God's service really and truly at bottom nothing but a drudgery? Or, has something taken place with us? Have we left behind something we once had and have we passed beyond that moment of exultant spirit when in the presence of Jesus our hears bounded with the joy of a new faith and the experience of salvation? Well, we are perfectly sure God has not changed. We are perfectly sure Jesus is "the same, yesterday, to-day and forever." We have not a doubt that the old gospel will save men to-day, and when we come to think of it after all is not the matter of being saved a subject of just as much joy in the twentieth century as in the first century? Has there been any change in the attitude of the gospel? We are bound to confess there has been none, and if that is true, then the trouble is with us. Somewhere we have lost something, and I am looking into faces this morning that know better than I do, in their experience, that that something is the priceless treasure of Christian hope. Now, to get that back. When I was a boy I wept when first I saw the wrinkles coming on my mother's face. I wanted her to remain always young, and there are thousands of Christian hearts, some represented here, doubtless, that have wept at the loss of their Christian experience—it is dead, joy is gone. Oh, what would we give to get it back! I am persuaded that we would give a great deal to get it back, but I am more thoroughly persuaded that the way to get it back is to get into the attitude of life that makes it constant. The best thing is not to get back the Christian experience of years ago, but to get into the attitude of life that makes that experience perennial.

I am going, therefore, to discuss the sources of joy. The thing that most lies behind that experience and the first thing that confronts the Christian in the matter is duty. We do not like that word duty. We associate with the word duty, sacrifice, and are surprised when we find that it is in itself a term of freedom. When I say to you, "I want you to do your duty," you say, "Don't talk to me about duty; I don't like that word." That is largely because the word has come to you to mean a matter of bondage, when in reality it ought to mean a matter of freedom. Why it was duty behind the text: "Let us, therefore, seeing we are compassed about with so great a cloud of witnesses lay aside every weight and the sin which is admired by many (or so delight in—some special sin of the age, I suppose) and let us run with patience the race that is set before us, looking unto Jesus, the author and perfecter of our faith, who, for the joy that was set before Him, endured the cross, despised the shame, and hath sat down at the right hand of the throne of God." That is duty. In the light with which Jesus despised the cross we ought not to stop and reason about duty. I want you to notice that duty is an ethical term, not a legal. There is a kind of doctrine abroad to-day which is called the ethical religious idea. I do not mean that at all. Duty is ethical, not legal. Duty resides in the recesses of a man's character, not in the external legislation concerning him. I am a moral being, therefore I ought. A dog or a horse can never be called upon because of oughtness—they are not moral beings. They are within the restrictions of a master and that is legal. There is something in man that is an oughtness. "I ought, therefore I must." Because I am a moral being I ought, therefore duty is ethical. Many a man fulfills the law and breaks every possible moral duty. The saloonkeeper is keeping the letter of the law, but he is doing an immoral thing. It is not a matter of legality or politics, but of moral oughtness. Until that moral oughtness is obeyed I am in bondage, but when I obey the moral oughtness I am free. I passed through a great sewing machine works in Belvidere, Ill., and saw the machine called the automatic screw. The ordinary machine knows more than a lot of men. Men can't do a thing as you tell them to. You set a man on a job of work and he will change the way of doing it just as sure as he lives—that is, if he is an American. If he is a Chinaman or a Russian he won't. That is why corporations hire that kind of man, because he will do no more nor less than he is told. But you tell an American to do a thing precisely in a certain way; he won't do it; you can't hire him to do it. But a machine will. You say that it is restricted. No, it is not. It will take the pig iron and turn it out perfect screws as small as a piece in your watch, and do it all day long. That is liberty. The iron was restricted in the pig iron, it is at liberty in the screw shape because it is doing its intended work, and man is at liberty only when he is doing his God-intended service. Morally speaking, duty is ethical, then. I do my duty before God, not because I must, but because I ought. I am less a man and less free when I refuse to do a thing I was made to do. The chief end of man, says the catechism, is to worship God and enjoy Him. Exactly. So that duty is a part of joy in service.

Selfishness is incompatible with service. The servant is not the servant when thinking more of the wage than the business. You cannot serve and be selfish. The sin of this age is selfishness, my friends. I am thankful that I live in the age of electricity, wireless telegraphy and automobiles, but let me tell you, the sin of the age is pure, unadulterated selfishness. Ten thousand people to-day in this great city are seeking absolutely their own selfish pleasure, and when self dethrones God and enthrones itself the sin of all sin in this age is committed. "Son, give me thine heart." "No," you say, "you cannot have it; it is mine. I am going to keep my heart to myself." I was reminded as I came down from Binghamton through the mountains on Saturday—I love those mountains. (I have been hungry out on the Western plains to see a hill. You would be surprised to see what they call a hill out there. Why, an Irishman with a wheelbarrow could build a bigger mountain in a day than some of those mountains!) I looked over those mountains and remembered an experience some years ago in the Adirondacks. We started out early one morning to climb a mountain. The valley was full of light, and as we looked back from the top of one of the foothills in the valley at our feet the beautiful verdure seemed to throw back the beauties of the sunlight. Then we entered a fog, where we could not see more than five or six feet away. Where was the beauty gone? Our attention became riveted upon our efforts to climb out of the fog. Presently we emerged from it and were on the mountain top. My, what a scene! There lay the valley at our feet, like an extensive world; towns, rivers and railways—the great Valley of the Mohawk. True, it was nearly 150 miles away, but we were looking at it. That was like the Christian experience. When you came to the seat that day you were on the foothill. You forgot all because Jesus was everything and you saw the little landscape. You thought, "The Christian life is beautiful. I am full of joy." And a few weeks passed and you said, "But to live as a Christian is not so easy; I do not see the joy. The little valley, where is it? What a tremendous thing it is to be climbing up to God." And the cloud settles and you get to be selfish. But if you persevered and climbed upward you have come to the mountain peak. Experience, and you feel that all your powers and love ought to be settled on one effort to climb still further and further in the vision of the Eternal. I wonder if some of us are not still in the cloud, because we have lost the joy of service.

Suffering is only incident to service. I am perfectly aware, when I ask you to enter with greater zeal in the service of God that I am asking you to suffer. You will not be killed, or asked to move out of the United States or persecuted because you are a Christian, but you will have to suffer, and when you suffer you will begin to enjoy. No man laughs so heartily as the man who weeps most bitterly. No laughter rings so in heaven as that which comes through the tears down here. By suffering I mean you will be asked to endure the cross. Jesus endured the cross. Now, right here let me say that suffering is not service. Some one says: "See here, do you mean to say that when I suffer for Jesus Christ that is not service?" That is exactly what I mean to say. God has no pleasure in your pain, but if your service for Him demands it, and you bear it heroically, He has pleasure in the attitude of your life. Jesus Christ endured the cross. Why? Because it was incident to the work of saving this race. Somebody will call me heretic, but I am not. I believe, and you believe, that Jesus Christ came to this world to save this race. I believe and you believe that without Christ there is no salvation. The key note of all my ministry shall ever be that Jesus is the divine Son of God. If He is not divine let us stop our preaching, sell our property and be infidels. If Jesus is a mere man let us all quit business. I may be an old fogy, but as long as this tongue preaches the gospel Jesus Christ will be the divine Christ in my message. Do I mean that Jesus came to His cross by accident? Not at all. He saw the cross standing at the end of His mission, and for the joy that was set before Him endured and came to save this race, and that meant the bearing of a cross and He bore it. But the real mission was the saving of the race, not the bearing of the cross. His mission was to save men. "God so loved the world that He gave His only begotten Son that whosoever believeth in Him might not perish, but have everlasting life." When the cross stood in the way of the perfection of salvation Jesus endured it divinely, heroically and unflinchingly died upon it to save us. Suffering is incident to service, and when I call you to serve God you will have your cross. The men you work with will say you are too much of a crank and a fanatic. It will hurt and pain and go deep, and you will flinch. Sometimes you will try to apologize for being a crank and fanatic, and you will thank God there is something you can endure. It is part of service and behind the suffering comes a joy, deep and profound, when you are true. Yes, you will have shame to bear, too. Two or three young ladies where I have been holding meetings lately and baptizing some have said, "I do not like to think of getting up before all those people and being baptized." I wonder if we are going into the joy of fulfilling God's command. If we are we have got to endure some of that shame He endured. Let me tell you if you had administered baptism and you saw as a minister sees in the face of the believer buried out of sight and raised to resurrection of newness of life—if you saw what he sees just once you would drop your quibbling now. Shame on us if we cannot bear in the twentieth century light of Christian truth all that following Jesus demands of us. A writer in the British Weekly in an article entitled "Beating to Windward," says sailing against the wind by steam power was opposing one force to another, and was simply a matter of victory for the stronger force, but to sail to windward in a sailing vessel was a matter of skill for here "forces that oppose are not opposed but used." Brethren, we must "beat to windward." Christian living that meet with no opposition is not Christian living at all. If you are beating to windward for Jesus this world will oppose you. It is a matter of skill, then, to take the opposing forces of suffering and sin and use them to advance your life in the kingdom of heaven. When I begin to sacrifice I begin to enjoy. Beloved, if you would have the joy of Christian service you must have the heart of Christian sacrifice.

The Last Sabbath.

When that last Sabbath comes—the Sabbath of all creation—the heart, wearied with its tumultuous beatings, shall have rest; the soul, fevered with its anxieties, shall enjoy peace. The sun of the Sabbath will never set or hide its splendors in a cloud. The flowers that grow in its light will never fade. Our earthly Sabbaths are but dim reflections of the heavenly Sabbath, cast down upon the earth, dimmed by the transit of their rays from so great a height and so distant a world. The fairest landscapes, or combinations of scenery upon earth, are but the outskirts of the paradise of God, fore-earnests and intimations of that which lies beyond them, and the happiest Sabbath-heart, whose very pulse is a Sabbath bell, hears but a very inadequate echo of the chimes and harmonies of that Sabbath, that rest, where we "rest not day and night," in which the song is never new, and yet ever sung.—Cumming.

What We Can Give.

One of the bravest things in the world is to give to others out of one's deepest poverty, whatever that may be—cheer out of sorrow, hope out of disappointment, help out of weariness, courage out of defeat, the precious mite out of the slender store. It is a brave thing to do this, and yet not often an unrewarded thing. We do not know that the recording angel keeps any special account of such heroic benevolences, but surely they do not escape the loving cognizance of God.—Wellspring.

True Courage.

The world and the church need to-day men of true courage, men who dare to have the courage of their convictions; men who are not afraid to do what is right; men who will stand up for the right. We have too many cowards in the church, and they are a reproach to Christianity. The world despises a cowardly Christian and God has no use for such.—The Rev. Dr. Holderby, Atlanta, Ga.

Never to Meet Again.

The Frenchman's politeness sometimes serves him in good stead to point a rebuke.

A Frenchman who was staying at a hotel asked how much his bill was, and was astonished to find how great an amount he had been charged.

He felt that he had been plundered, but he paid the bill, and then asked to see the proprietor.

Presently the landlord came down, in response to the call, all beaming with smiles.

The Frenchman rushed up to him, exclaiming:

"Ah, let me embrace you! Let me kees you!"

"But why do you want to embrace me, sir? I—I don't understand."

"Ah, saire, but look at zees beel."

"Your bill? Yes; but what of it?"

"Vot of it? Vy, it means zat I s'all nevaire, nevaire see you again, dear saire."

Some Achieve Greatness.

There is truth in the saying that "a prophet has no honor in his own country."

A gentleman, visiting Eccelfechan to see the birthplace of Carlyle, in the course of conversation with an aged inhabitant of the village asked him if he had been acquainted with 'the great Thomas Carlyle."

"Oh, ay," replied the rustic, with a touch of scorn. "I kent Tam. He was a puir havering body who leeved in London and wrote books. Ah, man" (and his voice became enthusiastic), "ye should have kent his brither Jamie, the farmer. He bred the finest pig in a' the countryside."—Tit Bits.

Uneasy Lies the Head That Wears a Crown.

Dr. Foote—Well, this ad. writer has made a pretty mess of my advertisement. "Dr. Foote is eminently fitted to practice chiropody, having removed corns from all the crowned heads of Europe"!

Bridget's Easy Job.

Lady (to new servant)—You quite understand, Bridget, that I shall only be "at home" every Wednesday from 3 to 5?

Bridget—Yis, mum. (To herself.) Bridget, me swate soul, if iver a woman had a hivenly sitivation, sure it's yerself has got it. Wid the mistress only at home for two hours ivery wake, phwat a roarin' time Oi can have out. Hurroo for ould Oireland!

In Pittsburg.

Amid the soot, black and grime of the railroads and passing locomotives a little child sat on the doorstep of a West Carson street tenement and cried because she had nothing better to do.

"Don't cry child," said her distracted mother. "Be a good girl, and this afternoon I'll take you up on the hill and let you see the sun."—Pittsburg Dispatch.

The Right Kind.

Jilson—Do you think Mercer knows anything about parliamentary laws?

Brown—Oh, he's all right. He's the model presiding officer. I saw him in the chair at a meeting once, and, instead of rapping on the table for order, he hit the man who was making the disturbance over the head with the gavel.—Boston Transcript.

Entertaining in Poverty Hollow.

Deacon B. Gosh—Naow, I want yew folks to tell tew 'n' make yourselves tew hum! I'm tew hum, 'n' I wish yew wuz!

LEGAL NOTICES

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS

TO THE

CONSTITUTION

STATE OF NEW JERSEY.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

As required by an act entitled "An act to provide for submitting proposed amendments to the Constitution of this State, to the people thereof," approved April 8, 1903, notice is hereby given that on Tuesday, the twenty-second day of September, 1903, a

SPECIAL ELECTION

will be held in the several election districts or precincts of this State, at such places as the clerks of the several townships, cities and municipalities of the State shall provide, to enable the electors qualified to vote for members of the Legislature to vote for or against each of the following proposed amendments to the Constitution.

S. D. DICKINSON,
Secretary of State.

ARTICLE V.

EXECUTIVE.

1. Insert in lieu of p[ar]agraph 10 a new paragraph, as follows: [Gov]ernor.

10. The governor, [duri]ng his term of office, shall reside at the seat of government, and during his [term] of office he shall receive a compensation which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected, and he shall not receive within that period any other emolument from the government of this or any other state or the United States. He shall be commander-in-chief of the military and naval forces of the state, except when they shall be called into the service of the United States. He may convene the legislature on extraordinary occasions. He shall from time to time give to the legislature information of the state of the government, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he may deem expedient. He shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and shall commission all officers elected or appointed to office. In case of disagreement between the two houses with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn the legislature to such time as he shall think proper, not exceeding four months. He shall be the chief executive officer in and over the state, and during an insurrection or rebellion, or the imminent danger of an invasion, may, with the advice of the council of state, take such measures for the defence of the state as he may deem necessary, and may for the purpose assemble the legislature at such place within the state as he may designate, although it may not be the usual place of meeting. He shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons after conviction, except in cases of impeachment, and may remit fines and forfeitures, and may, with the advice of the council of state, grant pardons, after conviction, in all cases except impeachment.

ARTICLE VI.

JUDICIARY.

1. Insert in lieu of Section II a new section, as follows:

1. The court of errors and appeals shall consist of a chief judge and four associate judges, or any four of them.

2. In case any judge of said court shall be disqualified to sit in any cause, or shall be unable for the time being to discharge the duties of his office, whereby the whole number of judges capable of sitting shall be reduced below four, the governor shall designate a justice of the supreme court, the chancellor or a vice-chancellor, to discharge such duties until the disqualification or inability shall cease.

3. The secretary of state shall be the clerk of this court.

4. When a writ of error shall be brought, any judicial opinion in the cause, in favor of or against any error complained of, shall be assigned to the court in writing, when an appeal shall be taken from an order or decree of the court of chancery, the chancellor or vice-chancellor making such decree or order shall inform the court in writing of his reasons therefor.

5. The jurisdiction heretofore exercised by the supreme court by writ of error shall be exclusively vested in the court of errors and appeals; but any writ of error pending in the supreme court at the time of the adoption of this amendment shall be proceeded upon as if no change had taken place.

Section IV.

1. Insert in lieu of paragraph I a new paragraph as follows:

1. The court of chancery shall consist of a chancellor and such number of vice-chancellors as shall be provided by law, each of whom may exercise the jurisdiction of the court; the court shall make rules governing the hearing of causes and the practice of the court where the same is not regulated by statute.

Section V.

1. At the end of paragraph 1 add the following:

The court may sit in divisions at the same or different times and places.

Strike out paragraph 3.

Section VI.

1. Insert in lieu of paragraphs 1 and 2 the following:

The court of common pleas shall be constituted and held in each county in such manner as may be provided by law.

ARTICLE VII.

CIVIL OFFICERS.

Section II.

1. Insert in lieu of paragraph 1 a new paragraph, as follows:

1. Judges of the court of errors and appeals, justices of the supreme court, the chancellor, the vice-chancellors, and the judges of the circuit court and the court of common pleas shall be nominated by the governor and appointed by him with the advice and consent of the Senate; all persons now holding any office in this paragraph named, except the judges of the court of errors and appeals as heretofore existing, shall continue in the exercise of the duties of their respective offices according to their respective commissions or appointments; the judges of the court of errors and appeals, except those first appointed; the justices of the supreme court, the chancellor, and the vice-chancellors shall hold their offices for the term of seven years, and shall, at stated times, receive for their services a compensation which shall not be diminished during the term of their appointment; and they shall hold no other office under the government of this state or the United States; the judges of the court of errors and appeals first appointed shall be appointed one for three years, two for five years and two for seven years; judges of the court of common pleas shall hold their offices for the term of five years.

Strike out paragraph 2.

SPECIAL MASTER'S SALE.

IN CHANCERY OF NEW JERSEY.

By virtue of a Decree of the Court of Chancery of the State of New Jersey, bearing date on the Twenty-ninth day of June, A. D. Nineteen hundred and three, in a cause pending in said court wherein Abram M. Vall, is complainant and Edgar R. Vall and others are defendants, I shall expose for sale at public vendue to the highest bidder on

FRIDAY, THE FOURTH (4) DAY OF SEPTEMBER A. D. NINETEEN HUNDRED AND THREE,

between the hours of twelve o'clock noon and five o'clock in the afternoon, to wit, at two o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the dwelling house on the premises hereinafter described, all of the following tract of land and premises being a certain farm or tract of land situate, lying and being, in the Township of North Plainfield, in the County of Somerset and State of New Jersey, bounded and described as follows, to wit:

Beginning at a point in the center of the mill race in the southwesterly line of property known as property of Goldson Smalley, said point being distant fifty (50) feet in a magnetic course of north twenty-eight degrees and fifty-four minutes West (N. 28° 54' W.) from a stone monument on the northwesterly bank of Green Brook, and running thence along line of said Smalley's property in a magnetic course of north twenty-eight degrees and fifty-four minutes West a distance of two thousand six hundred seventy and seven tenths (2670.7) feet to a stone monument being the southerly corner of property known as property of Garretson and Gray; thence along the line of said last mentioned property, north twenty-three degrees and thirteen minutes West (N. 23° 13' W.) a distance of one thousand six hundred fifty-nine (1659) feet to a stake and stone-heap in line of land formerly of Ephraim Runyon and making a corner; thence along the line of said last mentioned property south sixty-seven degrees and thirty-two minutes west (S. 67° 32' W.) a distance of thirty-four and six-tenths (34.6) feet to a stake and stone heap, thence along another line of said last mentioned property, north twenty-one degrees and forty-eight minutes West (N. 21° 48' W.) a distance of three hundred nine and fifty-four one-hundredths (309.54) feet to a stake and stone heap and corner of property of Helen B. H. Pellow; thence along the line of said last mentioned property South sixty-seven degrees and thirty-two minutes west (S 67° 32' W.) a distance of sixty-six (66.0) feet to a stake and stone heap; thence still along another line of said last mentioned property, south twenty-one degrees and forty-eight minutes east (S. 21° 48' E.) a distance of three hundred nine and fifty-four one hundredths (309.54) feet to a stake and stone-heap; thence still along another line of said last mentioned property, south sixty-seven degrees and thirty-two minutes west (S. 67° 32' W.) a distance of four hundred ninety-one and four tenths (491.4) feet to a stake and stone heap, being the northerly corner of other property known as property of Garretson and Gray; thence along the line of said last mentioned property, south twenty-two degrees and twenty-eight minutes east (S. 22° 28' E.) a distance of one thousand one hundred and seventy-eight (1178.00) feet to the easterly side of an Elm tree being the northerly corner of property of John Grogan; thence along the line of said last mentioned property, south twenty-two degrees and nineteen minutes east (S. 22° 19' E.) a distance of six hundred two (602) feet to a stake and stone heap; thence still along line of said last mentioned property, south fifty-eight degrees and thirty minutes west (S. 58° 30' W.) a distance of one hundred and nineteen and seventy-two one hundredths (119.72) feet to a stake and stone heap; thence still along property of said Gregon, south thirty-one degrees and forty-four minutes east (S. 31° 44' E.) a distance of two thousand two hundred and seventy-nine and two tenths (2279.2) feet to an iron monument in the center of the Green Brook Road; thence along the center of said road, north sixty-three degrees and forty-two minutes east (N. 63° 42' E.) a distance of two hundred thirty-six (236) feet to an iron monument and corner of property of Abram M. Vall; thence along the line of said last mentioned property south thirty-one degrees and forty-four minutes east (S. 31° 44' E.) a distance of four hundred five (405) feet to a point in the center of the mill race; thence up the center of the mill race in a general northeasterly direction a distance of three hundred seventy-six (376) feet more or less to the place of beginning; containing 63.762 acres of land more or less, which said property is shown on the map annexed to the bill of complaint in this cause, including the inchoate estate of dower and interest of Sarah A. Vall, wife of complainant, Abram M. Vall, in the said premises, together with all and singular the hereditaments and appurtenances to the said premises belonging or in anywise appertaining.

Conditions made known on day of sale by

JOHN H. VAN WINKLE,
Special Master in Chancery.

CRAIG A. MARSH,
Solicitor.

Dated July 30, 1903. [$22.50]—1-29.

SHERIFF'S SALE

IN CHANCERY OF NEW JERSEY.

Between Fredrick C. Jennings, complainant, and Ada M. Cuming et al., defendants.—Fi Fa for sale of mortgaged premises.

By virtue of the above stated writ of Fi Fa., to me directed and delivered, I will expose for sale, at public vendue, on

MONDAY, THE SEVENTEENTH (17) DAY OF AUGUST NEXT,

between the hours of twelve and five o'clock in the afternoon of said day, that is to say, at two o'clock p. m., at the Court House in Somerville, to wit:

All that certain tract or parcel of lands and premises, situate, lying and being in the borough of North Plainfield, in the county of Somerset and State of New Jersey.

Being known and designated as No. 215 Somerset street, and more particularly described as follows:

Beginning at a point in the southwesterly side of Somerset street and corner of A. Jacot's lot, as shown on a Map of Valuable Villa Sites and Building Plots, North Plainfield, N. J., on file in the Clerk's office of the county of Somerset. Thence running along his line south forty-five degrees and forty-seven minutes west one hundred and fifty-nine feet to a stake in the line of Lot No. 5; thence running in a northwesterly course parallel with Somerset street thirty-five feet to a point where the centre line of the division wall if extended would reach; thence running in a northeasterly course along the centre line of said division wall one hundred and fifty-nine feet to the southwesterly side of Somerset street as formerly laid out; thence running along said old line of Somerset street in a southeasterly course thirty-five feet to the place of beginning

CALVIN D. McMURTRY, Sheriff.

NELSON & WM. N. RUNYON, Solicitors.

Dated July 9, 1903. [$8.10]

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Silk Petticoats, made of good rustling taffeta, in black and colors, trimmed with pleated ruffle and finished with rose quilling, value $6.98..... $3 75

The extreme beauty of China Silk Waists will be appreciated when seen, and the little price will astonish. Special tomorrow, at..... $1 79

Kimonos—Fancy figured lawns, fast colors, value 49c., special at..... 29

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during the heated term with an Electric Fan. It's all nonsense for any one to do without one when you can get them so cheap Our entire stock of

ELECTRIC FANS,

new and second-hand, is offered at the lowest prices. Better get one now.

WILLIAM H. POPE,

—Electrical Contractor—

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RIDING HABITS

Exclusively Low Prices for the Summer Trade. Remodeling of all kinds done. Small sleeves made large, old dresses to look like new, and all finished to the latest improved styles.

If convenient to call, Mr. Hirsch will do so in reply to a request by mail or telephone.

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Capital $100,000 00

Deposits $500,000.00

On balances of $200. or more subject to check

The Plainfield Trust Company

Pays 3% Interest on Deposits

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CHAS. E. VAIL, Optician & Jeweler

Glasses to fit. Satisfaction Guaranteed. Repairing of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry done satisfactorily. Prices right, at

103 PARK AVENUE.

STEAM GRANITE AND MARBLE WORKS,

Manufacturers of Artistic Cemetery Memorials of Every Description. Large Variety Constantly on hand.

L. L. MANNING & SON, FRONT ST. and CENTRAL AVE. Tel. 771.

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is due to the art of selecting well-known brands that are suitable for the extremely critical taste of the present day. In no establishment are these points more carefully looked after than in the UP-TOWN STORE, 186 East Front St. Telephone 704. **JAMES DALEY**

WHEN IN WANT OF GOOD MILK,

Cream, Buttermilk and Pot Cheese, try

LINDSAY,

Telephone 2511. Farm and Headquarters Mountain Ave.

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Dealer in All Kinds of

Ice Cream & Confections

Wholesale & Retail. Orders Promptly Delivered.

134-136 Park Ave. and 32 Bank Place. Tel.: Store 714; House 706.

TIER'S LAKE HOUSE OPEN FOR THE SEASON.

J. P. HOMAN & SON,

Carriages, Trucks, Express, and Business Wagons Made to Order

HARNESS, WHIPS, ROBES, BLANKETS, ECT.

Repairing in all its [illegible]

Black[illegible]

Stor[illegible]

KROEGER PIANO

House founded by Henry Kroeger, for twenty years superintendent of Steinway & Son. Factory Agency at

Sattels', 108 North Ave.

Are you shopping for a Piano? drop in and see the three finest patents in any one piano.

FRANK VAN WINKLE, DEALER IN

Bicycles, Photo Supplies, Kodaks and Cameras

Bicycles Stored, Cleaned and repaired Developing, Printing and Mounting

129 North Avenue

SPECIAL SALE FOR ALL WEEK

We Have the Largest Assortment of Wash Waists in Town.

Waists worth 50c., sell	.25
" " 75c., "	.39
" " 1.50, "	.98
Wash Silk Waists, worth $2.50, sell	1.89
Jackets, all wool Broadcloth, worth $5.00, sell	2.98
Dress and Walking Skirts, worth from $4.00 to $7.00, sell	2.90
Wrappers, worth $1.25, sell	.79
Wash Shirts, worth $1.50, sell	.98

BOSTON CLOAK & FUR CO.,

GAIMAN & BERKOWITZ.

245 W. Front Street opposite Post Office. Telephone 85

ARE YOUR EYES ALIKE?

If one eye is more defective than the other, each should have the lense which best suits it. By coming to us you can be assured of getting the proper glass for each eye. FREE EXAMINATION. ALL GLASSES GUARANTEED.

Stiles & Co, Philadelphia Eye Specialists

107 E. FRONT ST. EVERY THURSDAY.

Hours:—11:15 a. m. to 1 p. m. and 1:45 p. m. to 4:30 p. m.

REMOVED

BEARS BROS. of 329 W. FRONT ST. have removed their store to

215 West Front Street.

Have opened a new store with a full line of Men's, Women's and Children's Clothing.

BEARS BROS.,

JACOB WOLFF, Manager

215 W. Front Street.

POULTRY WIRE.

Prices Reduced; 58 inches high now 75cts. per rod (16 1-2 ft.); Staples free. Send for price list of other Iron Fencing.

JOHN P. WOLFE, 78 Somerset St., Plainfield.

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Better than hand work on shirts.

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Proprietor.

AMERICAN STEAM LAUNDRY

122 EAST FRONT ST.

North Plainfield Weekly Review.

VOL. 4—NO. 21 NORTH PLAINFIELD, N. J., SATURDAY, AUGUST 15, 1903. PRICE 3 CENTS

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Brief Bits About Many Matters of Local Interest.

The Independent Gun Club will hold the annual King shoot Labor Day.

Harry Hansen, of Lincoln place ran a pitchfork into his right foot.

Miss Ann Vanderweg, who attempted suicide last week is steadily recovering.

The Sunday School of Hope Chapel will go to Asbury Park, Saturday, August 22.

Fourteen members of Hope Y. M. A. will leave Plainfield today to camp out at Lake Hopatcong.

The choir of the Crescent Avenue Church will take a vacation until the first Sunday in September.

Thursday afternoon David Hand gave a straw ride to the little ones at the Fresh Air Home, Netherwood.

The Retail Clerks' Mutual Aid Association will go on an excursion to Boynton Beach Thursday evening, August 27.

The second annual excursion of Benevolent Council, No. 256, Jr. O. U. A. M. to Atlantic City took place Thursday.

The first annual excursion of Miantonomo Tribe, No. 118, I. O. R. M. will be to Atlantic City, Thursday September 17.

The congregation and Sunday School of Warren Chapel will go on their annual excursion to Asbury Park, Thursday, August 27.

The Union Trolley Employes Benevolent Association held their second annual picnic Wednesday evening in the grove at the end of trolley line on Somerset street.

Rev. Charles B. Mitchell, of Cleveland, Ohio, who was pastor of the First Methodist Episcopal Church, Plainfield, twelve years ago, will visit friends here next week.

Mrs. Elizabeth Werner, who lived alone in a house on New street, was found dead in bed yesterday. The [illegible]

[illegible] sex counties met at Riverside Park, Thursday, on their annual picnic held under the auspices of the Middlesex county Board of Freeholders.

Twenty members of Warren Engine Company accepted the invitation of the Bound Brook firemen to meet them at Riverside Park Monday evening, where an entertainment was given.

Walter Carr, the colored boy, who is accused of stealing change out of the cash drawer of Vail & Gardiner's grocery store last Wednesday, has been held by Justice Huff under two hundred dollars bail to await the action of the Grand Jury.

While Howard Perry, of Prideville tried to step off a moving wagon last Wednesday his foot slipped and he fell underneath the wheels which passed over his body. He was rendered unconscious for a little while, but is not considered dangerously injured.

Suits aggregating $15,000 have been brought against James A. Galvin, who runs the trolley park near Westfield, by colored people who have been refused admission to the grounds. The claim made is that it was a public place, and that they were wrongfully excluded.

At a meeting of the North Plainfield Fireman Relief Association of this borough held Tuesday evening Chief J. J. Stahl, David Bodine, Jacob M. Higgins and Charles Keller were elected delegates to attend the convention which takes place at Atlantic City, September 8 and 9.

Price of Coal Advancing.

It is positively asserted by the knowing ones that coal will be advanced in price (not quality) each month until December. Now is the time to order coal if the increased price is to be avoided.

Clark—Blimm Wedding.

Miss Sarah Isabelle Blimm, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Blimm, of Plainfield, and Edward Osborne Clark, son of Mr. and Mrs. Robert Clark, Jr., of this borough, were married Monday evening, at the home of the bride's parents, by Rev. J. N. Norris, of Newark.

Sunday Excursion to Mauch Chunk.

The New Jersey Central will run an excursion to Mauch Chunk on Sunday, Aug 16, 1903. Round trip 1.50, child 75 cents, from Plainfield, at 9.22 a.m. Mauch Chunk is one of most charming mountain resorts in thissection. The trip over the gravity railroad to Summit and Mt. Pisgah is one of scenic grandeur and a trip that will never be forgotten. After the trip over the Switch back you should go to Glen Onoko where yon will find beautiful little cascades, caverns and like attractions.

Mrs. Powlison an Octogenarian.

Last Monday, Aug. 10, Mrs. Joseph S. Powlison, of 25 Grandview avenue was the recipient of one hundred and five letters of congratulations and good wishes in honor of her eightieth birthday. These messages were from the immediate family and friends from Maine, New York, Michigan, Illinois, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Washington, D. C.

Mrs. Powlison has lived all her life in Somerset county, except one year. Was born at Pluckemin, eighteen miles northwest of here, Aug. 10, 1823. At the age of 31 years she married Joseph S. Powlison, now deceased, and lived in Pluckemin until 1874, when they moved to Bound Brook.

After living there four years they came to Plainfield, where she has lived for twenty-five years.

Mrs. Powlison is wonderfully preserved for one of her age, and she received many flattering congratulations for being so young, both physically and in spirit.

Mrs. Powlison is the proud mother of three children, Mrs. A. C. La Boyteaux, of Fairview avenue, J. A. Powlison, of Somerset street, and Charles F. Powlison, of New York City.

J. A. Powlison states that his four grandparents average age at their death is eighty-four years.

Freeholders' Meeting.

At a meeting of the Freeholders last Tuesday a new petition for the construction of the road from the Davidson's bridge, through Basking Ridge to Blazure's corner was presented and filed as a substitute for a former filed petition.

The report of the committee to enquire about a typewriting machine was heard and laid over. Messrs. R. W. and E. B. Hoagland, Vreeland, Gibson, and Lutkins were appointed to procure the ballot boxes necessary under the new Primary Law.

It was estimated that the possible cost of bridges in the respective townships and boroughs for the current year, as follows: Bedminster $2500, Bernards $4000, Bridgewater, $5000, Branchburg $1800, Franklin, $1100, Hillsborough, $[illegible]

[illegible] Charles Jen- and Christian [illegible], Frank Keller, in rifle shooting will receive gold medals. Among the rifle shooters, George Kaeting received the captain's prize for the most bulls-eyes. William Mills received the captain's leather medal prize.

[illegible] moved that the amount appropriation for the current year for county expenses and bridges be fixed at $120,000, and that the Clerk be authorized to certify the same to County Board of Assessors. Carried.

County Collector Allen was authorized to borrow $20,000.

The Board adjourned to meet on the road from Far Hills and Peapack this morning at 11 o'clock.

Somerville People Lost Their Fight.

At the Somerville Council meeting last Monday night the trolley fight was discussed and the result was that the fight was called off and the traction company can go ahead put up wooden instead of iron poles. The matter of changing the track to the middle of the street was dropped. For this concession the traction company will return to the former ten cent rate of excursion ticket between Somerville and Bound Brook.

A Family Mix-up.

Adam Young, a prosperous and well-known real estate dealer, and Mrs. Ella Ayres, both of Plainfield, have just announced their marriage, which took place in New York on July 14. Peculiar circumstances have arisen from the wedding in which it is rather perplexing to construe the relations of the two families. Mrs. Ayres, the bride, is the widow of Alonzo Ayres, a local merchant, who died four years ago. Mr. Young was a widower, his first wife having died one year ago. In 1899 his son, John Young, married the elder daughter of the former Mrs. Ayres. Another interesting chapter in the family mix up is to be added later. The engagement has been announced of Miss Mabelle Ayres, the younger daughter of the second Mrs. Adam Young, to Edward Young, the elder son of Adam Young. The wedding is to take place in the fall.

Guide to Yacht Races.

A handsome Pocket Guide to the International Yacht Races between Reliance and Shamrock III, off Sandy Hook, has been issued by The Prudential Insurance Company of America, Home Office, Newark, N. J. The Guide contains valuable information for those visiting the races, as well as for others who will not be able to see the contests.

Where are you going to buy your mantels for the new house you are just having erected? R. B. Van Arsdale is having an exceptional run on mantels, tiles and fire place fixtures. He has just completed some big contracts in Elizabeth and Dunellen. He does good work very cheap, which accounts for the large business he is doing.

SWEDISH CONVENTION.

Swedish Societies from New York and New Jersey Meet here in Borough Today.

The Young People's Societies of the Swedish Congregational Churches of New York and New Jersey will hold services here at Edgewood Grove, Somerset street today. The following program will be observed:

Morning service at 10:30; 1, singing by congregation; 2, Bible reading and prayer by Rev. C. M. Ahlberg, of Montclair; 3, solo by Professor J. Scott, of Philadelphia; 4, address of welcome by Rev. L. T. Lindholm, of Plainfield; 5, duet; 6, address by Rev. O. Nelson, of New York City; 7, solo; 8, address by Rev. C. G. Ellstrom, of Brooklyn.

Afternoon session at 3 o'clock. 1, congregational singing; 2, scripture reading and prayer by Rev. J. Quish, of New York City; 3, song by the united choirs of Brooklyn and New York; 4, address by Rev. C. W. Holm, Philadelphia; 5, solo by Professor Scott; 6, address by Rev. C. G. Peterson, of East Orange.

Should it rain, services will be held in the Y. M. C. A. building.

Score for Gun Club's Contests.

The following is the score for the past year of members of the Independent Gun Club:

Rifle contest—First class, Christian Stoeckle, 1164; second class, Henry Haurand, 917; William Krause, 912; G. Kaeting, 892; Dennis Gavin. 826; John Wirth, 747; F. Schaefer, 730; Charles Jensen, 547. Third class, Frank Keller, 503; William Mills, 465.

Trap shooting—First class, C. M. Luckey, 52; Henry Haurand, 43. Second class, Lewis Van Dyke, 39; Charles Keller, 37; G. Kaeting, 26; William Mills, 21; W. Krause, 17. Third class [illegible]

Another Rap at Rahway, N. J.

In a certain learned treatise on slang, published not long ago, the author declared that all the odd words and expressive catch-phrases included under that title had their birth in "brilliant brains which have nothing else to do but conceive them." There is at least one brilliant brain here at Atlantic City, remarks the Philadelphia Press correspondent. Here is an incident which includes one bit of it:

"I saw her going down the beach," said one young man to another, presumably talking of some feminine bather, "and I followed her trail. From the back she was a ripper, but when she turned around—well, she looked like R. N. J."

Again, in one of the cafes, a woman remarked, "We're staying at the Blankley now. We had to leave the other house—it was a regular R. N. J. hotel."

And what do you suppose R. N. J. means? Nothing more or less than Rahway, New Jersey—the town which comedians and travelers and the like have poked fun at since time out of mind.

The phrase has spread like wildfire in the past few days, and so whenever folks see anything not quite up to the high standard of everything here they pronounce it R. N. J.

That may be hard on the little Jersey city, but it seems to fill a long-felt want. —*Elizabeth Journal.*

Advises Extreme Measures.

In a county such as this where there are so many valuable horses, unusual efforts should be made to discover the coward who either deliberately or carelessly put Paris green and arsenic into the food of the animals belonging to Undertaker McGrath, of Rockaway. The person who did this act is not entitled to be classed as a human being. His place is among the reptiles of the earth and there should be no lodging place for him above the grass. If he is to be found, the authorities of Somerset should set to run him down and administer justice to him. A goodly sum should be offered as a reward for the arrest and conviction of the perpetrator of the crime. The law provides a way for this. No time should be permitted to be wasted before the reward is offered.—*Morris County Chronicle.*

A Popular Railroad Official.

Mr. C. W. Burt, General Passenger Agent of the New Jersey Central Railroad has made many warm friends among the patrons of the road by always endeavoring to give them the very best of railroad service. At the time Mr. Burt accepted his present position, the road had made many enemies of the people who daily go to and from their business in New York City. This feeling has now all passed away and so long as Mr. Burt remains at the head of the passenger department the people have no fear but that he will continue the present policy.

An excellent article concerning Mr. Burt and his career was recently published in the Railroad Employee.

Rich Doctor Arrested.

A news item to the *State Gazette* says that Dr. Kemp has been placed in the Somerset county jail at Somerville, charged with forgery and embezzlement.

Kemp, first appeared a few months ago, accompanied by a prepossessing young woman, who posed as his wife. The pair registered at a leading hotel, remained there a few weeks and then disappeared, leaving an unpaid board bill.

After their disappearance the doctor was traced to New Brunswick, Atlantic City by a detective of New [illegible], who was after him on charges of embezzlement, preferred by the Credit Adjustment company of New York.

The W. S. Cowley company, of Somerville subsequently swore out a warrant for his arrest for forgery.

Kemp was captured in Newark.

Little is known of his history but it is stated he is wealthy and has influential relatives, who are now negotiating with his accuser with the object of having the charges against him withdrawn.

SUBURBAN NOTES.

LIBERTY CORNER.

Charles Baker, of Newark, is visiting Mrs. Fennimore.

Benjamin Voorhees, of Plainfield, is visiting Mrs. W. D. Acken.

B. P. Mulford, Jr., of Newark has been a guest at the parsonage.

[illegible] are pleased to see W. R. Latimer [illegible]

Mrs. Hales and son Kenneth have returned to New York for a few days.

The Sunday school picnic has been postponed until Tuesday, August 25.

Mrs. Frank Apgar, of Plainfield visited at Professor Hammond's home Sunday.

Do not forget the lawn fete to be held on the church grounds, Tuesday, August 18.

Mr. and Mrs. Robertson, of Newark, and the Misses Edna and Mildred Bunn, of Bernardsville, are visiting Mr. and Mrs. George Acken.

At a meeting of the Oriental Chapter No. 61, all members were present. A committee was appointed to name the place for the summer meeting of 1904. After all business had been attended to, there was a smoker and several speeches. Among the speakers were Dr. Hubschmidt, Professor Detgen, William Smith and Henry Stegmen.

WATCHUNG.

Dave Flammer is all smiles—a boy.

Mrs. J. H. Koch is spending the week in New York City.

Leons and Edward Texier have gone to camp at Lake Hopatcong.

Mrs. Sherer, of Alabama is visiting her cousin, Mrs. John Wilson.

Mrs. S. S. Higgins and daughter spent a few days with friends in New York City.

There is someone who has a dog that howls all night long keeping people awake.

After a long time the case of Drosin versus Hudly, formerly the proprietors of the knitting mill at Watchung, has been settled. The knitting mill will be started again under the name of Auben Messe & Co. It will card its own wool and manufacture woolen goods in general. It is hoped that it will be a success.

A Record Breaker for Jerseyite.

A tabulated statement of the inventions of Thomas A. Edison, prepared by an official of the United States patent office, shows that on the last day of this month Mr. Edison will have obtained 791 patents from the patent office on as many inventions, more by several hundred than any other individual has received in the history of the office. Prior to 1895 the inventor had obtained 711 patents, and since that time he has received the following numbers: In 1896, 3; in 1897, 2; in 1898, 8; in 1899, 3; in 1900, 16; in 1901, 23; in 1902, 19; and in 1903 he has so far received 6 patents.

Attention is called to the advertisement in another column of J. J. Goff & Co., whose facilities are superior for handling fish, clams and oysters at wholesale and retail. Every week they make a specialty. This week, halibut at 15c a pound.

ROUND ABOUT JERSEY

Summary of News From the Four Corners of the State.

From a little over 100 trees, Daniel Ewan, of Smithville, has picked over 1,500 baskets of apples this season, most of which have been barreled and shipped to city markets.

Mahlon Riker, of Stanhope has a leaf of rhubarb thirty-one inches wide and thirty-five inches long, with a stem two feet long and one and three-quarter inches thick. The plant weighed three and a quarter pounds.

While at work in Franklin, last week tearing down an old frame house, which he had purchased for a song and was demolishing for firewood, Watson Little came across an old-fashioned farmer's dinner bell, in which was carefully packed $400.

The Lebanon Telephone Company which recently originated in Hunterdon county, furnishes a service to its patrons for $12.50 per year. This is the entire cost; there is no red tape about it, and you can 'phone anywhere over the line in the county.

The huckleberry crop in the vicinity of Medford this year is enormous and thousands of crates are being shipped to the New York markets. Pickers and growers have found this to be a most profitable season. In addition to the immense crop there has been a great demand and prices have ruled high.

A New York company composed of Hebrews proposes to build a summer hotel at Budd's Lake to be used exclusively by members of that race. Many of these have been denied accommodation at the other public houses. The land they have in view lies at the junction of the Stanhope road on the north side of the lake.

The largest shipments of tomatoes ever made from the Swedesboro station were [illegible] last week, the [illegible] for the week being 110,300 crates, filling 183 cars. Great difficulty is experienced in getting crates and the prospect is that there will be great loss on that account, although crate stuff is being brought there by the carload and men and boys are manufacturing them as fast as possible.

The shipment of potatoes last week from Elmer was larger than the week previous and would probably have eclipsed all records had the commission men not been handicapped by the lack of cars. On Wednesday fourteen carloads of potatoes and one of apples were sent to Pittsburg. It is thought that the shipment of potatoes, which averaged about 200 barrels to the car, was worth about $4,000. The prices ranged from $1 55 to $1.65 per barrel.

Wallington is a daring little borough. It has its own water plant and is making it pay. Now it wants to install a municipal gas plant. At present Wallington is without gas. The Public Service Corporation has agreed to supply the borough with gas upon certain conditions, which the borough considers unbearable, and at the meeting of the borough council last week a committee was appointed "to make agreeable arrangements, if possible, with a corporation, or to investigate in what manner the borough of Wallington could erect her own gas plant and the running expenses of the same." The committee, it seems, is to consider a supply from a private corporation first.

At one of the services at Ocean Grove Bishop FitGerald administered a rebuke to those individuals who appropriate to their own use articles they find in the auditorium or elsewhere about the camp grounds. On average 100 articles are lost every day, and on an average only five per cent. of the missing articles of clothing, jewelry, souvenirs and mementoes, are turned over to the custodian of found articles. The bishop said: "I regret to be compelled to say that some people attending these services are grossly dishonest. Somebody finds these lost articles, and somebody takes them from this building and appropriates to himself or herself something that does not belong to them."

Webb Davis, 15 years old, and a nephew of James A. Webb, of Madison, has just completed a little steamboat, which can be seen almost daily running on the Passaic River. The boat and its entire fittings were made by the boy in his own workshop and he is now engaged in constructing a new boiler, with which he expects to get more speed out of the boat. It is not built by rule of thumb, but from scale drawings and specifications carefully worked out by the young mechanic. The first run to Sterling was a complete success and he surprised many of the farmers, who had never expected to see a steamboat capable of carrying passengers on the stream. Several months ago the boy appeared on the streets in an automobile of his own manufacture. He spends most of his time in his workshop, which has been fitted up with a good deal of expensive machinery. The lad is a student at Stevens Institute at Hoboken.

The rumors which have been current for a long time that the projected line of the New York and Four Junction Railroad would be built in the near future have been strengthened by the fact that a representative of the road has been getting extensions of time on the right of way, setting the limit at January 1 next, and giving assurance that work would be started this fall. The course of the road will be from New Orange to Union, then into the Springfield, and over the mountain near the Baltusrol Golf Club into Park avenue, Summit, and terminating in a station to be erected adjoining the Lackawanna Railroad station. The company now holds a clear right of way over the entire route and contracts for the work have been let. It plans to compete with the Lackawanna between Summit and New York. There will also be direct communication between Summit and Springfield and Elizabeth. Springfield is at present without railroad communication.

A runaway engine on the Caldwell branch of the Erie Railroad created excitement in Cedar Grove last Tuesday. It was a heavy, six-wheeled engine, and had brought a train of cars of the flat type used for heavy freight work to Essex Fells, and had drilled several of them, when one got beyond control of the brakeman, who shouted for help. The engineer, and fireman, who were on the engine near the turntable, jumped off and ran to his aid. It is believed that in the excitement the engineer left his engine under air pressure and forgot to put on the reverse leever, with the result that when the pressure became exhausted the ponderous locomotive started down the track, [illegible] backward toward Caldwell. The [illegible] which a chicken house stood, owned by Webb Mitchell. About fifty chickens were killed by flying dirt. The coal from the tender flew in all directions, and one piece struck a watering can in the hands of Mrs. Mitchell, smashing it into a shapeless mass. Another struck a dog in the head, killing the animal instantly. The tender struck a large oak tree, tearing it out by its roots. The engine turned upside down. The noise made by escaping steam could be heard nearly a mile away.

Weather and Crop Bulletins.

Central Office U. S. Weather Bureau,
Atlantic City, N. J., Aug. 11, 1903.

Frequent showers, quite heavy in some places, a general lack of sunshine and continued cool nights, have been very detrimental to all growing and maturing crops, and also retarded the harvesting of hay and oats in portions of the central and northern sections. Cultivation of crops has been greatly hindered, as the ground is still too wet to work; late planted corn is very uneven and backward.

In the southern section the continued cool, wet weather has been very unfavorable for all vine truck, especially watermelons, cantaloupes, lima beans and cucumbers; these crops need more sunshine and warmer weather. The young fruit of the former is rotting on the vines. The digging of potatoes continues, and while the yield is large, considerable rot is reported from many places.

Very heavy rains fell in portions of Passaic and Essex counties, on the 3d and 5th, flooding the Passaic valley lowlands and doing great damage to meadow hay.

W. C. T. U. State Convention.

The State Convention of the Women's Christian Temperance Union will be held at Morristown on October 20th, 21st and 22d, in the First Presbyterian Church. Two hundred delegates will be entertained, among them many of the national officers. This organization is doing a grand, good work, for it is not only doing much to reclaim drunkards, but it is likewise doing much to inculcate principles of temperance in the young.

Transfers of Real Estate.

The following transfers of real estate in Somerset county have been recorded in the County Clerk's office at Somerville since our last issue:

NORTH PLAINFIELD

Calvin D. McMurtry, sheriff, to Mary J. Sanford et al, $1500.

Alfred University to Martha Goodman et al, $3300.

Alex. E. Faber, Jr., et ux to Cornelius E. Gulick, $1.

Alex. E. Faber, Jr. et ux to Cornelius E. Gulick, $1.

John Spencer et ux to W. R. Codington, $1.

THE MONTHLY CROP REPORT

A Winter Wheat Yield of 410,000,000 Bushels Indicated.

CEREAL AVERAGES FALL OFF

Oats, Barley, Rye and Buckwheat Poorer Than Last Year, While the Hay Acreage Increases—Percentage of Spring Wheat Much Lower—Good Showing in Corn—Falling Off in Wheat.

Washington, D. C.—The monthly report of the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Agriculture will show the condition of corn on August 1 to have been 78.7, as compared with 79.4 on July 1, 1903; 86.5 on August 1, 1902; 54 at the corresponding date in 1901, and a ten-year average of 84.4.

The report contains a table showing the condition on August 1 of the last three years and on July 1 of this year of the corn crop in the twenty principal corn States. Texas, Georgia, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Virginia and South Dakota are the only States in which a better condition of the corn crop was shown on August 1 of this year than on the same date of last year.

Preliminary returns indicate a winter wheat crop of about 410,000,000 bushels, or an average of 12.4 bushels per acre, as compared with 13.8 bushels last year.

Of eleven principal winter wheat States the average yield in Kansas, Pennsylvania, Oklahoma and Tennessee is greater this year than last; in Missouri, California, Indiana, Nebraska, Ohio, Illinois and Michigan the yield is less than last year.

The average condition of spring wheat on August 1 was 77.1, as compared with 82.5 last month, 89.7 on August 1, 1902; 80.3 on August 1, 1901, and a ten-year average of 80.2.

Of the five principal spring wheat States, only one, South Dakota, shows a better condition of spring wheat this year than last. The others—Minnesota, North Dakota, Iowa and Washington—show a much more backward condition.

The average condition of the wheat crop on August 1 was 79.5, as compared with 84.3 one month ago, 89.4 on August 1, 1902; 73.6 on August 1, 1901, and a ten-year average of 82.6.

New York, Pennsylvania and Michigan show a better condition than last year, and Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Nebraska, Indiana and Ohio a poorer condition.

The proportion of the wheat crop of last year still in the hands of farmers is estimated at 7.4 per cent., as compared with 4.2 per cent. of the crop of 1901 in farmers' hands one year ago, 5.9 per cent. of the crop of 1900 in farmers' hands two years ago, and an eight-year average of 7.4 per cent.

The average condition of barley on August 1 was 83.4, against 86.8 on month ago, 90.2 on August 1, 1902, 86.9 at the corresponding date in 1901, and a ten-year average of 83.4.

The average condition of spring rye on August 1 was 87.2, as compared with 88.3 on month ago, 90.5 on August 1, 1902, 83.6 at the corresponding date in 1901, and a ten-year average of 87.3.

The average condition of tobacco on August 1 was 82.9, as compared with 85.1 one month ago.

The average condition of potatoes on August 1 was 87.2, as compared with 88.1 one month ago, 94.8 on August 1, 1902; 62.3 at the corresponding date in 1901, and a ten-year average of 84.5.

Preliminary returns indicate an increase of .3 per cent. in the hay average.

WIFE BEATER'S NOVEL DEFENSE.

Pleads "New Woman" Game in a Court to Justify Blows.

New York City.—In sorting out the morning batch of prisoners at Harlem Police Court, Magistrate Crane found an alleged wife-beater rejoicing in the name of Thomas Duffy. His wife charged that he had struck her in the face.

"She tried the new woman game on me," explained Duffy.

"That's a new excuse," said the Magistrate. "What do you mean?"

"She went out and left me to take care of the children," Duffy explained.

"And so you blackened her face and closed her left eye," exclaimed the Magistrate; "$500 bail."

POWERS PUT BAN ON SERVIANS.

Austria Sends Home Students and Russia Forbids All Intercourse.

Vienna, Austria.—In consequence of the assassination of King Alexander and Queen Draga and the subsequent attitude of the Servian military officers, both Russia and Austria have decided to send home all the Servian officers studying in their military schools.

Russia has forbidden her officers to have either official or social intercourse with Servian officers.

LITTLE HOPE OF REFORM.

China's Empress Makes Pretence of Conciliating the People.

Tien-Tsin, China.—The Empress Dowager is trying to remove the bad impression caused by the execution of Shen-Chien, the reform journalist who was recently put to death by her order, by issuing popular edicts, but the anti-reform movement continues threatening, even in the case of Viceroy Chang-Chih-Tung, who remains hostile to Russian influence.

Saves Wife and Baby From Wreck.

The barge Volunteer, with a cargo of coal, went down in a choppy sea off Narragansett Pier, R. I., Captain Closson, his wife and eighteen-months-old baby escaped in a small boat, as did also a Portuguese deck hand.

Ten Years For Snatching Purse.

Henry Hall, a negro, who snatched Alice Sodergren's pocketbook at Kansas City, Mo., was sentenced to ten years in the penitentiary. It was also proved that Hall had first attempted a criminal assault on Miss Sodergren

SAYS CRAWFORDS EXIST

Mme. Humbert, in Court, Promises to Reveal Their Identity.

She Declares She Will Tell All at the End of the Trial—A Ruse to Gain Time.

Paris, France.—The trial of the Humbert family on the charges of forgery and swindling in connection with the fictitious Crawford millions, has been drawing large crowds to the Palais de Justice.

Mme. Therese Humbert continued to dominate the proceedings, and created several scenes when the Court attempted to examine the other members of the family. M. Bonnet, the Presiding Judge, insisted on examining Frederic Humbert, her husband, but Mme. Therese, rising, said:

"I demand to be heard. I am strong to-day, and will explain where the millions are."

Frederic Humbert testified lengthily regarding the affairs of the Reute Viagere, the insurance concern which the Humberts started and in the crash of which thousands of poor people lost all their savings. He maintained that the operations were conducted in good faith and claimed that public prejudice aroused against the Humbert family brought about the failure of the concern.

The Judge sought to bring out that Romain himself impersonated the Crawfords and instituted suits in their name. The defendant denied ever impersonating the Crawfords or writing the letters signed by the Crawfords.

Mme. Humbert here made another declamatory statement protesting her complete innocence.

"I have tried to find the Crawfords and their millions," she said. "I have not succeeded in finding the money, but I have found the Crawfords. They have made a terrible revelation to me. I have told Maître Labori all. He knows the real name of the Crawfords, for they do not call themselves by the name of Crawford. No one will suffer any loss. I will pay every one. Perhaps the Crawfords may not appear, but they exist. It is only their name that does not exist."

The Judge, interrupting her, asked: "Then where are the Crawfords?"

"If the Crawfords do not come here I will give their name and that will suffice," replied Mme. Therese. "I have already told Maître Labori that when the witnesses have been heard and the hearing is concluded I will tell all."

There was a profound silence in the courtroom during Mme. Humbert's declaration, but her final words, again putting off the promised disclosures, aroused derisive laughter. When the Court intimated that the statement was vague, Maître Labori answered: "But Mme. Humbert engages herself to speak at the close of the hearing."

The Court then began the examination of the ninety witnesses called, outside the family, which will occupy many days. It is the declaration that the Crawfords actually exist under another name is generally regarded as only another of her ruses to gain time.

JUSTIFIES CANNIBALISM.

Professor Starr Says It Is Not Wrong to Eat a Man When He is Dead.

Chicago. — According to Professor Frederick E. Starr, head of the Anthropological Department at the University of Chicago, cannibalism among the savage tribes of Africa, Australia and Greenland is justifiable. This statement was made before his class in the course of a lecture. He explained to his startled audience that he would not justify any one for killing a man for food, but that in his opinion it was not wrong to eat him when dead.

"The bushmen and pigmies of Africa, the Fuegians and Bolo-Cudos of South America, and the Eskimos of North America," said he, "are all cannibals. Some eat human flesh from desire and some from necessity. It is especially in the case of the latter that I say their cannibalism is justifiable. It is a fact that every known tribe which eats dogs also feeds on human beings. Dog eating and man eating go together. When the Eskimo has no walrus he eats his dog, and when his dogs are gone he eats his brother, if the brother happens to be a corpse. If he did not eat the human flesh he would starve, or at least go hungry, and I think he is all right in doing as he does."

Professor Starr further remarked that the finest tribes in Africa are cannibals who think that they attain the attributes of the dead relatives or friends by eating them.

SUN DANCE PUNISHMENT.

It Will Be Meted Out to Those Who Incited Indians to Torture Themselves.

Washington, D. C.—Secretary of the Interior Hitchcock issued an order to Superintendent Seger, of the Seger Indian Training School, of Oklahoma, to remain in Washington and make complete oral and written reports of the recent "personally conducted" sun dance, given for the edification of Professor Mooney, of the Bureau of Ethnology, and Professor Dorsey, of the Field Museum of Chicago, by the Cheyenne and Arapahoe Indians of Oklahoma.

Secretary Hitchcock is highly incensed over the holding of the sun dance under the direction of Government officials. He said:

"If it is found that any persons, whether in the Government service or not, were instrumental in inciting the Indians to the sun dance torture, they shall be reached and punished if there is a law on the statute books under which it can be done."

China Satisfied With Arrangements.

Sir Chen-Tung Liang-Cheng, the Chinese Minister at Washington, discussed with Acting Secretary Loomis details regarding the admission of the Chinese Commissioner and his suite to the Woman's Fair at St. Louis. The arrangements made are satisfactory to the Chinese Government.

Played on a Raft, Drowned.

While playing on a raft Ernest and Raymond Connor, children, fell into a creek at Harlow, N. C., and were drowned.

POPE PIUS X. IS CROWNED

70,000 Persons Witness Ceremony in the Basilica of St. Peter's.

MANY FAINT IN TERRIFIC CRUSH

The Pontiff Almost Overcome by the Fatiguing Five-Hour Ceremony—Great Throng Acclaims the New Pope in Spite of the Notices Forbidding Applause—Stifling Heat in Rome.

Rome. — Before princes, diplomats, Roman nobles and 70,000 plain citizens of Rome the coronation of Pope Pius X. took place in the Basilica of St. Peter's. The ceremonies covered five hours, and at the end the Pope was fatigued and almost unable to raise his hand in blessing the multitude that did him honor.

Early in the morning the Cardinals assembled in the Sistine Chapel to bow in adoration before the new Supreme Pontiff. Then they formed in procession and conducted His Holiness to the Basilica of St. Peter.

The far-famed Sistine choir led the way. It was a cortege in which the order of procedure was reversed. Immediately following the choir were the junior clergy of Rome, and after them the bishops, archbishops, Cardinals and finally the head of the church.

The Papal Guard and the Noble Guard surrounded the moving line, while the chief officers acted as a special escort for the Pope.

The procession moved up the centre aisle of the huge cathedral, and came to a halt before the chapel of the Most Holy Trinity. Here the Pope adored the Host, then moved onward with his attendants to the high altar. On the east side the procession halted again, and, escorted by the Cardinals, he entered a small space railed off from the rest of the altar.

There was a moment of complete, most impressive silence as the Pope advanced to the front of the altar and kneeling on the lowest step engaged in prayer, while every head in the vast audience was bowed.

Then he mounted to the centre of the altar and seated himself before it. The Cardinals advanced, this time in the order of precedence, and again adored him. Kneeling down they kissed the Pope's slipper, then his hand and received from His Holiness an embrace in return.

After the Cardinals had returned to their places the Pope rose and stretching forth his hand gave to the people in the cathedral his blessing. This ended the ceremony of the consecration, and His Holiness left the cathedral in the same manner as he had entered.

The ceremony of the coronation was, if possible, on an even grander scale than the consecration.

The Pope entered the church in full state, and immediately upon his arrival began the celebration of mass. While it was being said the Cardinal Deacon approached His Holiness and placed upon his shoulders the Pontifical mantle, saying the following prayer as he did so:

"Receive the Holy Mantle, the plenitude of the Pontifical offices, to the honor of Almighty God, and of the most glorious Virgin Mary, His mother and of the blessed apostles, Peter and Paul, and of the Holy Roman Church."

The choir then sang "Esse Sacerdos Magnus," while the Pope marched slowly to the balcony over the principal entrance of the cathedral. Here in full view of the great throng assembled in the street below, the Pontifical mantle was removed and the Cardinal Dean placed on the Pope's head the pontifical crown, as he did so praying aloud:

"Receive the tiara adorned with three crowns, and know that thou art the father of princes and kings, the governor of the world, on earth the vicar of our Saviour, Jesus Christ, to whom is honor and glory for ever and ever."

The Pope then ended the ceremony by making two prayers, in blessing the people below.

Fully 70,000 persons thronged St. Peter's square when the Pope made his appearance later on the balcony and blessed the people. The enthusiasm was tremendous.

Thousands of people remained outside of St. Peter's all night so that they might be in advantageous positions during the ceremony this morning.

Notices were posted on every hand instructing the crowd to keep perfect silence when the Pope made his appearance, but this command was disregarded. As soon as His Holiness appeared on the balcony shout after shout went up, nor did the people cease from shouting until His Holiness motioned for them to keep silence so that he might give them his blessing.

The heat was terrific, and hundreds of people fainted, while a number of sunstrokes were reported.

Pope Pius went through the trying ordeal admirably, but a few minutes after the conclusion of the ceremony he broke down and would have fainted had not Cardinal Rampolla come to his assistance with a bottle of smelling salts.

Dropped Revolver on the Floor.

Mrs. Van Wagoner, wife of Martin Van Wagoner, one of Sheriff Franklin Carpenter's deputies, met death in an unusual manner at her home in Gansevoort, Saratoga County, New York. While carrying a self-cocking revolver to her husband, who was about to drive away on the Sheriff's business she dropped the weapon, which was discharged, the bullet entering a vital part of her body. She was sixty-two years old.

Four Lost When Yacht Went Down.

The small sloop yacht Lizzie sank near Vallejo, Cal., and Herman Salomon, Emil Cheline, William Hanson and David Wilson were drowned. Salomon and Cheline were business men and leave families. Hanson was a chief machinist in the United States Navy.

48,614,000 Barrels of Apples.

The revised estimate of the Apple Shippers' Association for the 1903 crop is 48,614,000 barrels. This is not much less than the 1902 crop.

PERISH IN A PARIS TUNNEL

Passengers Suffocated by Smoke From Burning Cars.

SCORES OF BODIES RECOVERED

The Disaster Caused by Two Empty Trains Catching Fire—Smoke Spread Panic Among the Passengers on Other Trains—A Wild, Selfish Scramble Followed, Resulting in Loss of Life.

Paris, France. — A catastrophe, in which about ninety persons were killed, eighty-two of whose bodies had been found, occurred on the Metropolitan Electric Railway, which runs mostly under ground. About 8 o'clock one of the trains which run on five-minute schedules broke down at Menilmontant Station, which is in a poor and populous section of the city. This train was promptly emptied, and the train which followed was ordered to push it to the repairing sheds. On the way these two trains caught fire, but the employes succeeded in escaping.

Meanwhile a crowded train reached Les Charonnes, the preceding station, and the officials, seeing smoke pouring out of the tunnel, gave the alarm. A panic ensued, the passengers struggling to escape from the station. Amid the increasing smoke many attempted to return along the line toward Belleville, and were suffocated.

The officials seem to have lost their heads, and are quite unable to say how many passengers went out. It is known that about half a dozen who were partially suffocated were treated at a pharmacy near the station. The fire brigade was for a long time unable to enter the station or the tunnel, owing to the dense smoke. Tens of thousands of anxious people gathered about the station. All the police and fire authorities were on the spot, and the excitement was intense.

At 3 a. m. the firemen succeeded in flooding the burning mass, and shortly afterward they were able to enter the tunnel. They brought up the bodies of five men and two women, all belonging to the working class.

The extent of the disaster was only learned about 6 o'clock, when it became known that three empty trains were burned and a fourth was full of victims.

FOUR YOUNG MEN DROWNED.

Explosion of Their Naphtha Launch While on a Fishing Trip.

Bangor, Me.—By the capsizing of a naphtha launch off Ash Point, near Rockland, four young men were drowned and two others narrowly escaped with their lives.

The drowned are Henry K. Crocker, twenty-three years old, son of Superintendent Jonathan Crocker, of the Rockland and Camden Water Company, a graduate of the University of Maine this year; [illegible] ty-one, a [illegible] sity of Ma[illegible] an athlete [illegible] twenty-three; Raymond G. Hall, aged nineteen, all of Rockland. Those saved are Oliver Hills, of Rockland, and Thomas Hodges, of Bridgeton, Me. The young men were on a fishing excursion.

HURRICANE ON MARTINIQUE.

Houses Unroofed and Sailing Vessels Badly Damaged.

Fort de France, Martinique.—The Island of Martinique was swept by a hurricane of great violence. Its duration was ten hours, and it was particularly severe during two hours at Fort de France, where it caused much destruction. Hundreds of houses were unroofed and several sailing vessels were badly damaged.

No fatalities, however, have been reported. The roads are impassable on account of the fallen trees, which were torn up by the roots. Several towns on the island suffered considerably, principally Trinito, Ste. Marie, Carbet, St. Joseph and Francois. The storm moved in a northwesterly direction.

LOST CHILD FOUND IN CISTERN.

Rewards Aggregating $1100 Were Offered For Little Lad Found Drowned.

Indianapolis, Ind.—Little Ted Kendall, who disappeared from the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Kendall, and for whom a diligent search had been made by the neighbors and the police force, was found in a cistern a few doors from the Kendall home.

It is supposed he walked into the cistern and was drowned. Rewards aggregating $1100 had been offered for his return.

The child last was seen alive standing on a corner watching a hand organ grinder.

PENNY POSTAGE WOULDN'T PAY.

England's Postmaster-General Frowns on International Proposal.

London.—In response to a correspondent advising penny postage between Great Britain and the United States, Postmaster-General Austen Chamberlain writes that it would be difficult to adopt such a scheme for the benefit of one country while refusing it to others.

He says the sacrifice of revenue involved in the adoption of international penny postage would be so great he does not feel justified in proposing it.

Fatal Quarrel Over Indian Girl.

A lovers' quarrel over Florence Mackey, an Indian girl, resulted in the killing, at Cree Camp, near Havre, Mont., of Cree Tom and the wounding of two other men.

Earthquake in Lisbon.

A violent earthquake shook Lisbon, Portugal, and vicinity. The duration of the shock was two seconds. The earthquake caused a great panic and some damage, but no fatalities have been reported.

$500,000 Damage by Hail.

Reports from the farming region of Northern Colorado show such great destruction of crops by a terrific hailstorm that the total damage is conservatively estimated at more than $500,000.

PRESIDENT ON LYNCHING

Letter of Praise Sent to Governor Durbin, of Indiana.

Says Mob Violence is Anarchy, the Forerunner of Tyranny—Laws Should Work Swiftly and Surely.

Oyster Bay, L. I.—In a letter, the publication of which was authorized, President Roosevelt commends Governor Winfield T. Durbin, of Indiana, for the attitude he assumed recently respecting lynching. The President also embraces the opportunity to express his own views in reference to lynching and mob violence generally, pointing out that mob violence is merely one form of Anarchy, and that Anarchy is the forerunner of tyranny. The President vigorously urges that the penalty for that crime which most frequently induces a resort to lynching shall be applied swiftly and surely, but by due process of the courts, so that it may be demonstrated "that the law is adequate to deal with crime by freeing it from every vestige of technicality and delay."

A portion of the President's letter is as follows:

"All thoughtful men must feel the gravest alarm over the growth of lynching in this country, and especially over the peculiarly hideous forms so often taken by mob violence when colored men are the victims—on which occasion the mob seems to lay most weight not on the crime but on the color of the criminal.

"In a certain proportion of these cases the man lynched has been guilty of a crime horrible beyond description; a crime so horrible that so far as he himself is concerned he has forfeited the right to any kind of sympathy whatsoever. The feeling of all good citizens that such a hideous crime shall not be hideously punished by mob violence is due not in the least to sympathy for the criminal, but to a very lively sense of the train of dreadful consequences which follow the course taken by the mob in exacting inhuman vengeance for an inhuman wrong.

"It certainly ought to be possible by the proper administration of the laws to secure swift vengeance upon the criminal, and the best and immediate efforts of all legislators, judges and citizens should be addressed to securing such reformation in our legal procedure as to leave no vestige of excuse for those misguided men who undertake to reap vengeance through violent methods.

"The nation, like the individual, cannot commit a crime with impunity. If we are guilty of lawlessness and brutal violence, whether our guilt consists in active participation therein or in mere connivance and encouragement, we shall assuredly suffer later on because of what we have done. The cornerstone of this Republic, as of all free governments, is respect for and obedience to the law. Where we permit the law to be defied or evaded, whether [illegible] overthrow, and of the substitution therefor of a system in which there shall be violent alternations of anarchy and tyranny."

TOOK $80,000 FROM PREACHERS.

Fugitive Treasurer of Aid Society Sends Confession to Pastor.

Boston.—In a letter written from Montreal to the pastor of his church in East Boston, Willard S. Allen, Treasurer of the Preachers' Aid Society of the New England Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, confessed that he was a defaulter to the amount of more than $80,000 of the society's funds. He will be arrested.

Mr. Allen has been Treasurer of the society for twelve years and Clerk of the East Boston District Court for twenty-nine years, and for sixteen years was a prominent member of the School Committee of Boston. He left home about a week ago without announcing his destination, and the first heard from him was the letter to the East Boston clergyman. Mr. Allen said he had lost the money in speculation. He requested the minister to inform the members of the Allen family and the officers of the society of his confession.

Mr. Allen for more than forty years has been prominent in the legal circles and political and social life of East Boston. He is sixty-two years old.

BASEBALL PARK'S ACCIDENT.

Many Killed and Injured by Balcony Collapsing in Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, Pa.—As a result of the accident at the Philadelphia baseball park, when the balcony at the Fifteenth street side of the grounds fell to the street, carrying with it several hundred baseball enthusiasts, six persons are dead, ten wounded mortally and about 200 others injured.

The authorities have set to work to find who is to blame. That the people themselves caused the accident by rushing on the frail balcony to see a street disturbance is not denied.

Coroner Dugan, who has assumed charge of the investigation, visited the ball ground and made a careful examination of the collapsed balcony and the entire equipments of the ground.

Manager Shettlin, in behalf of the Philadelphia Baseball Club, issued a statement deploring the accident. The manager said that the disaster was in no way due to any neglect on the part of the officials of the club.

The dead are: Edward Williamson, sixty years old; George Cunningham, forty-six; Mathew P. Reid, thirty-nine; Joseph Edgar, forty; Alfred Rogers, sixty-nine; William Graham, twenty-four.

Irish Land Bill's Progress.

The Irish Land bill has passed the committee stage in the House of Lords. Many more amendments were pressed with great persistency, but none was successful, except one providing that a person aggrieved by an order made by a Commissioner may apply to the Land Commission for a rehearing.

Battle Won by the Turks.

A fight occurred near Sorovuch in which 1700 Macedonian revolutionists were routed by five battalions of Turkish troops with artillery.

SECRETARY ROOT TO RESIGN

He Will Tender Resignation Before Sailing For England.

TAFT MAY BE HIS SUCCESSOR

The Resignation Will Take Effect Whenever the President Sees Fit—Change is Not Expected Until Congress Meets—Root a Member of the Alaskan Boundary Commission.

Washington, D. C.—Before Secretary Root sails for London to sit with the Alaskan Boundary Commission he will place his resignation in the hands of President Roosevelt in order that the President may appoint a Secretary of War if it is deemed necessary during Mr. Root's absence. It is expected, however, that the resignation will not be acted upon until after Congress meets. The appointment of Mr. Root's successor will depend somewhat upon the length of time that Secretary Root will be engaged upon the Alaskan Boundary Commission.

Secretary Root's desire to leave public life is based largely on personal grounds. His family does not like the life in Washington, and the Secretary desires also to return to his law practice in New York City. The great questions that were pending in the War Department, relating mainly to the administration of the islands acquired from Spain and the establishment of a government in Cuba, have been disposed of during Secretary Root's administration. The reorganization of the army under the general staff plan is now under way, and the Secretary feels that he has accomplished the work that he was called on to do when he became Secretary of War.

While Secretary Root is in London he will remain in communication with the War Department, and matters pertaining to the General Staff and other important affairs will be referred to him. If the sittings of the Alaskan Commission extend beyond December 1 it is likely that the Secretary's resignation will be accepted and his successor appointed at that time, and if the situation in the War Department becomes such that a Secretary is needed to take charge of affairs, one will be appointed earlier.

It is believed here that there will be a great deal of delay in the consideration of the Alaskan boundary case and that the United States Commissioners may be detained in London several months.

It is understood that the matter of his successor has been discussed, and, while nothing official can be obtained, it is believed that the position will be tendered to Governor Taft of the Philippines.

Oyster Bay, L. I.—It is understood here that the resignation of Mr. Root [illegible]

For a long time Secretary Root has desired, for pressing private reasons, to retire from the Cabinet. When Mr. Root became President, Secretary Root indicated his wish to leave the Cabinet within a year, but his friendship for the President was so staunch and his interest in pending questions before the War Department so deep that he was persuaded to remain for a longer period than he had intended.

Even now he has not indicated to the President just when he may leave the Cabinet, but he and the President have discussed the subject many times and have a mutual understanding regarding it. It can be said that the President expects that the country will have the benefit of Secretary Root's services yet for several months, certainly until the beginning of the next year.

APOLOGY TO RUSSIA.

Sultan Sends His Son to Express Regret at Murder of Consul.

St. Petersburg, Russia.—A telegram was received from M. Zinovieff, Russian Ambassador at Constantinople, stating that by command of the Sultan Prince Ahmed Effendi, the fifth son of the Turkish sovereign, called at the embassy to express the deep distress and regret occasioned to his Majesty by the assassination of the Russian Consul by a Turkish sentry at Monastir. The Prince requested M. Zinovieff to bring to the notice of the Czar this renewed expression of feeling.

SAW PLAYMATE KILLED.

Little Paterson Boy Ran Under a Wagon After a Ball.

Paterson, N. J.—David McKellin, four years old, was killed in the presence of his playmates on Union avenue.

McKellin and half a dozen other children had a rubber ball and were throwing it around, when William Wilson drove by on a wagon filled with sand. The ball bounced under the vehicle, and little David ran between the front and rear wheels to recover it. The rear wheel, caught him, knocked him down, and crushed his head.

$12,000 FOR KILLING OUTLAWS.

Oklahoma Deputy Marshals Return With Two Bodies to Claim Reward.

Guthrie, Okla. Ter.—Deputy Marshals Bennett, Willetts and Jacobson arrived here from Pawhuska, Osage Nation, with the bodies of two members of the Martin gang of outlaws, killed in a fight a few days ago.

The dead men have been identified as Will and Sam Martin. Rewards aggregating $12,000 had been offered for the men dead or alive.

Boston Tax Rate Unchanged.

The tax rate for Boston, Mass., for 1903 was announced as $14.80 per thousand, the same rate as last year. A total city valuation of $1,220,450,323 includes real estate to the value of $985,553,300, and personal estate, $234,897,023.

King Peter's Sons in Servia.

The children of King Peter arrived at Belgrade, Servia, from Russia. The Crown Prince expressed his delight at being able to step on the soil of his forefathers.

A Sham Fight in Earnest.

At the encampment of the Missouri National Guard on Lake Contrary last night's sham battle proved a battle indeed. Far off in the darkness, away from the sight of the gayly dressed throngs of spectators, there was a fierce conflict.

A company of infantry had stolen upon a battery to capture it, but the battery refused to be captured. This fight was not down on the programme, but it was by far the most important of the battle. The heavy butted Krag or Springfield rifle was used with telling effect upon the battery men, who forgot not to use their sabres.

The fight was led by Capt. Connelly, of the First Regiment of St. Louis. During the battle Private Gates and Private Kiefler, of Company F of the infantry, were seriously injured, both by sabre blows. They are in a dangerous condition. A dozen other soldiers were more or less seriously injured.—Chicago Tribune.

Register on the Wrist.

A Viennese physician named Dr. Guertner has patented an instrument which tells exactly the rate of the pulse while a patient is under the influence of anaesthetics, says the London Express.

The instrument is fastened on the forearm of the patient, and shows on a graduated dial the varying strength or weakness of the action of the heart as affected by the narcotic. It has been experimented with at several of the leading hospitals in Vienna, and excites universal admiration.

With the aid of this instrument it is hoped that many of the deaths which take place while the patients are under the influence of anaesthetics may be avoided.

Fully 2500 persons commit suicide in Russia every year. N. Y.—33

FITS permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free. Dr. R. H. Kline, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Eighty-five per cent. of the children of Japan are now in school.

Ask Your Dealer For Allen's Foot-Ease. A powder to shake into your shoes; rests the feet. Cures Corns, Bunions, Swollen, Sore, Hot Callous, Aching, Sweating Feet and Ingrowing Nails. Allen's Foot-Ease makes new or tight shoes easy. At all druggists and shoe stores, 25 cents. Sample mailed FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N. Y.

Automobile building gives employment to 20,000 persons in France.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price, 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

An air brake for automobiles has been perfected.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle

An elephant's jaw has been unearthed in Halleck Canyon, Wyoming.

Piso's Cure cannot be too highly spoken of as a cough cure.—J. W. O'BRIEN, 322 Third Avenue, N., Minneapolis, Minn., Jan. 6, 1900.

Thirteen new theatres, to cost $3,000,000, are building in New York City.

My Hair

"I had a very severe sickness that took off all my hair. I purchased a bottle of Ayer's Hair Vigor and it brought all my hair back again."
W. D. Quinn, Marseilles, Ill.

One thing is certain,—Ayer's Hair Vigor makes the hair grow. This is because it is a hair food. It feeds the hair and the hair grows, that's all there is to it. It stops falling of the hair, too, and always restores color to gray hair.

$1.00 a bottle. All druggists.

If your druggist cannot supply you, send us one dollar and we will express you a bottle. Be sure and give the name of your nearest express office. Address, J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

FREE! TO WOMEN
A Large Trial Package of
PAXTINE TOILET ANTISEPTIC

A NEW SPECIALTY FOR WOMEN.

Internal cleanliness is the key to woman's health and vigor. Inflammation, Soreness, Pelvic Catarrh cannot exist with it.

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A SERMON FOR SUNDAY

AN ELOQUENT DISCOURSE BY THE REV. DONALD D. MacLAURIN.

Subject: The Greatest Thing in the World —The Distinguished Divine Delivers a Sermon Which is as Scholarly and Readable as Any of Recent Years.

NEW YORK CITY.—Dr. Donald D. MacLaurin, of Rochester, preached Sunday morning in St. John's M. E. Church to a large audience. His sermon was the first in a series on "The Greatest Thing in the World." Dr. MacLaurin said:

I have most earnestly sought to bring you on successive Sundays the best ministry I have yet been able to give you, that your lives may be broadened and deepened and lifted up into higher realms of spiritual achievement; and I could find no theme of greater value, as I saw it, than that which is suggested by the chapter which I read to you, the thirteenth chapter of Paul's first epistle of the church at Corinth. And so for eight weeks, we shall have our texts from this chapter; and this morning you will find our text in the first verse of the first chapter of First Corinthians: "If I speak with the tongues of men and angels, but have not love, I am become sounding brass or a clanging cymbal."

Nor must we not think that we shall become tired of this wonderful theme. Did you ever know any one to become weary of a diamond? Among the gems of the Lord God is found this chapter, and though I do not profess to be a skillful lapidary to bring out its flashing facets, I think, with the aid of the divine spirit, we shall find in each service something fresh and helpful and new.

This chapter has been in all ages of the church especially admired; would that it had received in all the ages of Christian history that more practical and valuable appreciation which would have been experienced by a practice of its principles and an acceptance of its precepts. Tertullian said: "It is uttered with all the force of the spirit," and the great thinker is right. As I have pondered it for several years with ever growing interest, I have come to feel that, indeed, mortal faculty could never have written it. It never could have sprung from the brain or heart of even so great a man as Paul, unless heaven had given him the inspiration. It is, dear friends, an utterance of heaven, through Paul, a servant of God, to the sons of men.

It is a glorious hymn or pean in honor of Christian love, song as we have intimated, by the Apostle Paul when soaring up on the wings of inspiration into the very heights of Christian eloquence. Like the Forty-fifth Psalm, it may be fittingly called the "Psalm of Love," and not infrequently your speaker will so designate it in these Sunday morning services. It has the form of poetry; it has the inspiration of poetry; it has the coloring of the finest poetry. And if you could read it in the Greek you would catch the fullness of its imagery, as it is impossible for you to do in the best English version. It seems a profanation to attempt its exposition. It seems like analyzing a rose or dissecting a nightingale to take these principles apart one from another for the necessary analysis in the progress of our work. But it is so full of the very heart of the gospel message that we would be cowardly were we not to attempt the exposition.

The position of the psalm in the book in which it is found heightens its effect. You find it in the midst of lengthy argument. It reminds us very much of an oasis of towering palm trees and springing flowers and running brooks in the midst of a desert of sand. On either side is argument, is tumult; and right in the midst of all bursts forth his sublime song. It is very much like the song of the sweet-voiced school children in the midst of their hard work and the babel of their games. Or, better, like the very sound of the song of heaven's choir in the pit of Wall Street on a panicky day. We can easily imagine the deepening hush that must have fallen on the Corinthian church as they read this chapter, and we can imagine, too, the consternation produced in the minds of those Christians as they discovered one after another their favorite gifts or favorite possessions swept away by the great teacher. For Paul here shows that love is the one essential of Christian life. Love did you say? Love! that soft sentiment that hard-headed men say belongs to women and children. Do you mean to say that this is the spirit of his language? That is precisely what the apostle formulated. He affirms most explicitly the absolute worthlessness of life without love. Love at the beginning of it; love at the end of it: love filling the whole space between. Love at the end is not the same as love at the beginning. It is richer, grander, nobler, diviner. But without the first love the other could never be. The blossom and the fruitage bespeak the rootage, and the seed and the flower and the tree. And unless you have the first love—love for God—in your heart, the love that shall engage our attention on Sunday mornings will be a stranger to your experience. "If I speak with the tongues of men and angels, but have not love, I am become sounding brass or a clanging cymbal." It would seem as if all the Corinthian church were eloquent speakers, or at least were eloquent hearers; and let me say that eloquent hearers are as essential as eloquent speech. The Corinthian Christians were distinguished for their gifts in this direction; and so the apostle, knowing it, knowing them right well, for he was their father in the gospel, he supposes them capable of speaking in every tongue that rose from the lips of men or angels. That were they to have all and were destitute of love they were nothing but sounding brass or clanging cymbals. How hard this must have been on those people who cherished eloquence as more easy to imagine than to describe, for they placed great store by their gift of tongues and their eloquence of speech. And do you know we are often placing the emphasis at their wrong place. We are often guilty of that characteristic. These Corinthians were often putting the emphasis where the emphasis should not be. What Paul affirms and what the Gospel affirms over and over again is that it is not speech, that it is not doing but being, that God regards. Being is finer than doing; finer than saying; finer than any expression which it is possible for it to make of itself. So it is not speech but reality that God looks for and the church waits for, and the world is hungry for in you and in me.

Now, let us consider, if you please, in the first place, wherein love is superior to the most eloquent speech. "If I speak with the tongues of men and angels, but have not love, I am become sounding brass or a clanging cymbal." What is Christian love? It is more easily described than defined. That is precisely what the apostle has done in this great psalm of love. He nowhere defines it. He simply describes it, giving some fifteen characteristics of it. Indeed, I do not know where love is defined in the entire Bible, nor do I know a definition for it. You have heard the story of the teacher of psychology, who upon receiving a new class at the beginning of the term, instead of giving them a lecture, he asked one of the members of the class to define the human soul; and the young man rose and said: "The human soul is that faculty that thinks and feels and determine;" another member of the class added that the soul is immaterial. And then he said, will you tell me what the soul is not; and the young man had the sense to say, "I do not know;" and the great professor, whose familiarity with the subject is felt throughout the continent, replied, "Nor more do I." And I fancy that the first theologian in the world, were he asked to define love, and if he was honest and candid as the teacher of psychology he would say, "No more do I." That which comes nearest to being a definition of love is the summary of the divine law of the Old Testament and the New. Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart and with all thy mind and with all thy strength, and thy neighbor as thyself. But this is not a definition of love; nor would it apply, especially the former part of it to the love under consideration now. It is not the reverent love of the heart to God, but it is that mysterious bond that unites men, the one to the other. A love that exists between people of a common spiritual experience. It is as Dr. Dodds well says: "The ligament by which the body of Jesus Christ is bound together. It is the cement by which the stones in the temple are united into one. That is as near a definition as you will be able to get from any known writing. It has Christianity in it. And so we sing, and we sing it heartily:

"Blessed be the tie that binds our hearts in Christian love,
The fellowship of kindred minds is like to that above."

But though we may not be able to define this Christian love, we know it when we see it, when we hear it, and we know how it appears in the earth. We know that love seeks with total self-forgetfulness the happiness of the object loved, and so long as we know what it does and how it behaves itself in the social fabric, we ought to be quite content. And I want you to notice at this point wherein love is superior to the most eloquent speech. Eloquent speech may mean self advertisement. Love always means self effacement. "The gift in question," says the brilliant Drummond, in his book entitled "The Greatest Thing in the World," and which I commend to you to read, "was once splendid and dazzling. It was a brilliant faculty drawing all eyes to the speaker and all ears to his voice." It is the gift of eloquence by which a man sways the mind and thrills the hearts of his hearers. Now you can see how a man without love, possessing such a power, gives to himself advertisement, and the fact is that some of the most brilliant orators of fame, and among them occupants of pulpits, are so fond of themselves and glory so much in their eloquence, that they forget the other elements that go to make up a manly Christian character. And I want to say to you that the man possessing that eloquence is in constant danger. The attraction which he has for the people always tends to centre his mind upon himself; and by and by he gets to be greater if he is not aware, than the Master Himself whom he professes to serve and represent.

Love, on the other hand, is self-effacement. Love goes forth in beneficent ministry, alleviating the wounds of broken lives all around. In perfect harmony with this thought is the teaching of the Master Himself. You remember that marvelous sermon in the mountain, in which He says: "Even so, let your light shine before men that they shall see your good works and may glorify your Father in heaven." The word "so" is to be emphasized as indicating the manner of the shining. Light may be held so close to the eyes as to dazzle the eyes; light may be held so close before the eyes of the world as to dazzle the eyes of the world. You are not to see the shining one, but you are to see the fruits, the results of the shining. This is the way with the old sun itself. You look out upon the lawns in the parks and the country side, and I have never seen the parks more beautiful than when I visited them soon after my arrival in this city a few days ago. You look out upon the grass and the growing grains and the vegetation and the flowers and you feast your eyes on the beauty and the wealth of the earth's surface; and you begin to say, whence came all this; who is the worker; who produced all this; and you undertake to look up at the sun shining yonder in the zenith of the heavens. And the old sun, for your termerity, will dart his red hot fire into your eyes and will leave a mark upon you that you will not forget for many a day. Do not look at me; look at the grass; look at the growing grain; look at the trees—look at the work, not at the worker. So with God Himself. No man has seen God at any time; we see Him only in Jesus Christ. No man has seen God the eternal, at any time; but we count the stars that bejem the dome above us, when the great daylight is gone, and the more we study them the more are we thrown back on the teaching of our childhood, when we learned to sing: "Twinkle, twinkle, little star, how I wonder what you are, up above the world so high like a diamond in the sky." You see the stars and the glory of them transports your wondering soul, but you do not see Him who made and keeps the stars. If God is invisible in Himself, He is not invisible in His ministry. You and I, beloved, who have been born anew, are sons and daughters of God, and we please Him most when like Him, we efface ourselves and are seen only in the beneficent ministry of our lives, in our homes, in our communities, in our churches, in our city, in the world. Then under this first point, we say again that love is of greater value to the church and to the world than the most eloquent speech. Now I may not say that eloquence is not valuable. No one of us would refuse it if proffered to us. I may not say—neither would Paul say—that eloquence, even the gift of tongues, was anything to be despised. In the apostolic age it served to attract the attention of men to the divine manifestations among the sons of men; and it was greatly coveted because of this force resident in it. But I want you to notice that only a few people can be eloquent and the great majority of us in regard to speech will have to exhibit reality rather than eloquence in speech, and serve our generation in the most practical manner available to us. Now I might establish this point by argument and by declamation, but I prefer to give you a few illustrations, to fasten what I mean in your mind.

A woman over here in New York City, some years ago, came to the City Mission Society and sought the secretary. "I would like to do something for God. I am not eloquent in speech, but I think I could distribute tracts among the poor and needy. Give me a suitable supply and I will render this service to my Lord." She was supplied abundantly. On going down the street she saw a policeman taking a poor woman to the station; she went to the station house and there learned the facts in the woman's case and when the woman was to be discharged. When she came out she was met by this good woman, who threw her arms around her neck and kissed her; and the woman said: "My God! Why did you do that? No one has kissed me since my mother died; why did you do that?" And the humble Christian woman said: "I do not know, unless it was Jesus sent me to do it." Without going into further detail, let me say that that life was redeemed by the kiss of that Christian woman, whose heart was full of love for her kind. This is the kind I mean. No eloquent preaching from the most brilliant preacher that you have ever had in the city could have reached that life as did that kiss. That reminded her of her departed mother. A poor young girl was dying in the city of Paris and on seeing a Christian woman who was a stranger to her, said to her: "You know I hate you Christians. You have nothing to give but good advice. You build fine institutions for us when we have fallen, but you do nothing for us to keep us from being thrown into the path of temptation." And no one but that good woman, acting with Miss Hunt in her beneficent work in the gay city of Paris, understood the dying energy with which she uttered those words. By and by this woman won her into the kingdom of God, and just before she died said to the Christian woman, who represented for the first time Christianity unto her: "Let me die on something that is yours. Won't you let me put my head on your pillow? I would like to die with my head on such a pillow as your pure head has rested on." It was granted. That is what I mean. That is the ministry that is open to love. Over yonder in the city of Detroit, a reporter called a little bootblack in the street to polish his boots. The little fellow came, but as he got out his brush and was about to begin a big, brusk fellow came along and said: "You go away, Jimmy; you go away. I will do this." And the reporter became indignant and said: "What do you mean by this?" "O, that is all right, boss. Do you know that Jimmy has been sick in the hospital for more than a month and he is not very strong and we boys when we are not doing anything turn in and help him. Is that right, Jimmy?" "Yes, that's right." And so he said: "All right, go ahead;" and as the boy was plying his brush and his cloth, and while he was so doing the reporter plied him with questions: "What per cent. of what you earn do you give to Jimmy?" "Eh?" "What per cent. of what you earn do you give to Jimmy?" "I don't know what you mean." "How much of the money that you receive do you keep and how much do you give to Jimmy?" "Do you think I am a sneak? I give all of it to him, and so do all the boys; we don't keep any of it." So when he finished the reporter said: "You are a pretty good fellow; here is a quarter, and you keep ten cents and give fifteen cents to Jimmy." "No, you don't," and he gave the quarter to Jimmy. That was diviner, that was nobler far than the grandest eloquence that Brooklyn ever heard.

Now notice in the second place, and I will make this point brief, the comparison by which Paul sets forth the superiority of love to eloquence. He says, If I speak with the tongues of men and angels, but have not love, I am become as sounding brass as a clanging cymbal. The gift without the grace is likened to the sounding of brass, to the clashing of cymbals of bronze. A great many preachers boast themselves of their soundness, sound in their theology—and I am not saying anything against soundness in theology. And one is sometimes tempted to say, Sound, yes, that is what it is, but it is without a ministry and without meaning for a hungry world. A clanging cymbal—noise, confusion, but no ministry, never helpful for a weary, hungry world. Let us be something more than jangling voices, clanging noises. Let us have reality, genuineness of heart, genuineness of love, genuineness of religion; that is what tells. That is what the world wants. That is what it is looking for. That is what God is begging for. I read a story some months ago in one of your newspapers: Two men who had met to talk on the corner of a street. While they were talking a hand organ began to grind out its dismal music. One of the men said, let us go on and get away from that wretched stuff. And the other said, now, I will not let you talk like that about that music. Why, do you know that that was "See the Conquering Hero Comes," composed by the great Handel. And his friend said: "I want you to come with me to a Handel festival. So a month later, he invited his friend to the concert, and so when the lively choruses were sung and the great symphony went on, this friend of his became enraptured. And he said: "Isn't that glorious, isn't that beautiful?" "Yes," said his friend, "do you know what it is? It is 'See the Conquering Hero Comes.' It is what you heard on the organ." Let love conquer your hearts and the world will make way for your coming, and we shall startle the world by the originality of our unselfishness. "If I speak with the tongues of men and angels, but have not love, I am become as sounding brass or a clanging cymbal." Let us have love.

Resisting Power.

When a physician is called to a case of severe sickness, the first thing that he estimates is the resisting power of the patient. The chances for his recovery are in proportion to his vitality. If there be little of that at the outset there is small hope of overcoming the disease. The resisting power of persons in full health is such that in an epidemic they throw off the disease germs that prostrate others. One cannot always tell from appearances just how much ability one has to withstand the inroads of a malady. Some who apparently are robust almost immediately succumb, while others who look frail recover from violent attacks. Of course dissipation, unhygienic living, unhealthful surroundings, sap one's resisting power, so that when a virulent ailment makes an attack one has strength insufficient to fight it off.

You see that it is not so much the malignancy of the disease as it is the vitality of the man that determines the result. Just so it is also in the moral world, says Wellspring. There are some persons living lives so upright, so spiritually healthy, that they are practically immune from temptation. And when they are overcome, they soon recover themselves, for their power of resistance is great. On the other hand, there are those who after succumbing to one temptation are completely swept away by the power of evil. How can that be accounted for? Obviously in the same way that the ability to resist physical disease is to be explained. There has been unwholesome moral living; the mind has been permitted to become familiar with evil thoughts; the soul has breathed in miasma and corruption, until one has no ability to put away temptation.

All this suggests the need of resisting power both against disease and against sin. A pure, clean, wholesome life, physical and moral, will make one secure against any harm that either can do.

Our Worst Enemy.

Dr. Theodore L. Cuyler, in estimating what he deems to be our worst enemy in this life, says: "Dangerous as the devil is, dangerous as worldly amusements are, the most dangerous enemy that we often have to encounter walks in our own shoes. That cunning, artful, smooth-tongued heart-devil, self, is the foe that needs the most constant watching and subjects us to the worse defeats. 'The flesh lusteth against the Spirit, and the Spirit against the flesh, and these are contrary the one to the other.' Paul had a tremendous battle along these lines, beating down his carnal nature by hard blows, and the old hero was able at the last to shout, 'I have fought a good fight; henceforth there is laid up for me a crown of righteousness!' Whoever has, by God's help, laid his desires, his plans, his purposes, his property, and, above all, his own will at the feet of Jesus Christ, is already one of the overcomers. He already begins to wear clean raiment, and the omniscient eye of God discerns on his brow the first flashings of the victor's crown!"

Discipline the Appetite.

Archdeacon Govett, of Gibraltar, in a letter to the public upon the consumption of alcohol in the British army, points out that despite the strong evidence adduced by Lord Napier and Lord Wolseley as to the criminal effects of alcohol in the army (nearly ninety per cent. of the crime being attributed to it), and despite the evidence of statistics, science and experience, the lads of both the army and navy of Britain are daily dosed with intoxicants. The marine, at the age of twenty, is served every day with his lot of rum, and cheap drinking canteens are regimental institutions. "Until these customs, supported by high authority, are destroyed," says Mr. Govett, "we shall have the shameful vices which send men to hospital or prison flourishing both in the army and navy. What is the use of discipline for the body, if there is no discipline applied to the appetite?"

Run With Patience.

It is not talent or genius that enables one to succeed so much as perseverance. We win not by the sudden start, but by keeping persistently at it. One may tire himself more by running a mile than by walking five. If we must run, let us run with patience the race that is set before us.—United Presbyterian.

U. S. SENATOR FROM SOUTH CAROLINA

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For Dyspepsia and Stomach Trouble

Ex-Senator M. C. Butler.

Catarrh of the Stomach Is Generally Called Dyspepsia—Something to Produce Artificial Digestion is Generally Taken.

Hence, Pepsin, Pancreatin and a Host of Other Digestive Remedies Have Been Invented.

These Remedies Do Not Reach the Seat of the Difficulty, Which is Really Catarrh.

EX. U. S. Senator M. C. Butler, from South Carolina, was Senator from that State for two terms. In a recent letter to The Peruna Medicine Co., from Washington, D. C., says:

"I can recommend Peruna for dyspepsia and stomach trouble. I have been using your medicine for a short period and I feel very much relieved. It is indeed a wonderful medicine besides a good tonic."—M. C. Butler.

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Peruna has cured more cases of dyspepsia than all other remedies combined, simply because it cures catarrh wherever located. If catarrh is located in the head, Peruna cures it. If catarrh has fastened itself in the throat or bronchial tubes, Peruna cures it. When catarrh becomes settled in the stomach, Peruna cures it, as well in this location as in any other.

Peruna is not simply a remedy for dyspepsia. Peruna is a catarrh remedy. Peruna cures dyspepsia because it is generally dependent upon catarrh.

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Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio.

The Influence of Climate.

Many instances might be cited in which climate has had a material influence on manufactures. A case in point is that of anhydrous paper, which is said to be the best dielectric for underground cables. This paper was formerly made almost exclusively in England, but it has been found that to get the best results a drier climate is needed, and the paper is now made in this country on an extensive scale, while its making has been discontinued in England.

For the Hour Was Late.

"I have something to tell you before I go," he finally said.

"Is it a long story?" she hastily asked.

"No; it is a very short one."

"Then I think you will just have time," she sweetly said.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Two immense anchors, supposed to be 200 years old, have been recovered from Irvine Bar (Ayrshire) by a dredger.

COMPELLED TO USE A CRUTCH FOR EIGHT MONTHS. DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS CURED MRS. P. CONLIN, CARBONDALE, PA.

Mrs. P. Conlin, 80 Greenfield Avenue, Carbondale, Pa., says: "I suffered with backache, and, despite the use of medicines, I could not get rid of it. I was compelled to use a crutch for eight months, and a part of the time was unable to walk at all. I fairly screamed if I attempted to lift my feet from the floor, and, finally, I lost control of my limbs through weakness, as I could neither bend nor straighten up to my full height, and if ever a woman was in a serious condition, I was. My husband went to Kelly's drug store and brought home a box of Doan's Pills. I felt easier in a few days, and, continuing the treatment, I was soon able to walk. At the end of two weeks the pains in my loins left. When I had completed the treatment, I had not an ache nor a pain, and I have been in that condition ever since.

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AN INCONSISTENT STAND.

It is inconsistent for Democrats to try and make a political issue of the new amendments. For three years these amendments have been under discussion, and were passed by the legislature by a strictly non partisan vote. Not until they were passed did any opposition arise, and all thinking men will recognize the fact that the opposition comes from politicians who are at a loss for an issue, and take this up as their only hope.

The amendments may not be perfect, but they are a great stride forward, and can be changed if it is found necessary.

Among the leading lawyers of the State who favor these amendments are the following:

Former Justice Collins, Former Assistant Postmaster General Wm. M. Johnson, Attorney General Robt. H. McCarter, Edward Q. Keasbey, Judge George M. Shipman, Joseph Coult, William H. Corbin, John Whitehead, Chauncey G. Parker, Frank Bergen, DeWitt Van Buskirk, William T. Hilliard, Former Judge John B. Vreeland, Former Judge D. J. Pancoast, Hon. James J. Bergen and Richard V. Lindabury.

Among those opposing it we hear of only three, namely: Charles H. Hartshorne, William Nelson and Barton B. Hutchinson; and they oppose it on technical grounds only.

With the Governor and nearly every leading lawyer and judge in the State favoring the amendments, and a few politicians opposing them, no argument is necessary to convince a voter of the wisdom of voting for the measure.

INCREASE IN COUNTY TAX.

Tax payers will object to the increased appropriation of the Somerset County Board of Freeholders, but for all that they will be compelled to "grin and bear it." The increase in the appropriation is $10,000 over last year—just the amount needed to repair the macadam roads already built. This appears to be a large sum of money for this purpose, and from a superficial view, reflects on the construction of the roads, but the repairs are necessary and must be made if the roads are to be preserved.

Another large sum is required for bridges—a necessity which cannot be put off. New ballot boxes, to comply with the new primary election law, must be purchased, entailing a cost of several hundred dollars.

These extras, added to the regular current expenses, necessitate an increased appropriation.

We believe the board of freeholders of Somerset county will compare favorably with any board in the State for honesty, loyalty to the county, intelligence and in the economical conduct of the business, but at the same time this increased appropriation may possibly affect the new freeholder act which may be voted on at the next election and which provides for three commissioners instead of the present freeholders.

THE DEADLY TOY PISTOL.

The toy pistol, with its terrible record of lockjaw and resultant death, will soon be done away with if municipalities follow the example of Kansas City and Minneapolis, where toy pistols have been proscribed for every day in the year.

At Pittsburg a boy was wounded by one of these pistols; tetanus resulted and death soon followed. His father brought suit for $5,000 against the man who sold the pistol to his son. This is the first law-suit of the kind and is attracting wide-spread interest. Should the father be successful, other suits will no doubt follow.

The Newark Evening News wisely remarks in this connection: "A little State legislation of the right kind, not merely prohibiting the sale of these deadly weapons but giving the afflicted parents a specific, statutory right to sue for damages in case of accidents, might also help to abolish the toy pistol altogether." To which we might add, that a little common sense judiciously applied by parents with proper punishment whenever their children are found in possession of these pistols would also go a long way toward making them unpopular.

IN FAVOR OF AMENDMENTS.

Arguments in favor of the adoption of the proposed amendments to the constitution are many, while those against are few.

Attorney General McCarter, over his signature, sums up his argument as follows:

One—All agree that the vast increase in the business of the courts make a change necessary.

Two—If these amendments are not adopted no other amendments can be submitted to the people until the expiration of five years from next January.

Three—The present amendments were most carefully considered for more than a year and received the approval of the bar of the State, with few exceptions.

Four—The members of the Legislature, with few exceptions, and without regard to party, have approved them at three successive sessions.

Five—The Legislature, at its last session, voted to submit them to a vote of the people at an expense of $50,000 or $60,000 that they might be adopted.

Six—Both parties have thus committed themselves to the acceptance of these amendments, and those who voted in the Legislature to approve them cannot now be expected to array themselves in opposition.

Seven—The number of courts will not be increased, nor will anything be added the State's expenses. If the amendments are not adopted the business of the courts will require an increase in the number of circuit judges, the cost of which will fully equal the cost of a new Court of Appeals, without giving anything like equal relief and convenience to suitors.

Eight—There is no reason why vice-chancellors should not be appointed in the same way as the chancellor himself and the justices of the Supreme Court are appointed.

Nine—It is an unjust reflection upon the Governor, the Senate and the Supreme Court to hold otherwise.

Ten—The suggestion that vice-chancellors may conflict with each other is not to be entertained, assuming, as we must, that fit men will be appointed. New Jersey judges have not in the past acted in that way, and will not in the future.

Eleven—The mode of submission is simple and fair. The criticism of it is unjust and without merit.

Twelve—No judicial system can be proposed which will be accepted by all who are competent to form an opinion as to the best possible system. A system similar to that now advocated by the objector was submitted to the Legislature during the term of Governor Griggs and was rejected.

Thirteen—After many years of conference and consideration these amendments have been framed by the best minds of the State and have been met with scarcely any opposition during the three years they have been considered by the representatives of the people in the Legislature.

Fourteen—Pass them, and if the experience of the next five years suggests a better plan it can then be adopted. Do not continue the present condition for five years longer.

The first and last reasons are complementary. If the proposed amendments are defeated no others can be proposed for five more years. If the present system is to be changed, the proposed way is the only way possible until 1908. If the amendments prove unsatisfactory, other amendments can be voted on then. Rejection means five more years of the present dissatisfaction.

A NOTED United States Senator recently said, "My idea of the only way to succeed in politics is included in the following principles—perseverance, truthfulness, fidelity to friends, fairness to foes; above all strict integrity. I have sought to observe these principles, no matter whether I was up or down and it has paid." This is a good rule to follow not alone by the politician but by every business man as well.

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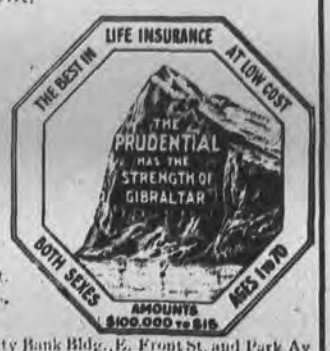

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Habits.

"Habits is hard t' change," observed Uncle Bill. That's true of pants jest as much as it is of people. Once a pair of flannel pants contracts a habit they'll keep right on contractin' an' nothin' 'll stop 'em."

"Jake Abbott's boy Hi went ter town last summer an' brought back a pair uf flannel pants, same as them swell city fellers wear. The man in the store told Hi thet they wouldn't shrink. He said they'd been washed an' shrunk so much already thet they couldn't shrink any more.

"They did though. After th' first time Aunt Mandy washed 'em they shrunk up t' th' top of Hi's shoes. After th' third washin's she ran peke-rin' strings round th' bottoms ter make knee pants fur Hi's little brother Eb.

"Which all goes to show th' truth uf what I said about habits. Them pants had been shunk so durn much afore they wus bought thet they'd got th' habit an' couldn't break 'emselves afterward."

An Awful Temptation.

Tim—So you wuz in Washin'ton, wuz yer? Wot kind of a burg is it, anyhow?

Hermes, Hooligan—Easy graft, Why, say, 'twould have been worth millions t' me if I'd forgot t' deliver dat message de President sent t' Congress.

Breaking It Gently.

The cashier of a certain firm had absconded, and the head clerk was decided on as being a fit and proper person to acquaint the head of the firm of the fact on his arrival.

There had been a dog fight in the street, and a small crowd was just dispersing as the chief's carriage dashed up.

"Whats' the crowd after, Jorkins?" demanded the head of the firm.

The chief clerk thought he recognized a chance of breaking the news gently, and seized it.

"The vacancy, sir," he replied.

"Vacancy? What vacancy?"

"Cashier, sir."

"But we want no cashier, Jorkins."

"Beg pardon, sir, but we've a vacancy for one."

"Jorkins, are you mad?"

"No, sir. That is, sir, I don't know, sir. Fact is, sir—all the cash is gone, and—and——"

"Well?"

"The cashier's gone with it, sir."—Baltimore World.

Not His Fault.

An amusing street incident happened recently. A young lady left her husband's side to look in a window. On leaving it she took, as she thought, her husband's arm, and continued her conversation.

"You see," she said, "you don't even look at anything I want you to see. You never care how I am dressed. You no longer love me. Why, you have not even kissed me for a week, and ——"

"Madame, I am sorry; but that is my misfortune, not my fault," said the man, turning round.—Exchange.

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35 East 30th Street, 6 room house, lot 50 x 100	1,700
6 room house, lot 50 x 100, on South Avenue	1,900
10 room house, all improvements, at Netherwood	6,600

Building Lots For Sale.

Lathrop Place, 50 x 125	$400
On Grider Avenue, 50 x 100	500
On West Third street, 50 x 125	350
On Emma Avenue, 50 x 125	350
On Park Hill Avenue, 50 x 140	500
On Rockwood Avenue, 50 x 125	200
On Roosevelt Place, 25 x 150	150
On Arlington Place, 25 x 150	500

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For Newark—5.38, 6.39, 6.57, 7.05, 7.25, 7.48, 8.11, 8.34, 8.46, 9.27, 9.59, 11.25 a. m.; 1.18, 2.31, 2.49, 3.44, 4.17, 4.47, 5.43, 5.53, 6.23, 6.33, 7.08, 7.42, 8.36, 9.40 p. m. Sundays—7.41, 8.52, 10.08, 11.10 a. m. 12 m.; 12.58, 1.45, 3.30, 5.41, 6.45, 6.52, 7 32, 8.13, 8.32, 9.42, 9.58 10.22 p. m.
For Somerville—5.25, 7.12, 8.21, 9.36, 9.54, 11.00 a. m.; 1.01, 2.02, 2 11, 3.32, 3.44, 4 33, 5.03, 5.29, 5.57 6.04, 6.19, 6.41 7.12, 7.33, 8.08, 8.21, 9.37, 10.23, 11.26 p. m.; 12.59 night. Sundays—5.45, 8.42, 11.14 a. m.; 2.03, 3.40, 5.37, 6.35, 8.30, 10.15, 11.16, 11.25 p. m.
For Phillipsburg and Easton—5.25, 8.21, 9.54, a. m.; 2.11, 5.29, 6.41 p. m. Sundays—5.45 a. m.; 2.03, 6.35 p. m.
For Bethlehem, Allentown and Mauch Chunk—5.25, 9.54 a. m 2.11, 5.29 p. m. Sundays—5.45 a. m.; 2.03, 6.35 p. m.
For Wilkesbarre and Scranton—5.25, 9.54 a. m.; 5.43 p. m. Sundays—5.45 a. m. 2.03 p. m.
For Long Branch, Ocean Grove, Point Pleasant and seashore points—8.11, 11.25 a. m.; 2.42, 3.44, 4.47, 6.22 p. m. Sundays—8.52 a. m.; 12.58, 3.30 p. m.,
For Lakewood—3.37, 8.11, a. m.; 1.18 3.44, 4.17p. m. Sunday, 9.52 a. m.
For Atlantic City—9.27a. m.; 2.49p. m.
For Trenton—5.17, 5.25, 7.12, 7.44, 8.38, 9.14, 9.44, 10.44, 11.44 a. m.; 12.46, 1.01, 1.39, 2.11, 3.44, 5.29*, 7.34*, 8.21, 9.37* p.m., 1.17 night. Sundays—5.17, 5.45, 9.55, 11.14 a. m.; 1.39, 2.45, 4.55, 5.37*, 6.35,* 9.47 p. m.; 1.17 night.
For Philadelphia—5.17, 7.44, 8.38, 9.14, 9.44, 10.44, 11.14, 11.44 a. m.; 12.46, 1.39, 2.11, 3.44, 5.34*, 7.34,* 8.21, 9.37* p m; 1.17 ng't Sundays—5.17, 5.45, 9.55, 11.14 a. m.; 1.39, 2.45, 4.55, 5.37*, 6.35*, 9.47 p. m.; 1.17 night.
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Sundays, 5.17 a.m., 2.03, 5.37, 6.35 p. m.;
For Pottsville, Sunbury & Williamsport— 5.17, 5.25, 9.54, a. m.; 2.11, (5.29, to Pottsville only) 8.21 p. m.; 1.17 night. Sundays, 5.17 a. m.; 2.03,; 1.17 night.

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The Gift of a Light Heart.

By Professor Lattimer.

IS it possible to cultivate a light heart? Probably not; but all sorts of shifts have been practiced at all times to retain one. There have always been men like Thoreau and St. Francis who believed that property brought with it a heavy heart, and have refused, as did the American philosopher, to be "harnessed to his possessions." St. Francis "cast aside every weight" that he might free himself from "idle sorrow." He and his first disciples "loved nothing earthly and feared nothing earthly; they were secure in all places, troubled by no fears, distracted by no cares; they lived without trouble of mind, waiting without solicitude for the coming day." St. Francis in the fastnesses of the Italian hills singing French hymns among the highway robbers in his whimsical lightness of heart makes a strange picture. He knew French badly, but it seemed to him the language of gayety. The founder of the Franciscans, though we are told that he possessed what was quaintly called the gift of tears when performing his devotions in his cell, was never seen abroad without a smile, neither would he tolerate any appearance of heaviness in his followers. He rebuked a brother to whom a dejected manner had become habitual, saying: "My brother, repent thy sins in private and do not appear before the community thus downcast."

We are inclined to think that those who make their living—provided it is a fairly good one—in the sweat of their brow have lighter hearts than those who make it in the sweat of their brain. The high spirits which seem to be enjoyed by domestic servants—to judge by the sounds which come upstairs—are a case in point. Dusting, scrubbing and plate-cleaning seem to weigh on the heart far less than doctoring, journalism or the study of law or theology. Too often spirits are broken by overwork or by disappointment in the wild struggle to succeed which goes on among professional people. Certainly in the literary world light hearts are generally lost early, yet the lighthearted man of letters, though he is rare, is the most attractive of all light-hearted men. He knows how to express the music that is in his mind and is like a composer who is also an executant.

A White Race in the Philippines.

By George Harvey.

HEARSAY talk in Washington informs us that the Government proposes to run down the story of the existence of a race of good looking and energetic whites in the mountains of the Island of Mindoro in the Philippines. It appears that an expedition has been organized to penetrate into the interior of Mindoro, and find out whether such people exist there. The story about them has been obstinately persistent. The best version of it seems to be based on the report of Manuel Castro, a Filipino, to one Lieutenant Lorenzo de Clairmont. Castro claims to have visited this white tribe, which, he says, has lived in the Philippines since long before the Spaniards came there, and centres in a town of 20,000 inhabitants. He says that the members of the tribe are warlike, and have effectually discouraged intrusion on their privacy by Spaniards, though they have dealings with trading Filipinos. The men are described as fair-haired and blue-eyed; the women are surprisingly handsome. They live in well kept homes, are fond of athletic sports, and know agriculture and some of the arts. Lieutenant de Clairmont's name does not appear in the army register for 1902, but if there is such an officer in the Philippines who has a well informed native friend Castro, and if Castro is a truthful person and knows whereof he speaks, there may be an interesting item of ethnological news coming from Mindoro, which will at least be useful to the makers of comic opera. There was a recent story that certain companies of isolated Jews had existed as Jews for centuries in Western China, and on investigation it turned out to be true.—Harper's Weekly.

How to Hold a Wife.

By Elizabeth Bacon Walling.

HOLD the wife as you won the sweetheart, by gallantry and devotion. Neither time nor trite repetition has threshed the truth out of that threadbare saying: "Man's love is of man's life a thing apart; it is woman's whole existence."

Even if this were not true of man, by reason of his peculiar masculine organization, his bread-winning training would make it so. A woman lives in her emotions. To the woman who loves life means love. If after all she does not get love she is wretchedly, utterly, desperately disappointed.

Words of endearment and caresses are a necessity with woman because of her love nature and because they have formed her constant nourishment since the days of cradle.

Woman is a great big grown-up affectionate baby, eternally crying for love and putting up her mouth to be kissed. The things that contrive to make or mar a woman's happiness are mighty important to woman herself. Such an insignificant change in the heading of his letter as "darling" to "dear" has been known to send brides straightway into violent hysterics.

If a young husband omits in to-day's letter the "precious" by which for the first time he had called her in yesterday's letter—a meaningful love term that only proved the endearing power of absence—she mopes around the house all day in heavy hearted despondency. Could he have met anybody in Chicago between Sunday's letter and Monday's that has come in between them?

She reads his letters several times a day, wears them upon her heart, sleeps upon them and keeps the gas burning low to read over certain passages at intervals during the night. If in the bustle and bustle of things out in Chicago he fails in so many words to speak of their love she telegraphs to ask if he loves her still.

If he change his hotel before he can notify her, or if any of her letters are miscarried, he is routed out of bed by the porter in the wee sma' hours of the night with the information that his wife is waiting below in the parlor.

And then there is the kiss. In matters of the heart a woman is always measuring and analyzing and comparing and defining. If his married kiss, from some one of the various natural causes, is not as warm, as long, as deep or as often as the courtship one, she gets out her thermometer and yardstick.

The husband must be, to hold his wife, not boorish, but gallant; not indifferent, but loving and devoted; not domineering, but chivalrous; not stupid and bungling, but clever and patient.

The Peril to Liberal Education.

By Dr. Andrew F. West, Dean of the Graduate School of Princeton University.

IS it not a fact that the majority of college students to-day are not familiar with the commonplaces of literary information and the standard books of history, poetry and so on? Do they know the greatest book of our tongue, the English Bible, as their fathers did? What have so many of them been reading? The newspapers, of course, and fiction—not always the better fiction. As between books and the short stories in magazines; how few read the former! I am not speaking of the hard books of philosophy and science, or generally of the books that involve severe thought, but of the readable, delightful books, the pleasant classics of English. What a confession of the state of things it is that colleges have to make the reading of a few books of English literature a set task as an entrance requirement, and then ask formal questions on what ought to be the free and eager reading of every boy at home! How far it is true that the advocacy of teaching science may have operated, not to beget a taste for science, but merely a neglect of literature, is, perhaps, idle to ask. It is at least true that these neglecters of literature are not usually giving laborious hours to reading scientific works. Perhaps some day our schools generally will get "Readers" that have literature in them and that will help matters a little. But the so-called students who do not care to read or do not know how to read as all students should are with us in abundance as an ever present peril. The quiet book by the quiet lamp is a good charmer. Here the true student forms his friendships with the masters of thought and fancy, here they speak to him not under the constraints of the classroom; here he may relax without weakness, adventure without limit, soar without fear and hope without end. It is the old story. Books are as Huxley put it, "his main helpers," and the free reading outside the set tasks is, perhaps, next to music, his most ennobling pleasure. The loss of this is to-day the thing that does so much to deprive our college life and conversation of the fine flavor of that much misunderstood thing—Culture.

New York City.—Shirt waists with yoke fronts are among the latest features of the season and are peculiarly well adapted to young girls. This one,

MISSES' SHIRT WAIST.

designed by May Manton, includes box pleats and straps over the shoulders as well as the yoke, which is cut in battlements at the lower edge. The model is made of white linen, machine stitched and trimmed with pearl buttons, but all waisting materials, cotton, linen, silk and wool are appropriate. The straps over the shoulders are novel and effective, but both they and the yoke can be omitted if a plainer waist is desired.

The waist consists of the fronts, back and yoke. Both fronts and back are laid in full length box pleats stitched at each edge, but the backs are drawn down smoothly while the fronts pouch over the belt. The yoke is arranged over the upper edges of the fronts and beneath the centre pleat, which is cut in one with the front. The sleeves are among the latest with cuffs that match the yoke.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is four and a quarter yards twenty-one inches wide, three and three-quarter yards twenty-seven inches wide, three and three-quarter yards thirty-two inches, or two and a quarter yards forty-four inches wide.

WOMAN'S WAIST.

Woman's Waist.

Waists with extensions over the shoulders are among the most fashionable of the season and are becoming to the greater number of figures. The stylish one, shown in the large drawing, combines that feature with a novel trimming that gives a yoke effect and is adapted to many materials. As designed by May Manton, it is of nile green lousine silk with the trimming of cream lace piped with panne a shade darker than the silk, and the tucked portion above the centre pleat of cream mousseline, but all waist and gown materials are appropriate.

The waist is made with a smoothly fitted lining on which its various parts are arranged. The back is smooth across the shoulders and is drawn down in gathers at the waist line. The fronts are tucked to yoke depth and are gathered at the waist line where they pouch slightly over the belt. At the centre is a wide box pleat that is pointed at its upper edge, and above this pleat is the tucked chemisette, the edges of which are concealed by the lace. The sleeves are tucked above the elbows but form full puffs below and are gathered into straight cuffs.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is four and a half yards twenty-one inches wide, four yards twenty-seven inches wide, or two and a quarter yards forty-four inches wide, with five-eighth yards of all-over lace, one and three-quarter yards of applique and one-quarter yard of tucking to make as illustrated.

Baby's Short Clothes.

In putting the baby into his first short clothes, it is important to bear in mind that hitherto his skirts have not only served the purpose of protecting his limbs and abdomen from cold, but have prevented free movement of his little limbs. With shorter skirts comes the natural impulse to use his limbs, and baby becomes quite a "kicker." Long woolen stockings now become a necessity, and with them should be worn comfortable little shoes of soft, flexible leather. Do not take the flannels off the baby too soon, and, when put off, replace them on the least sign of chill. Many mothers do not lay aside thin little shirts and petticoats of flannel at all during the summer.—The Commoner.

Details of Dress.

It is the attention to the small details of her costume that makes a woman well dressed. Her dress may be beautiful, but if her gloves are not appropriate the effect is ruined. Her hat may be suitable and becoming, but if it be covered by the wrong veil all is lost. If her shoes are not in keeping, she will not appear as a well dressed woman.

The reason that the French woman is one of the best dressed women in the world is that she pays strict attention to even the smallest details. She has no flaring contrasts and no one part of her costume is conspicuous, all is harmony and the tout ensemble restful and pleasing.

Long and Slender Figures the Fashion.

The fashionable figure is long and slender, so Madame la Mode designs her trimming modes accordingly. Many smart frocks for morning wear have flat, band-trimmed bodices, with the bands adorning the front of the waist hanging loose from the belt over the skirt.

Colored Handkerchiefs.

Colored handkerchiefs to accompany morning frocks are enjoying greater vogue than they have ever known on this side of the water. They are shown in stripes, checks, plaids and in all the colorings common to tub frocks.

Shoulder Collars.

Shoulder collars of all kinds are gradually growing deeper and deeper, so that now they really should all be termed capes.

Pongee Petticoats.

Pongee petticoats, with double bias

BOX PLEATED WAIST.

yards twenty-one inches wide, three and three-quarter yards twenty-seven inches wide, or two and a quarter yards forty-four inches wide.

ruffles have each of these closely tucked and finished with deep stitched hems.

Woman's Box Pleated Waist.

Box pleated waists are much in vogue and bid fair to extend their popularity for many months to come. This one, designed by May Manton, is made of embroidered pongee stitched with corticelli silk, but the design is suited to the many washable fabrics as well as to silks and wools. When greater elaboration is desired, the collar and cuffs can be made of embroidery, lace or plain contrasting material.

The waist consists of the lining, which can be used or omitted as preferred; the fronts and back are closed at the centre front. Fronts, back and sleeves are laid in box pleats that are stitched just a quarter of an inch from each edge. Those of the waist extend for full length, but those of the sleeves are left free at the elbows to form soft and graceful puffs below.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is four and a quarter

HE SAW THE POINT.

Noticed a Marked Change When He Decorated Himself.

Here is a story that might have come from Secretary Hay. Perhaps it was told him by the traveler in foreign lands.

"I was traveling abroad," said the returned tourist, "and I noticed that in the railway carriages, at the stations, in the hotels, and everywhere, a certain class of travelers were paid every consideration, although they spent no more money than I did. The railway guard sprang to open the door for them; the hotel people gave them the best they had, and every one seemed anxious to do them honor. At one of the big hotels I noticed a number of these men who had got the best of me at all times for a number of days back, and I consulted the waiter.

"'Why is it,' I asked, 'that this man, and that man, and the other man are shown so much courtesy and attention?'

"'Ah,' said the waiter, 'they have been decorated. One has the Legion of Honor, the other the Golden Eagle, and that one the Order of the Star. All gentlemen having decorations are given the utmost consideration.'

"I saw the point and bethought me of an old inauguration badge I had with me, which I had worn as chairman of some committee. I dug it out of my trunk and pinned it on my coat. It was about ten inches long and three broad and as gaudy and tinselled as a dozen orders all in one. No one knew what it meant, but it was a decoration, and as such carried me all over Europe in as fine style as if it were an emblem of the noblest order of the Old World."—Washington Post.

WISE WORDS.

The people who win their way into the inmost recesses of others' hearts, observes a writer of keen perception, are not usually the most brilliant and gifted, but those who have sympathy, patience, self-forgetfulness, and that indefinable faculty of eliciting the better natures of others. Most of us know of persons who have appealed to us in this way. We have many friends who are more beautiful and gifted; but there is not one of them whose companionship we enjoy better than that of the plain-faced man or woman who never makes a witty or profound remark, but whose simple quality of human goodness makes up for every other deficiency.

But not by rolling seas, not from the heights of hills, not from out of the depths of starry and unfathomable regions, not from or through any of Nature's bounties or immensities does God show Himself as clearly to us as He does through the character of a man consecrated to Him and to His children on earth.

The catastrophe of every play is caused always by the folly or fault of a man; the redemption, if there be any, is by the wisdom and virtue of a woman, and failing that there is none.

Providence has nothing good or high in store for one who does not resolutely aim at something high and good. A purpose is the eternal condition of success. Nothing will take its place.

Error is a great deal worse than ignorance; it is better to know nothing than to know what isn't true.

Of almsgiving, as of giving advice, it may be said its value depends on the way in which it is done.

How easy it is for one to suggest a sure way for some one else to manage a troublesome affair.

The best sermon is that which prompts the hearer to do the most thinking for himself.

When the day is opened in praise and closed in prayer its progress will be sure.

Cleverness is a sort of genius for instrumentality. It is the brain of the hand.

The character that needs law to mend it is hardly worth tinkering.

There is no killing the suspicion that deceit has once begotten.

A Shakespeare Mulberry.

The bond of union between Stratford-on-Avon and Southwark, says the Westminster Gazette, was cordially acknowledged the other day by the reception accorded by the Mayor of Shakespeare's native town to the Mayor of Southwark. In the course of the visit to New-place the Mayor of Stratford offered to present a seedling of the famous mulberry tree in the grounds there for planting in one of the public gardens of Southwark—an offer which Councilor Bryan, himself an ardent Shakespearean student, cordially accepted. The interesting sapling is to be transplanted in the autumn.

Greatest of Gold Bricks.

The largest and most perfect gold brick to be received at the United States assay office, says the Minneapolis Journal, has been deposited at Deadwood, S. D., by a gold mining company. It weighs 1175 ounces and is over 900 fine, being worth approximately $22,000. It is seldom that gold of such fineness is brought to the Deadwood office from the plants in the hills, and while the office has received bars weighing about as much, they have not possessed the same value or anywhere near it. The gold is usually associated with silver or copper.

Unexpected Sympathy.

A lady from Belgrave square, addressing a working girls' club down at Bow the other evening in regard to general deportment, mentioned that in her grade of society girls would never think of conversing with any young man to whom they had not been formally introduced. "Don't we know it, miss," replied one of the audience sympathetically, "and ain't we sorry for you."—London Queries.

The Funny Side of Life.

THE TITLED MARRIAGE.

She traveled in the realms of love,
Did pretty Mistress Mabel,
Till on the baggage of her heart
She wished a foreign label.
—New York Sun.

A PAIR OF THEM.

George—"Jack, you gave me the same book that you gave me last birthday."

Jack—"Shake, old man; so did you."

ADVICE.

"Don't pretend; people will catch you at it, and think less of you. And they think little of you now." — Atchison Globe.

CAUTIOUS.

"Here, waiter, you bring me a French dictionary, so I can see whether the stuff ye've got here is fit to eat."—New York Journal.

AT THE NIGHT SCHOOL.

Instructor—"Mention some of the by-products of petroleum."

Young Man—"Universities."—Chicago Tribune.

THE RETORT COURTEOUS.

"Why are you in mourning?"

"Oh! for my sins."

"I didn't know that you had lost any."—Pittsburg Dispatch.

A QUARREL ADJUSTED.

Guy—"What present did your best girl give you?"

Percy—"Well, she said she would try getting engaged to me again."

BRIGHT.

Winks — "Chicago school teachers have joined the labor union."

Blinks—"What a 'cinch' for the pupils if they should go on strike!"

UP IN THE WORLD.

"Are they progressive people?"

"Well, a few years ago they were nobodies, and now they can snub whom they please."—Detroit Free Press.

UNFULFILLED EXPECTATION.

Jones—"I had a very disappointing Christmas."

Brown—"How's that?"

Jones—"Nobody gave me a load of coal."

SUBSTITUTE.

Winks—"Washington need have no fear of cold weather."

Blinks—"No. There's plenty of natural gas on tap while Congress is in session."

EXCELS.

Wigg—"I would kill any one who gave my boy a drum. There is nothing so noisy."

Wagg—"Oh, I don't know. A boy beat a drum for noise."—Philadelphia Record.

AN UNDESIRABLE PLACE.

Weary Wraggles—"Hey! You won't git nothin' decent in dere. Dem people is vegetarians."

Hungry Hank—"Is dat right?"

Weary Wraggles—"Yeh, an' dey got a dog w'at ain't."—Philadelphia Press.

EVEN THERE.

The prairie dog that had started out to see the world was taking in the sights in a neighboring village inhabited by his own species.

"Well," he said, as he backed hastily out of a subterranean dwelling that a rattlesnake had pre-empted, "I see that they have the same tunnel problem to solve here that they have in other cities."—Chicago Tribune.

NO NEWS TO HIM.

Daughter—"I cannot sing the old songs."

Father—"Great Scott! Has she found that out at last?"—New York Journal.

THOSE JOLLY AUTOMOBILERS.

James—"Funniest thing occurred on the way here. Ha! ha! Makes me laugh to think of it. Old lady—must have been ninety—at crossing, arms full of parcels; didn't hear my horn, and of course I was going too fast to slow up or turn out without running a risk. Ha, ha! You should have seen her soar, George. Ha! ha!"

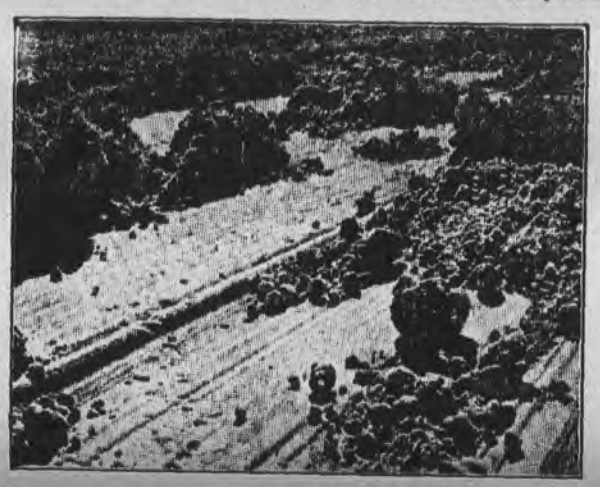
George—"Ha! ha! What a joker you are, James."—New York Sun.

AKS OF AN AVALANCHE

DOWN A PINE FOREST AND A VALLEY—FORMATION OF VO[illegible] AVALANCHE FLOOR.

M[illegible] tremendous force and strange ...es of the Alpine avalanches are ...ted in an article in the Wide ... Magazine (London) by John ...waffham. The avalanche to which particular reference is made by Mr. Swaffham was seen by him in the valley of the Dischmathal in the Engadine a year ago. "The Dischmathal is a fairly broad valley, with well wooded and not very steep sides. It lies, however, between mountains on many of which there are large glaciers, and it was from one of these that the immense mass of snow which caused so thick as to become a veritable fog, through which nothing could be seen for many minutes. For weeks after every tree and rock within a large radius was shrouded with a dirty covering of wet snow mingled with all manner of dust taken up by the fierce draught of the fall. Now, an ordinary well-behaved avalanche is content to roll its troubled masses down into the bed of a valley, there to stay until the sun has effaced its last relics from the summer landscape. Not so this one, the force and weight of which carried it right across the valley so that it *partly mounted the opposite* hillside—a thing almost unprecedented *in the history of avalanches in the* Alps or anywhere else.

"This same impetus and weight, acting on snow already packing under the heat of a week of spring sun, compressed the moving masses into a consistency little short of the familiar asphalt. Moreover, the masses naturally split up, and it was the side pressure



THE FLOOR OF AN AVALANCHE SLIDE.

chi[illegible] ruin originally fell. Gathering Tu[illegible]us as it went, *the avalanche pro*d its thousands of tons of snow The pine woods, through which it being road as clean as though every Cross[illegible] had been felled flush with the [illegible]nd by the axe of a miraculous [illegible]oodman.

"The chief glacier above the woods is the famous one called the Scaletta, but it was from a smaller field on the Jatzhorn that the trouble came. It had been snowing for about a week and the depth of new snow in the valley was about ten or twelve feet, much more on the high peaks. Next came a warm spell of true April weather. The new snow settled—i. e., grew compressed by its own weight and the softening influence of the sun. You are to remember that this new snow did not l[illegible] upon the earth nor yet upon a bare ro[illegible]

[illegible] Winter's rains. As it contracted [illegible] above it naturally began to expand slightly on its unstable base. The movement begun continued, and the whole mass commenced to shift. Finally it came away, leaving a gash of over a mile long on the side of the Jatzhorn where it had parted from the main mass. This gash was upwards of fifteen feet deep and was plainly visible miles away from the bottom of the valley.

"The fall was on such a scale that it swept everything before it down the valley sides. Acres of pines of unknown age went down as easily as skittles, *and the giant moved down* the valley with a roar heard for miles away, *and under a cloud of snow-dust* of the later parts which threw up the extraordinary levels or mouldings of snow shown in the photograph. At the same time five successive falls occurred from the same mountain on its other side in the Zuge gorge, which is on the coach road from Davos to the Upper Engadine. The noise of these joined forces with that of the Dischmathal, and the combined result was very curious. First there arose a loud, dull roar, which soon changed into a deafening thunder of ever-increasing volume, which again rose in a weird sort of *chromatic scale, mingled at last* with a wild sighing, almost a moan, *as of a thousand storm-wraiths* wailing for some dread disaster. This curious phenomenon was doubtless due to the great displacement of atmosphere caused in two valleys, the air from which rushed upwards only to meet a [illegible] either side to a height of over thirty feet."

It will be seen from the illustration that the motion of the avalanche has rolled the snow into innumerable balls and cylindrical masses.

Uncle Reuben Says:

A man may announce his own value, but nine times outer ten he will find dat odder men's figgers don't agree with his.—Detroit Free Pres.

Fire Fatalities.

There were in England last year 1684 *inquests on children who were burnt* to death. In 1425 of these cases there were no *fireguards.*

BUTTERFLY FARMS IN FRANCE

BY JACQUES BOYER.

Up to within a year or two, the butterfly farm *established at Eastbourn*, England, by William Watkins, an entomologist, was the only one of its kind. To-day, however, there exist several such farms in France, among which we desire to call special attention to those of M. Andre at Macon, Department Saone-et-Loire; M. de Labonnefon, at Cercoux, Department Charente-Inferieure; and Doctor Hugues, at Chomerac, Department Ardeche.

These gentlemen practically confine their efforts to the rearing of the rarest genera of the family bombycidae or

FIG. I.—COCOONS OF SEVERAL VARIETIES OF SILKWORM.

silkworms; and by fortunate crossings they have obtained some new varieties for which the collectors and the museums of natural history contend with weapons of gold. Moreover, they are endeavoring to acclimate in France the silkworms indigenous to other countries. The silk-producing larvae will live and reproduce in a wild state in the forests of France, and it is only necessary to collect the cocoons, from which the silk threads are easily obtained.

These attempts at acclimation have *in some cases been attended with en*couraging results. The ailanthus silk*worm, Attacus Cynthia, so called* because its caterpillar feeds upon the *leaves of the ailanthus tree, is a native* of Japan; the Antheraea Yama-Ma, a native of India, and a most beautiful butterfly whose caterpillar thrives [illegible] silkworms, the Antheraea Mylitta, which because of its late hatching or breaking forth is more difficult to raise; and the Attacus Atlas, the largest known of the bombycidae and which produces very large cocoons, have all been successfully domesticated or acclimated. Fig. 1 shows the cocoons of the exotic silkworms which are being introduced in France. 1 is that *of the Attacus Cynthia; 2, Antheraea* Pernyi, one having broken out of and *one being still concealed in an oak* leaf; 3 is the full ovoid cocoon of the *Antheraea Mylitta; and 4 is the Atta*cus Atlas carefully wrapped up in the leaf. The requisites for the successful

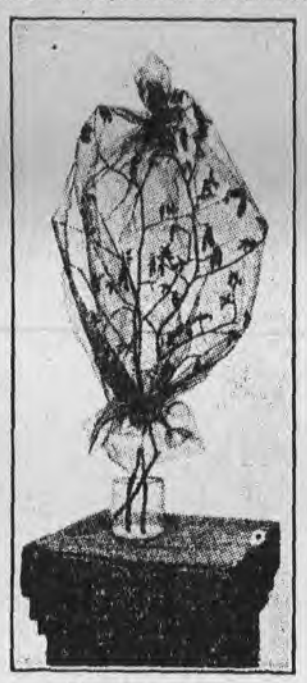


FIG. II.—A BROODER.

culture of the butterfly are a garden of greater or less extent in which are oaks, *ailanthus trees, pines*, plum trees, *ricinus* or castor-oil plants, and other bushes the leaves of which serve to nourish the larvae or caterpillars. Disposed here and there about the garden are various appliances of the most simple kind. Ordinarily the eggs are placed in a brooder such as is shown in Fig. 2. This is altogether a homemade contrivance for preserving the larvae from destruction and at the same time affording them a means of nourishment after they are hatched.

Branches of the trees with the cocoons still clinging to them are plucked and arranged so that their woody stems may be inserted in a vase of water, the whole upper part being enveloped by gauze or mosquito netting. In the lower part of the netting, where it comes in contact with the stems, is placed a lot of crumpled paper to prevent the wandering insect from taking an involuntary bath. Notwithstanding all these precautions, *sometimes* the imprudent little beasts fall into the

FIG. III.—PLACING THE SLEEVES AND THEIR CONTENTS ON THE TUBES.

water, and if an attendant with his pincers does not come promptly to their aid, they suffer the same penalty as *other mortals who cannot swim.* On the other hand, these caterpillars have *a most fastidious taste.*

They need pure air, offensive odors are detrimental to their *health; above* all, their food must be sound, succulent and plentiful. They are ravenous feeders, incessant eaters, and consume much more in proportion to their size than an ox. Accordingly, as soon as the leaves in a brooder have been nearly devoured, another one is prepared, placed in a vessel of water, and brought sufficiently close to the first one to allow the insects to change their habitation without great disturbance. Should it be the desire of the breeder to mount the butterflies for the museum, he first asphyxiates them in a vial containing potassium cyanide. Once dead, they are mounted on stands with wings *carefully and completely* distended. To prepare the caterpillars for the entomologist's *cabinet is quite* another thing. The best process for preserving them is by inflation, a

FIG. IV.—INFLATING A CATERPILLAR.

manipulation which requires no little dexterity and patience. Fig. 4 shows M. Andre in the act of inflating a caterpillar. Before this can be done *the insect must first be prepared* by pressing it between sheets of paper, and, after all the soft parts of the body are expelled through the posterior opening, by making an incision with a scalpel in the large intestine two or three centimetres from the end of the body, the latter is threaded, so to speak, upon the fine point of a thin glass tube, which is connected by its other end to an ordinary rubber spraying bulb, or any bulb provided with valves for the admission and ejection of air. The one shown in Fig. 4 is a combination of two bulbs and an idea of M. Andre, the naturalist.

Moreover, during the inflating process, the subject is placed in a little stove or oven heated by an alcoholic *lamp, shown in the figure just in front* of the operator. After a few minutes *the caterpillar begins to assume the* appearance of life, and it is then ready to be placed in an entomologist's collection.

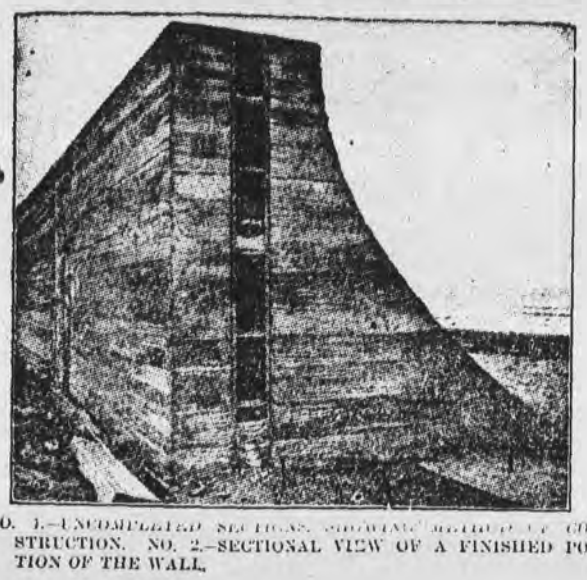
Various other openings of an industrial or artistic nature are available to the French "bombyculturist." The butterflies are worked into brooches or even into highly ornamental cathedral windows by placing, for example, some Actias Mimosae and other insects together with some desiccated flowers and leaves, between panes of glass. Our elegant dames also affect a gorgeous decoration of their hats with butterflies, for which purpose the insects must undergo a certain extensive *preparation.* After the wings have been covered with a transparent alcoholic *varnish, the butterfly is glued upon* a piece of satinette which is afterward cut out to conform exactly to their contour. A steel or silver wire is run through the thorax, forming a skeleton at once rigid and light. Mounted in this manner, the butterflies become a very attractive and graceful ornament. —Scientific American.

Whence Comes Volcanic Dust?

Dr. E. O. Horey, *of the American* Museum of Natural History, New York, writes from Kingston that the Soufriere in St. Vincent is still in a state of agitation. Outbursts issue from time to time from the centre of the lake in the crater. The most impressive changes which have taken place are in the erasion of the lately erupted volcanic material, and he estimates that 25,000,000 tons have been carried to the sea from the valley of the Wallilton alone!

Large numbers of ladybirds are looked upon with superstitious dread, and the owl and raven are birds of evil omen without good reason.

BUILDING THE NEW SEA-WALL FOR THE PROTECTION OF GALVESTON, TEXAS.



NO. 1.—UNCOMPLETED SECTIONS, SHOWING METHOD OF CONSTRUCTION. NO. 2.—SECTIONAL VIEW OF A FINISHED PORTION OF THE WALL.

GOOD ROADS

The Necessity.

If the State of Georgia should appropriate annually a half million dollars for the next five years, to be expended in the establishment of an improved public road system in the State, the expenditure would not be extravagant. On the other hand, the State could make no better investment. Such an appropriation is, of course, out of the question. The Legislature is precluded from making such appropriations both by reason of the financial condition of the State and the laws governing such matters. It is, however, within the power of the Legislature to accomplish in another way a result which, measured in actual dollars and cents, is equal to such an appropriation. We refer to the bill now pending before the Legislature to employ the felony convicts of the State upon the public roads.

An opportunity is now presented to utilize the State criminals by working them upon the public roads throughout the State, systematically and scientifically, so that in a few years Georgia instead of being far behind other States, will be equal to, if not in advance of, any other section of the country. Good roads are the arteries of trade, the avenues of wealth. Nothing save education contributes so much to the prosperity, happiness and comfort of the citizens. There are few things that add as much to the value of property. What good reason is there for refusing to work the criminals of the State upon the public roads —*so that the people may receive the* benefit of their labor? Absolutely none. If it be *urged that the State* will receive a revenue of $150 or $200 per head from each convict by leasing them, the reply is that it will receive many times that amount in increased values, increased taxes, extended business, improved citizenship, and enlarged prosperity by employing these convicts on the public roads.

Public roads, next to railroads, are the greatest developers we have. Who can estimate the value of the turnpikes of Kentucky, Tennessee and Virginia? Convenience to market, to post-offices, schools and churches is what is necessary to make useful and permanent citizens. Good roads furnish all of these things. The tendency of late years has been for people in the country to flock towards the towns and cities. The reason for this is obvious. *On account of the present* public road system of the State, or rather *lack of system, they are unable often*times to market their products, they have no educational facilities, they are removed from churches and otherwise subjected to inconveniences that people in the cities and towns do not feel. A good system of public roads will do more to remove these troubles and satisfy the farming element, which, at last, is the backbone of the country, than all other influences combined. If the State of Georgia will employ her criminals in the improvement of the public roads of the State, instead of receiving $200 per head for their services, she will receive many times that amount in actual increased *values, to say nothing of the benefits* conferred upon her citizens, which can*not be estimated in dollars and cents.*

Georgia is a reasonably prosperous *State, but she would be tenfold more* prosperous if by reason of a perfect system of public roads *every foot of* her territory was accessible to market and thereby rendered available for homes. The criminals of the State—those who violate the law—can do the work that is necessary to establish such a system. The Felder bill now pending before the Legislature, it seems to us, is meritorious in the highest degree. The idea of leasing the convicts should be entirely eliminated from consideration, unless made necessary by reason of inability to utilize them all on the public roads. If there should not be a demand at once for all of the convicts, it might be that they should be temporarily leased until other provision can be made; but, for the sake of humanity, for the sake of civilization, for the benefit of the citizens of Georgia and for the good *name of this good old State, of* which we are all proud, let us just as quickly and as *completely as possible blot out* the lease system, which for so many years has been a burning shame and disgrace to the good name of Georgia. —Atlanta Journal.

Searching For Road Material.

W. S. Blatchley, State Geologist of Indiana, will, with three assistants, go over the State thoroughly in search of material for building roads, testing the stone that is found in the stone belts, and searching for gravel deposits where none are as yet known, as rich stores of gravel can often be found a few feet below the surface by those who know the geological features which indicate their presence.

A Good Example.

A. S. Graves, who lives near Shenandoah, Iowa, manages to have good roads alongside of his farm nearly the year around. He keeps the road graded up properly, and when the ruts get dry and rough he goes out with his team and harrows and scrapes the road and makes it smooth.

Monocles For Ladies.

Wearing monocles, the latest fashion for ladies, *a craze recently started in* Paris by ladies of the Servian colony, is extending to London.

SCIENTIFIC & INDUSTRIAL

The most powerful automobile ever built is the Gobron-Brille racing car, having 120 horse-power.

When the Mississippi River is at flood one can drink fresh water from the gulf, twenty miles from the river's mouth.

Balloonists who ascended about 10,000 feet in Europe the other day found a temperature of twenty seven degrees below zero.

Artemieff, a Russian electrician, has *invented a pliable coat of mail which* effectively protects against currents of 150,000 volts.

In America alone 30,000 automobiles will be placed on the market during the present year, which will only supply half the demand.

The fluctuation of the light of Nova Geminorum is often as much as half a magnitude in twenty-four hours, like that of Nova Persei No. 2.

Harvard University is to have the famous zoological collection of Baron de Beyet, of Brussels, through the kindness of Mr. Carnegie. It is rich in extinct birds.

In Utah there are large deposits of *radio-active uranium ores and com*pounds that are about to be opened. Analysis shows that they will yield fifteen grains of radium to the ton of ore.

Last year 60,000,000 barrels of kerosene were produced in the United States, and it is reckoned that the proceeds from the sale of this and the various by-products from crude petroleum aggregated nearly $500,000,000.

Since the return of the polar expeditions led by Peary, Sverdrup and Baldwin only the Russian expedition of Baron Toll is left in the north. He spent the winter of 1901-2 on the island *of Kateinoi* and has not been heard from since.

In times of typhoid fever: Sterilize *all drinking water by boiling it.* Pasteurize all milk and cream. Keep flies from *all food supplies.* Thoroughly wash in boiled water all fruit and vegetables intended to be eaten raw. Disinfect all discharges of every description from those sick with typhoid fever.

In view of the fact that chickens do not suffer from tuberculosis Dr. Vignier de Mailiane, of France, tried to cultivate the bacillus of consumption in the serum of fowls' blood and completely failed. He is now experimenting, with encouraging results, in the use of chicken serum as an anti-toxin *for consumption.*

The subject of aerial navigation is one of never-failing interest, particularly at this time, when many engineers agree that the problem is one whose solution may be expected in the near future. Almost all engineers, however, further agree that the solution will never come along the lines of the dirigible balloon, and that the many interesting experiments with so-called airships, which rely upon the gas bag to overcome the attraction of gravitation, while drawing popular interest to the subject of air navigation, do nothing toward advancing the time when real airships will become a possibility.

Feathers by Photograph.

The power of the camera in reproducing form and texture in feathers is well shown in an article in "Photography." The marvelous accuracy of its drawing, its power of reproducing texture as well as form, appear to render photography a most suitable process for the purpose of recording *those minute variations in plumage on* which our classifications are based. *The one difficulty which presents* itself, that of color values, can be overcome by the use of ortho-chromatic plates and light filters.—Ornlarotogic Review.

Mule Made Costly Meal.

Out of the thousands paid at Shenandoah, Pa., the other day two men, Daniel and James Richards, missed their pay in an odd and amusing way. After they had received their six checks for different work they placed them in a jacket pocket and hung it on a post, and went up abreast for their dinner pails. They returned shortly afterward, just in time, to witness a large black mule devour the last remnant of the jacket, checks and all, to their amusement and disgust.

Self-Sacrifice Extraordinary.

Two elegantly dressed men, who have long been wanted on a charge of burglary at Mayence, Germany, were arrested there the other day while in the act of committing robbery. They were taken to the police station and confined in separate cells. While one of the men was being examined the other committed suicide by cutting his *throat, and during the confusion* caused by the suicide the other prisoner availed himself of the opportunity to escape.

German Commercial Victory.

A German contemporary states that, in spite of a formidable international competition, a Berlin firm has secured the contract for the supply of all the furniture required for the waiting rooms of 324 Siberian railroad stations. The order calls for wooden furniture exclusively and includes 16,000 chairs, 1240 tables, etc

No Complete History of New Jersey.

The recent criticism by the Hoboken *Observer* of the form of the gift to be made by the State of New Jersey to the new battleship named in her honor, recalls the fact that a few months ago an official of the navy department wrote to a State officer and announced that as the new battleship was nearly completed, the work of equipping her had been begun, and it was thought to be desirable that a history of the State in whose honor the vessel was to be named should be placed in the officers' library. A request was made that a satisfactory history, in one volume, be recommended.

The communication was referred to the governor, who directed that such books as might be needed should be purchased and given to the New Jersey, in name of the State. The inquiry that followed developed the fact that there is no satisfactory history of New Jersey in existence. There is Smith's, which covers the period down to about 1750; Raum's, in two volumes, disconnected, uninteresting and *incomplete*; Barber & Howe's Collections; Francis B. Lee's five-volume edition, in which the State's history is treated topically; a couple of small school histories, and the pretentions county histories in which the greater part of the space is devoted to the glorification of prominent citizens who gave up from $50 to $200 in order to secure the prominence.

But a comprehensive and accurate history of the State, in one or two volumes, was not to be found. Here is a chance for a competent man to make a reputation for himself, and some profit. A satisfactory work of the kind would doubtless be approved by the State Board of Education and introduced into the schools of the State. Surely it is needed in them. And there would be a considerable demand on the part of the public. —*Trenton Times.*

A Summer of Extremes.

Captain R. R. Cook, the United States weather observer for this district said last night says the Trenton *State Gazette* that while the summer had been a remarkably cool one, yet he remembered a summer in the late sixties which was still cooler. In that year the official records showed that there was frost in every month of the year.

He had no report of frost this year in this section. One night the thermometer started to go down to that point, but it did not get there. Light frosts had been reported from the northern part of the state.

The summer had been one of extremes. At first there was the drought which lasted *six or seven weeks. Then came a* series of rains which bothered the farmers almost as much as the dry spell. Cool days and nights like late fall set in and have continued with but little interruption by short hot waves.

Probably.

Algy—Yes, we're very happy. As the poets put it, we're two souls with but a *single thought.*"

Monty—And that belongs to her, of course. Did she have it before you were married?

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LEGAL NOTICES

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION

STATE OF NEW JERSEY.
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

As required by an act entitled "An act to provide for submitting proposed amendments to the Constitution of this State, to the people thereof," approved April 8, 1903, notice is hereby given that on Tuesday, the twenty-second day of September, 1903, a

SPECIAL ELECTION

will be held in the several election districts or precincts of this State, at such places as the clerks of the several townships, cities and municipalities of the State shall provide, to enable the electors qualified to vote for members of the Legislature to vote for or against each of the following proposed amendments to the Constitution.

S. D. DICKINSON,
Secretary of State

ARTICLE V.

EXECUTIVE.

1. Insert in lieu of paragraph 10 a new paragraph, as follows:

10. The governor, or person administering the government, the chancellor and the attorney-general, or two of them, of whom the governor, or person administering the government, shall be one, may remit fines and forfeitures and grant pardons, after conviction in all cases except impeachment.

ARTICLE VI.

JUDICIARY.

1. Insert in lieu of Section II a new section, as follows:

1. The court of errors and appeals shall consist of a chief judge and four associate judges or any four of them.

2. In case any judge of said court shall be disqualified to sit in any cause, or shall be unable for the time being to discharge the duties of his office, whereby the whole number of judges capable of sitting shall be reduced below four, the governor shall designate a justice of the supreme court, the chancellor or a vice-chancellor, to discharge such duties until the disqualification or inability shall cease.

3. The secretary of state shall be the clerk of this court.

4. When a writ of error shall be brought, any judicial opinion in the cause, in favor of or against any error complained of, shall be assigned to the court in writing; when an appeal shall be taken from an order or decree of the court of chancery, the chancellor or vice-chancellor making such decree or order shall inform the court in writing of his reasons therefor.

5. The jurisdiction heretofore exercised by the supreme court by writ of error shall be exclusively vested in the court of errors and appeals; but any writ of error pending in the supreme court at the time of the adoption of this amendment shall be proceeded upon as if no change had taken place.

Section IV.

1. Insert in lieu of paragraph 1 a new paragraph as follows:

1. The court of chancery shall consist of a chancellor and such number of vice-chancellors as shall be provided by law, each of whom may exercise the jurisdiction of the court; the court shall make rules governing the hearing of causes and the practice of the court where the same is not regulated by statute.

Section V.

1. At the end of paragraph 1 add the following:

The court may sit in divisions at the same or different times and places.

Strike out paragraph 3.

Section VI.

1. Insert in lieu of paragraphs 1 and 2 the following:

The court of common pleas shall be constituted and held in each county in such manner as may be provided by law.

ARTICLE VII.

CIVIL OFFICERS.

Section II.

1. Insert in lieu of paragraph 1 a new paragraph, as follows:

1. Judges of the court of errors and appeals, justices of the supreme court, the chancellor, the vice-chancellors, and the judges of the circuit court and the court of common pleas shall be nominated by the governor and appointed by him with the advice and consent of the Senate; all persons now holding any office in this paragraph named, except the judges of the court of errors and appeals as heretofore existing, shall continue in the exercise of the duties of their respective offices according to their respective commissions or appointments; the judges of the court of errors and appeals, except those first appointed; the justices of the supreme court, the chancellor, and the vice-chancellors shall hold their offices for the term of seven years, and shall, at stated times, receive for their services a compensation which shall not be diminished during the term of their appointment; and they shall hold no other office under the government of this State or the United States; the judges of the court of errors and appeals first appointed shall be appointed one for three years, two for five years and two for seven years; judges of the court of common pleas shall hold their offices for the term of five years.

Strike out paragraph 2.

SPECIAL MASTER'S SALE.
IN CHANCERY OF NEW JERSEY.

By virtue of a Decree of the Court of Chancery of the State of New Jersey, bearing date on the Twenty-ninth day of June, A. D. Nineteen hundred and three, in a cause pending in said court wherein Abram M. Vail, is complainant and Edgar R. Vail and others are defendants, I shall expose for sale at public vendue to the highest bidder on

FRIDAY, THE FOURTH (4) DAY OF SEPTEMBER A. D. NINETEEN HUNDRED AND THREE,

between the hours of twelve o'clock noon and five o'clock in the afternoon, to wit, at two o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the dwelling house on the premises hereinafter described, all of the following tract of land and premises being a certain farm or tract of land situate, lying and being, in the Township of North Plainfield, in the County of Somerset and State of New Jersey, bounded and described as follows, to wit:

Beginning at a point in the center of the mill race in the southwesterly line of property known as property of Goldson Smalley, said point being distant fifty (50) feet in a magnetic course of north twenty-eight degrees and fifty-four minutes West (N. 28° 54' W.) from a stone monument on the northwesterly bank of Green Brook, and running thence along line of said Smalley's property in a magnetic course of north twenty-eight degrees and fifty-four minutes West a distance of two thousand six hundred seventy and seven tenths (2670.7) feet to a stone monument being the southerly corner of property known as property of Garretson and Gray; thence along the line of said last mentioned property, north twenty-three degrees and thirteen minutes West (N. 23° 13' W.) a distance of one thousand six hundred fifty-nine (1659) feet to a stake and stone-heap in line of land formerly of Ephraim Runyon and making a corner; thence along the line of said last mentioned property south sixty-seven degrees and thirty-two minutes west (S. 67° 32' W.) a distance of thirty-four and six-tenths (34.6) feet to a stake and stone heap, thence along another line of said last mentioned property, north twenty-one degrees and forty-eight minutes West (N. 21° 48' W.) a distance of three hundred nine and fifty-four one-hundredths (309.54) feet to a stake and stone heap and corner of property of Helen H. H. Pellow; thence along the line of said last mentioned property South sixty-seven degrees and thirty-two minutes west (S 67° 32' W.) a distance of sixty-six (66.0) feet to a stake and stone heap; thence still along another line of said last mentioned property, south twenty-one degrees and forty-eight minutes east (S. 21° 48' E.) a distance of three hundred nine and fifty-four one hundredths (309.54) feet to a stake and stone-heap; thence still along another line of said last mentioned property, south sixty-seven degrees and thirty-two minutes west (S. 67° 32' W.) a distance of four hundred ninety-one and four tenths (491.4) feet to a stake and stone heap, being the northerly corner of other property known as property of Garretson and Gray; thence along the line of said last mentioned property, south twenty-two degrees and twenty-eight minutes east (S. 22° 28' E.) a distance of one thousand one hundred and seventy-eight (1178.00) feet to the easterly side of an Elm tree being the northerly corner of property of John Grogan; thence along the line of said last mentioned property, south twenty-two degrees and nineteen minutes east (S. 22° 19' E.) a distance of six hundred two (602) feet to a stake and stone heap; thence still along line of said last mentioned property, south fifty-eight degrees and thirty minutes west (S. 58° 30' W.) a distance of one hundred and nineteen and seventy-two one hundredths (119.72) feet to a stake and stone heap; thence still along property of said Grogon, south thirty-one degrees and forty-four minutes east (S. 31° 44' E.) a distance of two thousand two hundred and seventy-nine and two tenths (2279.2) feet to an iron monument in the center of the Green Brook Road; thence along the center of said road, north sixty-three degrees and forty-two minutes east (N. 63° 42' E.) a distance of two hundred thirty-six (236) feet to an iron monument and corner of property of Abram M. Vail; thence along the line of said last mentioned property south thirty-one degrees and forty-four minutes east (S. 31° 44' E.) a distance of four hundred five (405) feet to a point in the center of the mill-race; thence up the center of the mill race in a general northeasterly direction a distance of three hundred seventy-six (376) feet more or less to the place of beginning; containing 63.762 acres of land more or less, which said property is shown on the map annexed to the bill of complaint in this cause, including the inchoate estate of dower and interest of Sarah A. Vail, wife of complainant, Abram M. Vail, in the said premises, together with all and singular the hereditaments and appurtenances to the said premises belonging or in anywise appertaining.

Conditions made known on day of sale by

JOHN H. VAN WINKLE,
Special Master in Chancery.

CRAIG A. MARSH,
Solicitor.

Dated July 30, 1903. ($22.50)—1-29.

SHERIFF'S SALE.
IN CHANCERY OF NEW JERSEY.

Between Fredrick C. Jennings, complainant, and Ada M. Cumings et al., defendants.—Fi Fa. for sale of mortgaged premises.

By virtue of the above stated writ of Fi Fa., to me directed and delivered, I will expose for sale, at public vendue, on

MONDAY, THE SEVENTEENTH (17) DAY OF AUGUST NEXT,

between the hours of twelve and five o'clock in the afternoon of said day, that is to say, at two o'clock p. m., at the Court House in Somerville, to wit:

All that certain tract or parcel of lands and premises, situate, lying and being in the borough of North Plainfield, in the county of Somerset and State of New Jersey.

Being known and designated as No. 215 Somerset street, and more particularly described as follows:

Beginning at a point in the southwesterly side of Somerset street and corner of A. Jacot's lot, as shown on a Map of Valuable Villa Sites and Building Plots, North Plainfield, N. J., on file in the Clerk's office of the county of Somerset. Thence running along his line south forty-five degrees and forty-seven minutes west one hundred and fifty-nine feet to a stake in the line of Lot No. 5; thence running in a northwesterly course parallel with Somerset street thirty-five feet to a point where the centre line of the division wall if extended would reach; thence running in a northeasterly course along the centre line of said division wall one hundred and fifty-nine feet to the southwesterly side of Somerset street as formerly laid out; thence running along said old line of Somerset street in a southeasterly course thirty-five feet to the place of beginning

CALVIN D. McMURTRY, Sheriff.

NELSON & WM. N. RUNYON, Solicitors,

Dated July 9, 1903. ($8.10)

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The extreme beauty of China Silk Waists will be appreciated when seen, and the little price will astonish. Special tomorrow, at..... $1 79

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Bicycles Stored, Cleaned and repaired Developing, Printing and Mounting

129 North Avenue

SPECIAL SALE FOR ALL WEEK

We Have the Largest Assortment of Wash Waists in Town.

Waists worth 50c., sell	.25
" " 75c., "	.39
" " 1.50, "	.98
Wash Silk Waists, worth $2.50, sell	1.89
Jackets, all wool Broadcloth, worth $5.00, sell	2.98
Dress and Walking Skirts, worth from $4.00 to $7.00, sell	2.90
Wrappers, worth $1.25, sell	.79
Wash Shirts, worth $1.50, sell	.98

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ARE YOUR EYES ALIKE?

If one eye is more defective than the other, each should have the lense which best suits it. By coming to us you can be assured of getting the proper glass for each eye. FREE EXAMINATION. ALL GLASSES GUARANTEED.

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107 E. FRONT ST. EVERY THURSDAY.

Hours:—11:15 a. m. to 1 p. m. and 1:45 p. m. to 4:30 p. m.

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BEARS BROS. 329 W. FRONT ST.

have removed their store to

215 West Front Street.

Have opened a new store with a full line of

Men's, Women's and Children's Clothing.

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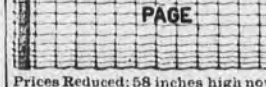

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AMERICAN STEAM LAUNDRY

122 EAST FRONT ST.

North Plainfield Weekly Review.

VOL. 4—NO. 22 NORTH PLAINFIELD, N. J., SATURDAY, AUGUST 22, 1903. PRICE 3 CENTS

MATTERS OF LOCAL INTEREST.

Live Local Paragraphs Occurring in North Plaingeid and Plainfield.

The Plainfield Seminary will reopen Thursday, September 17.

Postman J. W. A. Bauersachs has returned from his annual vacation.

The New Jersey Knignts of Pythias will meet at Asbury Park Labor Day.

The Somerset County Board of Freeholders met at the Winsor Street bridge yesterday.

Members and congregations of Warren and Hope Chapels left for Asbury Park this morning.

The Grocers of Plainfield will go on an excursion to Coney Island, Monday, September 7.

About 300 persons went on the St. Mary T. A. B. excursion to Highland Beach Wednesday.

A. E. La Porte, clerk in Plainfield post office, has returned to his duties after a two weeks' vacation.

Monday, William Jeffrey will move into the house on Jackson avenue just vacated by H. J. Martin.

St. Gabriel's Academy, corner Watchung and Jackson Avenues, will reopen Tuesday, September 8.

The extensive improvements which are being made in the Church of the Holy Cross are nearing completion.

The People's Credit Clothing Company of New York will open a store at 131 East street, Saturday August 22.

Horace J. Martin, of this borough, has taken possession of his new home on Marion avenue, Plainfield, this week.

Rev. F. H. Jacobs, of Brooklyn will lead the four o'clock meeting at the Netherwood Fresh Air Camp, tomorrow afternoon.

Members of the Retail Clerks Association will take a trolley ride to Boynton Beach next Thursday evening. They will have a special car.

R. B. Fisher, an employe in the printing department of the REVIEW, will leave for Lincoln, Va., this morning on a two weeks' vacation.

Assemblyman S. S. Swackhamer, of this borough, delivered a political address at the Farmers' Alliance picnic at Flemington, last Monday.

The West End Hose Company will go to Boonton Labor Day and take part in the parade which the firemen of that town are planning to hold.

Mrs. Edward D. Hutchinson and children, of Westervelt avenue, left Tuesday afternoon for Cinnaminson, N. J. where they will remain for three weeks.

The school building on Park avenue which has remained vacant for a number of years will be reopened September 16, by R. M. Huse as a school for boys.

Miss May Stagga , of Cedar street, this borough, and Newton Kane, of Plainfield were married by Father Miller of St. Joseph's Church last month. Announcement first made public.

Word has been received by R. F. Hazard of 11 Mountain avenue, of the death at Los Angeles, Cal., of Mrs Geo. R. Musgrave, formerly of Plainfield. She was a member of the First M. E. Church also of the W. C. T. U.

Deb. Crane, one of New Jersey's unique characters, who died Monday night, was known in nearly every city in the State as an expert in stopping runaway horses. In ten years he caught ninety runaways and saved eight lives. He was publicly commended in Plainfield several times, and also received official recognition at Asbury Park and Belmar, and was presented with a medal by a Newark society.

A Former Pastor Will Preach.

Rev. C. B. Mitchell, of Cleveland will preach in the First M. E. Church tomorrow morning and in Grace M. E. Church in the evening.

There will be no service in the Grace Church in the morning. The congregation has been invited to attend the First Church.

Mr. Mitchell was a pastor of the First M. E. Church about twelve years ago and is now visiting some of his friends here.

Convention of the Patriotic Sons of America.

The annual convention of the Patriotic Order Sons of America was held in the Somerset Hall, Somerville, this week. About 200 hundred delegates were present, and all the State officers.

Reports presented showed an increase in membership of between 800 and 900 larger in proportion than any other Route. Pr

Borough Council Meeting.

An adjourned meeting of the Borough Council was held Monday night. Reports from the several committees were read and were as follows: Chairman of the street committee reported paying $657.55 for pay roll and $614.80 for stone. Chairman of the fire, water and lamps committee reported paying $2918.94 on fire house.

Chairman of police committee reported eleven arrests and received $13 in fines.

The collector's report was:

Receipts, taxes and interest, $143.75. Board of Health, $1.14, macadamizing, $105.00; licenses, $17.50; dog tags, .20; dogs registered, $1.10; sidewalks, $47.50; refunded on interest, .06; Recorder, $8; balance on hand July 1, $10275.29, total receipts, $10,599.54; disbursements, $3688.62; cash on hand $6910.62; engine house fund, $8962.58; borough fund over drawn, $2051.66.

The Smith Family Reunion.

The twenty-eighth annual reunion of the Smith family and friends will be held in the Grove on the farm of the late Peter Z. Smith, one mile east of Peapack, N. J., at 10 a. m. on Wednesday, August 26, 1903. Rev. C. H. von Glahn, pastor of the Bernardsville, M. E. Church, will deliver an address at 2 p. m. Other short addresses will follow. The Raritan Cor. et Band will be in attendance to furnish music for the occasion. All relatives and friends of the family have been requested to attend. If stormy it will be held the next fair day. No fakirs will be allowed at the grounds.

County Board of Agriculture to Meet.

The County Board of Agriculture will meet in the Court House, Somerville, Saturday, August 29, 1903 at 2 o'clock p. m. The program will be as follows:

Calling meeting to order by the President, E. E. Cooper. Address by State Secretary Franklin Dye., Subject, "Increasing Agricultural Values." A recess of ten minutes will be taken for the enrollment of members. The annual dues [illegible] will be

The purpose of the society is to aid the farmers in getting a better knowledge of how to make their business more successful. E. E. Cooper is president, and A. P. Sutphen, Secretary.

Reunion of Veterans of Fifteenth N. J. V.

The annual reunion of the Fifteenth Regiment, N. J. Volunteers, will be held at Dover on Thursday, September 16. The Fifteenth Regiment was made up of three companies from Morris, Hunterdon and Warren counties, and one from Somerset county. It took part in thirty-five battles, being in every important fight the Army of the Potomac was engaged in. At the battle of Spottsylvania Court House the regiment sustained a loss of sixty-five per cent. Although there had been from first to last 1,800 names on its roster, there remained only 329 when the regiment was finally mustered out. A census taken in 1901 showed only 260 still living.

An Old Resident of Readington Passes Away.

Mrs. Mary Ann Schomp, eighty-six years old, widow of the late Peter D. Schomp, passed away at her home near Readington last Sunday afternoon, from old age. She was one of the oldest members of the Readington Reformed Church, and one of the best known residents of that section. Mrs. Schomp is survived by the following children: Winfield Schomp, of Plainfield; Nathaniel Schomp, of Somerville; Theodore Schomp, of Centrefield; Mrs. Lister Schenck, of Readington; Levi Schomp, of Macon City, Mo.; David Schomp, of Readington, and Mrs. John Haver, of New Brunswick. The funeral will be held in the Reformed Church at Readington tomorrow morning. Rev. B. V. D. Wyckoff will officiate. Interment will be at Readington.

No Place Like It.

There are seashore resorts everywhere but few sections can compare with the famous New Jersey Coast and there is nothing more beautiful. The bathing is the finest, the climate delightful and the surroundings enchanting. There are fine roads in every direction and the traveler is in the midst of a region in every way to his liking. Likewise the interior of Jersey is interesting from every standpoint. The General Passenger Department of the New Jersey Central has just issued a profusely illustrated book on New Jersey entitled "Sea-shore and Mountains," which is sent to any address upon receipt of 6 cents in stamps by C. M. Burt, General Passenger Agent, New Jersey Central, 143 Liberty Street, New York.

All's Well That Ends Well.

A large delegation of Seventh Day Baptists of Plainfield had quite an experience last Tuesday night. The delegates were to take a Royal Blue "flyer" which it was understood would stop at the Plainfield station for them. But through some misunderstanding the train did not stop. General Manager Burt, who lives in this borough was seen and he gave orders to hold the express at Wayne Junction until the delegates reached there on the next train. This made a delay of over an hour to the express.

The Plainfield *Daily Press* yesterday reported Mayor Smalley as saying there would be no increase in the borough tax rate.

SUBURBAN NOTES.

WATCHUNG.

Arrival and departure of mails at Watchung.

Leave	Plainfield 9 a. m.	5:35 p. m.
Arrive	Watchung 9:30 a. m.	6:00 p. m.
Leave	Watchung 12:30 p. m.	6.10 p. m.
Arrive	Plainfield 1:00 p. m.	*6.40 p. m.

*This mail makes connection for all outgoing mail from Plainfield the same evening.

Dr. Richard Moldenke has just been granted a valuable patent for the manufacture of iron.

It looks as though the side-walk between Watchung and the trolley terminus would soon be a reality.

Extensive improvements are being made in Bartle's quarry to facilitate the getting out of stone more rapidly.

* * *

LIBERTY CORNER.

Miss Alice Brady, of New York City, is the guest of Mrs. J. D. Stantial.

Mrs. H. B. Rommel spent Sunday with friends in Peapack.

Misses Gussie and Bessie Condit, of East Orange, are visiting their brother Rev. C. B. Condit.

John N. Conkling, of Morristown, spent Sunday with his mother, Mrs. C. N. Conkling.

Miss Jessie Monroe, of Jersey City, is visiting Mrs. W. D. Wheat.

Peter Stantial, of New York, is visiting his son J. D. Stantial.

Mr. and Mrs. Peter W. Voorhees, of Plainfield, spent Sunday with his mother and sister at Mrs. C. C. Acken's.

Mrs. Clauson and daughter of Newark, is stopping at L. H. Nuses.

Philip I. Koechline, Jr., threshed on the Zeglio Farm 485 bushels of wheat in seven hours.

Weather and Crop Bulletins.

Central Office U. S. Weather Bureau,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 19, 1903.

During the week ending Monday, August 17, 1903, the temperature has averaged 4 to 6 degrees below the daily normal. The days and nights are unseasonably cool, especially in the northern section, where the night temperature averaged 54 degrees, the highest being 79, and the lowest 48. In the central and southern sections, the mean of the maximum temperatures was about 77, and the minimum 59 degrees. Heavy showers fell in portions of the central and southern sections on the 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th and 14th; in these districts the rainfall was slightly in excess of the average and below it in the northern section. These conditions have still further retarded, and to some extent, injured the maturing vine truck. Melons, cantaloupes, citrons and late tomatoes are not at all promising, a total failure of the two former is reported in some places. Lima beans are molding on the vines and peaches are rotting on the trees from the lack of warm sunshine. The potato rot is increasing, and to such an extent in portions of Monmouth county that several fields will not be worth the digging. In the northern section, a fairly good crop of hay has been gathered. Buckwheat is making a fine growth, but tomatoes and beans will be a short crop, owing to the prevailing cool nights. The harvesting of oats is about completed, with only a fair yield of grain and straw. Corn is generally backward in all portions of the State.

Transfers of Real Estate.

The following transfers of real estate in Somerset county have been recorded in the County Clerk's office at Somerville since our last issue:

NORTH PLAINFIELD

Borough of North Plainfield to Addison A. Hoffman, $8.03.

John Herrmann et ux to Willard N. Apgar, $1.

James P. Homan to N. J. Boarding & Rectifying Co. $450.

Willard N. Apgar et ux to Rose A. Garrett, $1.

George H. Craig to Frederick J. Hughes, $1.

Calvin D. McMurtry, sheriff, to Union County Investment Co., $6500.

Calvin D. McMurtry, sheriff, to Union County Investment Co. $9693.47.

WARREN.

Mattie J. Wolfe and husband to Jennie Poggio, $1550.

Tiffany & Co. to John H. Graceley, $125.

HAPPENINGS IN NEW JERSEY.

Interesting Items of News Occurring in Different Portions of the State

Three-year-old Irene D. Stalker, of New Brunswick, is dead from injuries received while playing with a putty blower. The toy lacerated her throat, blood poisoning set in and she succumbed in less than twenty-four hours.

Trains on the New York and Long Branch Railroad now have the right of way on drawbridges over steam vessels. Heretofore all vessels were let through the draws before trains could proceed. Now, only sailing vessels are allowed to interfere with trains, and if they can be held up safely they, too, have to wait for the draw to open. Pilots are planning a strong protest.

The Newark *Evening News* gives the following egg story from Newton: Manning F. Current, a farmer living near Germany Flats, is the possessor of a hen that is a marvel among biped in the egg-laying line. He recently exhibited to several people of that town an egg laid by the hen which was about six and one half inches in circumference and a little less than three inches in length.

A mirage appeared a little while before noon at Long Branch last Monday which lasted three minutes. It was in evidence only in the sky southeast of that place. Attention of bathers was called to it by the reflection of a three masted ship in the skies. Immediately every one turned eyes to the spectacle, but as they looked it faded from view. Several persons who have spent many years along this coast said the sight was one of the best of its kind they had ever seen.

John Hubertus, a local saloon-keeper, of Paterson, has just received from his nephew at Dawson, N. Y., a present in the shape of a cat. Something out of the ordinary run of cats. It is striped like the tiger family and is one of a litter found in the hollow trunk of a tree in a dense wood, miles from any habitation. It has six claws on each paw, and its two front feet are shaped exactly like a pair of boxing gloves. He has named it Corbett.

Mrs. Kate Lewis, of High Bridge, in looking over an assortment of old papers of her late husband, Jacob A. Lewis, a few days ago, found an old deed given to Robert Parkinson, of Basking Ridge, Somerset county, for 104½ acres of land at that place, executed June 8, 1791, 142 years ago. The deed was written on fine parchment and is well preserved, every portion being easily read. The deed was given by Richard Peters and Lynson Lardner, of Philadelphia, attorneys and agents of Thomas and Richard Penn, proprietors of the province of Pennsylvania.

An order has been received at New Brunswick by John S. Voorhees from Supreme Court Justice J. Franklin Fort, dated August 15, which requires that the Board of Chosen Freeholders, and David Serviss, the county collector of Middlesex county, be notified that an application in the form of a petition to appoint experts to examine the affairs of the county has been presented to the court. The order sets September 15 as the time when the case will be considered and passed upon all parties interested to be heard that day.

There is much speculation at present as to the tomato canning industry of South Jersey, and various opinions are expressed. As a rule, the vines look thrifty except in localities where heavy rains with hot sun made the scald detrimental, and in some sections the usual blight was severe. In Cumberland county there was a rather rank growth with light settings. Those who are in a position to know say that there will be plenty of tomatoes. The canning industry means much to Southern New Jersey. Of the fifty-two canneries in the State, most of them are in the lower part. Statistics show that more than 7,000 persons are employed during the packing season, a majority of whom are women.

Authorities of Middlesex County are waiting patiently for a supply of tramps, to inaugurate crusade against them by the ball and chain system. The resolution reviving the means of ridding the county of tramps was adopted at a recent meeting, and as soon as a few tramps are caught will be put into execution. Five years ago the crusade against the tramps was so effective that none could be found within the confines of the county. They went around Middlesex. Of late the tramp nuisance has been so pronounced that it was not safe to venture out after dark in some sections unless armed. The authorities will engage an overseer, and set the tramps to work on the county roads or city streets.

Prisoners in the Camden County Jail have been disturbed during the last few nights by what they claimed to be a ghost. In their imagination the spectre was headless and did all kinds of stunts, from carrying the coal away to making cord wood float about in the air. So wrought up did some of the inmates become they could not eat or sleep. Then an investigation was made, with the result that it was discovered that some one had smeared phosphorus on one side of the walls in the cellar and a vivid imagination did the rest.

St. Paul's admonition to women not to go uncovered in the place of worship was called to the attention of the women of the Trinity Episcopal Church, of Asbury Park, by the Rev. A. L. Longley, its rector, Sunday. Mr. Longley said that the women of his church constantly violated this rule, and that, in compliance with the request of Bishop Scarborough, issued in a circular letter, noticing the laxity with which this law is observed, he must request that in the future no women should enter the church with uncovered heads.

Michael Gilta, a mill employe in Passaic, has a church on his hands, which he won last week at a raffle. It is an old building now used by St. Michael's Greek Rite congregation, which is erecting a new edifice. Father Molscanyci decided to raffle off the old building. Tickets were sold at $1 each, and the drawing was held Saturday night in the old building. Gilta won. He bought his ticket for a quarter from a friend who had gone to the old country. He will tear the building down when the new church is occupied next month and put up a home for his family with the lumber.

Concerning Proctor's Attractions.

The Fall campaign at Mr. Proctor's combination house, the Fifty-eighth Street Theatre, has been ushered in most auspiciously, and all the signs are that the regular season at that handsome playhouse will be marked by a sucession of strong hits. Mr. Proctor's clientage at this house is largly composed of lovers melodrama, and taste will de catered to in full measure. Among the attractions already docked are such winners as "The Factory Girl," "The Fatel Wedding," "Joe Welch, in "The Pedler; "The Child Slaves of New York," "In the Palace of the King," etc.

A distinctive feature of the summer season at Mr. Proctor's Fifth Avenue Theatre has been the production of new plays, and the revival of farces which are practically new to the present generation of playgoers. This policy, it is understood, has met with such gratifying success that it will be continued during the Fall and winter.

Since the recent purchase by Mr. Proctor of the One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Theatre, he has made extensive plans for the complete renovation and alteration of the house, and already a large force of workmen are busily engaged. It is no easy job, by the way, to accomplish this work, because the theatre is in constant use from noon until 11 o'clock at night, as well as on Sundays, when continuous concerts are given. The result is that the workmen have to perform most of their labors between midnight and noon of the following day. Thus far Mr. Proctor has been specially fortunate in avoiding strikes, as he is a firm believer in organized labor.

At Mr. Proctor's Newark house the Fall season is now well under way, and many new and high class vaudeville attractions never before seen in this country will be offered in rapid succession, starting in September. This cozy little playhouse, scarcely more than a year old has been most successful, not only during the usually hard Summer season This good business is due perhaps to the fact that only high class vaudeville is presented in conjunction with a beautiful and modern playhouse, and courteous attention on the part of Mr. Proctor's employes.

Up the Hudson.

History teaches us that Hudson, in his trip up the river which bears his name was highly pleased with the marvelous scenic surroundings. Were he to make the trip to-day words could not express his delight, for in addition to nature's handiwork the embellishments by man have made the Hudson one of the grandest spots in the country. The New Jersey Central will run in connection with Steamer St. Johns a popular priced excursion up the Hudson on August 26 1903. Rate to be $1.00 and train will leave Plainfield at 8.46 a. m. Fare for children half of above rate. Steamer St. Johns is one of the famous Sandy Hook Fleet and is the best appointed and fastest excursion boat in the harbor.

No Excuse for Remaining Uneducated.

There are some men and women whose work is so heavy and engrossing that they have no leisure; but such people are relatively few in number, and are, as a rule, at the head of great enterprises, writes Hamilton Wright Mable in Success. Practically all young men and women have some hours from work which need not be devoted to exercise and sleep—two things which ought never to be overlooked or neglected. These unoccupied hours are of priceless worth if they are wisely used. They determine the value of the working hours because they educate a man to use and enjoy what the working hours bring him, for a man's ability to enjoy success depends on his intelligence, his tasks and the variety of his interests.

Many of the most successful business men have so many interests, outside of their business, that they can always give themselves the rest of a change of occupation, and can get pleasure and profit out of any form of leisure. They understand that, in order to use wealth with judgment, and to get satisfaction and happiness out of it, a man must grow rich in mind as fast as he grows rich in pocket.

One of the most substantially successful men of the time recently said that in his boyhood he revolted against poverty, not because it denied him the luxuries of life, but because it curtailed his freedom, and he resolved that he would gain freedom at all costs. Having an unusually clear mind, this body decided to get an education first, and become rich afterward; he went through college and then made a fortune. His extraordinary influence and usefulness are largely due to the fact that he has kept his inward growth in line with his outward advancement.

On the other hand, there are few more pathetic spectacles than a man who has grown rich and remained ignorant. Every increase of his wealth only makes his inward poverty more apparent, and he gets out of this only his housing, his clothing, his food and a small sense of power.

Now, it is the use of the [illegible] that enables a man to use [illegible] working hours bring him, [illegible] hours develop his character [illegible] of his principles are good, while they [illegible] ase his fortune, but they do not gi[illegible] oread views of life, knowledge and [illegible] on the best things. These are the gifts and fruits of the leisure hours, for the leisure hours constitute a man's educational opportunity. No man has a few hours every week which can be used as he pleases should remain uneducated. Education is not a matter of schools, colleges and universities; these are valuable instruments and aids to education, but they are not so essential that the man who cannot command their privileges needs remain uneducated.

Some men are better educated out of college than in it. All highly educated men, no matter how liberal their opportunities may have been, are self-educated. The school and college teach men how to study and what tools to use, but, when they have done with the school and the college, they are only at the beginning of education.

Testimony in Divorce Case Heard.

Testimony in the divorce suit brought by Newton O. Dunster, of Somerville, against his wife, Lillie M. Dunster, was taken before Major Nelson Y. Dungan, of Somerville, the special master appointed by the chancellor last week. The petitioner charges his wife with desertion. The special master reports that the alleged desertion was due to frequent quarrels between the petitioner and the defendant, caused by mutual distrust, and which resulted in the defendant's loss of affection for her husband.

The petitioner conducts a livery business at Somerville and is well known throughout Somerset county. Mrs. Dunster's maiden name was Lillie M. Abrams. Before her marriage she lived a few miles from Basking Ridge, on the road to Morristown.

Lake Hopatcong.

Lake Hopatcong has become justly famous for several reasons but chief of these is its location. High up in New Jersey's beautiful mountains, a thousand feet above the sea level, surrounded by verdant hills and charming landscape, it is the perfection of outing places. To reach it is a delightful journey through a series of picturesque valleys, and the time of the traveler is so occupied feasting on the scenic sights that the few hours journey are like fleeting moments. For Sunday excursion no place is more popular than Lake Hopatcong, and if you want a day of enjoyment take in the $1. excursion to Lake Hopatcong. The New Jersey Central is to run on August 23, 1903. There will be a special train from Plainfield at 9.20 a. m., and the return train does leave the lake until late afternoon. There is ample opportunity for a trip over the lake or such enjoyment as one may care to indulge in.

FROM FAR-AWAY EDINBURGH.

E. A. Embury, in His Delightful Way, Writes About The Famous Old City.

The following personal letter was sent to the editor of the REVIEW by E. A. Embury, a former resident of this borough, but who is now traveling and sight-seeing in different parts of Europe. As Mr. Embury has many friends here we publish the letter that they may enjoy his interesting description of Edinburgh with us.

EDINBURGH, Aug. 8th, 1903.

After wandering about upon the face of the earth in strange lands and among strange people, to dream of home and friends at home is both pleasure and consolation. So if my poor letter shall be of little account to you, yet it serves a purpose to me.

One may go far as well as near and find places worse than (North) Plainfield.

In comparison to these grey thick-walled gloomy dwellings, which give to Edinburgh such a cheerless aspect, our own frame structures seem miserably frail shelters. But the color-blind man has less to lose here than with us. And there are here contrasts of light and shade deplorably great.

Edinburgh is a great city [illegible] its elegance and extreme poverty.

In general course north and south run its two most noted thoroughfares at no great distance the one from the other—one modern and suggestive of Paris in its gaiety and fashion—the other ancient and sombre, with buildings dating far back into the centuries. At what was once the north end of this street and the extremity of the city, is Castle Hill completely capped with its greystone battlements of irregular shape.

The apartment in which the unhappy Mary was confined, and the [illegible] surrounded on all sides with life and bustle, is one of the sights and ornaments of the town. For its sides are not all crags harmonizing in color with the grey buildings below and upon it, but a moist climate causes much small growth of green to flourish among the rocks and relieve the view. Making your way south along the old street, amid crowds of dirty children and numerous men and women lamentably showing signs of strong drink, you pass a house once occupied by John Knox, and reach at its southern extremity Holywood palace and Abbey. The picturesque ruins of the abbey in part date back almost a thousand years, and here rests the dust of the Scottish Queen Mary, who had some of her unfortunate revels with Lord Darnley in the adjoining palace.

Her apartments containing her once elegant couch and other furniture are now well in possession of moth and rust, giving evident proof of the folly of placing treason where these destroy. Many of the more recent buildings are in Doric and Ionic styles, well suggesting the name of modern Athens.

I see by the daily papers that the people of Scotland are being perplexed over the questions of tariff and taxes and church establishments, and as things move very slowly here, their perplexity will continue long. As you no doubt have already seen, Carnegie has just made a gift of half a million sterling to his native town for public park, etc. Many good things for which we may be thankful, Scotland is lacking.

And one bad thing it seems to lack—a mosquito. One shower a day here is a moderation, you may expect rather a half dozen. With the thermometer at 65 degrees these people talk about having "a hot day." In fact they know nothing about the real thing as we do.

In their street cars and stages there is not always "room for one more." They carry a fixed number only and you may have to exercise patience and wait your car no matter what you hurry. The cable system for the cars is in general use through the city, although the streets and buildings are lighted with electricity.

The pavements are good and kept well cleaned and besides the Castle Hill the city is ornamented with several patches of green of more or less size. And yet an aspect of gloom and formality prevails. Plainfield has trees enough and to spare along its streets, but here one may find none at all except in the small parks.

In a conspicuous position our honored president Lincoln is remembered by a fine statue representing himself with a negro fallen at his feet imploring protection.

So little I know of Edinburgh. Of

(Continued on Last Page.)

Lost Hair

"My hair came out by the handful, and the gray hairs began to creep in. I tried Ayer's Hair Vigor, and it stopped the hair from coming out and restored the color."—Mrs. M. D. Gray, No. Salem, Mass.

There's a pleasure in offering such a preparation as Ayer's Hair Vigor. It gives to all who use it such satisfaction. The hair becomes thicker, longer, softer, and more glossy. And you feel so secure in using such an old and reliable preparation. $1.00 a bottle. All druggists.

If your druggist cannot supply you, send us one dollar and we will express you a bottle. Be sure and give the name of your nearest express office. Address, J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

She Knew Too Much.

When diamonds were first discovered in South Africa the rush of prospectors was, of course, tremendous, and a certain guileless old lady who lived on a farm near Kimberly determined to turn the golden opportunity to her own advantage.

Hearing that a party of prospectors were in the neighborhood, she sent a polite invitation to them to "fossick" for diamonds on her property.

In due course they came, and prodded and prospected the whole day.

Towards evening the dear old lay hobbled out.

"Have you found any?" she asked.

"That we have," said a delighted prospector; "five, old lady—five little beauties."

"Five?" was the surprised reply. "Look again, there should be eight!"

But, somehow, that remark seemed to damp the ardor of the prospectors, and the old lady did not sell her farm that time.

When a girl finally marries the man of her choice there are generally a lot of others to whom she awards "honorable mention."

Fighters Would Get Hurt.

The toy pistol in South America would make those revolutions far more dangerous than they are.—Philadelphia Press.

Shadow Dodgers.

They are folks who are so careful that they dodge the shadows of their own making.—New York Press.

$100 Reward. $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

No Need to Be Introduced.

Scene—Dinner party at house of millionaire.

Prosperous Barrister (recounting his career)—"When I took my first brief I was excited and nervous, especially as my client was a bad egg; but then I was beginning to practice. He was a man of good family, the reputation of which would have been fatally tarnished had he been convicted, so I took up the case and got the rascal off."

After dinner an important personage entered. He was a great friend of the host, who presented the lawyer to him.

Great Personage (patronizingly)—"I do not need to be introduced to this gentleman; I met him long ago—in fact, I may say I gave him his start in life. I was his first client."

The roar of laughter that followed was never explained to the late comer.—Tit-Bits.

Traveling Baths.

Traveling baths on one of the Russian railways are the latest provision for its employes' comfort in the outlying districts.

The Matter of Confidence.

The man who has too little confidence in himself generally has too much in others.

A Beautiful Design in Flowers.

The thousands of women who have admired the sunken garden at the west end of Horticultural Hall, Fairmount Park, will be interested in this very striking presentation of a geometrical garden at Stoke Edith, the seat of Paul Henry Foley, Hertfordshire, England. The design is a patternwork of flowers, grass and various colored stones. The hedge is of clipped yew. One of the wonders of Stoke Edith is a formal garden in needlework, executed by the wives of Thomas Foley, 1730-50. There were five of them. Imagine five wives working successively on the same design.—Philadelphia Record.

BUILT 27 BRIDGES IN 53 WEEKS.

An American bridge-building company, represented by a boy of twenty-four, has just completed twenty-seven railroad bridges for a British line in Uganda, Africa, in record time.

The Uganda Railway is a line running from the coast above Zanzibar to Victoria Nyanza, the principal source of the Nile. Its construction presented difficult engineering problems, as the land rises sharply to nearly 9000 feet above sea-level, and necessitates a two-per-cent. grade much of the way. The road follows a tortuous course through broken hills and over numerous deep ravines.

After the British bridge-builders had taken two years to construct eight viaducts, it was resolved to place the rest of the work in the hands of American engineers. An American firm undertook to do the work, and to finish the bridges complete for a sum less than asked by British contractors for loading the material on shipboard. The contract with the American concern called for the completion of the work within seven months after the foundations were complete; an unforseen delay, however, extended the duration of the work to a little over a year.

A graduate of Cornell, Mr. A. B. Lueder, of Wilkesbarre, Pa., was put in charge of the entire work of construction. He took with him to Africa twenty American "riggers," as the bridge-builders are called, together with 150 sailors and 'longshoremen from India; 150 native Africans were later pressed into service.

The British contractors shipped their material from England in small pieces, while the American company hired three tramp steamers which transported the bridges, practically complete, from the shops of Philadelphia to the African coast. All that remained to be done was to set the pieces in place, drive some rivets, and the bridge was ready for the rails.

In the actual work of construction, the British and American methods were still more divergent. The British idea was to employ as many men as could be had; the American, to do with as few as possible. The accompanying picture illustrates this contrast. Five men and an American "traveler" did the work of over a hundred natives employed by the British contractors. One of the longest of the viaducts was put up by the American force in sixty-nine hours, to the surprise and admiration of the English engineers in charge of the line.

The actual engineering work was simple. The bridges, of which the longest was 1200 feet and the highest 112 feet, were almost entirely on curves and steep gradients; but, thanks to the perfection of the construction work at home and the soundness of the foundation work by the British engineers, everything fitted admirably. There were 7000 tons of steel in the entire contract and the difficulties of transportation and erection that the energetic and adaptable bridge builders from the United States met and overcame would have been serious except for the foresight and discipline of the men in charge. The great traveling crane did most of the work, with never more than a score of men on the job at once.

In December of last year the work was completed and accepted by the British Government. It should be said in fairness to the contractors, that they do not consider their work in Africa remarkable in any way. They simply took the contract and filled it with American celerity.—Harper's Weekly.

THE BRITISH AT WORK—EMPLOYING A FORCE OF OVER A HUNDRED.

AMERICAN BRIDGE-BUILDERS AT WORK—ONLY FIVE NEEDED.

TEAS OF THE FOREST.

Native Plants As Substitutes for the Eastern Herb.

Picnickers and those who go a-camping and forget to take their tea caddies along, may find in the woods many a substitute for the fragrant bohea, wherewith to brew a steaming cup to add cheer to a cold luncheon. Indeed, it has not been so very long since Chinese tea was a luxury not easily acorded in the remoter rural districts of our country, and recourse was had habitually to native herbs or shrubs of the forest for makeshifts. Then, too, in the stormy days preceding the American Revolution, when the colonists were in a turmoil over the stamp taxes levied by the mother country, it was considered unpatriotic to drink tea that had paid tribute to the Government, and the so-called Liberty Tea was the popular drink.

This, no doubt, was made [illegible] riety of herbs, but certainly [illegible] four-leaved loosestrife, a plant [illegible] abundant in almost every wo[illegible] It grows a foot or two high and may be recognized by its simple upright stem upon which the leaves are set in whorls of four, or sometimes five, the yellow starlike flowers being on long slender stalks from near the base of the leaves.

During the Revolution the native leaves most extensively used for tea were probably those of the so-called New Jersey tea—a low bush that grows everywhere in dry woodlands. An infusion of the leaves boils a clear amber color, and in looks is as attractive as real tea; but the taste, though astringent, is by no means lively. Some effort has been made within comparatively recent years to revive the use of this plant as a substitute for tea on a commercial scale. The leaves are said to contain nearly ten per cent. of tannin. Hemlock leaves and those of the arbor vitae have also played a part in the making of rustic tea. The arbor vitae is a tree that grows wild in great abundance in northern woods, and the old-time Maine lumbermen used frequently to resort to its leaves for tea when other herbage failed for the purpose.

The little plant whose scarlet berries about the size of peas are sold under the name of teaberries by fruit venders on our city streets, is another herb which was long ago turned to use for tea, whence the common name by which we know it in Pennsylvania. New Englanders for some unknown reason call it checkerberry. The foliage is very aromatic and people who are fond of a dash of spiciness in their drink have sometimes employed its flavor in real tea.

Better known as a tea plant than the snowberry is the Labrador tea, or Ledum latifolium of botanists, which grows in cold bogs and mountain woods from Pennsylvania northward. The leaves, which emit a slight, not unpleasant fragrance when bruised, are tough and leathery, and densely clothed underneath with a rusty brown wool. Steeped they give a wild, gamy sort of taste to hot water, and the resultant drink suggests a poor grade of black tea.

Sweet fern, which is so abundant a growth everywhere on sterile hills and by mountain roadsides, is another famous tea plant, being often known as mountain tea. During the Civil War its use for tea was particularly prevalent in the Southern States, and many a Confederate lady who had been reared in luxury was reduced to drinking this poor substitute for her oolong or flowery Pekoe. The foliage and flowers of all the goldenrods are endued with an astringent principle, and are moderately stimulant, so that their suitability for the manufacture of a domestic tea was recognized by American country folk as long ago as the days when George III. was king over them.

One species, the fragrant-leaved golden rod, known sometimes as Blue Mountain Tea, possesses, in addition, the flavor of licorice. Drank piping hot in the wilderness it makes a pleasant feature in a camper's limited bill of fare.

Most, if not all, of these plants are more or less astringent, and contain considerable tannic acid in their make-up—qualities which go far to make tea the popular beverage that it is.

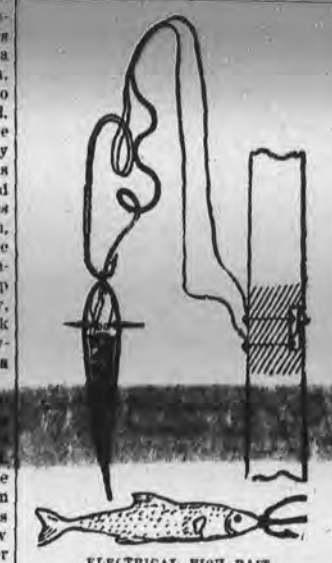
SOME NATIVE PLANTS THAT HAVE SERVED AS SUBSTITUTES FOR TEA.

MECHANICAL BAIT.

A Wiggling Life-Like Thing of Metal or Rubber.

The inventor of this device is Thomas A. Bryan, who claims that it may be made in the shape of a minnow, crawfish, fly or any other body, in the interior of which is mounted an electro-magnet, and having movable parts, such as fins and tail, having armatures for the electro-magnets connected therewith. By means of a small dry battery fastened to the rod or carried in the pocket of the fisherman and a convenient touch-button, with the necessary wire connection between them, it is possible to send a current through the parts as desired, when the tail and fins of the mimic fish will be agitated so rapidly and lifelike that no member of the finny tribe could think for a second of questioning its genuineness.

This deceptive construction can be made of metal, although the inventor is of the opinion that rubber would be preferable for the purpose. Where it is desired to make them of metal the wires connecting the fish and battery may be readily insulated, so that there will be no means offered for the escape of the current. Rubber, however, has advantages of construction, and Mr. Bryan says that the rubber can be as readily painted and colored to deceive the game fish as metal.



ELECTRICAL FISH BAIT.

Great Britain maintains a navy equal to the combined navies of France and Russia.

There are 40,000 persons in the municipal service in New York City.

THE LAST LIVING ANCESTOR OF THE MODERN HORSE.

The wild horse at present is limited to the Old World, and is found only on the desert plains of Central Asia and Africa. Two specimens male and female, of the little known Przewalsky's horse of Asia have just been received at the New York Zoological Gardens, having been captured by agents for Carl Hagenbeck in the Desert of Gobi. These are the nearest approach to the present horse of civilization, and supply an important link hitherto missing in the chain of evolution, which reaches down from the three-toed horse to the domestic animal of to-day. Prior to the discovery of the numerous fossil types of America, it was generally believed that the horse originated in Europe, especially as the Indian tribes first encountered on this continent had no horses. Modern paleontological research, however, such as is now being carried on by Professor Osborn and Professors Marsh and Cope in the past, has demonstrated that North America possesses a far more complete series of developmental stages, and points to the fact that the cradle of the modern horse lies probably not in Europe, but in the New World.—Scientific American.

WILD HORSE OF ASIA.

The trouble with quarrels is that they are generally picked before they are ripe.

Mrs. Hughson, of Chicago, whose letter follows, is another woman in high position who owes her health to the use of

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I suffered for several years with general weakness and bearing-down pains, caused by womb trouble. My appetite was fitful, and I would lie awake for hours, and could not sleep, until I seemed more weary in the morning than when I retired. After reading one of your advertisements I decided to try the merits of **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound**, and I am so glad I did. No one can describe the good it did me. I took three bottles faithfully, and besides building up my general health, it drove all disease and poison out of my body, and made me feel as spry and active as a young girl. Mrs. Pinkham's medicines are certainly all they are claimed to be."—MRS. M. E. HUGHSON, 347 East Ohio St., Chicago, Ill.

Mrs. Pinkham Tells How Ordinary Tasks Produce Displacements.

Apparently trifling incidents in woman's daily life frequently produce displacements of the womb. A slip on the stairs, lifting during menstruation, standing at a counter, running a sewing machine, or attending to the most ordinary tasks may result in displacement, and a train of serious evils is started.

The first indication of such trouble should be the signal for quick action. Don't let the condition become chronic through neglect or a mistaken idea that you can overcome it by exercise or leaving it alone.

More than a million women have regained health by the use of **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.**

If the slightest trouble appears which you do not understand write to Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass., for her advice, and a few timely words from her will show you the right thing to do. This advice costs you nothing, but it may mean life or happiness or both.

Mrs. Lelah Stowell, 177 Wellington St., Kingston, Ont., writes:

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—You are indeed a godsend to women, and if they all knew what you could do for them, there would be no need of their dragging out miserable lives in agony.

"I suffered for years with bearing-down pains, womb trouble, nervousness, and excruciating headache, but a few bottles of **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** made life look new and promising to me. I am light and happy, and I do not know what sickness is, and I now enjoy the best of health."

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound can always be relied upon to restore health to women who thus suffer. It is a sovereign cure for the worst forms of female complaints,—that bearing-down feeling, weak back, failing and displacement of the womb, inflammation of the ovaries, and all troubles of the uterus or womb. It dissolves and expels tumors from the uterus in the early stage of development, and checks any tendency to cancerous humors. It subdues excitability, nervous prostration, and tones up the entire female system. Its record of cures is the greatest in the world, and should be relied upon with confidence.

$5000 FORFEIT if we cannot forthwith produce the original letters and signatures of above testimonials, which will prove their absolute genuineness.
Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass.

The Funny Side of Life.

GETTING THERE.

To put your best foot forward
Is advice that can be beat,
For the ones who gain the great success
Get there with both their feet.
—Ohio State Journal.

PROOF ABSOLUTE.

Peters—"What proof did the doctors have for declaring Blank insane?"

Parr—"He refused to take their medicine."—Baltimore American.

GET ALL YOU CAN.

"Ain't you goin' to git no transfers, ma?"

"Why, no, Tommy. We don't need them. This car goes through."

"Yes, but I want the transfers to play street car with when I get home."—New York Journal.

DECEIVED.

"She seems to have no confidence in her husband."

"No. She says she caught him telling the truth the other day."—New York Sun.

THE EXCEPTION.

"Don't you think that a billion dollars is too much for any man to have?"

"Yes," answered Senator Sorghum; "that is, for any other man to have."—Washington Star.

FINIS.

The Teacher—"What were Noah Webster's last words?"

The Scholar—"I don't remember just [illegible]"

"The Ka Flippes evidently feel very aristocratic."

"Oh, they are! Mrs. Ka Flippe wouldn't think of having anything but real Panama hats for her horses."—Chicago Record-Herald.

AIRING HIS FRENCH.

"Gracious! What in the world is that man ordering such a lot of dishes for? Will he be able to eat them?"

"Oh, no. He merely likes to show that he can pronounce all those French names."—San Francisco Bulletin.

UNEXPLAINED.

S. How—"Are there any sword or stage fights in 'Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde?'"

P. Lay—"None whatever."

S. How—"Then why is it called a dual role?"—Chicago Record-Herald.

NOT SURPRISED.

"Didn't it surprise you to find the conversation of that author so very ordinary?"

"Not at all," answered Miss Cayenne. "I thought all along that if he had anything bright to say, he would have put it into some of his books."—Washington Star.

JUST MEDIUM.

Diner—"I say, waiter, either this chop is very tough, or the knife very dull."

Waiter—"I guess they're both about medium, sir."—New York Sun.

LAY AND LIE.

The other hens cast glances of envy and dislike at Biddy Dorkins, the proud Plymouth Rock, when she saunters across the barnyard, clucking serenely.

"Uppish thing!" sniffs the white Leghorn. "The idea of her claiming that her average lay is three eggs a day!"

"Lay?" cackles the Shanghai pullet. "Lay? She ought to say 'lie.'"—Judge.

NEW IDEAS in TOILETTES

New York City.—Berthas make a marked feature of the season and are to be noted upon most of the latest and smartest gowns. The May Manton

WOMAN'S BERTHA.

designs here given offer a wide variety and are all graceful and smart. In addition to being ornamental they can often be made to serve the double end of modernizing a bodice that has become slightly passe, as they can be relied upon to give the broad-shouldered effect demanded by fashion.

No. 1 is made in handkerchief style and falls in deep points, the fullness forming folds which give an effect of pleats.

No. 2 is circular and elongated at the front to form the stoles that are so much liked, and is extended over the shoulders.

No. 3 is simply circular and falls in soft ripples at its lower edge.

As illustrated, they are all made from lace, finished with bands of batiste fancy stitched, but various other materials are equally appropriate. No. 1 is cut in two pieces and can be made to close at the shoulders or at both front and back. No. 2 closes at the front. No. 3 closes at the front as illustrated, but can be made to close at the front if preferred.

The quantity of material required is, for No. 1, one yard eighteen inches wide, or one yard twenty-one inches wide; for No. 2, three-quarter yard eighteen inches wide or three-quarter yard twenty-one inches wide; for No. 3, one yard eighteen inches wide or three-quarter yard twenty-one inches wide.

RUSSIAN COAT.

Russian Coat With Box Pleats.

Long coats are much in vogue and are in favor with each succeeding week. The May Manton one shown in the large drawing is made in Russian style and is well adapted both to the entire suit and the general wrap. The model is made of black taffeta stitched with corticelli silk, but all coat and suit materials both silk and wool are equally appropriate.

The coat consists of a blouse portion, that is made with applied box pleats at front and back and is fitted by means of shoulder and under-arm seams, and the skirt which is attached thereto beneath the belt. The skirt includes applied pleats that form continuous lines with the blouse and is laid in inverted pleats at the centre back, which provide graceful fullness. The right front laps over the left to close in double-breasted style beneath the edge of the pleat. The sleeves are box pleated from the elbows to the shoulders, so providing the snug fit required by fashion, but form full puffs at the wrists where they are finished by flare cuffs.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is six and a half yards twenty-seven inches wide, four yards forty-four inches wide or four yards fifty-two inches wide.

Pleated Skirts For Fall Wear.

Pleated skirts will be popular for fall wear, and with them will be worn the long coat which has been so successful for a season or two. Long skirts will be relegated more and more for formal and dress occasions, while the just-off-the-ground skirt will be adopted for matinee, walking, slop-

Shoulder Adornments Doomed.

Ladies' tailors prophesy that the cape collar and all shoulder adornments will have met their Waterloo by the fall, and that on outer garments at least collars will be reduced to a mere band at the back, fading into nothingness at the front. Sleeves, they say, will show less of the pouch effect at the wrist and more fullness at the shoulder. For tailor made garments of the severe style the plain, old-fashioned coat sleeves, finished at the wrist with a narrow turn back cuff or rows of stitching, will be de rigueur. To put a fussy, dressy sleeve on an otherwise plain garment is an artistic mistake.

Fancy Border Umbrella.

The fancy border umbrella is much more favored this year than for several seasons past. The new feature is its barathea edge. These fancy borders come in white on blue or green or garter, and black with self border. Taffeta umbrellas in all popular shades, with satin self borders, are also much liked.

Woman's Blouse Waist.

Blouse waists create an ever increasing demand. They are greatly in vogue both for the entire gown and the separate bodice and show almost endless variety. This May Manton one is made of white batiste, unlined, with tiny pearl buttons as trimming and is charming, but the design can be reproduced in any of the season's materials, and later will be admirable for soft wool and silk waistings when the fitted lining will be found desirable.

The waist consists of the foundation, that is smoothly fitted and closes at the centre front, the fronts and the back. The back is tucked in groups that extend for its entire length and give tapering lines to the figure, the fronts in narrow tucks at the centre and again at the shoulders, where they extend to yoke depth, with wider tucks between the two which serve to outline the centre and give a vest effect. The sleeves are plain, snug above the elbows and full below, with straight cuffs. At the neck is a stock with a turn-over in clerical style.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is four and a quar-

BLOUSE WAIST.

ter yards twenty-one inches wide, three and three-quarter yards twenty-seven inches wide or two and three-quarter yards forty-four inches wide.

SCIENCE & MECHANICS

The electric crane has largely displaced the ordinary hand and steam apparatus on German steamships and in German docks. The largest crane of this kind in the world was recently installed at the harbor of Kiel. It is placed so that two of the largest vessels may lie, one on each side of it, for the purpose of unloading or exchanging cargoes.

Experiments recently made on the North River, at New York City, demonstrated the practicability of telephoning by the wireless method between two moving boats. In these experiments each boat carried a telephone in its pilot-house, connected with apparatus attached to the flagstaff, and copper plates dipped in the water. Messages were distinctly heard from one boat to another passing at a distance of 500 feet. The inventor believes that the range can be greatly increased, though that is hardly necessary, as the object of his device is to serve vessels at comparatively close quarters in order to prevent collisions.

The Lancet gives the following formula for an effective egg preservative: One pound of water glass, silicate of soda (which can be obtained from the pharmacist), should be dissolved in a gallon of cold water. It will take some time to mix the syrup silicate with the water, but it should be thoroughly done. The resulting solution is placed in an earthen jar, and the eggs put point downward in it, care being taken that every egg is entirely covered by fluid. Any loss caused by evaporation may be "made good" by simply adding more water. Eggs placed in this solution will keep "perfectly fresh" for a year or more. Just before boiling the shell should be pierced, otherwise the egg may burst.

The new form of coal cars have swinging steel bottoms opening lengthwise from end to end over the trucks, will carry from sixty to seventy tons of either coal or coke—three times their own weight, and double the weight carried by old style cars, the coke racks being made of steel. These cars are of the usual length and height for large capacity. The largest share of increased capacity is at the bottom, where it is most needed; and because the centre of gravity is lower, the cars ride more steadily and can stand increased weight. A safety locking device at the end of the car instantly lets loose the longitudinal doors extending from end to end below the bed-frame of the car, and in less than a minute, after the car is in place, it is empty.

To prove the prediction that accessible causes may yield to radium comes the report from Vienna of the cure of twenty-two cases of this terrible disease. Cancer is definitely and rapidly on the increase in all civilized countries. Its causation is still absolutely unknown, and though proof of its infectiousness— and therefore presumption that it is due to a germ—is steadily accumulating, the morbific agent is as yet unfound. The first epoch in the cure of cancer—however it be caused—was marked when the Rontgen rays, some years ago, cured a rodent ulcer. That cure is now a commonplace. The characteristic of the rodent ulcer is that it is the most superficial form of cancer, and hopes that Rontgen rays might be caused to penetrate to other forms, unfortunately far more common have been utterly falsified.

Righted the Record.

The following incident is related in V. C. as having occurred in South Africa: One of the soldiers who had been reported killed in a certain battle, and against whose name in the regimental books a note to that effect had been made, afterward turned up and reported himself. Then the Sergeant made another note in the book. "Died by mistake." The man was placed in the hospital and a few weeks later succumbed to the injuries he had received. This fact was communicated to the Sergeant through the Colonel of the regiment, and then a third note was made: "Re-died by order of the Colonel."—New York Tribune.

Where India's Diamonds Were Made.

The geology of Kalahandi State, in the central provinces of India, is described by Dr. T. L. Walker, who says: "The entire State is made up of unfossiliferous rocks, mainly crystalline schists, with occasional masses of laterite, which cap the broad hills in the southeastern part of the State. The occurrence of graphite, which may be of commercial importance, is noticed, and it is remarked that the graphite-bearing rocks may become diamond-bearing in places where they have been subjected to intense pressure. In sands from the streams near Roudsor minute crystals, regarded as diamonds, have been detected."

Unexpected Sympathy.

A lady from Belgrave square, addressing a working girls' club down at Bow the other evening in regard to general deportment, mentioned that in her grade of society girls would never think of conversing with any young man to whom they had not been formally introduced. "Don't we know it, miss!" replied one of the audience, sympathetically, "and ain't we sorry for you."—The Queen.

Visitors to Niagara Falls.

The number of visitors to Niagara Falls averages three-fourths of a million a year. In the year of the Buffalo Exposition there were three millions.

A SERMON FOR SUNDAY

AN ELOQUENT DISCOURSE ENTITLED "PRESENT-DAY INCARNATION."

The Rev. C. E. McNally Gives an Answer to the Question, "What Ails the Church?"—She Has Forgotten Her Real Status in the World.

NEW YORK CITY.—The Rev. Charles E. McNally, the pastor of the Sixth Avenue Baptist Church, preached his first sermon in his new pulpit Sunday morning. His subject was "Present Day Incarnation." He took his text from First Corinthians xii:27: "We are the body of Christ and severally members thereof." Mr. McNally said:

Throughout the land, with somewhat of a wail, the question is being asked, "What ails the church?" That she is sick seems to be a foregone conclusion. The religious periodicals and some others are quick to give a diagnosis of the case. It is because the pew has been elevated educationally. It is because the ministry has lost self-respect and prestige. It is because men everywhere are too busy to attend to the concerns of the soul, or because Christianity is so "other worldly" it is not sufficiently practical for the practical life of to-day. Many other reasons are given for why the church lacks power.

Is this charge against the church just? If statistics may be trusted, it is. The last religious returns for the nation disclose the lamentable fact that Christianity has made no gain that even her warmest friends can call proportionate to the increase of population and the mighty development of commercial interests. In the city as well as in the rural districts, the preachers of the gospel are finding it hard to get enough people to take a hold of church affairs to make the church live with a commanding influence in the community. The land is full of reports of man's greed, his tricks of trade and other disregard of sacred obligations. Men are looking to the church to stem the tide of moral recklessness. It must be frankly conceded that the church has seemed to be powerless to arrest the drift. The masses of the people pass her doors or rarely enter. Her hold upon public morals does not seem to be very strong. Her ability to mold the ethical life of the world does not seem to be adequate to the needs. If the conditions are what they seem to be, if the church is really failing to enlighten the world by the ethical standards of Jesus Christ, something is surely wrong, and the church should quickly awaken to a realization of her real condition, and take measures to strengthen her hold upon the life of the nation.

Where does the difficulty lie? I believe in this: The church has too much forgotten what her real status in the world is. She has in her effort to solve the mighty problems that the last few generations have presented to her, gone away from the simple teaching and simple method of Christ, her founder. The ministry has too much given itself to the work of education, of culture, of reform. The pew has too much demanded these things. The result is the hearts of men have been spiritually starved. Many who would have waited on the ministrations of the church have forsaken her because their spiritual natures were not satisfied and developed. Education, esthetics and reform, they could obtain from the schools and the papers of the day.

It must be remembered that Christ, while incarnate, gave Himself to none of these things. He devoted His entire ministry to lodging in the minds of His disciples the fact that He was in the world for one purpose and that to save men from sin. To the end that He might save the sinner from his sin He devoted all His time, He gave all His energy, and sacrificed His life. The mission of Christ was primarily not a mission of education or reform, it was a mission of salvation. "I come—to call sinners to repentance." "The Son of Man is come to seek and to save that which was lost." "This is a faithful saying and worthy of all acceptation, Christ Jesus came into the world to save sinners." When the church will concentrate her efforts upon this one thing—the saving of sinful men and women from the power of sin—the questions of education and reform will take care of themselves.

The status of the church in the world is pointed out by Paul in the words of our text, "Ye are the body of Christ," and severally members thereof. If Christ gave Himself while in the flesh to saving men from sin by manifesting to them the life of God, can that body—the church—in which He is willing to incarnate Himself, do better that to devote its undivided attention and energies to the salvation of men, by the manifestation of the life and will of God? The church is the body of Christ. In it He has incarnated Himself. What Christ was in the world while in the flesh that the church must be in the world to-day. What Christ did for the world while in the flesh that the church must do for the world to-day. "Ye," as a church and as individual members of the church, "are the body of Christ." Ye must be Christ to the world. Except the church as a body and the several members thereof as individuals live as Christ in the world, the world will never know Christ.

Paul, the master mind, could use such a figure with such potent power. Of all his figures there is perhaps no other more elaborately worked out or more carefully applied. The body is not one member, but many, and the many members only one body. So is it with the church, and the church is the body of Christ.

Observe that this figure permits of a detailed analysis. While the church is the body of Christ, it is only the body, that in which Christ has incarnated Himself.

I. Christ is the life of the church. He is the inner vitalizing spirit which animates and directs. The church which recognizes this has by this very recognition marvelously vitalized itself.

There are two kinds of churches—the man-led and the Christ-led. The man-led church gives itself to hero worship and leans on the arm of flesh. The Christ-led church gives itself to the worship of Christ and leans hard on the arm of God. You may be able from the history of your city to supply an illustration of the fact that there have been churches where the preacher has been the church. When the preacher has gone the church has gone. Mark such a church as one that has been man-led. The church has looked to its pastor for vitality and to lead it. What the heart is to the body that is Jesus Christ to His church. From Him through the agency of the Holy Spirit it receives the impulse of its life. The quickening, vitalizing power can no more be imparted to the heart of man by the visiting physician. Christ is that inner muscle at whose every pulsation the life blood of spiritual power is made to surge through the body. To it Christ and Christ only can give life, color and beauty. This should be a self-evident fact. The fact is, however, that it is not so self-evident as it ought to be.

Never has there been a time when the churches set so much store by the man, their leader, as to-day. Hero worship runs rampant. The church when it seeks a leader searches for the orator, the scholar, the man of executive parts, and upon the man they depend. Many a church gets all these, but does not get any regenerating of its life. The reason is clear. They have looked to the wrong source for life-giving power. Christ alone can give it. Upon Christ, church and minister alike are dependent for their spiritual vitality. It is only as they are together animated by the warm impulse of His life that they live at all. When the church will look to the Lord of Life for its life, then, and not until then, will it throb from head to foot with real life and power.

Not only is Christ the heart of the church, He is its head. We read that He was given to be head over all things to His church. He is the head of the spiritual body—the head is the governing or organizing power of the body. From the head comes the purposes that give direction to the life. The will sways and directs all. The government and organization of a church are only the expression of the will of Him who leads and directs it. This suggests a criterion by which we may judge the church. Jesus Christ has made His will concerning the body of disciples very clear. The sole object for its existence is that through it His kingdom may be advanced; i. e., that through it men may be led to abandon the life of sin and cleave to the promise of salvation in and through Christ the Saviour. When this result is being accomplished here Christ has been directing the work and the members harmoniously doing His bidding.

This test must be applied to every organization connected with the church. Does it directly accomplish this end? Does it qualify men and women in bringing to pass this desired result? If so it is of Christ and has a legitimate place in the church. The thing the church should do at all times in all its parts is to discover the thought of the head. That is the most perfect body which most perfectly responds to the direction of the brain. That is the best church which sets itself most assiduously to know the thought and purpose of Christ, and which most promptly responds to that thought and purpose. No man, minister, deacon or any other has any authority to be head of the church. Christ is the head. The chief business of the church is to know the mind of the Master.

Let a church recognize its vital connection with Jesus Christ as its heart, its head, its life giving and directing powers, and its success as an agency in extending the kingdom is already assured. Such a church will be found much in prayer seeking to know the will of its Lord at every point. It will not be content with seating itself in softly cushioned pews once a week with the feeling that it has fulfilled its religious obligations. On the contrary, you will find it seven days in every week out searching the highways and hedges trying to inoculate the life of the Lord into a sin-sick world. As the growing lad cannot but express the superabounding life leaping through his veins, no more can a church, tingling with the superabounding spiritual life of Christ fail to give expression to its powers.

But that church has recognized only half the truth when it has come to know that Christ is the life of the church. The other half is that while Christ is the heart and the head we are the body.

II. The church is the body of Christ. Why the Creator saw fit to confine these spirits of ours in a material body we cannot know. The fact remains that the soul must work through the body to find expression. When God was pleased to give expression to His spirit through the church or His body we cannot say. He has done it. We are the body of Christ. That organism through which He works, by means of which He finds expression to the world. Christ exalted is seated at the right hand of God, but Christ incarnate is in the world to-day. He lives in and works through His body the church. This should be a deeply solemn and impressive thought to every church of the Redeemer. God also manifested Himself in Christ, is manifest to-day only through the church His body. This is why the church fails in her mission and lacks power. She has failed to realized her status in the world. She has not sufficiently appreciated her responsibility and the divine dignity which is hers. Think of it! You are a hand to do His bidding, feet to fulfill His missions, eyes to look to his interests, ears to hear His truth, tongues to sound forth that truth and utter His praise. Christ has incarnated Himself in you. Through you men must come to know Him.

Except the church manifests the life of Christ it is no true church, except it performs His mission it is not a church of the Redeemer. As the body is one and hath many members, and all the members of the body, being many, are one body, so also is the church. The body of Christ—one though many, unity in diversity. All the members are necessary in order that the symmetry may be complete, and its usefulness unimpaired.

Independence is the cry of our time—independence of the nation, independence of the individual. This spirit seen everywhere has found a large place in the church. Within limits this is well. Within limits, I say, for just as soon as individuality becomes obtrusive as soon as independency, or obstinate, it has passed the limit where it can be of the most good to the world here it can be of the most use especially. Within the church this is literally true. It is one body—it is Christ, in the world, each part must be in closest union with every other part. More and more the church must work together, more and more the denominations must work as one in manifesting the life of God to the world in the transformation and salvation of men.

You have before now seen a couple of puppies get a hold of an old rope and then as though life depended on the process pull one way while the other tugged the other. I have seen churches whose condition would not be unaptly illustrated by the dogs. Lack of unity in aim and effort is a great source of weakness to the church. The spirit of independence, good in itself, runs riot, until concerted action to a definite end is impossible. When independence thus errs against unity it is a curse rather than a blessing. All the members of the body must work together, vitalized by the heart, directed by the head. One of the most beautiful sights in the world is a symmetrical and responsive human body. One of the most beautiful sights to the spiritual eye is the body of Christ—the church—harmoniously responsive to His thought and purpose. In the light of Christ's mission while incarnate in the flesh the church can make no mistake as to her mission. She must save souls. In the light of this purpose every petty difference should drop out of sight and the whole Christian body become one mind in regard to the chief aim of their existence. The educator will take care of the education of the community, the aesthetic will look after the culture, the reformer will lead reforms, but the church must save men from sin and manifest the life of God to the world.

I have seen in one of the great mills of our country two great wheels. Note one point, they fit each other. Moving in ceaseless unison. If a single point be broken off the machinery grates, if a number be broken the wheel runs and the whole network of machinery is helpless. Each members of the church has his place. If he fails the body is hampered in its efficiency.

But while there is to be union in diversity, there is also to be diversity in unity. Individuality is not effaced by the Gospel of Christ. This gives the widest possible scope to the churches' ties which may be included within the church. There is a place of usefulness for all. Each one is to find his or her place and then in union with the whole body work for its highest efficiency.

When the church of Christ awakens to a full consciousness of its status in the world, no longer will men call her sick. Within her borders there will be cries of joy over many sinners that have repented and tested the power of Christ to save. This church will realize her highest usefulness when she writes over her activities, "We are the body of Christ—Christ incarnate in the present day—and severally we are members thereof."

Weakness and Strength.

It becomes us to know our weakness as well as our strength. The man who feels that he can do more than he has the strength to do often fails. So we see the necessity of preparing ourselves in our special weaknesses. In order to accomplish anything in life we must exert our strength, but we must not overestimate it. We must be true to ourselves to accomplish all the tasks before us.—The Rev. G. F. Miller.

Parental Love.

God loves you not because you are clever, not because you are good, but because He is your Father.—Andrew Murray.

THE SALESWOMAN

Compelled to Be on Her Feet the Larger Part of the Day Finds a Tonic in Peruna.

Miss Curtain, of St. Paul, Gives Her Experience.

MISS NELLIE CURTAIN, 646 Pearl street, St. Paul, Minn., head saleswoman in a department store, writes:

"I have charge of a department in a dry goods store, and after standing the larger part of the day, I would go home with a dull ache, generally through my entire body. I used Peruna and feel so much better that I walk to and from the store now. I know Peruna to be the best medicine on the market for the diseases peculiar to women."—Miss Nellie Curtain.

Nothing is so weakening to the human system as the constant loss of mucus. Catarrhal inflammation of the mucous membrane produces an excessive formation of mucus. Whether the mucous membrane be located in the head or pelvic organs, the discharge of mucus is sure to occur.

This discharge of mucus constitutes a weakening drain; the system cannot long withstand the loss of mucus, hence it is that women afflicted with catarrhal affections of the pelvic organs feel tired and languid, with weak back and throbbing brain. A course of Peruna is sure to restore health by cutting off the weakening drain of the daily loss of mucus.

An Admirable Tonic.

Congressman Mark H. Dunnell, National Hotel, Washington, D. C., writes:

"Your Peruna being used by myself and many of my friends and acquaintances, not only as a cure for catarrh but also as an admirable tonic for physical recuperation, I gladly recommend it to all persons requiring such remedies."—Mark H. Dunnell.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio.

Oldest Ship in the World.

The time was when American ships carried a broom at the masthead as a sign that America swept the seas. In those days fine shipbuilding timber grew right down to the shore on the Atlantic coast, and there was hardly a bay on the New England shore where there was not a shipbuilding yard. So it happens that most of the old sailing ships are built of American or Norwegian timber, says a writer in Leslie's. I have seen hundreds of square riggers roaming the world under strange flags whose every plank grew on American soil. Ships built of Essex oak are famous for their longevity. The oldest ship in the world, the small schooner, Vigilant, running into St. Croix, French West Indies, now under the French flag, was built, so I have been told, in 1802 of Essex oak at Essex, Mass., and was long under the Stars and Stripes.

The Yankees of Portugal.

"Observe them, Senor," said a hotel-keeper in Lisbon, to one of his English guests. "They are the Yankees of Portugal."

He indicated a group of Brazilians, consisting of a prosperous sugar planter, his wife, who literally blazed with diamonds, and two pretty daughters.

"They regard Portugal as their 'old country,' for they broke away from us as the Americans broke away from you. They make immense fortunes in Brazil and come here to spend them, just as the American millionaires go to England."—New York Press.

Blackpool claims to be the best lighted town in England. N. Y.—34

FITS permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free. Dr. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

A philosopher is very often a man who preaches what other people should practice.

The Summer Bath.

Nothing is more refreshing or invigorating in summer than a daily bath. Use soft, tepid water and good soap. Ivory Soap is ideal for the bath; it is pure, lathers quickly and leaves the skin soft and white. The bath should be taken early in the morning or just before retiring at night.

ELEANOR R. PARKER.

Even the business of the contractor has been known to expand.

Use Allen's Foot-Ease.

It is the only cure for Swollen, Smarting, Tired, Aching, Hot, Sweating Feet, Corns and Bunions. Ask for Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder to be shaken into the shoes. Cures while you walk. At all Druggists and Shoe Stores, 25c. Don't accept any substitute. Sample sent FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, LeRoy, N.Y.

An egg is waylaid when the hen steals a nest by the roadside.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle

To boast of one's honesty doesn't always prove it.

I do not believe Piso's Cure for Consumption has an equal for coughs and colds.—JOHN F. BOYER, Trinity Springs, Ind., Feb. 15, 1900.

Money may make the mare go, but it's different with an automobile.

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Ayer's Pills are good liver pills. You know that. The best family laxative you can buy. They keep the bowels regular, cure constipation. J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

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"My father had been a sufferer from sick headache for the last twenty-five years and never found any relief until he began taking your Cascarets. Since he has begun taking Cascarets he has never had the headache. They have entirely cured him. Cascarets do what you recommend them to do. I will give you the privilege of using his name." E. M. Dickson, 1120 Resiner St., W. Indianapolis, Ind.

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North Plainfield Weekly Review.

Founded March 24, 1900.

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HARRY H. WEBB, Editor and Publisher.

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TO ADVERTISERS.

Frequent changes of advertisements is one of the main requisite for a successful result; we therefore urge our advertisers to change their ads at least once a week. Try and get such changes to us as early in the week as possible; never later than Thursday noon.

WHAT NEXT?

"You can fool some of the people all the time; all the people some of the time, but you can't fool all the people all of the time."

PLAINFIELD, Aug 18.—With a determination to get even with Somerville for the way in which she has been treated in county matters, North Plainfield has taken the first step in an effort to change itself from a borough to a city. Disappointed in the attempt to become a part of Union County, and failing to be consolidated with Plainfield, throwing aside the government of a borough for that of a city has been agreed on as a last resort.

Mayor N. B. Smalley and the Council at its regular meeting, held [illegible] evening, unanimously adopted a resolution [illegible] appointing Counsel Reed [illegible] ascertain what steps would be necessary to obtain home rule and the control of licenses. If this is done North Plainfield will pass from a first class borough to a third class city.

The question of licenses has become an important one. They are granted by the courts at the county seat, Somerville, and the borough officials have no word in the matter. This has resulted in a number of "speak easies" and unlicensed places doing business and the usual trouble of getting evidence has been met.

The above article, with slight variations, appeared in New York, Newark, Trenton and Plainfield newspapers, and bears the ear-marks of the famous local "Literary Bureau," which became well-known during the days when annexation was the slogan of the politicians here.

"Disappointed in the attempt to become a part of Union county and failing to consolidate with Plainfield," reads very nicely to a stranger, but not so to those who are acquainted with the facts.

Who are the disappointed ones in this matter?

An election was held here and a large majority of the people by their ballots declared in favor of remaining in Somerset county. Evidently these people are not disappointed because they are not a part of Union county. Then it must be the minority, the one who favored robbing the county of North Plainfield, who now proclaim themselves disappointed, and not a majority of North Plainfield citizens.

"Failing to consolidate with Plainfield," they cry. Well, why don't they consolidate? They have it in their power to call an election for this purpose at any time by giving ten days notice to that effect.

It would be supposed that such warriors as head this fight would not give up the battle before measuring lances with their foe. They are not the kind of people to cry enough before they strike a blow.

Let us see, what were the words of the "big chief" at Trenton, when the argument for annexation was held before the Senate? Fortunately a record was kept of his notable speech and here it is:

"We are going to have it (annexation) whatever you gentlemen do."

That does not sound like a squaw man or dough faced warrior does it? Then why not consolidate, or at least make the attempt?

Listen, now, and we will tell you: Politics, politics, politics—and politics.

Politicians head this latter scheme of making a city government of North Plainfield.

Politicians tried to set North Plainfield over into Union county, without the consent of the people, and when trapped, a referendum was added to the bill and an election called which resulted in the defeat of the political scheme. Failing in this they shouted for consolidation, but their cry was only a bluff to hide their real purpose which now shows itself in their latest cry for city government.

Borough government is the best municipal government afforded in the state, and while it is not claimed to be an ideal government, yet it approaches the ideal nearer than any other form. It is a government for the people by the people and in any and all events, is much preferable to a city form of government, where everything, including school matters, licenses, etc., is controlled by the Mayor and council and not by a vote of the people as in a borough.

Again quoting from the "Literary Bureau":

"The question of licenses has become an important one. They are granted by the courts at the county seat, and the borough officials have no word in the matter."

And right glad are we and all other good citizens that borough officials do not have anything to do with granting the licenses in North Plainfield.

The record of Judge Schenck, of Somerville on liquor licenses needs [illegible] is no eulogy from the REVIEW. It is above reproach and reflects the sentiment of all good citizens of the borough and county. The decision of licenses in the hands of one such honest man as Judge Schenck is a thousand times preferable to a city government where the ward politician, as a rule, has the matter in charge.

Continuing the quotation:

"This has resulted in a number of 'speak easies' and unlicensed places."

Because the courts at Somerville did not license the "speak easies in North Plainfield the courts are to blame!

But what about the borough officials allowing these "speak easies" and unlicensed places to exist, in direct violation of borough ordinances? What has Somerville or the courts to do with those things? Does any man pretend to claim that these unlicensed places cannot be closed up by our borough officials? Hardly.

No, no, Messrs. politicians, your scheme is entirely too transparent. You may hoodwink the people some of the time, but you cannot keep it up indefinitely.

ALL FAVOR THE AMENDMENTS.

Naturally the men most qualified to pass on the proposed amendments are the lawyers of the state, and among other prominent members of the profession to come out in favor of them is Alvah A. Clark, of this county. Mr. Clark, in the Law Journal, says:

"I do not know that the proposed amendments will be the best thing to do, but it is obvious to any practitioner that something should be done, and they seem to be a move in the right direction. The court of last resort thus constituted will be enabled to give all the time necessary to the consideration of the great mass of business which now comes before our court of errors and appeals. It will be an appellate court.

"The change in the court of chancery, giving the appointment of vice chancellors to the governor instead of the chancellor, does not strike me as an important one. I do not know that I would favor depriving the chancellor of his prerogative of selecting the persons to whom he will refer his cases; it does seem to me that the chancellor is better qualified to select those who should assist him in the court of chancery. Nevertheless, it may be said with equal force that the governors of New Jersey have always been cautious and careful in the selection of judges to whom they submit the rights of the people to be determined, and the like care will doubtless be exercised in the future as in the past."

No matter how the amendments might have been proposed there would have been some opposition to them, but it is the fact that nearly every prominent lawyer favors them for the reason that while they may not, in their present form, be perfect, they are a step in the right direction, and will lead to perfection later on.

THE long vacation which the "Literary Bureau" has had does not appear to have improved its truth telling qualities in the least.

THERE are a few more people in North Plainfield than are numbered with the Mayor and Common Council and they may have something to say as to whether our borough shall be made a city or not.

IF the Mayor and Common Council desire consolidation with Plainfield why does not that body call an election and thus give the North Plainfield people (those that are not numbered with the Mayor and Common Council) an opportunity to express their wishes?

NOW THAT the limit has been reached in the way of spending the borough money without an appeal to a vote of the people, it is proposed to make the borough into a city. Like other similar schemes, the promoters seem to forget that there are others to reckon with.

THE people of North Plainfield may not get as much free advertising in newspapers as is given the Mayor and Common Council, but when a question which concerns their homes is laid before them they know how to settle it. They did this last fall when on the annexation question they decided to remain in Somerset county.

THE enlarged appearance this week of the REVIEW is not to be construed that either its head or that of its editor has had a similar change; at the same time we cannot help feeling just a little proud of this prosperous looking, and we thank our many subscribers and advertisers who have enabled us to change from a six to a seven column form.

THE Trenton Times says that "if any voter is dissatisfied with the nominations made this year, it will be his own fault. Under the new primary law any 10 voters may, by petition, nominate for any office the candidate they desire. Saturday, August 29, is the last day for filing such petitions with the city or municipal clerks, who are obliged, under the law, to print the names of all such candidates on the ballots that are to be used at the primary elections in September. Delegates to the various conventions may be nominated in the same manner. In the past there has been much grumbling, at times, over the character of the candidates. This year there will be no good excuse for such complaints."

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STAIN OF YELLOW GOLD

By Ellen Page Finn.

In poor attire she was and poverty had drawn its gaunt lines on all of her environment, but there was a rich beauty in her face, and the serious symmetry of figure seemed to give warmth and color to the thin and faded gown she wore.

Her little room was high up, and near its one window she sat by a small table on which stood a typewriter. A few sheets of paper were strewn around, and half a page on the machine showed her work had ended with no more to follow.

She sat with her hands folded in her lap—clenched, if the tense lines were read aright—and gazed helplessly and hopelessly out toward the gray sky that seemed to come so close down, and yet was so far away. Tear stains were on her cheeks where the pink was fast fading, and what was gentle in her face was growing harder as she thought day by day and night by night the desperate fate that was crowding her to the wall.

That temptation was hers could be easily said, for is not beauty in adversity the first food of the tempter?

But she had struggled bravely, and the sharp click, click of her typewriter had been sweeter music to her than the song of the bird in the gilded cage belonging to the girl who occupied the suite of elegant apartments on a lower floor.

Still, she could not help thinking, help contrasting her starvation, her rags, her dreadful poverty with the luxury and ease she saw about her, ready to come at her call.

She was cold, hungry and penniless; the pawnbroker had everything except a gold medallion of her mother which she wore around her neck. She took it in her hand, and, as she looked into the face so like her own, the tears came to her eyes again, and, leaning her head upon her arms on the typewriter, she sobbed aloud.

For an instant only she gave way to her feelings; then she rose to her feet and, standing by her typewriter, she laid her hand upon it as if it were sentient and knew.

"Be still now if you will, my dear," she said to it smiling, "but to-morrow you may click again, for I know I shall get something to do, and then we will have a royal feast, a fire and good cheer. You and I——"

She was interrupted by a knock at the door.

"Come in," she called cheerily, and a man whom she had seen before came in.

"Excuse me, miss," he said, not unkindly, "but I come for the pay for the typewriter. You are two months due, and the boss said if you couldn't pay I was to take it away."

All the sunshine gone at one short message; all the hope, all the comfort of hopeless always find in to-morrow all gone, and with a moan she sank down to the chair by the table.

The collector in his poor way tried to cheer her, but she only shook her head.

Suddenly she dashed the tears from her eyes, her face grew desperately white and hard, and she shook herself as if she would be rid of her pain.

"Come to-morrow morning," she said harshly, "and if I have no money you may take the machine."

"It's contrary to orders, miss, but I'll do that much for a poor girl, even if I have to suffer for it. Hoping you will have good luck, miss, good day miss," and he went out, wondering that there was in the face of the girl he had never seen there before.

An hour later she was in the office of a broker for whom she had done some work, and who offered her other assistance, which she had refused.

When the collector called the next morning he found the typewriter in peace waiting for him.

"Here's your money," said the girl, "and you may take your machine. I shall have no further use for it."

The man was curious, and would have questioned her, but her eyes forbade either curiosity or sympathy, so he turned to go out with the machine and the money he had come to get.

"Here," she said to him, as she held out the picture of her mother, "you have always been kind to me. Take this and give it to your little girl, that one with blue eyes like mine, who has one here with you once. Tell her it is the picture of a mother whose little girl was lost in the great city. It is all; goodby."

Playing Cards in Russia.

In Russia the manufacture of playing cards is an imperial monopoly. In 1848 14,000 packs were issued daily, so that the demand was so much in excess of this that a petition was addressed to the czar praying for a still more liberal supply. Among the card devotees the Russian soldiers are conspicuous. They commonly carry packs in their pockets, but when there is an actual call to arms and they prepare themselves for the battlefield they make it a point to get rid of all their cards. This is due to a superstition amounting to conviction, which leads them to believe that to retain them upon their persons at such a time would be to court grave disaster.—Ohio Valley Manufacturer.

"Julius, was you ever in business?" "Of course I was!" "What business?" "Sugar planter!" "When was that, my colored friend?" "Der day I bersuaded that old sweetheart of mine!"

The coward is generaly a sheep in his clothing.

Threnody.

My grandpa bought a little farm,
Some chickens and a calf;
And farmed, and farmed, and farmed, and farmed,
But only raised a laugh.
My uncle's baby ran away
(It scared the unc. to death);
He chased him up and down the land,
But only caught his breath.
"Oh, stop my little boy for me,"
He cried, nigh choked with tears,
The neighbors laughed and then some more,
But only stopped their ears.

—*Princeton Tiger.*

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331 Lyman Place, 9 room house, lot 75 x 125, a bargain	$2,700
644 South Avenue, 8 room house, all improvements, lot 50 x 100	2,400
643 East Sixth Street, 6 room house, lot 50 x 100	1,700
6 room house, lot 50 x 100, on South Avenue	1,900
10 room house, all improvements, at Netherwood	5,500

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On Lyman Place, 50 x 125	$400
On Hunter Avenue, 50 x 100	300
On West Third Street, 50 x 125	350
On Evona Avenue, 54 x 175	350
On DeKalb Avenue, 50 x 149	300
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On Rushmore Avenue, 50 x 125	150
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Time Table in effect June 28, 1903.

For New York—2.17, 3.37, 5.38, 6.02, 6.29, 6.57, 7.05, 7.25, 7.28, 7.48, 7.55, 8.02, 8.11, 8.30, 8.34, 8.46, 9.27, 9.59, 10.26, 11.25 a. m.; 12.09, 12.44, 1.18, 2.31, 2.42, 2.49, 3.44, 4.17, 4.47, 5.43, 5.53, 6.23, 6.33, 7,08, 7.32, 8.36, 9.35, 9.40, 10.17, 11.28 p. m. Sundays—2.17, 3.37, 5.05, 7.41, 8.01, 8.52, 9.52, 10.08, 11.10 a. m.; 12.00 m.; 12.58, 1.45, 2.40, 3.17, 3.30, 5.41, 6.45, 6.52, 8.13, 8.32, 9.42, 9.58, 10.22 p. m.

For Newark—5.38, 6.29, 6.57, 7.05, 7.25, 7.48, 8.11, 8.34, 8.46, 9.27, 9.59, 11.25 a. m.; 1.18, 2.31, 2.49, 3.44, 4.17, 4.47, 5.43, 5.53, 6.23, 6.33, 7.08, 7.42, 8.36, 9.40 p. m. Sundays—7.41, 8.52, 10.08, 11.10 a. m. 12 m.; 12.58, 1.45, 3.30, 5.41, 6.45, 6.52, 7 32, 8.13, 8.32, 9.42, 9.58 10.22 p. m.

For Somerville—5.25, 7.12, 8.21, 9.36, 9.54, 11.00 a. m.; 1.01, 2.02, 2.11, 3.32, 3.44, 4.33, 5.03, 5.29, 5.57, 6.04, 6.19, 6.41, 7.12, 7.33, 8.08, 8.21, 9.37, 10.23, 11.26 p. m.; 12.59 night. Sundays—5.45, 8.42, 11.14 a. m.; 2.03, 3.40, 5.37, 6.35, 8.30, 10.15, 11.16, 11.25 p. m.

For Phillipsburg and Easton—5.25, 8.21, 9.54, a. m.; 2.11, 5.29, 6.41 p. m. Sundays—5.45 a. m.; 2.03, 6.35 p. m.

For Bethlehem, Allentown and Mauch Chunk—5.25, 9.54 a. m.; 2.11, 5.29 p. m. Sundays—5.45 a. m.; 2.03, 6.35 p. m.

For Wilkesbarre and Scranton—5.25, 9.54 a. m.; 5.48 p. m. Sundays—5.45 a. m. 2.03 p. m.

For Long Branch, Ocean Grove, Point Pleasant and seashore points—8.11, 11.25 a. m.; 2.42, 3.44, 4.47, 6.22 p. m. Sundays—8.52 a. m.; 12.58, 3.30 p. m.,

For Lakewood—3.37, 8.11, a. m.; 1.18 3.44, 4.17p. m. Sunday, 9.52 a. m.

For Atlantic City—9.27a. m.; 2.49p. m.

For Trenton—5.17, 5.25, 7.12, 7.44, 8.38, 9.14, 9.44, 10.44, 11.44 a. m.; 12.46, 1.01, 1.39, 2.11, 3.44, 5.29*, 7.34*, 8.21, 9 37* p.m., 1.17 night. Sundays—5.17, 5.45, 9.55, 11.14 a. m.; 1.39, 2.45, 4.55, 5.37,* 6.35,* 9.47 p. m.; 1.17 night.

For Philadelphia—5.17, 7.44, 8.38, 9.14, 9 44, 10.44, 11.14, 11.44 a. m.; 12.46, 1.39, 2.11, 3.44, 5.34*, 7.34,* 8.21, 9.37* p.m.; 1.17 ng't Sundays—5.17, 5.45, 9.55, 11.14 a. m., 1.39, 2.45, 4.55, 5.37*, 6.35*, 9.47 p. m.; 1.17 night.

For Reading and Harrisburg—5.17, 5.25, 8.38, 9.54, (10.44 to Readind only) 11.44 a. m.; 2.11, 5.48 p. m. 1.17 night. 1.17 night.

Sundays, 5.17 a.m., 2.03, 5.37, 6.35 p. m.;

For Pottsville, Sunbury & Williamsport— 5.17, 5.25, 9.54, a. m.; 2.11, (5.29, to Pottsville only) 8.21 p. m.; 1.17 night. Sundays, 5.17 a. m.; 2.03,; 1.17 night.

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The Power of Prompt Decision.

THE man who makes up his mind quickly and firmly has an infinitely better chance of success than the one who is always hovering on the brink of hesitation and uncertainty. The temptation to open up and reconsider should be cut off immediately, for to be weak in your power of decision is to be shorn of most of your strength.

One of the most dangerous habits in which a youth can indulge is that of weighing, balancing, reconsidering, and making up his mind, and yet again reconsidering, balancing, and weighing all the arguments, for and against, until the brain becomes confused and incapable of clear judgment. Such a habit is one of the greatest dissipators of mental power, and the man who allows himself to become its victim is foredoomed to failure.

A young man who starts out to succeed must resolve firmly that he will not become a prey to indecision, that he will suffer the consequences of mistakes rather than be forever digging up matters de novo. He should make up his mind not to act hastily, or without proper consideration of the thing in hand, but to use his best judgment in arriving at a decision, and then, without hesitation or reconsideration of the arguments for and against, try to execute it with all his might. If he finds he has made a mistake he must not be discouraged; he has had a new experience, which will prove helpful to him in the future, and the benefit accruing to him from the practice of self-reliance, prompt, unwavering decision, will be of infinitely greater value to him than a successful move would have been had he hesitated, weighed, and considered, reconsidered, and changed his mind over and over again before making a final decision.

Many people of great ability do not succeed to any extent because of the weakness of their power of decision. They seem incapable of acting independently. They must see their friends and consult their neighbors before they can tell what to do about the simplest thing. They must think it over and over until the brain grows weary of the treadmill round forced upon it; and the more they think it over, the more consultations they have about it, the less able are they to reach any conclusion. So they go through life, halting, uncertain, robbed of their strength, deprived of the large success they were fitted by their ability to win, because of this fatal lack of power to decide for themselves, and to decide promptly.

The Survival of the Best.

By Frederick Breithut.

A CORRESPONDENT asks, "Is the survival of the fittest always the survival of the best?"

No, it is not. At times, the survival of the fittest means the survival of the very worst.

Of course, the words "fittest" and "best" are relative terms and their meanings vary according to the time and the conditions. What is best at one time is the opposite at another What is fittest under one set of conditions is utterly unfit under another.

In answering our correspondent's very interesting question, therefore, we must first state what is meant by "fittest" and what is meant by "best."

By "fittest" we mean that which is best able to adapt itself to its environment. Perhaps it would do to define "best" as that which will contribute most to the advancement of the race.

Let us take a few concrete illustrations, which will show how the survival of the fittest sometimes causes the best to go under.

Very often in the intense competition of business, the most unscrupulous man wins out. Though he shows his fitness by winning the fight, surely he is not the best competitor who could have won.

Sometimes the man who adulterates his goods can sell them at a lower figure than the man who is selling the genuine, pure article. He may succeed in driving the honest dealer out of business. His survival shows his fitness but does not indicate that he was the best who could have survived.

[redacted]is wool can manufacture his cloth [redacted]r "all wool." Being able to under- [redacted] may beat him out.

[redacted] those men who have shown their greatest fitness by the degree of their success are of the Rockefeller and Morgan type. These are far from representing our best types of citizenship.

In a state of nature, where no artificial conditions exist, the survival of the fittest generally does mean the survival of the best. But, in a state of civilization, such as we live in, with its conventions, usages, restraints and inequalities of wealth, social position and opportunity, it may mean something very different.

Our present system tends to let the fittest survive, but the fittest are often those [redacted]lest and least. Now the man who demands least is the one who has the fe[redacted] n[redacted] and he is usually the least highly organized and therefore t[redacted]

An[redacted]tion which seems very prevalent is, that the survival of the fit[redacted] killing off of a lot of people. This does not follow from the la[redacted]

Though the [redacted]ablishment of the principle of the survival of the fittest may appear as something which is purely theoretical and abstract, it has very practical applications.

We learn at least two things from it.

One is that our aim in all legislative and other acts should be to try to make conditions such that the majority are fittest.

The second is, that we should strive so to organize society in future that the fittest who survive are the best, i. e., those most desirable to society.—New York American.

Motives of "Settlement" Workers.

By Ellen Burns Shefman.

WHIMSICAL wonder is tempted to figure upon those unknown quantities, the X Y Z of motives that lie behind the college woman's election of college settlement work. One may concede a certain per cent.—a large one, indeed—of motives wholly creditable to such workers. But of the composite nature of the remaining per cent., has the world any conception?

Sirene naively confesses that she "went into settlement work," partly to show how the other half lived, partly because she wanted to "study a new type," and partly because "doing settlement work" sounds better than "living at home."

Others undoubtedly take up settlement work under the influence of the old idea that a missionary must go away, or be sent away, to proclaim a beneficent fiat lux, over a people sitting in darkness. Beyond a peradventure, some people must "go away somewhere" to find their work. But there are cases where people have gone away from their proper work to find it; for a good deal of the world's work lies at people's elbows, and nudges them.—Good Housekeeping.

Men Who Do Things.

By Bliss Perry, Editor of The Atlantic.

A JADED millionaire trying to get pleasure out of a too long deferred holiday in Europe is one of the most depressing spectacles. For twenty or thirty years he has been amassing a fortune with the pluck and energy which we all admire. And here he is, set down in Paris or Dresden or Florence, ignorant of the language, the history, the architecture, the ideas of the country. He is a good fellow, but he is homesick, listless, indifferent. He is taking his holiday too late. Curiosity, imagination, sympathy, zest, have burned out of him in that fierce competitive struggle where his life forces have been spent.

None of our contemporary hallucinations leads more certainly to ultimate weariness and indifferentism than the exclusive glorification of "men who do things." Study the faces of the "men who do things," of the "men of to-morrow," as you find them presented in the illustrated periodicals. They are strong, straightforward faces, the sign of a powerful, high-geared bodily mechanism. These men are the winners in the game which our generation has set itself to play. But many of the faces are singularly hard, insensitive, untouched by meditation. If we have purchased speed and power at the cost of nobler qualities, if the men who do things are bred at the expense of the men who think and feel, surely the present American model needs modification.

A NOBLE REFORMATION.

BY M. SILINGSBY.

IN a miserable hovel, a few miles from the populous city of D——, a woman lay dying. Toil, care and want had done their inevitable work, for she was a drunkard's wife. The scant furniture of the dilapidated room was shabby and worn, and not even the most meagre comforts of life were to be found within its squalid interior.

The dying wife, with two daughters, of the respective ages of three and fourteen years, comprised the half-starved and otherwise neglected family of Enoch Goldwait. The half-naked children were wailing out their misery and grief at their mother's bedside, for she had just acquainted Ruth, the elder, with the startling fact that the dreaded moment in which she must leave them to the cold mercies of the world was now rapidly approaching.

Enoch Goldwait was stretched out upon the bare boards in a drunken stupor, a quart bottle half filled with whisky within easy reach of him. He was snoring heavily, his face purple and bloated, and his whole appearance betokened a most miserable and degraded wretch. But in the midst of his besetting sin Enoch Goldwait was not without some redeeming qualities.

He never was known to abuse or maltreat his family either by word or blow, but through his inordinate love for strong drink was led to neglect them in a most shameful and unpardonable manner. To use a trite phrase, "rum had mastered him"—had got the complete upper hand of him. If it was to be but one thing, either drink for himself or food for his family, he would have taken the drink, though he saw the gaunt figure of starvation staring his sick wife and hungry children in the face.

He knew that his wife was failing daily, and that the physician who attended her as a matter of humanity, not pay—to his praise be it spoken—encouraged no hopes of her recovery: and yet to his stupefied senses it could only appear that she must ever continue the drudge and martyr she had been. He could not seem to realize the possibility of her dying, or the still more startling reality that it was himself who was killing her.

He had once loved her truly and earnestly, and would still were not all his senses blunted or paralyzed by the poison. But now, as he lay outstretched upon the bare boards, bloated and beastly, and odorous with the disgusting effluvia of vile rum, he looked, as he really was, a besotted brute; and yet this man had been blessed by nature in the beginning with more than average intellect.

For some minutes the dying woman had been lying quite still and calm, scarcely seeming to notice the heart-rending grief of the children, when she suddenly aroused herself from the temporary state of apathy into which she had fallen, and said:

"Ruth, darling, wake your father. I must not die without making one last effort to reclaim him. When I first knew him no truer or more loyal heart ever beat in the breast of man; but, alas! the accursed rum has deadened all its finer impulses."

Ruth, the older daughter, went hastily, and shook her father somewhat roughly by the shoulder before she could arouse him. At length he raised himself on his elbow, and his bloodshot eyes wandered vacantly for a moment around the desolate room. He then reached for his bottle, exclaiming, as he did so:

"What's—hic—up? Nobody burt—I guess not."

"Hush!" said Ruth, tearfully. "I fear poor mother is dying, and she wishes to talk with you. Don't drink again, papa—at least not now—it will only stupefy you; you won't remember what she says."

Without heeding the child's appeal or the sad moans of the heartbroken wife, he drew out the cork with an unsteady hand, and took a deep draught of the fiery poison.

"It's victuals and drink, Ruthy," he said, staggering to his feet, and approaching the bed. "What's the matter, Susie—hic? Ain't the neighbors brought in nothing?"

"It is not of the neighbors' kindness or neglect that I would now speak," said Susie Goldwait, in a feeble but earnest voice. "It is of you, Enoch, and the wretched end you are surely coming to unless you abandon that which has brutalized, and will destroy you body and soul. I have always been a good and true wife to you; always willing to take my share, and much more than my share, of the burden——"

"Hic! I know it, Susie. You're a nice old gal; but what the deuce is up?" interrupted the inebriate, with a maudlin attempt to make light of the wife's solemn warning.

"In the last five years I have drudged myself to death for you and the children, and rum—accursed rum—has been the whole cause of it. I do not mention it to censure you for the past, or waste further words about what might have been. But it is of the future that I would now speak; for I am dying. I can already feel the touch of death upon me——"

"Tell you ain't going to die 'tall, Susie," interrupted the slightly startled inebriate, stubbornly. "Tell you—hic—no such thing! Live fif-years longer, bet seven life on it."

"No, Enoch, I shall not last till the midnight hour—I know, I feel it; but I am too weak to discuss the point longer. I want you to be a sober man, Enoch, so that our children will have some one beside strangers to look after them, and provide for them when I am gone."

"Tell ye ain't goin' die!" again interposed the drunkard, swaggering back and forth unsteadily, but still clinging with a vise-like grip to the bottle; "live thousand year old, bet your buttons."

The dying wife gave utterance to a despondent sigh, for she saw how hard a task it would be to make an impression upon his mind in his present condition; but in her great anxiety for the future welfare of her children, she felt that she could not die without making another effort to bring him back, in some degree, to his sober senses. We shall see with what effect; and then let its advocates answer if rum is not accursed.

"Oh, my dear husband! can you, will you not be warned by my dying words?"

The earnest, beseeching tone seemed to fasten his attention for a moment with something very nearly akin to partial understanding and sobriety; but the effect was only momentary.

"Promise me, if not for my sake," the woman pleaded, "at least for the children's sake, that you will become a sober man—that you will never again raise the poison to your lips?"

"What mean by poison, Susie (hic)—whisky?"

"Yes, husband, whisky—rum; but more properly poison; that which has so long been your bane, and the source of all our present misery. Swear to me, before I die, that you will never, never taste it again!"

"Couldn't think such thing, Susie," answered Goldwait, with a drunken leer of stupid obstinacy; for the last drink was beginning to manifest itself powerfully. "Drink when I want it. Good for me. Victuals and drink, both (hic); s'don't say no more 'bout it, old woman. Drink always, sure's born."

And suiting the action to the word, the miserable creature again drew the cork and raised the bottle to his parched and swollen lips; but in the action he lost his equilibrium and fell heavily to the floor. The next moment he rolled over on his side, and was soon unconscious; and in this state he continued up to the moment of his wife's death, which occurred about midnight.

Of course he was somewhat shocked when he came to a realizing sense of his bereavement, but it did not last long, for he drowned in strong drink whatever sorrow or remorse he was then capable of feeling. The neighbors tidied up the children for the solemn occasion, and Mrs. Goldwait was interred at the public expense; but the husband was too drunk to follow his wife's remains to their last resting place, and the children went alone as chief mourners.

From this hour, if such a thing can be believed possible, Enoch Goldwait continued to grow worse and worse. He sold one article after another of the shabby furniture, when he could find any one unprincipled enough to purchase, and the meagre sums he obtained from time to time went for liquor, instead of food for his half-starved children. As the cold autumn nights approached he sold the very bed from under them, and lay drunk for a week while the neglected children slept on the bare floor and suffered for want of the commonest nourishment.

Little Ruth had often gazed at the indistinct outlines of the great city only a few miles away, and wondered if there were not food enough for all there. At length she determined to run away with her little sister, Eva, and seek a home in the great city. The father was too drunk to take any heed of their departure, and so the houseless little wanderers drifted out into the great world of which even the elder knew but little.

It was past the middle of November, and the nights were chilly.

Tom Newcomb was reading the evening paper to his wife. He was a thriving young trader in B——, lately married to a most estimable and kind-hearted young lady. It was near the hour of ten, and while occupied as we have stated, they were aroused by the plaintive sobs of a child.

They opened the street door and discovered the little wanderers seated on the steps, scantily clad and shivering in the bleak night air.

The kind-hearted trader and his wife took them in, and were much affected by the sorrowful story of little Ruth. The next day she was stricken down with a fever, and a week after she was laid in her little coffin. It was the verdict of sympathizing friends that her death was the result of neglect and exposure.

The father was sent for, and was found just recovering from his protracted debauch. He was in a most deplorable condition, both in mind and body. Not a solitary article of furniture, save a broken-backed chair, remained in the hovel. Everything had gone for rum, and he had kept on drinking day and night till money and credit were both exhausted, and then he was obliged to stop, and in stopping, to reflect. He upbraided himself now as the murderer of his wife and child, and was, when too late, thoroughly humbled and repentant.

Tom Newcomb was not only a strong advocate of temperance, but a good Samaritan. He took Enoch Goldwait home, gave him the advantages of a bath and shave, and clothed him in a suitable manner to attend the funeral. When Tom Newcomb took him into the room where little Ruth lay in the coffin, he knelt beside it, and burst into tears.

"I killed her!" he said, as he turned his haggard face toward the solitary witness; "and I killed her mother, too, heaven forgive me!"

"No," answered Tom, "it was not you; it was rum. And now I want you to make me a solemn promise, over the dead form of your child, and as you hope for mercy in the hereafter, never to let the vile poison pollute your lips more."

"I promise!" said Enoch, solemnly, "as I hope for salvation; and if I fail to keep my word, may I suffer in the hereafter never-ending tortures!" And from that moment he rose up a redeemed man, never more to sink under the power of the tempter. He gave his consent to the Newcomb's adopting little Eva; and a few days after the funeral Enoch Goldwait started for California, Tom Newcomb furnishing the money for his outfit and traveling expenses. This was at the height of the gold fever.

For the next few years they received an occasional letter from him, stating that he was doing well, and had kept his pledge, and then all communications ceased. Gradually the Newcombs came to the conclusion that he must be either dead, or fallen back again into his old habits of dissipation. Thus, fifteen years had passed away since Enoch Goldwait's departure, and little Eva had developed into a beautiful girl of eighteen.

During these fifteen years the Newcomb family had been increased by the addition of three legitimate members—two girls and a boy; but this did not prevent them from doing full justice to Eva, who had received every educational advantage that money could procure.

It is true, they could not see their way clear to do much more, now that they had children of their own to provide for and settle in life; and when Winfield Marsh, one of Mr. Newcomb's clerks—a very handsome fellow, and of good moral character, on a salary of a thousand dollars a year—paid court to Eva, the Newcombs thought favorably of it, and raised no opposition to the match.

Mr. Newcomb gave his adopted daughter a good marriage outfit, and raised Marsh's salary to twelve hundred a year. The wedding day was fixed, and the young couple were very happy over the prospect of their approaching nuptials.

They were to begin life humbly, but they loved each other, and the world was all before them.

The auspicious evening had arrived, and the invited guests were assembled at the residence of the Newcombs. The young couple had rented and furnished a small cottage—or rather Mr. Newcomb had furnished it—whither they were to retire after the ceremony, and commence housekeeping.

Everything was in readiness, and Mr. Newcomb was on the point of giving away the bride, when the street bell rang, and the servant ushered in a middle-aged gentleman, a stranger to all present. He approached Mr. Newcomb with an expression of pleasure, exclaiming as he did so:

"You do not seem to know me. I am Enoch Goldwait, just returned, as the saying is, with a pocket full of rocks, and not a drop of liquor has passed my lips since I last saw you."

"And you are just in season, my dear friend, to witness your daughter's marriage to a poor but estimable man, one of my clerks," said Newcomb.

"All right," exclaimed the returned Californian; "I will set him up in business." And he did.—New York Weekly.

Girls Who Work For Uncle Sam.

From 8 o'clock in the morning until close to 6 in the evening there are 5000 typewriters grinding out letters for the United States Government. During these hours there are, of course, 5000 typewriter girls busily hammering the machines.

Uncle Sam is the largest employer of typists in the country, and should be the patron saint of the typewriter girl. The amount of manuscript his workers turn out would make even Clyde Fitch look dizzy.

Uncle Sam is the nicest kind of a man for typewriter girls to work for. He pays large salaries and he supplies his workers with everything they want. If a girl expresses a preference for a certain kind of a machine she gets it. She does not have to sit down and try to pound a typewriter she does not like.

Whenever a new typewriter girl is employed in one of the departments she names the machine and it is purchased for her.—Chicago Tribune.

Man's Friend, the King Snake.

The most relentless exterminator of reptiles, says a writer in McClure's Magazine, is a member of the family itself—the beautiful little yellow and black king snake, the friend of man and the avowed enemy of anything that creeps or crawls, regardless of size or poison fang. A native of our own South, the king snake is between five and eight feet long and no thicker around than a man's thumb. Built in every muscle and bone for speed and tremendous constricting power, there is not another snake on earth that can withstand his assault. He is immune to the poison of the cobra and the rattler alike, and the strength of a thirty-foot python has no terrors for him. Within five minutes from the opening of the fight the king snake could kill the biggest python that ever lived. Ferocious as the little constrictor is toward his own kind, toward man he is friendly and rarely tries to escape when met afield.

Following the Recipe.

A side-light on character comes from a cooking-school by the way of the New York Times.

"There are women," said the instructor, "who, when the recipe calls for a teaspoonful of hot water, will go to a teakettle and attempt to pour the water directly into the teaspoon."

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT.

WHAT DO THEY TALK ABOUT?

What do the robins whisper about
From their homes in the elms and birches?
I've tried to study the riddle out;
But still in my mind is many a doubt,
In spite of deep researches.

While over the world is silence deep,
In the twilight of early dawning,
They begin to chirp and twitter and peep,
As if they were talking in their sleep,
At three o'clock in the morning.

Perhaps the little ones stir and complain
That it's time to be up and doing;
But the mother-bird sings a drowsy strain
To coax them back to their dreams again,
Though distant cocks are crowing.

Or do they tell secrets that should not be heard
By mortals listening and prying?
Perhaps we might learn from some whispering word
The best way to bring up a bird,
Or the wonderful art of flying.

It may be they speak of an autumn day
When, with many a feathered roamer,
Under the clouds so cold and gray,
Over the hills they take their way
In search of the vanished summer.

It may be they gossip from nest to nest,
Hidden and leaf-enfolded;
For do we not often hear it confessed
When a long-kept secret at last is guessed,
That "a little bird has told it?"

Perhaps; but the question is wrapped in doubt,
They give me no hint or warning.
Listen, and tell me if you find out
What do the robins talk about
At three o'clock in the morning?
—R. S. Palfrey, in Every Other Sunday.

When Bobbie came near them the squirrels in the park sat up and looked curiously at him, with their heads on one side and their tails curled over their backs. That is, all but one of them did.

Bobbie stopped all at once, when he saw that one, and gave a little gasp. He went closer, to make sure, and held out a nut. The squirrel crept toward him, stopped once or twice, and then snatched the nut from his hand and scampered away. It was true. The squirrel had no tail!

Bobbie watched it for a while, with a sorry feeling in his heart. It must be a terrible thing, he thought, to be a squirrel without a tail. He wondered how it happened to be gone; whether a stray dog had caught the squirrel or whether one of the hinged doors of the boxes on the limbs of the trees had closed on it. Anyhow, the tail was gone, and the squirrel was a cripple, like a man without an arm.

The squirrel looked at Bobbie with its bright little eyes and the boy held out another nut. As it had before, the squirrel came up bit by bit and took it. It made Bobbie's eyes fill with tears to see the little stub of a tail, and he turned away. One of the keepers of the park, an old soldier who had lost an arm, was coming down the walk.

"If you please, sir," said Bobbie to the man, "can you tell me how the squirrel lost its tail?"

The man stopped. "No," he said, "no one knows. We saw it late one afternoon, as sound and well as any squirrel in the park, but the next morning we noticed that its tail was gone."

"Oh," said Bobbie, with wide eyes, "how do you suppose it happened?"

"A dog, I guess," replied the man.

"I am so sorry for the poor squirrel," began Bobbie.

"You needn't be," said the keeper. "Unless I am very much mistaken the squirrel does not know that its tail is gone."

"Not know its tail is gone!" echoed Bobbie. "What do you mean?"

The man looked at the empty sleeve of his blue coat. "My arm was shot off in a battle a long time ago, before you were even born, but some days it seems to me it is still there. I try to curl up the fingers on the hand of that arm, just as I used to do before it was taken off. Sometimes it seems to me the fingers itch, and I forget myself and reach for the hand. If I couldn't see and feel with my other hand that it is gone I don't believe I should ever know it."

"Yes, sir," said Bobbie, eagerly, "and the squirrel——"

"Just so," smiled the man. "A squirrel cannot see its tail and has no hands to feel for it. Look here!"

He held out a nut, and the squirrel, not content with the two Bobbie had given it, crept closer to them. Suddenly the man gave a sharp cry that startled the squirrel and it halted trembling. The man clicked two nuts together, and Bobbie, who was watching the queer stub of a tail, saw it turn up just as if the whole tail were there. The keeper tossed the nut to the squirrel. Then he turned to Bobbie.

"Did you see that stub of a tail try to curl?" he asked. "Well, I am sure that the squirrel never knew but what its tail was curled over its back as nice as any squirrel's."

"Yes, sir," said Bobbie, "and its eyes were just as bright and happy as any squirrel's, too. I know it thinks it has a tail. I am glad it does."

And now every afternoon Bobbie hunts up the keeper, and together they feed the squirrel without a tail, which is the happiest squirrel in all the park. —Leslie W. Quirk, in Chicago Record-Herald.

Historical Puzzle.

Colonel Knox's detachment taking cannon from Ticonderoga to Boston. Find Colonel Knox and his adjutant.

ALPHABETIC TONGUE TWISTERS

(Try to say these quickly, yet correctly).

1.—A.

Andrew Airpump asked his Aunt her Ailment;
Did Andrew Airpump ask his Aunt her Ailment?
If Andrew Airpump ask'd his Aunt her Ailment,
Where was the Ailment of Andrew Airpump's Aunt?

2.—B.

Billy Button bought a butter'd biscuit;
Did Billy Button buy a butter'd biscuit?
If Billy Button bought a butter'd biscuit,
Where's the butter'd biscuit Billy Button bought?

3.—C.

Captain Crackskull cruck'd a Catchpoll's Cockscomb;
Did Captain Crackskull crack a Catchpoll's Cockscomb?
If Captain Crackskull cracks a Catchpoll's Cockscomb,
Where's the Catchpoll's Cockscomb Crack skull crack'd?

4.—D.

Davy Dolldrum dream'd he drove a Dragon;
Did Davy Dolldrum dream he drove a Dragon?
If Davy Dolldrum dream'd he drove a Dragon,
Where's the Dragon Davy Dolldrum dream'd he drove?

5.—E.

Enoch Elkrig ate an empty Eggshell;
Did Enoch Elkrig eat an empty Eggshell?
If Enoch Elkrig ate an empty Eggshell,
Where's the empty Eggshell Enoch Elkrig ate?

6.—F.

Francis Fribble figured on a Frenchman's Filly;
Did Francis Fribble figure on a Frenchman's Filly?
If Francis Fribble figured on a Frenchman's Filly,
Where's the Frenchman's Filly Francis Fribble figured on?
—Washington Star.

A man is seldom as good as he thinks he is or as bad as his wife thinks him.

TREATY REJECTED

...te of the Colombian Senate Was Unanimous.

...SENSATION ON ISTHMUS

...a May Open New Negotiations ... the United States—Nicaragua Active Regarded as a Threat—Rem... a Heavy Blow to Speculative ...erty Owners Along Panama Route

... Colombia, via Buenaventura, ...anama Canal treaty has been ... unanimously by the Colom... ...ress.

... Colombia.—It is reported that ... Marroquin has been author... ...ongress to make a new treaty ...ld not require further ratifica... ...that the basis given for the ...will probably prove unaccept... ...e United States.

...onsidered, however, in official ...according to reliable informa... ...at the authorization given by ... to make a new treaty will ... a basis for reopening negotia... ...th the United States.

...ears that one of the objections ...atification of the treaty which ...weight in the Senate was that ...ama Canal Company did not ... a previous arrangement with ...mbian Government for the ... of their concession.

...action taken by the Senate, ...r, seems to have been influ... ...the communication made by ...can Minister in which the in... ...of any amendments to the ... objected to.

... Colombia.—The rejection of ...al treaty by the Colombian Sen... ...produces' tremendous sensa... ...the Isthmus. ...was generally ...that the treaty would pass ...as modified, as ...

...is good reason to believe that ...ority of the members of the ...egard the Spooner amendment ... a canal by the Nicaraguan ...the Panama route was reject... Colombia, as a mere threat on ...t of the United States. They ...ieved that the Nicaraguan pro... ...impossible, and that the United ...will again deal with Colombia, ...ejection is a heavy blow to prop... ...here, who have been in... ...heavily on the prospects of the ...being ratified.

... Colombia.—The unanimous ...of the Panama Canal treaty ...nate has caused a profound ... here in all circles. The ...on all lips is what will become ...n? The only ...

... ...

... ...more.

...that the Government never ... the treaty to be ratified, and ...t supported at all in the Sen...

... Lucia Velazco, an old vet... ...a distinguished army officer, ...appointed Military Command... Department of Panama. It is ...that the fears, caused by the ...a secession movement on the ..., may have influenced the ap...

...ington, D. C.—The official state... ...as made at the State Depart... ...that the action of the Senate of ...in is not regarded in any sense ...jection to the Panama Canal ...by Colombia. It is further ex... ...that the combined action of ...olombian Congress and the Exec... ...necessary either to ratify or ...the treaty, and as yet the Col... ...House has not acted adverse... ...reports from Bogota indicate that ...the treaty does come to a vote ...House there will be an over... ...ing majority in favor of it. Un... ...circumstances the officials ...Government are not so much ...ed over the final outcome. ...er Herran was asked whether ...robable that the State of Pan... ...ould revolt against Colombia ...event of the rejection of the ... He replied that there was no ...of such a movement in Pan... ...that such an outcome was ...probable.

...IONS TO FIGHT FAMINE.

...rigation Commission Proposes to Spend $150,000,000.

... India.—In a report just issued ...gation Commission proposes to ...$150,000,000 in twenty years on ...ge works and $2,000,000 annu... ...loans for private irrigation ...the funds to be raised by loans ...interest thereon to be charged ...y pine Grant.

... note of the commission's pol... ...vigorous use of the national ...on protective works, irrespec... ...their productive character, and ...crease of the general resources ...country, and its resisting power ...ttles with famine.

...LPINE CLIMBERS RESCUED.

Tourists Fell Into a Gorge on the Aiguilles Grises.

Chamounix, France.—The seven tour... ...ho were reported to have been ...while climbing the Aiguilles ...of Mont Blanc had, it appears, a ...able escape. ...were seen to fall into a gorge ...summit, and it was taken as a ...that they were dead, but an ...g party discovered the tour... ...were only slightly injured by ...

... ...

... ...enskjold Relief Ship Sails.

...ordenskjold relief expedition, ...ded by Captain Gyldeu, of the ...Navy, sailed from Stockholm ... the Frithjof. It numbers ...ee men and includes six ... The members of the expe... ...ect to return in April, 1904.

... ...anais Orders Ammunition.

... War Minister Brattano, of ..., has ordered the Govern... ...order factory and small arms' ...ition depot to prepare large ...s of ammunition immediately.

MOTHER'S QUEER HOARD

Husband at Her Death Finds $2300 About the House.

She Had Taken the Money From the Pockets of Her Sons When They Came Home Drunk.

Dover, N. J.—John Keenan, an old miner of the Borough of Wharton, has made a deposit in the National Union Bank of money his wife had saved in a novel way. Keenan has long been incapacitated for work because of his age. Mrs. Keenan died a few days ago. After her funeral Keenan recalled a habit she had of going through the pockets of their two sons, both miners, whenever either happened to come home somewhat the worse for liquor.

The sums which she would find on such occasions she used to confiscate as a penalty for their transgressions. She never spent any of it. Remembering this Keenan began a systematic search of the house. He found coin and bills in odd corners. Being an illiterate man, Keenan was unable to count so big a pile. He tied it up in a big cloth and carried it to a friend, who, after a count, announced that the "pile" footed up exactly $2300.

Keenan at once drove to Dover and deposited the money.

LINER SINKS CHINESE CRUISER.

Seventeen Lives Lost Off Hong Kong and 170 Members of Crew Rescued.

Hong Kong, China.—The Canadian Pacific Railway's steamer Empress of India was in collision near this port with the Chinese cruiser Huang-Tai. The warship sank an hour afterward. The Empress of India saved 170 of the crew of the cruiser. The captain of the Huang-Tai, who refused to leave his ship, and thirteen of her crew were drowned. The Empress of India was damaged badly amidships.

Montreal, Que.—In an official explanation which the Canadian Pacific Railway gives of the collision off Hong Kong, the railway officials say that the two vessels were running parallel courses about midnight, when, without warning, the captain of the Chinese cruiser suddenly starboarded his boat and tried to cross the bow of the Empress. The latter's captain immediately manuevred so that the collision, which he knew would be the result, should be a glancing one. The bow of the cruiser slid along the side of the Empress, but the starboard propeller of the Empress caught the cruiser and injured her so seriously that she sank in a few seconds.

GIRLS ACCUSED OF TREASON.

Polish Pupils Expressed a Wish For Re-establishment of the Old Kingdom.

... authorities ... Polish girls at ..., East Prussia, on the charge of conspiring against the State. The girls, whose ages range from fourteen to twenty years, were, with three exceptions, pupils at the high school. The three exceptions, who are the oldest of the prisoners, were teachers in the school.

All of them were in the habit of reading Polish books and studying Polish history, and in their discussions expressed hopes for the re-establishment of the ancient kingdom of Poland. The Public Prosecutor announces that he will proceed against the girls.

TEXAS PASTURES BURNED.

Incendiaries Start Fires That Destroy 200,000 Acres.

Austin, Texas.—Captain W. J. Miller, of Big Springs, Texas, a member of the State Legislature, was here and reported to the State authorities that many thousands of acres of grazing land situated in western Texas had been burned over during the past few days, and that the fire was started by incendiaries.

The stockmen and farmers of the section were guarding their pastures with armed men. Captain Miller says that up to the time he left home more than 200,000 acres of the grass had been destroyed, and new fires had just been started in Gaines and Dawson counties.

TROOPS SIDE WITH STRIKERS.

Young Captain Suffers Death For Making a Speech in Kief.

London.—The Daily Mail's correspondent at St. Petersburg describes a sensational incident which occurred during the Kieff strikes.

On one occasion, he says, when the troops were ordered by the Governor to fire on the strikers, a young captain stepped in front of his company and forbade the troops to fire upon "their poor starving brothers."

The soldiers obeyed the counter order and the captain made a flaming revolutionary speech to his men. He was arrested and brought to St. Petersburg, where he was tried by court martial and sentenced to death.

LONG LOST BROTHER FOUND.

For Years It Was Supposed He Was Killed in the Custer Massacre.

Augusta, Me.—After a lapse of thirty-three years Mrs. George Diplock, of this city, who has long believed that her brother, George B. Smith, was killed in the Custer massacre in 1875, has received a letter from him dated Oakland, Cal.

Smith is fifty-three years old and owns a large stock farm fifteen miles out of Oakland. He escaped the Custer massacre by being detailed with Gibbon's command June 26, 1876, going up the Little Yellowstone instead of the Rosebud.

Aged Bank Cashier a Suicide.

W. L. Pettit, for many years assistant cashier of the First National Bank at Fort Wayne, Ind., shot himself in the head, dying instantly. Continued ill health is believed to have been the cause. He was sixty-three years old.

Americans in Fighting in China.

The rioting which began at Fatshan, six miles from Canton, China, has spread to towns along the railroad. American engineers at work on the road have fired at the rioters. Several casualties are reported.

THE RACE FOR AMERICA'S CUP

AMERICA'S CUP, the Blue Ribbon of the Sea, has inspired British yachtsmen to put forth their mightiest efforts ever since it was captured from them by the victorious America half a century ago. The attempts of Sir Thomas Lipton, Bart., to "lift the mug" are familiar to every American who takes an interest in sports, especially in yachting. It seems almost incredible that so much money, what would be more than an ample fortune even in these days of huge accumulations of wealth, should be spent with no other object than to secure a silver cup of little intrinsic value. A few figures concerning the cost of the pastime in which Sir Thomas is indulging so freely should be of interest to lovers of thorough sportmanship:

WM. FIFE, DESIGNER.

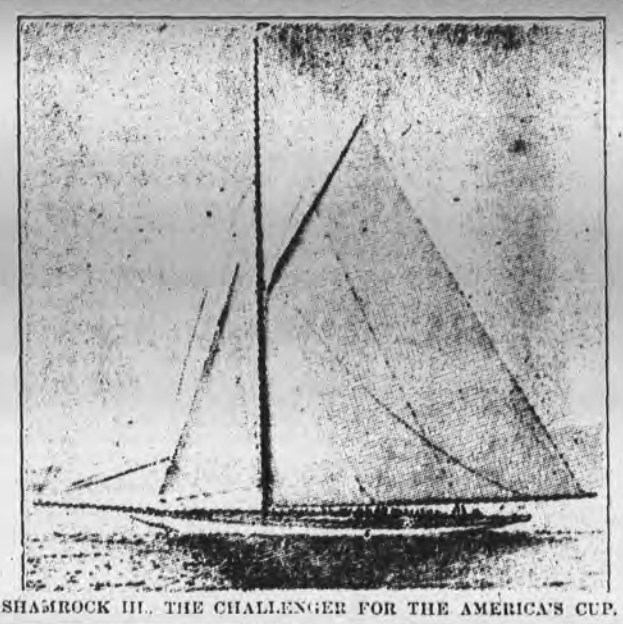
He estimated the expense of his effort to get the cup in 1899 at $800,000. That, however, included $400,000 which he paid to Count Florio, of Italy, for the fine yacht which the Count called the Aegusa, and which is now known as the Erin. This would leave his actual racing expenses in 1899 at $400,000. It is probable that the cost of the second races to him was a little over that figure, but still within $500,000. In other words, including the sum of $500,000 or thereabouts for the purchase and refitting of the Erin, the total cost to the challenger in the last two series of races was somewhere in the neighborhood of $1,300,000. But the cost of the Erin is not, of course, a legitimate factor in the estimate of the actual racing expenses. Probably these last for both series were $500,000.

CAPT. WRINGE.

Leaving the yacht proper and coming to the collateral expenses, there is as the largest item the cost of running the steam yacht Erin, for, say, the two months she actually is in service in connection with the races. This was estimated by a man familiar with the subject at $30,000 a month—$60,000 in all.

While Sir Thomas Lipton repeatedly expressed his confidence in Shamrock III.'s ability to win back the America's Cup, it appeared that his confidence was not shared by those who were actively concerned in the management of the Shamrocks. That Designer Fife, who had a reputation at stake, and who knew the challenger as a father knows his child, had grave doubts as to Shamrock III.'s ability to cope with Reliance was evidenced by the fact that under his orders the bowsprit of the challenger was lengthened three feet.

So radical a change in the rig of the yacht was important, not so much because it increased the area of the head sails and changed the trim of the yacht, but chiefly because, on account of having been effected on the very eve of the cup races, it indicated that the owner and designer of the yacht were not satisfied with the trim of the challenger and wanted to make last-minute improvements on the sail plan as originally designed. Such a change, if it had been made before the yacht crossed the Atlantic, would not have excited comment, but occurring as it did just before the cup races, it was a tacit admission on the part of her owner and designer that the yacht was not fast enough.



SHAMROCK III., THE CHALLENGER FOR THE AMERICA'S CUP.

RELIANCE, THE AMERICAN DEFENDER.

While the contest decides the question of superiority as racing machines between the Reliance and Shamrock III., there has long been a growing opinion among yachting experts that a convincing test of the relative merits of opposite theories of yacht designing, especially of boats which shall be useful for cruising purposes after racing contests, is as far off as ever.

But the New York Sun voices the sentiments of an influential yachting element when it says that the truth is that the larger problems of yacht designing have been solved, and we owe their solution to the struggle for the America's Cup. The American type of yacht is no longer a wide, shallow hull with inside ballast and a sail plan founded on a great hoist of lower sails and short topmasts. The British model is no longer a plank set upon edge and kept there by a load of lead on its bottom, and propelled by a set of sails of which the main one is low and wide and surmounted by a long topmast.

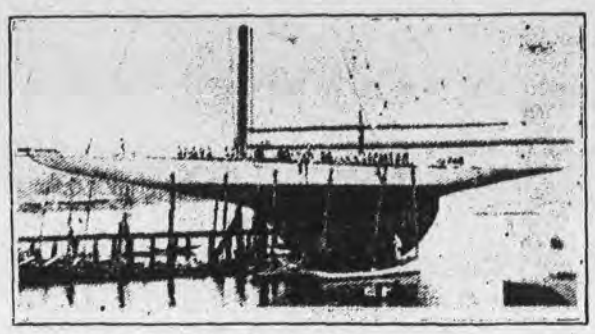
SIR THOMAS LIPTON, BART.

The managing-owner of Reliance, the defender, is C. Oliver Iselin, the leading yachtsman in America. He is now forty-six years old. He was elected a member of the New York Yacht Club in 1877, and has since become a life member. Though of Swiss descent he is tall and slender enough to be called a typical Yankee seaman, and his cast of countenance would confirm his claim to that title.

The skipper of the Reliance is Captain Charles Barr, who steered the Columbia to victory in the two previous international contests, when Sir Thomas failed to bring winning boats across the line off Sandy Hook. The designers of the defender, it is needless to add, are the famous Herreshoff brothers, who have done much to increase the prestige of America as the land of peerless boat builders.

Shamrock III. was designed by William Fife, who also designed Shamrock I. Captain Wringe, who is considered the most daring and capable seaman in all Britain, is skipper of the challenger, and to him and the speed qualities of Shamrock III. Sir Thomas Lipton pinned his faith to "lift" the America's Cup.

NATL HERRESHOFF, C. O. ISELIN AND CAPTAIN BARR.
(Respectively Designer, Managing Owner and Skipper of Reliance.)



THE UNDERBODY OF THE RELIANCE.

Ice Fraud Exposed in Washington.

Frauds have been discovered in the sales of the American Ice Company in Washington to the several branches of the district government. The scales used by the company in weighing caused a shortage of fifteen out of every 100 pounds ordered.

Free Distribution of Bibles.

It is reported that, in view of the looting of Boer Bibles that took place during the late war, the British Bible Society is to make a free distribution of 5000 Dutch Bibles bound in leather.

Child Death-Rate in Spain.

The mortality among children in Spain is extremely great. During the last six years the number of children who died under one year of age in Madrid alone was 22,295, as against 4068 in Paris during the same period.

German Fleet to Visit Us.

Advices from Berlin state that Germany will send a fleet of her finest war vessels to participate in the naval display at Hampton Roads in connection with the opening of the World's Fair at St. Louis May 1, 1904.

Miners Perish in Grand Canyon Rapids.

In order to reach a country where Indians said rich gold gravels existed two mining men attempted to shoot the most violent rapids in the Grand Canyon of the Colorado and perished in the attempt. The victims are P. H. McGanigle and Charles McLean.

Coal Discovered in British Columbia.

A large area of coal and petroleum has been discovered in Kootenay, B. C., near the northeast corner of Idaho, and within twenty-five miles of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

San Francisco Man Goes Up in Airship.

Dr. August Groth has made an ascension from San Francisco in a dirigible balloon, or airship, which he constructed. He did not cut loose from cable connections with the ground.

MISHAP AT NAVAL REVIEW

Destroyers in Collision Near the President's Yacht.

THE BARRY RAMS THE DECATUR

The Finest Array of American Warships Pass Before the President While Cannon Roar Salutes—A Magnificent Naval Spectacle Off Oyster Bay—Ideal Weather For the Ceremonies.

Oyster Bay, N. Y.—President Roosevelt took a hand in the naval games, assisted by Secretary Moody, Admiral Dewey and a distinguished party of guests. He reviewed the warships in the Sound from the deck of the Mayflower. Sun, breeze and waves were all propitious, and every man aboard the nineteen great fighting machines seemed to be on his mettle. The manoeuvers took place nearly midway in the Sound off Centre Island, which lies at the entrance of Oyster Bay.

The only event that marred the perfect day was a collision between the torpedo boat destroyers Barry and Decatur. At 4.45, almost at the close of the manoeuvers, the five black craft were the only remaining ships of the fleet. Their "stunt" was reserved until the last, and was to be an exhibition of speed and daring.

They were to dash past the reviewing boats in a "flying wedge," after first passing the Mayflower under half steam.

They carried out the first part of the program successfully, and were turning to come back under top steam when the Barry and Decatur were seen to come together. The Barry's bow had rammed the Decatur three-quarters of the distance from the stern.

As the hulls crashed a groan went up from the President's party, and the next moment, as the Decatur staggered and dipped, the cry, "She is sinking" was repeated from mouth to mouth.

"Man the boats!" came the order from the executive officer, and in less time than it takes to tell it the white garbed jackies were swarming into the boats swung from the davits.

In a few minutes the disabled boats came alongside the Mayflower. "No damage done!" shouted the captain of the Decatur through the megaphone. "The Barry ran into us and made a dent in our side that will necessitate repairs, that's all. Shall I take her to the Brooklyn Navy Yard?"

The Barry's injuries consisted of a somewhat crumpled bow. Neither one of the boats in collision suffered enough to cripple either her mobility or fighting powers.

Shortly before 8.30 o'clock President Roosevelt went on board the Mayflower. Sir Thomas Lipton followed the President over the side.

Admiral Dewey and others invited by the President to visit the manoeuvers soon appeared, and orders were given to proceed to the reviewing ground.

As soon as the Mayflower took her station the day's business opened up with booming cannon and dipping flags. Every one of the nineteen destroyers fired the Presidential salute of twenty-one guns when the Executive appeared to make his formal call, and fired it again when he left.

Review quarters were called at 8.40 a. m., an hour earlier than usual, on the flagship Kearsarge. All the men in the fleet having medals were required to wear them. After muster the men to man the rail were sent to their stations. They laid in until the Mayflower anchored.

It was just 9.25 a. m. when the first gun on the Kearsarge answered the Mayflower's approach. After the Mayflower anchored the flag officers and commanding officers called upon the President, and later the President returned their visits.

On the final return of the Mayflower to her anchorage an order was given to lay in. The anchor gear having already been thrown off, all boats were secured for sea, fenders were taken off the gangways and the final review was begun.

About 11.30 o'clock the Mayflower started eastward, followed by the fleet in single column. When the Mayflower stopped the vessels passed her in single file, the battleships leading, the cruisers next, and the torpedo boat flotilla bringing up the rear.

As the Stewart and Whipple passed the pleasure craft swung in behind and ran a mile or so down the Sound toward the eastward, passing in front of the Mayflower. Then the Mayflower started at full speed toward the bay again and the review was over.

President Roosevelt had enjoyed the distinction of being the first President of the United States who in time of peace had reviewed a great fleet of warships as Commander-in-Chief of the Navy.

At the luncheon served on the Mayflower after the manoeuvers Admiral Dewey escorted Miss Alice to the table, and the Secretary of the Navy Mrs. Roosevelt. After lunch was about concluded President Roosevelt rose and said:

"We have with us to-day the representative of the great powers—Great Britain, Germany, Russia and Japan. I ask you to drink to these powers and their sovereigns. We also have with us the representatives of an international incident. As to that, may the best boat win."

The toast was drunk by all present standing, while a ripple of laughter greeted Sir Thomas Lipton and C. Oliver Iselin went the rounds.

Turks Capture Krushevo.

The Turkish troops have captured Krushevo from the insurgents.

Ohio Bank Cashier's Shortage $100,000.

After three days' work the committee investigating the books of the Union Banking Company, of New Holland, Ohio, gave out a statement of the assets and liabilities, nailed upon the doors of the defunct banking institution, as follows: "Liabilities, $180,993.92; assets, $113,822.81." This leaves a shortage of $66,839.11, and this in connection with the $25,000 paid in capital stock, which is wiped out, will swell Cashier Brown's shortage to nearly $100,000.

DAN PATCH PACES IN 1:59

The Son of Joe Patchen Lowers Star Pointer's Mark.

Famous Horse Establishes a New Record Under Diverse Weather Conditions at the Brighton Beach Track.

New York City.—A new world's harness record of 1:59 was established at the Brighton Beach race track when in a race against time Dan Patch, the fastest trotting horse in the world, and the undisputed pacing champion, astonished patrons of the turf by overcoming a combination of unfavorable conditions and covering a mile in time a quarter of a second faster than the previous record was covered by a harness horse.

The race established an official record and carried for the owner of the horse a prize of $2500 offered by the New York Trotting Association should Dan Patch beat the old best pacing mark of 1:59¼, which officially was held by Star Pointer alone, though Dan Patch himself last year paced a mile in time just equalling Star Pointer's mark; that performance of the new king of the pacers not being recognized as a record, however, because of a technical failure to comply with the trotting rules.

Two runners were sent with Dan Patch, one to precede him and break the force of the wind and the other as a prompter. At the second score Driver McHenry nodded for the word, but there was really little interest at this time, for few believed Dan Patch would exceed his former performance.

When the quarter-mile pole was reached and hundreds saw that the clip had been faster than a two-minute gait there was a general awakening of interest. The timers hung out 0:29½, and by the time it was displayed many watches had clicked at the half and the figure 0:59¾ appeared on the timing board. Then everybody realized that a record-breaking performance was to come for the horse, and home on an easy stride the record was beaten at one mile, and he really had a heat at somewhat record pace to equal the mark. At the three-quarters 1:29¾ he had the time and that left him only thirty seconds, for he had fallen away a little around the second turn.

Then it was for the first time that Mr. Henry pulled the horse together for a short and decisive struggle. The runner in advance began to tire, and the spectators, wild with excitement, began to shout to him to get out of the way. Without a falter the king of pacers swept under the wire winner of the biggest honors that have yet come to a harness horse. The official time announced was 1:59, but the number of watches on the grounds that recorded it faster was too great to be counted. In this connection it may be said that no spectator has the opportunity to time correctly to a fraction of a second, as the official timers have, and the latter's decision is usually the correct one. In this case all the watches held by official hands recorded the same.

Dan Patch has never before, under the most favorable conditions of weather and track, been able to pace as fast a mile and he has been driven in many attempts. Yet under conditions that were decidedly adverse, but with a runner and sulky in advance to shelter him, he eclipsed all his former efforts at the first attempt.

Dan Patch, who now is seven years old, is by Joe Patchen-Zelica, by Wilkesberry, and is the property of W. A. Savage, of Minneapolis, Minn., who bought him last fall for a sum reported to have been $65,000. In all his career on the turf Dan Patch has never been defeated, and his record in races shows but one heat that he lost, that having been at Brighton Beach two years ago. The record that he broke was made in 1898 at the Readville (Mass.) track by Star Pointer.

PEON KING OF MINES DEAD.

From a Laborer Pedro Alvarado Became a Millionaire Within Six Years.

Chihuahua, Mexico.—Private dispatches received here from Parral, this State, confirm the report of the sudden death at that place of Pedro Alvarado, the mining man, who is known throughout Mexico and the United States. He leaves a fortune in cash amounting to about $70,000,000, according to reliable estimates by those who have been handling the ore from his mine during the past six years.

The value of the Palmillo mine, which he owned, and which he discovered a few years ago when he was a peon, working in a mine at thirty cents per day, is not know, as Alvarado persistently refused to admit mining experts to its workings. It is, however, one of the richest silver properties in the world. Of the $70,000,000 which Alvarado took out of the mine since its discovery, it is said that there is more than $50,000,000 worth of silver bars securely locked in a steel cage at the palatial residence of its late owner. This cage is constantly guarded by a strong force of armed men.

Alvarado recently acquired additional notoriety by offering to pay the public debt of Mexico. He leaves a widow to whom his estate will go.

Germany Wants a Bigger Army.

There seems to be no doubt that the Germany Government, under the impulse of the Emperor, is determined to ask the Reichstag for an increase in the permanent military establishment, by about 20,000 men, to be organized into two army corps, thus raising the standing army to about 617,000 officers and men. The increased annual charge is estimated at $20,000,000, exclusive of equipment.

Army Officer a Deserter.

Having been absent without leave from the Department of Texas for several months, Second Lieutenant Van Suhren has been declared a deserter.

Manufacturer Killed by Employe.

Thomas H. Morgan, a sash and door manufacturer, at Oshkosh, Wis., was shot to death by Frederick Hampel, a discharged employe.

The Trade Situation.

The general trade of the country has undergone no contraction.

FROM FAR-AWAY EDINBURGH.

(Continued from 1st Page.)

Munich, Germany I am better acquainted and several other places too, and hope to tell you something of interest when I see you once more. I trust that affairs of church and state are prospering at home. I am told that in Scotland the English Church is making favor and advancing amid the throes and disintegrations of the dissenting bodies.

Most sincerely and truly,

E. A. EMBURY.

MRS. OVERNICE.

The Text Was a New Commandment.

Mrs. Overnice had for her guest last autumn pretty Miss Fairlady, a modest, educated, highly cultured, but altogether lovable girl, such as any well regulated young man who is not "otherwise engaged," ought to fall in love with without delay.

Henry Hailfellow became acquainted with her, and fell into the habit of calling at the Overnice home rather too often to suit the taste of proud Madame Overnice. That is to say, he called too often with the avowed purpose of paying his respects to Miss Fairlady; for, it should be known, Mrs. Overnice had a daughter whom she had taken infinite pains to train up in the way that she should go, and she had no objections to her taking the matrimonial route under favorable auspices, and was not at all sure but that Hailfellow was himself a favorable auspice.

So it became all too apparent for the comfort of any of the young people about the house that Mrs. Overnice looked with marked disfavor upon the attentions of Mr. Hailfellow to Miss Fairlady. Sad to relate, that led these two young souls, who were rather fond of communion with each other, free from foreign intervention, to seek the protection, now and then, of subterfuge—not to say deceit.

One particularly bright and beautiful Sunday, Hailfellow called at the Overnice residence, just the regulation time before church. He and Miss Fairlady started away, as if, of course, they were going to the most approved place of worship in the city. But they were not, unless worshiping nature in her most attractive temples is the approved worship.

They went off for a long, delightful stroll in the suburbs. And they artfully returned just about the time they would naturally be expected back from church.

Probably no suspicion would have rested upon them had not the harum scarum Hailfellow remained at the house so long that Mrs. Overnice was compelled to invite him to remain for luncheon, which he promptly consented to do. Something in his manner excited the dame's suspicion, and at table she commenced to examine the witness.

"I hope you had a good sermon today, Mr. Hailfellow, wherever you attended church."

"Oh, yes, madame, a very good sermon, indeed."

"Where did you go?"

"To the — church?"

"The first ah—Presbyterian?"

"No, Universal."

Mrs. Overnice looked startled, but didn't conclude to commit herself too much to the theory of guilt.

"Was the music fine."

"The finest I ever heard."

"Solos—duets—vocal and instrumental. I suppose."

"Vocal, madame—entirely vocal, and in chorus—a grand, sweet song, by oh, so many, many singers!"

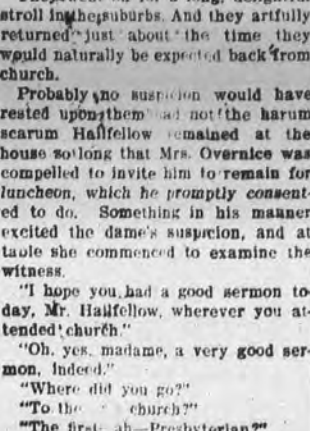
"That was very nice. I would rather enjoy that kind of music myself. By the way, what was the text, Mr Hailfellow?"

"A new commandment I give unto you. That ye love one another."

There was a "chorus" of smiles from the other meders of the party, and Mrs. Overnice subsided.—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

Persuasive.

Carvewell—No more, friend Hairfax. 'Twill go to my head, I fear.



Hairfax—So much the better for your stomach, sir.

A Leader Overlooked.

We had our items all written up last week, but did not get a chance to send them in, and there was some things that happened last week that we think worth mentioning again this week. One of which was the rag sewing at Mrs. Worsham's, given on her birthday. There were twelve ladies present, they all had a very pleasant time sewing rags, and chat, till dinner was announced, when they where ushered into the dining room, where the table fairly groaned under its load of goodies.—Comanche County (Oklahoma) Farmer.

LEGAL NOTICES

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION

STATE OF NEW JERSEY
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

As required by an act entitled "An act to provide for submitting proposed amendments to the Constitution of this State, to the people thereof," (approved April 8, 1903), notice is hereby given that on Tuesday, the twenty second day of September, 1903, a

SPECIAL ELECTION

will be held in the several election districts or precincts of this State, at such places as the clerks of the several townships, cities, and municipalities of the State shall provide, to enable the electors qualified to vote for members of the Legislature to vote for or against each of the following proposed amendments to the Constitution.

S. D. DICKINSON,
Secretary of State.

ARTICLE V.

EXECUTIVE

1. Insert in lieu of paragraph 10 a new paragraph, as follows

10. The governor, or person administering the government, the chancellor and the attorney general, or two of them, of whom the governor, or person administering the government, shall be one, may remit fines and forfeitures and grant pardons, after conviction in all cases except impeachment.

RTICLE VI.

JUDICIARY.

1. Insert in lieu of Section II a new section, as follows:

1. The court of errors and appeals shall consist of a chief judge and four associate judges or any four of them.

2. In case any judge of said court shall be disqualified to sit in any cause, or shall be unable for the time being to discharge the duties of his office, whereby the whole number of judges capable of sitting shall be reduced below four, the governor shall designate a justice of the supreme court, the chancellor or a vice-chancellor, to discharge such duties until the disqualification or inability shall cease.

3. The secretary of state shall be the clerk of the court.

4. When a writ of error shall be brought and judicial opinion in the cause, in favor of or against any error complained of, shall be assigned to the court in writing; when an appeal shall be taken from an order or decree of the court of chancery, the chancellor or vice-chancellor making such decree or order shall inform the court in writing of his reasons therefor.

5. The jurisdiction heretofore exercised by the supreme court by writ of error shall be exclusively vested in the court of errors and appeals; but any writ of error pending in the supreme court at the time of the adoption of this amendment shall be proceeded upon as if no change had taken place.

Section IV.

1. Insert in lieu of paragraph 1 a new paragraph as follows:

1. The court of chancery shall consist of a chancellor and such number of vice-chancellors as shall be provided by law, each of whom may exercise the jurisdiction of the court; the court shall make rules governing the hearing of causes and the practice of the court where the same is not regulated by statute.

Section V.

1. At the end of paragraph 1 add the following

The court may sit in divisions at the same or different times and places.

Strike out paragraph 3.

Section VI.

1. Insert in lieu of paragraphs 1 and 2 the following

The court of common pleas shall be constituted and held in each county in such manner as may be provided by law.

ARTICLE VII.

CIVIL OFFICERS.

Section II.

1. Insert in lieu of paragraph 1 a new paragraph, as follows

1. Judges of the court of errors and appeals, justices of the supreme court, the chancellor, the vice-chancellors, and the judges of the circuit court and the court of common pleas shall be nominated by the governor and appointed by him with the advice and consent of the Senate; all persons now holding any office in this paragraph named, except the judges of the court of errors and appeals as heretofore existing, shall continue in the exercise of the duties of their respective offices according to their respective commissions or appointments; the judges of the court of errors and appeals, except those first appointed, the justices of the supreme court, the chancellor, and the vice-chancellors shall hold their offices for the term of seven years, and shall, at stated times, receive for their services a compensation which shall not be diminished during the term of their appointment, and they shall hold no other office under the government of this state or the United States; the judges of the court of errors and appeals first appointed shall be appointed one for three years, two for five years and two for seven years; judges of the court of common pleas shall hold their offices for the term of five years.

Strike out paragraph 2.

SHERIFF'S SALE.
IN CHANCERY OF NEW JERSEY.

Between Fredrick C. Jennings, complainant, and Ada M Cuming et al., defendants.—Fi Fa for sale of mortgaged premises.

By virtue of the above stated writ of Fi Fa, to me directed and delivered, I will expose for sale at public vendue, on

MONDAY, THE SEVENTEENTH (17) DAY OF AUGUST NEXT

between the hours of twelve and five o'clock in the afternoon of said day, that is to say, at two o'clock p. m., at the Court House in Somerville, to wit

All that certain tract or parcel of lands and premises, situate, lying and being in the borough of North Plainfield, in the county of Somerset and State of New Jersey.

Being known and designated as No. 215 somerset street, and more particularly described as follows:

Beginning at a point in the southwesterly side of Somerset street and corner of A. Jacot's lot, as shown on a Map of Valuable Villa Sites and Building Plots, North Plainfield, N. J., on file in the Clerk's office of the county of Somerset. Thence running along his line south forty five degrees and forty-seven minutes west one hundred and fifty-nine feet to a stake in the line of Lot No. 5; thence running in a northwesterly course parallel with Somerset street thirty-five feet to a point where the centre line of the division wall if extended would reach; thence running in a northeasterly course along the centre line of said division wall one hundred and fifty-nine feet to the southwesterly side of Somerset street as formerly laid out; thence running along said old line of Somerset street in a southeasterly course thirty-five feet to the place of beginning.

CALVIN D. McMURTRY, sheriff

NELSON & WM. N. RUNYON, Solicitors,

Dated July 9, 1903. $8.10.

SPECIAL ELECTION —ON— Constitutional Amendments.

Notice is hereby given that the Boards of Registry and Election in and for each and every Election District or Voting Precinct in the County of Somerset, will meet on

TUESDAY, SEPT. 15, 1903,

from one o'clock p. m., at such places as may be designated by the Township Clerks of the respective townships of said county, for the purpose of making, altering and revising, as the case may require, the registry of voters entitled to vote in their several districts or voting precincts for use at the special election to be held on Tuesday, September 22, 1903, as required by an act entitled "An act to provide for submitting proposed amendments to the Constitution of this State to the people thereof," approved April 8, 1903.

Special Election
SEPTEMBER 22, 1903.

No person will be allowed to vote at said election unless his name appears upon the Registry List of his Election District.

JOSEPH FITZGA, Chairman,
J. H. MATTISON, Secretary,
JACOB SHUKTS,
CHARLES H. BATEMAN.

Election Notice!

Notice is hereby given that the Boards of Registry and Election in and for each and every Election District or Voting Precinct in the County of Somerset will hold their first meeting on

TUESDAY, SEPT. 1, 1903.

At 10 o'clock in the morning, at such places as may be designated by the Township Clerks of the respective townships of said county. Such boards shall organize according to law and then proceed to ascertain the names and residences of all the legal voters in their respective districts, by making actual inquiry at every dwelling house or habitation, or of the head of every family residing therein, and shall continue such enumeration of voters from day to day, on successive days succeeding same on or before Tuesday, next [illegible] election law.

SECOND MEETING AND PRIMARY ELECTION

Said Boards of Registry and Election will also meet on

TUESDAY, SEPT. 8, 1903,

At the same places from 1 until 9 p. m., for the purpose of transcribing and making up from its canvass books two lists of all persons entitled to vote in its election District, who shall personally appear before the board for that purpose, or be shown to its satisfaction by the affidavit in writing of some voter in the election district to be a legal voter therein.

On the same day between 1 and 9 o'clock p.m., *the Primary Election shall be held in every* election district in the County of Somerset.

THIRD and FINAL MEETING.

Said Boards of Registry and Election will also meet on

TUESDAY, OCT. 27, 1903,

At the same places, and between the hours of 1 p. m. and 9 p. m. for the purpose of revising and correcting the Original Registers, and for adding thereto the names of all persons entitled to the right of suffrage in such Election District at the next election.

Notice is hereby given to all Boards of Registry and Election in the County of Somerset that they are required to strictly observe Sections 21 and 22 of "An Act to Regulate Elections (Revision of 1898)," approved April 4, 1898, and that the County Board of Elections will be in session in Somerville on

Wednesday, Oct. 28, 1903,

For the purpose of receiving the registers and receipting for affidavits, etc.,

General Election Nov. 3, 1903

No person will be allowed to vote at said election unless his name appears upon the Registry List of his Election District.

JOSEPH FITZGA, Chairman,
J. H. MATTISON, Secretary,
JACOB SHUKTS,
CHARLES H. BATEMAN.

SPECIAL MASTER'S SALE.
IN CHANCERY OF NEW JERSEY.

By virtue of a Decree of the Court of Chancery of the State of New Jersey, bearing date on the Twenty-ninth day of June, A. D. Nineteen hundred and three, in a cause pending in said court wherein Abram M. Vail, is complainant and Edgar R. Vail and others are defendants, I shall expose for sale at public vendue to the highest bidder on

FRIDAY, THE FOURTH (4) DAY OF SEPTEMBER A. D. NINETEEN HUNDRED AND THREE,

between the hours of twelve o'clock noon and five o'clock in the afternoon, to wit, at two o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the dwelling house on the premises hereinafter described, all of the following tract of land and premises being a certain farm or tract of land situate, lying and being in the Township of North Plainfield, in the County of Somerset and State of New Jersey, bounded and described as follows, to wit:

Beginning at a point in the center of the mill race in the southwesterly line of property known as property of Goldson Smalley, said point being distant fifty (50) feet in a magnetic course of north twenty-eight degrees and fifty-four minutes West (N. 28° 54' W.) from a stone monument on the northwesterly bank of Green Brook, and running thence along line of said Smalley's property in a magnetic course of north twenty-eight degrees and fifty-four minutes West a distance of two thousand six hundred seventy and seven tenths (2670.7) feet to a stone monument being the southerly corner of property known as property of Garretson and Gray; thence along the line of said last mentioned property, north twenty-three degrees and thirteen minutes West (N. 23° 13' W.) a distance of one thousand six hundred fifty-nine (1659) feet to a stake and stone-heap in line of land formerly of Ephraim Runyon and leading a corner; thence along the line of said last mentioned property south sixty-seven degrees and thirty-two minutes west (S. 67° 32' W.) a distance of thirty-four and six-tenths (34.6) feet to a stake and stone heap, thence along another line of said last mentioned property, north twenty-one degrees and forty-eight minutes West (N. 21° 48' W.) a distance of three hundred nine and fifty-four one-hundredths (309.54) feet to a stake and stone heap and corner of property of Helen H. H. Pellow; thence along the line of said last mentioned property south sixty-seven degrees and thirty-two minutes west (S. 67° 32' W.) a distance of sixty-six (66.0) feet to a stake and stone heap; thence still along another line of said last mentioned property, south twenty-one degrees and forty-eight minutes east (S. 21° 48' E.) a distance of three hundred nine and fifty-four one hundredths (309.54) feet to a stake and stone-heap; thence still along another line of said last mentioned property, south sixty-seven degrees and thirty-two minutes west (S. 67° 32' W.) a distance of four hundred ninety-one and four tenths (491.4) feet to a stake and stone heap, being the northerly corner of other property known as property of Garretson and Gray; thence along the line of said last mentioned property, south twenty-two degrees and twenty-eight minutes east (S. 22° 28' E.) a distance of one thousand one hundred and seventy-eight (1178.0) feet to the easterly side of an Elm tree being the northerly corner of property of John Grogan; thence along the line of said last mentioned property, south twenty-two degrees and nineteen minutes east (S. 22° 19' E.) a distance of six hundred two (602) feet to a stake and stone heap; thence still along line of said last mentioned property, south fifty-eight degrees and thirty minutes west (S. 58° 30' W.) a distance of one hundred and nineteen and seventy-two one hundredths (119.72) feet to a stake and stone heap; thence still along property of said Grogon, south thirty-one degrees and forty-four minutes east (S. 31° 44' E.) a distance of two thousand two hundred and seventy-nine and two tenths (2279.2) feet to an iron monument in the center of the Green Brook Road; thence along the center of said road, north sixty-three degrees and forty-two minutes east (N. 63° 42' E.) a distance of two hundred thirty-six (236) feet to an iron monument and corner of property of Abram M. Vail; thence along the line of said last mentioned property south thirty-one degrees and forty-four minutes east (S. 31° 44' E.) a distance of four hundred five (405) feet to a point in the center of the mill-race; thence up the center of the mill race in a general northeasterly direction a distance of three hundred seventy-six (376) feet more or less to the place of beginning; containing 68,762 acres of land more or less, which said property is shown on the map annexed to the bill of complaint in this cause, including the inchoate estate of dower and interest of Sarah A. Vail, wife of complainant, Abram M. Vail, in the said premises, together with all and singular the hereditaments and appurtenances to the said premises belonging or in anywise appertaining.

Conditions made known on day of sale by

JOHN H. VAN WINKLE,
Special Master in Chancery.

CRAIG A. MARSH,
Solicitor.

Dated July 30, 1903. [illegible]

Notice to Correspondents.

Personals, social gatherings, celebrations, anniversaries of various kinds, reception, etc., will be published in the REVIEW free. All copy must be written plainly, preferably in ink; and names must be clearly written and correctly spelled, write only on one side of the paper. Full information in regard to weddings is always desired, and when requested a reporter will call to secure facts for publication. No attention will be paid to items of news forwarded to this office unless the sender gives his or her name and address. These will not be printed, but it is necessary to have them properly vouched for.

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33 Somerset St.

If You Want

If you want posters,
If you want bill heads,
If you want envelopes,
If you want statements,
If you want note heads,
If you want show cards,
If you want letter heads,
If you want calling cards,
If you want business cards,
If you want invitation cards,
If you want business circulars,
If you want job printing of any description done in a satisfactory manner, you can have your wants gratified by calling on THE REVIEW, 33 Somerset street North Plainfield, and leaving your orders or if preferable, use the telephone and our representative will call on you.

To CONSUMPTIVES

The undersigned having been restored to health by simple means, after suffering for several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease CONSUMPTION, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To those who desire it, he will cheerfully send (free of charge) a copy of the prescription used, which they will find a sure cure for CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, CATARRH, BRONCHITIS and all throat and lung MALADIES. He hopes all sufferers will try his remedy, as it is invaluable. Those desiring the prescription, which will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing, will please address

Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON, Brooklyn, N. Y

Great Clearance Sale of Women's Walking Skirts at $1 98.

Reduced from $3.50 and $2.75 to ONLY $1.98! The materials are pearl gray Scotch Cheviot and plain Oxford Meltons.

Also annual clearance of Shirt Waists at 25c, that have sold at 69c, 75c and 98c.

Lawn Wrappers at 59c.

Early Selection is Advisable.

THE PARIS CLOAK STORE.

322 West Front Street. JACOB A. FASS, Prop

J. W. MANHATTAN Dealer in all kinds of

BLUESTONE

Flagging, Curbing, Sills and Coping.

Has been awarded contract to lay all walks for Town Council of Westfield until April 1, 1904. References: Work done in Westfield in past ten years. All work guaranteed. Orders by mail will receive attention.

Residence 50 Elm Place. PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Japanese Teas or Luncheon.

Anything for the above can be had at the

Oriental Tea Rooms,
9 1-3 328 West Front Street.

PARK AVENUE HOTEL.

734 PARK AVENUE, COR. 8TH ST.
PLAINFIELD, N. J.

A select family and transient Hotel. Rooms arranged en suite with or without bath

Elevator and all modern conveniences

L. Wagstaff, Manager.

Telephone 286 a, Plainfield

JUSTUS H. COOLEY, M. D.,

TURKISH, RUSSIAN, ROMAN

BATHS.

SANITARIUM, SOMERSET STREET.

Open to Public.

George Neal,

Successor to S. J. Neal 114 W. 2nd St.

CURTAIN & MAT WEAVING A SPECIALTY.

Manufacturer & Dealer in

RAG CARPETS.

AS A MATTER OF CONVENIENCE you should have your house wired and installed with.

ELECTRIC BELLS,
BURGLAR ALARMS,
ANNUNCIATORS,
INCONDESCENT LIGHTS, ETC.

Think it over and get our figures. It will enhance the value of your property at least twenty-five per cent etc.

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—Electrical Contractor—
116 North Ave. Tel. 2441

Capital $100,000.00
Deposits $500,000.00

On balances of $200. or more subject to check

The Plainfield Trust Company
Pays 3% Interest on Deposits

On accounts of $5.00 or more provided money is left on deposit for 3 months

Open an Account Now

CHAS. E. VAIL, Optician & Jeweler

Glasses to fit. Satisfaction Guaranteed. Repairing of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry done satisfactorily. Prices right, at

103 PARK AVENUE.

STEAM GRANITE AND MARBLE WORKS,

Manufacturers of Artistic Cemetery Memorials of Every Description. Large Variety Constantly on hand.

L. L. MANNING & SON, FRONT ST. and CENTRAL AVE. Tel. 771.

The Popularity Of Our ..... **PURE FOODS** is due to the art of selecting well-known brands that are suitable for the extremely critical taste of the present day. In no establishment are these points more carefully looked after than in the UP-TOWN STORE, 186 East Front St. Telephone 704.

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WHEN IN WANT OF **GOOD MILK,**
Cream, Buttermilk and Pot Cheese, try
LINDSAY,
Telephone 2511. Farm and Headquarters Mountain Ave.

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Dealer in All Kinds of

Ice Cream & Confections

Wholesale & Retail. Orders Promptly Delivered.

134 - 136 Park Ave. and 32 Bank Place. Tel.: Store 714; House 706.

TIER'S LAKE HOUSE OPEN FOR THE SEASON.

J. P. HOMAN & SON,

Carriages, Trucks, Express, and Business Wagons

Order

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Repairing in all its branches.
Blacksmithing of all kinds.
Storage for Carriages [illegible] Sleighs.

KROEGER PIANO

House founded by Henry Kroeger, for twenty years superintendent of Scioway & Son. Factory Agency at Satteds', 108 North Ave.

Are you shopping for a Piano? drop in and see the three finest patents in any one piano.

FRANK VAN WINKLE, DEALER IN

Bicycles, Photo Supplies, Kodaks and Cameras

Bicycles Stored, Cleaned and repaired Developing, Printing and Mounting

129 North Avenue

SPECIAL SALE FOR ALL WEEK

We Have the Largest Assortment of Wash Waists in Town.

Waists worth 50c., sell 25
" " 75c. " 39
" " 1.50. " 98
Wash Silk Waists, worth $2.50, sell 1.89
Jackets, all wool Broadcloth, worth $5.00, sell 2.98
Dress and Walking Skirts, worth from $4.00 to $7.00, sell 2.90
Wrappers, worth $1.25, sell 79
Wash Shirts, worth $1.50, sell 98

BOSTON CLOAK & FUR CO.,
GAIMAN & BERKOWITZ.
245 W. Front Street opposite Post Office. Telephone 85

ARE YOUR EYES ALIKE?

If one eye is more defective than the other, each should have the lense which best suits it. By coming to us you can be assured of getting the proper glass for each eye. FREE EXAMINATION. ALL GLASSES GUARANTEED.

Stiles & Co., Philadelphia Eye Specialists

107 E. FRONT ST. EVERY THURSDAY.
Hours:—11:15 a. m. to 1 p. m. and 1:45 p. m. to 4:30 p. m.

REMOVED

BEARS BROS. 320 W. FRONT ST. have removed their store to

215 West Front Street.

Have opened a new store with a full line of

Men's, Women's and Children's Clothing.

BEARS BROS.,
JACOB WOLFF, Manager
215 W. Front Street.

POULTRY WIRE.

Prices Reduced; 58 inches high now 75cts. per rod; 16 1-2 ft.; Staples free. Send for price list of other iron Fencing.

Cord Wood Delivered at $3.00, 4.00 5.00 per Cord

JOHN P. WOLFE, 78 Somerset St., Plainfield.

WILLIAM HAND & SON
MOVING VANS and Storage Warehouse for Furniture, Pianos, etc.
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Our facilities enable us to be at New York early in the morning. Our special field is within a radius of sixty miles of Plainfield.

Tel. 1722. 136 E Second St.

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—Union-Made Cigars—

Wholesale and Retail 25 Somerset St.

Dealer in Smokers' Articles, Tobaccos, Pipes, Etc.

Try our Press System.
Better than hand work on shirts.

H. W. MARSHALL,
Proprietor
AMERICAN STEAM LAUNDRY
122 EAST FRONT ST.

North Plainfield Weekly Review.

VOL. 4—NO. 23 NORTH PLAINFIELD, N. J., SATURDAY, AUGUST 29, 1903. PRICE 3 CENTS

MATTERS OF LOCAL INTEREST.

Live Local Paragraphs Occurring in North Plainfield and and Plainfield.

The fall term at Rutger's College opens Wednesday, September 23.

The usual annual reception at the Y. M. C. A. will take place September 26.

The stock of D. C. Ivans & Co. has been purchased by J. D. Loizeaux & Co.

Extensive preparations have been made for the races at the Driving Park this afternoon.

John P. Wolf has purchased of H. D. Morrison, the house and lot located at 249 Somerset street.

Franklin Council, No. 41, Jr. O. U. A. M. visited Fairview Council, No. 248, at Mt. Bethel, Wednesday night.

Members of the Reform Club have made arrangements for a series of revival meetings to be held next month.

A gasolene stove wa the cause of a fire in the home of Joseph Moon's house, Grandview avenue, Monday.

Father Miller of St. Joseph's Church, this borough, accompanied the church choir spent Wednesday at Glen Island.

Robert Gardner, of Watchung avenue has purchased of F. A. Pope the property corner of Watchung avenue and Fourth street.

Miss Charlotte Conger, of Mountain avenue, is organist at the First Baptist church during the absence of the regular organist.

A. Hegeman, Sr., of Sycamore avenue, this borough, is rallying from a recent attack of paralysis received last Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. L. W. Randolph, of Myrtle avenue, have returned from Maine where they have been enjoying a vacation.

Mrs. Ellen Carney, mother of Andrew L. and David H. Carney, of this borough, [illegible] three months' vacation, returned home Thursday evening.

A. V. D. Honeyman of this borough who has been personally conducting one of his tours in Europe for the past three months, will return next Tuesday.

Charles Harris, of this borough was sentenced by the Recorder last Monday night to pay a fine of $20 and spend seven days in the county jail, for beating his wife.

The annual Salt Water Day for the colored people took place Wednesday. Four special trolley cars left Plainfield loaded with colored people from this section.

Titus H. Lowry has the contract for putting in a cement platform to replace the iron grating, for Gayle & Co. on Front street. It will be in line with the new improvements of Boehm & Co's.

Mrs. Charles Schwed, wife of the senior member of Schwed Brothers, Plainfield, died at her home, Somerville last Friday. Funeral services were held Sunday and interment was made in Easton, Pa.

Henry Mebertens, formerly of Brooklyn, but latterly of Jersey City, who succeeds B J. Fowler, of East Front street in the confectionery business, is a practical confectioner and an experienced caterer.

Mr. and Mrs. Titus H. Lowry and their two little girls "in blue," Mabel and Lillian, will go to Belvidere, New Jersey for a two weeks' vacation on a visit to his brother Charles L. Lowry, proprietor of the Belvidere Hotel.

By way of celebrating the fifteenth anniversary of the organization of Mizpah Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Ladies, the members gave a one act farce comedy, entitled "Hester," last Monday night, in Central Theatre.

The funeral services over the remains of Mrs. Sophia Belknap, who died at her home, 105 Somerset street, this borough, Tuesday, were held from her late home Thursday afternoon. She is survived by a son, Charles, and two daughters, Mrs. Charles Grey and Miss Maude Belknap.

A temperance and prohibition rally will be held at Boynton Beach today. At the first session, 10.30 a. m., Prof. Gilbert Raynor, of Brooklyn, will represent the "Anti Saloon League" of New Jersey. In the afternoon at, 2.30, the W. C. T. U. will be represented by a speaker after which Rev. E. A. Boom will represent the Prohibition party. There will be addresses in the evening commencing at 7 o'clock.

Miss Jennie Mae Shott, daughter of Rev. G. M. Shott, pastor of the Scotch Plains Baptist Church, and Henry M. Wharton, of Emporia, Florida, were married Wednesday morning at the home of the bride's parents. Mr. and Mrs. Wharton will spend some time with friends at Lurray, after which they will make their home in Emporia.

Dominick Duffy, of Grove street passed away at his home Thursday night after a lingering illness.

The annual reunion of the Manning family was held last Wednesday at the home of W. B. R. Mason, editor of the Bound Brook Chronicle.

Crescent Company, Uniformed Rank Knights of Pythias will have a special car to convey them to Asbury Park on Labor Day where Pythian Field Day will be observed.

Since Maurice A. Audsley, of Westervelt avenue, this borough while on a recent fishing expedition succeeded in landing a shark, his reputation as an angler has spread over a considerable portion of the New Jersey towns.

Mrs. Mary E. Phillips, wife of William Phillips, Greenbrook road, died Thursday after several months' illness. Funeral services will be held at the home this morning and mass will be said at St. Joseph's Church at nine o'clock.

James E. Martine, J. V. F. Dilkes, Hezekiah Haud, C. L. Marcum and A. J. Nolan composed the Plainfield delegation who attended the outing of the New Jersey Democrats held at View Grove, Long Island, Thursday.

A crusade has been started by the Plainfield police against merchants obstructing sidewalks in the business section of the city. Complaints were made that signs and other obstructions disfigured the appearance of the city, hence the present action taken by the police.

County Board of Agriculture Meet Today.

The Somerset County Board of Agriculture will meet in the Court House at Somerville, at 2 p. m. today. State Secretary, Franklin Dye, of Trenton. Mortimore Whitehead, of Middlebush, will be the speakers.

Independent Fife and Drum Corps to Have a Fair.

The sixth grand fair of the Independent Fife and Drum Corps will be held in [illegible] Hall, this borough, October [illegible] again. The committee consists of [illegible] chairman; D. N. Force, secretary; J. V. Beekman, treasurer; I. H. Adams, Wilson Peterson, George Herman, H. G. Adams, F. W. March, F. L. Manchester and M. H. Brokaw.

Death of Jocelyn Johnson.

Jocelyn Johnston, a former pastor of the Church of the Redeemer, of this borough, died at a private sanitarium, in New York City, Wednesday night. He had been operated upon for appendicitis.

Mr. Johnston's career has been a variable one. He has been in succession, an instructor, lawyer, clergyman, and politician.

After leaving here, about four years ago, he became a convert to the Roman Catholic faith. The funeral was held from his home in New York City, Thursday afternoon, and requiem mass said in St. Columbus' Church.

Mrs. George W. Smith Passes Away

Mrs. George W. Smith, of this borough, who has been very ill with typhoid fever at the Hospital for several weeks, died there Thursday afternoon.

Funeral services will be held from the home of Mrs. Smith's parents, Mr. and Mrs. John M. Van Vleet, of North Front street, Plainfield, tomorrow afternoon at 2 o'clock.

The husband of the deceased is at the Hospital dangerously ill with the same disease.

C. Ledyard Blair's Housekeeper Arrested

Mrs. S. W. Simpson, housekeeper for C. Ledyard Blair, of this county has been held under $200 bail to await the action of the Grand Jury in a charge preferred by Thomas Walters, Mr. Blair's former butler.

Walters charges that Mrs Simpson threatened his life and pointed a revolver at him.

Band Concert Tonight.

A band concert will be held on the corner of Fairview and Watchung avenues this evening commencing at 8 o'clock. The following is the program:

PART I.

1—March—The Club Fellow ..Johns
2—Overture—Raymond .....Thomas
3—Concert Waltz.....Soul of the Rose .....Frantzen
4—Cornet Solo—Selected .....Albert C. Sweet
5—Medley—The Climax.....O'Hare
6—Vocal Solo—(a) Longing for you Sweetheart.....Casey
(b)—Sing me a Song of the South .....Ernest R. Ball

PART II.

7—Selection—Faust.....Gounod
8—Descriptive—Forge in the Forest .....Micharlis
9—Excerps from the Wizard of Oz .....Tieljens
10—Rag Time—Pore Lil Mose .....Anstead

SUBURBAN NOTES.

WATCHUNG.

Arrival and departure of mails at Watchung.

Leave Plainfield	9 a. m.	5:35 p. m.
Arrive Watchung	9:30 a. m.	6:00 p. m.
Leave Watchung	12:30 p. m.	6.10 p. m.
Arrive Plainfield	1:00 p. m.	*6.40 p. m.

*This mail makes connection for all outgoing mail from Plainfield the same evening.

School opens September 8. A full attendance is hoped for.

Miss Ethel Comstock, of Brooklyn, is visiting friends in Watchung.

Mrs. J. M. Hayes and children, of Brooklyn, are visiting at J. M. Duffy's.

Mrs. George Demler will soon remove to North Plainfield on Duer street.

Mrs. H. Texier has returned from a very pleasant visit at Gloversville, N. Y.

Misses Elsie and Theresa Schmidt, who are visiting their grandmother on Staten Island are expected home Sunday.

Rev. Dr. Edward F. Moldenke, pastor of St. Peter's Lutheran Church, New York City, who has been seriously ill, is improving.

A pleasant party was held last week at the home of August Wersing on the second mountain.

Freeholder Wm. Demler, will continue the business heretofore conducted by his brother George (deceased) of buying and selling cows. Extensive improvements have been made to the barn and grounds.

About thirty members of the Christian Endeavor Society of Watchung visited the Baby Camp near Westfield Tuesday evening. Some excellent music was furnished by the famous Watchung Quartette, a solo by Miss Florence Ackor and instrumental music by the Spier brothers.

* * *

LIBERTY CORNER.

Miss Bell Acken has been spending a week with friends in Newark, N. J. visiting Coney Island and other pleasure resorts.

Mrs. Geo. W. Lowerie, of North Plainfield is now occupying her cottage in this place.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter M. Irving, of Boouton, N. J. are the guests of Mrs. Wm. Hayes.

Mr. and Mrs. Culmer and family are the guests of Professor F. W. Hammond.

Mr. and Mrs. Jerry Haden, of Loganville, N. J. spent Sunday with Mrs. Wm. I. Hayes.

The net receipts of the lawn fete amounted to $140 and the profits amounted to was $116. The Sunshine Band contributed to the total with their fancy work and their receipts were ten dollars.

* * *

SPRINGDALE.

W. H. A. Carpenter, of North Plainfield is building a large ice house for his brother, R. K. R. Waldron.

John H. Flammer, who drives a wagon for H. A. Voehl, was the first one to drive over the new bridge below Fister's park last Saturday. He pronounced it all right, which can be said of all bridges which come under the supervision of Joel Coddington, our up to-date Freeholder.

Fritz Giles, who is employed by John Mundy as sheep and lamb butcher, let two of the animals escape from the slaughter pen last Thursday night. Fritz being a good shot with the rifle soon had one of them back in the slaughter house. The last seen of the other one was in Lyman C. Hasley's cornfield, with John Linke in hot pursuit on one of Henry Albert's running horses known as "Famous bust."

* * *

WARRENVILLE.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Stites, of Dunellen spent Sunday with Mrs. Stite's parents Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Jennings.

The case of M. E. Blazier vs Fred A. Pope was tried before Justice Cooper last Friday. Mr. Pope was granted a non suit.

Hon. E. E. Cooper, of South Stirling called on friends here last Friday.

Lawyer Horace Codington, of Somerville was here on business one day last week.

John Henrizzi and Walter Littell are visiting John W. Bowers.

John D. Bornman has just finished his harvest, which is one of the largest in years.

The Smith Family Reunion.

The twenty-eighth annual reunion of the Smith family and friends which took place at Peapack, Wednesday, was the largest ever held. About five thousand were present. Rev. C. H. Von Glahn, of Bernardsville made the principal address.

The reunion took place in a grove on the farm of the late Peter Z. Smith, one mile east of Peapack. This grove was once part of a farm owned by Zachariah Smith whose home was a log cabin and erected about A. D. 1800.

The officials of the family reunions are: Isaiah Smith, president, Abram Smith, vice president, John D. Smith, treasurer, James C. Smith, Secretary, Charles V. Smith and William Smith, recording secretaries.

STATE CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR UNION

Annual Meeting to be Held at Orange on October 15 and 16

The seventeenth annual convention of the New Jersey State Christian Endeavor Union, will be held at Orange, N. J., on October 15th and 16th.

The Christian Endeavor Union of the Oranges and Vicinity has been active for some months past in its preparations to have the convention equal its best predecessor.

Twenty thousand Provisional Programs have been printed, and are being distributed throughout the State. Twenty copies have been sent to the Corresponding Secretary of each society, to dispense among its members. This program announces the names of prominent speakers, including Rev. Francis E. Clark, D. D., President United Society Christian Endeavor, Boston, Mass.; Rev. John F. Carson, D. D., Brooklyn; Rev. Beniah L. Whitmarsh, D. D. Philadelphia, Pa.; Rev. Edward [illegible] Ingersoll, D. D., New York American Bible Society, and Rev. John H. Wyckoff, D. D., Arcot Mission, India.

The convention will be called to order by the Chairman of the Local Committee, A. W. Abbott, President of the Christian Endeavor Union of the Oranges and Vicinity. After the addresses of welcome, response will be made by the State President, Rev. W. T. S. Lumbar, who takes the chair. Other sessions will be presided over by ex-State President Rev. Cornelius Brett, D. D., Jersey City, N. J.; State First Vice-President John T. Sproull, Arlington, N. J.; State Second Vice-President Rev. William D. Stultz, Manasquan, N. J.; and State Third Vice President Dr. A. W. Bailey, Atlantic City, N. J.

Reports will be made by State Secretary, Miss Ida B. Stephens; State Treasurer, Rev. Titus E. Davis; State Superintendent of Press Department, Alfred B. Johnson; State Superintendent of Correspondence Department, Mrs. Joseph S. Peacock; State Superintendent of work among colored people, Mrs. Florence Randolph, State Superintendent of Evangelistic Department, Rev. Frederick C. Klein; State Superintendent of Fresh Air Department, Arthur N. Pierson; State Superintendent of Bible Study Department. Rev. Charles A. Cook; State Superintendnt of Missionary Department, Robert A. Alberts, and State Superintendent of Junior Department, Rev. George C. Horter.

Open Parliaments will be held on Fresh Air Work, Bible Study, and Junior Work. One of the convention features will be a Junior Parade.

The roll-call will be conducted by ex-State President Arthur W. Spooner, D. D., Camden, N. J.

The music will be in charge of Prof. H. C. Lincoln, Director of the Philadelphia Choral Union.

The following are the Orange Union Convention Committees and Chairmen, to whom inquiries for information bearing on their various duties should be addressed:

RECEPTION—Rev. Charles B. Bullard, 4 Eppirt St., East Orange, N. J.
ENTERTAINMENT—Miss Etta Schroeder, 18 Scotland St., Orange, N. J.
REGISTRATION—Mrs. O. T. Thompson, 334 S. Valley Rd., East Orange, N. J.
MUSIC—Frank O. Van Ness, V. M. C. A. Orange, N. J.
PRINTING PRESS & BADGES—Sam'l DeH. Atkin, 286 Dodd St., East Orange, N. J.
USHERS—William Baigrie, 326 Norwood St., East Orange, N. J.
FINANCE—Elmer Condit, West Orange, N. J.
DECORATIVE—Miss Mabel G. Irwin, 139 Hollywood Ave., East Orange, N. J.
TRANSPORTATION—Rev. R. P. Shepherd, Ph. D., 194 North 17th St., East Orange, N. J.
DEVOTIONAL—A. W. Abbott, 65 Essex Ave., Orange, N. J.

SAM'L DEH. ATKIN,
Chr'm. Printing and Press Committee.

Station at Aldene Moved.

The Central railroad has moved the depot building at Aldene to a site about 500 feet west of its old location, where it will be used jointly by passengers for the Central and Lehigh Valley roads. Stairs will be built to the Lehigh Valley tracks, and that will be made a regular stop for valley trains. The stop a few hundred feet east, called Faitoute, will be discontinued and Aldene will take its place on the Lehigh Valley time tables.

Transfers of Real Estate.

The following transfers of real estate in Somerset county have been recorded in the County Clerk's office at Somerville since our last issue:

NORTH PLAINFIELD

Frank E. Woodruff et ux to Beena Newmiller, $1.

STORM KILLS FOUR MEN.

Five Others Nearly Drowned at Newark Bay Draw Bridge Tuesday.

During the severe storm of last Tuesday four men were drowned and five others nearly so by the collapse of a structure surmounted by a derrick. The men were on the derrick and when they saw the storm approaching, hastened to descend but before they did so the storm struck the derrick and its supports causing it to fall and thus threw the men into the water. The four men killed, J. J. Colan, of Jersey City, Otto Ellinsen, of New York, John McFann, of Bayonne, and Charles Tingley, of Jersey City were caught under the timbers and iron and did not rise again. Daniel Murphy was taken from the water nearly dead and the rest swam ashore.

Four Generations Under One Roof.

An interesting and odd fact, of which few places can boast, has just been discovered at Peapack says the White House *Review*. That is, that under one roof dwells a family in which four generations are represented all of which are quite hale and hearty. The family referred to is that of Mr. and Mrs. David Brady, and how this fact has been concealed so long is a mystery. This family consists of a great-grandmother, grandmother, and mother and daughter. The great grandmother, Mrs. Ann Campfield, was one of a family of twelve children. Her maiden name was Ann Disosway. Mrs. Campfield's family consisted of herself, husband and one daughter, Sarah, who at the age of seventeen years married her present husband, David Brady. Their family consisted of seven children, six of whom are living. The only daughter married Edward Swick, whose daughter makes the fourth generation that are living under the same roof.

Present List for the President's and the Golf Club's Cup.

For the President's cup at the Park Golf Club the following is the standing by points:

T. U. Dudley, Jr.	8
Samuel Townsend	8
Dr. H. K. Carroll	6½
J. H. Howell	6
Leon R. Thurlow	6
T. W. Morris, Jr.	5½
Jos. O. McKelvey	5
Dr. A. W. Anderson	4½
Charles B. Morse	4½
Charles A. Reed	4
George T. Rogers	4
Morgan T. Townsend	4
H. C. Wells	3½
Ralph W. Hallock	3
Herbert S. Rogers	3
Rev. C. L. Goodrich	3
S. St. J. McCutchen	3
Ray B. Carroll	3
Frank Rogers	2½
G. W. Faber	2½
Arthur Peck	1½
C. L. Nichols	1½
W. de la R. Anderson	1½

The standing by points for the Park Golf Club cup is:

Morgan T. Townsend	21
T. U. Morris, Jr.	15½
G. W. Faber	6
Samuel Townsend	5
Wm. deL. R. Anderson	5½
Louis Chase	4½
Wm. A. Townsend	4½
Herbert S. Rogers	4
S. St. J. McCutchen	2½
Arthur Peck	2
J. H. Howell	2
Jos. O. McKelvey	1½
Chas. B. Morse	1½
Chas. A. Reed	1
Ray B. Carroll	½

Weather and Crop Bulletins.

Central Office U. S. Weather Bureau
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug 26, 1903.

The weather conditions that prevailed during the week have been decidedly more favorable to the growing and maturing crops. The temperature was from two to four degrees above the daily normal and the sunshine more abundant than last week. The rainfall was decidedly below the weekly average in all sections, except in Essex, Union and Passaic counties, where a heavy thunderstorm occurred on the 19th, doing considerable injury by flooding low fields and blowing much fruit from the trees. Early planted field corn is earing well and the prospects are for a fair yield, but that planted early in July is very backward, only knee high, and fears are expressed that it will not mature. Lima beans are molding on the vines and many patches have been ruined; late tomatoes have a good set of fruit, but do not ripen. The potato rot is increasing, so much so that the digging has stopped in some places; orchard fruit is not at all promising. Cranberry growers in Atlantic county say that owing to the heaving rains during the past month at least one-third of the crops has been ruined.

From Plainfield, four local reporter, John Neagle, reports, all crops, in good condition; potatoes turning out well; tomatoes and garden truck maturing slowly; second crop of clover good; peaches scarce; apples fair yield.

September Petit Jurors.

Sheriff McMurtry yesterday, before Judge Schenck, drew the following petit jurors to serve at the September term of courts:

Bedminster—Charles P. Wyckoff, Geo. Philhower, Robert G. Lane, Frederick K. Lamerson.

Bernards—George Codington, Wm. N. Conkling.

Branchburg—Wm. Van Fleet, Asa O. Hall, Peter L. Tunison, Harmon P. Sutton, Elias H. Hoagland.

Bridgewater—Judson V. Cain, Charles Mehlenbeck, John Gernert, Jr., Lewis A. Bellis, Wm. Schure, J. Watson Terhune, David W. Pinkerton, George W. Smith, Thomas I. Honeyman, Samuel Ayres, Frederick Frech, John G. Gaston, James Hunter, Jr., Charles J. Smith.

Franklin—Garret V. Suydam, Wm. B. Voorhees, Henry Van Doren, John Stothoff, Edwin Garretson, John A. Voorhees J. Frank Westcott.

Hillsborough—Charles A. Stryker, Jas. McCrady.

Montgomery — Stephen H. Drake, Peter A. Staats, Louis R. Labaw, Howard W. Meserolle, John N. Brokaw, Augustus Bechtold.

North Plainfield—Levi C. Kline, Andrew Love, Jr., Richard E. Coriell, Albert Brokaw.

Warren—Aaron H. Spencer, Diedrich Ehlen, Joel Giddes, Adrian Martin, Peter Friday, Wm. H. Codington.

Indian Summer Carnivals.

Luna Park's Indian Summer Carnivals which are to close the first season of that popular seashore resort promise to outdo anything ever attempted in the outdoor spectacular amusement field. The series of carnivals are to be continued daily from Labor Day to October first with a daily change of programme. Even more sensational and daredevil aerial act than those which at Luna Park have astonished vast multitudes all summer are being arranged with by Mr. Frederic Thompson who is now in Europe for that purpose and his associate Mr. Elmer S. Dundy who is in charge of affairs at home.

There are to be Japanese day fireworks in the afternoons and regular pyrotechnics at night, with cakewalks, battles of confetti, athletic contests and fetes of all kinds.

Special excursions will be run from all points during the progress of these Indian Summer Carnivals at reduced rates and a record-breaking September crowd is expected at the island. In anticipation of increased interest from the carnivals the other principal attractions at Coney Island are making active preparations to secure a portion of the patronage.

A Bound Brook Opinion.

North Plainfield's borough officials are making a new move for a change in its municipal government. At a meeting of the Mayor and Council, held on Monday evening, a resolution was adopted directing Corporation Council Reed to ascertain what steps are necessary to convert the borough into a city of the third class. The principal object in making this change would be to secure for the local government the control of liquor licenses which is now vested in the country courts. It is stated that under the present system a number of unlicensed places are doing business but as the borough has police power, it is just as competent to suppress this traffic now as is would be were it a city. However, if a change is desirable there should be no objection from Somerset county at large, as long as it is not proposed to rob us of any of our territory.—*Bound Brook Chronicle.*

Concerning Proctor's Attractions.

The Fall and Winter season at Proctor's Fifty-eighth Street Theatre has opened with a veritable "boom," and bids fair to continue in that highly profitable manner many weeks to come. The audiences during the two inaugural weeks just closed were the largest in point of number ever assembled in this spacious house, while the enthusiasm that marked the rendition of the melodramas presented was simply remarkable.

An excellent company of Proctor favorites will make up the cast of players who will interpret the various roles of the comedies that will be presented at Proctor's One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street Theatre throughout the Fall season. Among the old favorites who have been re-engaged are: Mr. Charles M. Seay, Mr. Sol Aiken, Mr. Paul McAllister, Miss Pearl Landers, Miss Cecylle Mayer, Miss Margaret Kirker, Mr. Albert Roberts, Mr. Louis Bond, Miss Lorna Elliott and numerous others.

The Fall season has opened at Proctor's Newark playhouse, and only the best vaudeville headliners and novelties will be presented throughout the season. This charming theatre has rapidly grown into the favor of all Newarkites, until now it is the most popular theatre in New Jersey.

HAPPENINGS IN NEW JERSEY.

Interesting Items of News Occurring in Different Portions of the State.

Paterson is to have an "Old Home Week" beginning with Monday, September 7.

A Gloucester woman has placed sticky fly paper on the back fence to keep off the cats, and it works.

Layton M. Parkhurst of Hammonton has a field containing over 7,000 hills of cucumbers. He has contracted with a Philadelphia field for the entire crop which he estimates at 1,000,000 pickles.

A new law which goes into effect September 1 makes the willful employment of children below the age of fourteen years in work shops, a misdemeanor punishable by a fine of $200, or a term of one year in the State Prison.

Phillipsburg is about to let the largest contract for sewer construction ever made in the State. The sewer will have about 2,000 feet of trunk sewer and 2,500 feet of pipe sewer. The work will cost from $30,000 to $50,000.

Some of the Warren county tax payers are kicking over the $300 bounty paid by the country for every fox killed, as they claim that fox raising for the pelts has become a thriving industry by some of the astute bounty receivers. The county pays out between $600 and $800 yearly for fox bounties.

The Westfield fire department has voted to turn its property over to the town council. All that is asked in return is that a meeting-room be furnished, lighted and heated, for the exempt firemen. If the three companies that compose the department ratify the actions of their representatives, the long contest between the firemen and the governing board of the town will be settled.

Richard Von Krebs,, who offered his farm recently free to some person who could manage it while he was away, received ninety-three replies, coming from Indiana, Illinois, Pennsylvania, Maryland, New York and other places. Mr. Von Krebs has about decided who shall have the place, although he does not want to announce the name as yet. The lucky one is a New Brunswick man.

The Milford Leader says John Shafer, a few days ago, received from Miss Susan Gaun, of near Mt. Pleasant, N. J., a check for $100, bearing date of 1884. At that time she deposited this sum in Frenchtown Bank, receiving in exchange a check from A. B. Haring, cashier, for the expence of paying for repairs on her property. All these nineteen years they had not been attended to, and when this year they were finished she proffered in settlement on the bill for labor the aforesaid check. Had the sum been placed at interest and compounded it would have amounted to about $300.

Samuel Perry, colored, of Springfield, collected $9 in bills from a customer in Short Hills and placed the money in a pocketbook, which he carried in his vest pocket. Later he stopped at the residence of his son, on Church street, Millburn, where his wife was staying, and brought a scuttle of coal from the cellar. While on the way home Perry had occasion to make a purchase, when he found that his pocketbook was gone. He hurried back to the house, but no one had seen the purse. His wife remembered seeing something on top of the coal when she put it on the fire, she said. Perry lifted off the stove lid and there saw the wallet blazing on the coals. He pulled it out and, stamping out the flames, found the money about half burned. He sent what was left to Washington for redemption, and had the pleasure of receiving new bills for it.

Sunday Excursion to Mauch Chunk.

The New Jersey Central will run an excursion to Mauch Chunk on Sunday, August, 30, 1903. Round trip $1.50, children 75c., from Plainfield at 9.00 a. m. Mauch Chunk is one of the most charming mountain resorts in this section. The trip over a gravity railroad to Summit and Mt. Pisgah is one of scenic grandeur and a trip that will never be forgotten. After the trip over the Switch-back you should go to Glen Onoko where you will find beautiful litte cascades, caverns and like attractions.

Fishing For Pearls Secreted in Clam Shells is a Picturesque Industry on the Mississippi.

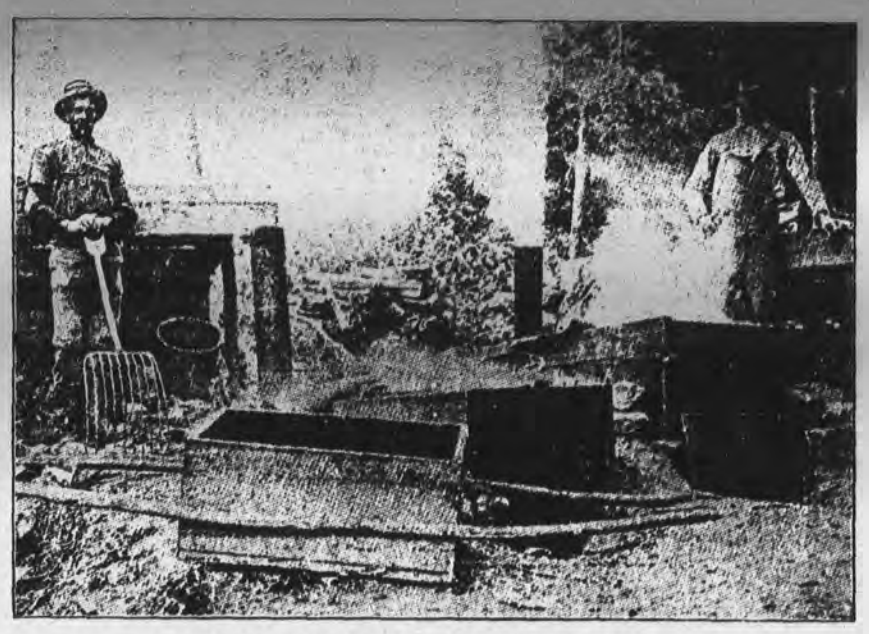
ALONG the upper Mississippi and some of its tributaries the pearl fisher is again seeking his fortune.

In the winter time the pearl fisher may be a farmer, who sticks to his "section" as long as the rivers are frozen over, but who cannot escape the get-rich-quick contagion which comes with spring skies and the return of the pearl-fishing season. Occasionally a tale reaches his ears of how some fellow countryman has attained sudden wealth by discovering a "strawberry" pearl, and the mere routine of farm life becomes all at once a slavish drudgery. A day later the farmer is off for the clam beds.

Hundreds of pearl fishers also come from river towns, where they have lived a precarious life through the winter, and having spent what little they earned the foregoing year are eager to get back to the clam beds at the earliest sign of a thaw. Men who have families, as a general thing, take their wives and children with them. When the season, therefore, has fully opened, many of these communities along the rivers of Wisconsin and Iowa are practically deserted. There is fortune lurking in the turbid waters, and the crowd which pushes thither has much of the nervous anxiety of adventurers which flock to a newly discovered gold field.

The pearl fisher with a family soon finds a home near the clam beds. He either pitches a tent on the river's edge or rigs up a house boat. In any case, it is a miserable habitation, visited at all hours of the day and night by mosquitoes which would drive even a Jerseyman frantic, and filled frequently with the miasma which breeds malaria.

CATCHING THE (OCCASIONALLY) PEARL BEARING CLAM.



STEAMING THE CLAM TILL HE OPENS HIS SHELL.

Having thus cared for the domestic or social side of life, the pearl fisher equips himself for business. If he has fished for pearls before he knows that he cannot depend alone on these foundlings of fortune for a livelihood. The only practical way for him is to dig up clams and sell their shells, and as he sorts over the bivalves he can keep his eye out for an elusive pearl. He may go through a whole season and only discover a few "seed ones," which are practically worthless, or of a sudden he may stare at a brilliant "turtle back" as large as a marble and worth $10,000.

The work is done from a scow-shaped boat which drifts with the current, dragging over the bottom a large number of hooks, on which the clams "bite." The hooks are on short strings, or clams, and are attached side by side on a long bar or gas pipe. There are two of these bars, which are kept on stanchions on either side of the boat. By means of a "mule," which consists of a frame covered with canvas, placed vertically into the water, and which acts as an under water sail, the clammer obtains enough motive power to propel his boat and drag the hooks over the bottom. The clams lie with their mouths toward the current, so that they may catch food particles that come floating toward them. When the hooks enter their mouths the clams immediately shut down on them and hang on like so many steel traps. On days when the water is muddy after a hard rain the clams are feeding and they "bite" freely.

The "clammer" starts out in the morning and rows up to the bed that he desires to work, keeping close to the shore and out of the current as much as possible. When he arrives at a desirable spot he rows out into the middle of the stream and drops one of the "drags" to which the hooks are attached, and makes it fast to the boat by means of a long strong rope. He then places the "mule" in the water in such a position that it will catch the force of the current and pull the boat down the river. The clammer waits until he thinks he has enough clams on his hooks, and then, taking the "mule" from the water, he lifts the bar from the bottom into the boat, suspends it on the stanchions and places the other "drag" in the stream. He drops the "mule" into the water again, and while he is taking the clams from the first "drag" the second is filling up. In this way he goes as far down the stream as he desires, provided he does not catch a snag.

The pearl seeker usually works on the river in the morning and spends the afternoon in camp "boiling out." This is the process by which the pearls are found, the shells cleaned and made ready for market. A tank constructed of planks with a metal bottom is used for this purpose, and the clams are placed in it with about enough water to cover the bottom. Then the whole is covered with boards or a blanket. A fire is built underneath the tank, and the clams steamed or boiled until they are so thoroughly cooked that the meat will drop out of the shell. Contrary to the general belief, this does not injure the pearl, for the reason that it is protected by the shell of the clam and is not exposed to the direct heat. The cooking requires an hour or two, and when it is finished the clams are shoveled on to a sorting table, where the search for pearls is made, and the shells graded and placed in bins. This work is extremely disagreeable, and if it were not for the fact that there is a possibility of finding something valuable it would be a great drudgery.

There are some fifty varieties of shells, most of which are valuable. The largest shells, or "washboards," are too brittle to be worth anything for commercial purposes. The smaller shells are all good for pearl buttons and bring the clammer $15 to $20 a ton. The shell buyers come with barges and take the shells at the camps. Very often a steamboat is sailing down the river, pushing several barges, each of which contains in the neighborhood of five hundred tons of clam shells. These shells are made into pearl buttons at factories at various river towns. The buttons are sawed out of the shell, and in this rough form are sent East to be finished. There are some fifty factories on the Mississippi, each employing from ten to sixty hands the year round.

The clammer's life is not one of pleasure. He must rise with the sun, be as busy as a beaver all day, in all kinds of weather, doing dirty, wet and hard work. His hands are continually sore and chapped from the dirty water, and his back acquires a crook that it takes months to get rid of. His food is cooked over an open fire, and often, when it rains, is not cooked at all. He is forced to bathe in the muddy river water, and sometimes must even drink it. Rowing a heavy boat against a current of four miles an hour taxes the endurance of the best; lifting out a heavy drag loaded with clam shells all day is not easy; pulling, sweating and trying to pull the drag off from a snag is not conducive of good morals. The hardships are real and the returns uncertain, and every one who tries it for a season is apt to wonder "if the game is worth the candle."

In the early days of clam fishing the perfect pearl was the only one marketable, while now all sizes and shapes are made use of. When the formation is round, or partly round, it goes by the name of pearl. One which is perfect on one side, the other being flat, is termed a button pearl. Buttons are divided into "haystacks" and "turtlebacks," according to the height of the projection above the flat surface. By far the greater number of pearls are of this variety. There are also numerous imperfections that are distinguished by various names, as "birdseyes," referring to a little projection on the best surface of the pearl that seems to be the finishing off place that the clam has left unsmoothed. "Ring arounds" are those with a dark or discolored ring appearing on the surface. "Strawberries" are pearls that have a large number of minute projections on the surface, and when of high lustre are exceedingly pretty. These names are supplemented by a great number of others that vary in the different localities.

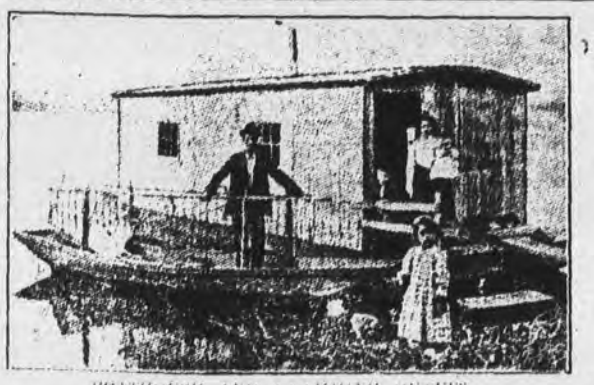
A perfect pearl is, of course, round, but even then it must be of fair size and good color to be of any value. One the size of an ordinary pea is worth nearly, if not quite, $200. The color that is most sought after and is the most valuable is the pure white of the dewdrop transparency.

A pearl is built in layers the same as the shell. It is this fact which gives rise to the popular idea that its formation is caused by some foreign substance getting into the clam and thereby causing it to coat the offensive particle with mother of pearl. These coatings may be peeled off, and very often a dead surface conceals a splendid surface underneath. Several men in the river towns make a business of "peeling pearls," and do a thriving business at it, as nearly every one who finds a pearl believes or hopes that the poor part is all on the surface.

Very often the question is asked: "How much is the largest fresh water pearl worth, and who is its owner?" The largest one ever found was about three-quarters of an inch in diameter, and perfectly round and weighed 126 grains. A spot on one side was its only imperfection. It was found by a man named Ferguson and sold by him the same day for $1750. Later it was sold by the buyer for $10,000. The finest pearl ever found was one of seventy grains and brought the finder $900. It is now held by a jewelry firm for $20,000. Finds of this character are rare however, and men have fished for years and never found a really fine pearl. Others that have worked in the same manner and the same place have met with astounding success. A certain Charles Reed, of Prairie du Chien, has clammed for several years. He never found anything that brought him more than $400, yet, instead of being the poor man of a few years ago, he is now independently rich.

A great deal depends on the shrewdness of the finder in getting what his pearl is worth. All finds are usually disposed of on the spot within a few hours from the time that they are taken from the river. Pearl buyers are constantly plying the river in their launches, and the minute that a pearl is found a buyer is on hand. Often, with a little judicious lying, they are able to get fine pearls for a fraction of their value. One case is recorded where one of these Shylocks bought a pearl for $3, having convinced the clammer that it was of no value. In a few days the buyer had disposed of the same pearl for $1200.—New York Tribune.

STEAMING THE CLAM TILL HE OPENS HIS SHELL.



BOATHOUSE AND CLAMMING OUTFIT.

TWO-LEGGED HORSE.

Animal Which Promises to Get Along Without Its Forelegs.

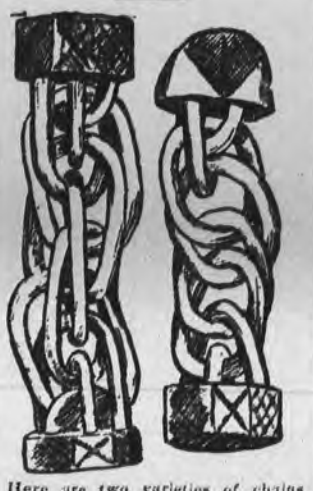
La Nature, an exceedingly trustworthy French publication, has the following in a recent issue: Last month there was born at Havre a horse which

TWO-LEGGED HORSE.

presents the singular condition of being deprived of its fore legs. The shoulders are clearly apparent under the skin, but the remainder of the legs are wanting. This foal was born with the physical characteristics of a kangaroo, but with less to console it, since the latter has legs in front, which, while small and short, are better than none at all, which represents the condition of the foal.

The foal is very healthy and obtains its food from a goat, there apparently being no reason to believe that it shall not live and learn to do entirely without the members of which it is lacking. We once saw a small dog, whose hind legs were missing, but this did not prevent it from walking and running on its front legs, elevating the rear portion of the body in the air. This animal ran easily and lightly, even descending and ascending flights of stairs without difficulty. We may thus believe that the Havre foal will adapt itself to its situation and that it will quickly learn to be a biped. Recently the Jardin des Plantes contained a goat which possessed no front limbs, but it succeeded in accommodating itself to its defects.

Cut From One Piece of Wood.



Here are two varieties of chains, each of which is cut out of one piece of wood. They were made by B. F. Clay, of Fernwood, Pa., who is seventy-five years old.

An Anti-Tipping League.

Chicago has started an anti-tipping league, which to a certain extent is the result of the waiters' strike. The motto of the Association is: "I will not tip," and the sign of membership, a button with the letters "A. T. L.," is pictured above.

In the United States nearly thirteen of every 10,000 inhabitants are studying at colleges of university status. The number in Great Britain is less than five.

HOUSEHOLD AFFAIRS

TO TEST JARS.

To tell if your jars are airtight when the precious preserves are ready to be put away, wipe perfectly dry about the cover and rubber, and then stand upside down on white paper for about ten minutes. If any moisture comes out, work up a little putty and put over the leaky spot.

USING CANDLES.

Lighting with candles is most difficult in summer, when the breezes make flames flicker and wax drip, but there are ways of overcoming this difficulty. For a straight glass or silver candlestick there can be had a tall, narrow glass shade, perhaps eight inches high and spreading a little toward the top. This really improves the appearance of the candlestick, and so thoroughly protects the flame that candle light may be used with comfort on the lawn or piazza on summer evenings.

THE SEWING APRON.

The sewing apron is now a feature of every industrious woman's wardrobe, says the Philadelphia Inquirer. It is constructed from strong material and is straight and plain, and gathered into a plain narrow band. It is cut long enough to reach almost to the hem of the gown. Then it is turned up straight across about at the line of the knees, as for a very deep hem—from nine to ten inches deep. The turned-up portion is hemmed before being folded, however, and the big, wide pocket thus furnished is stitched up and down so as to form four or five deep, rather narrow pockets instead of one. These pockets are for scissors, thread, cuttings and the like.

A PERTINENT QUESTION.

"Have you a casserole of Old French ware?" asks Laura A. Hill, in What to Eat. "No? Then hie to a shop where kitchen things are sold and get one, for you do not know half life's joys until those cunning dishes of brown sit on your kitchen shelves. Given a casserole, or baking dish, of this ware, a chafing dish and a coffee pot, in which coffee may be made at table, and the Sunday night supper, the cosey luncheon, and even the family dinner with an unexpected guest, becomes a delight to the housewife, even if cook is away. No one knows just what the secret is, but the old French cooks knew the delights of game, chicken, soups and other tidbits cooked in the old French clay ware, unglazed and porous. Go into any of the big hotels or men's clubs where French chefs reign, and call for the celebrated onion soup, and it will be served in a casserole of old French ware, with a napkin over the top and around the handle."

PLENTY OF SUNLIGHT.

The value of fresh air and sunlight cannot be too fully appreciated as a means of keeping a house healthy and cheerful, and its occupants in good condition of body and mind.

About twice a year every well-kept house undergoes that terrific convulsion—house-cleaning. During its progress there is not a nook or corner but what is given over for a time to air and sun, and the rigorous application of mop, broom and brush. As this finally settles down, with the result of the most delicious cleanliness and order, nothing could be more thorough than the semi-annual house-cleaning. But sometimes it seems that if this cyclonic rush of water, air and sun were divided up and distributed more evenly throughout the year we would probably get more of it in the end and object to it less in small doses. Too many houses are turned fairly inside out at house-cleaning time and then not aired and sunned enough the rest of the year.—New Orleans Picayune.

HOUSEHOLD RECIPES.

Berlin Salad—Cut six good-sized sardines in pieces; lay them in the bottom of a salad bowl, then put over a layer of sliced tomatoes, then cover with minced onion; garnish dish with crisp lettuce and pour over a French dressing.

Roasted Tomatoes—Peel the tomatoes; cut a slice from the top and take out a little of the pulp; put a bit of butter and a pinch of salt in each cavity; replace the top, sprinkle with crumbs, pepper and salt; brush each tomato with butter and roast in a moderate oven.

Cherry Fritters—Mix and sift one and one-half cupfuls of flour, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder, one-half teaspoonful of salt together and add gradually two-thirds of a cup of milk. Drain one and one-half cupfuls of pitted cherries thoroughly, sprinkle with powdered sugar at least half an hour before adding them to the batter, drop by spoonfuls in smoking hot fat, drain on brown paper and serve with sauce prepared as for roly-poly. Serve very hot.

Coffee Souffle—Mix one and one-half cupfuls of coffee liquid, half a cup of milk, half a cup of sugar and one tablespoonful of gelatine that has been soaking in one-fourth cupful of cold water one hour; cook in the double boiler; add yolks of three eggs, one-third cup of sugar and a pinch of salt; stir until thickened; remove from the range, add the whites of the eggs, beaten stiff, and half a teaspoonful of vanilla; turn into a mould; chill and serve with cream.

SCIENTIFIC & INDUSTRIAL

Soap, when one has been cut during shaving, plays the same valuable role as does the antiseptic in surgery, says the Lancet.

Molybdenum and titanium produce fast shades on leather. Molybdenum tannate has a great affinity for animal fibre. It is a deep yellow color, but a larger variety of shades can be obtained by employing it in connection with logwood extracts.

Harry Bartel, of New York, has been granted a patent on a lawn mower attachment, which is designed to pick up and deposit in a receptacle not only the grass which the mower cuts, but all extraneous substances with which the mower may come in contact in performing its functions.

M. Devic, a French engineer, has been trying experiments at Elbeuf with a new application of the monorail devised by him. With a small model on a scale of one-tenth of which the actual working train will be, he secured with ease thirteen miles an hour, from which he deduces that with a real train he can easily obtain from 300 to 400 kilometres an hour. He relies chiefly on two factors, a diminution of weight and a more effectual grip of the driving wheels on the single rail.

The Hewitt mercury vapor lamp was recently exhibited in London, and the remarkable effects exhibited by its light upon the appearance of colored objects attracted a great deal of attention. A report of Nature says: "The light plays such pranks with color that the color sense seems to have gone crazy. One red thing will appear blue, another black, one blue thing blue, another brown, but the skin becomes ghastly." The color of a particular hue of crimson is gloriously enhanced. For any purpose where color is not of importance the light is pronounced beautiful, and its production is very economical.

Professor Curie, of Paris, who, aided by his wife, discovered and extracted from pitchblende the strange substance called radium, recently remarked that he would not venture into a room containing one kilogram of radium because it would probably destroy his eyesight, burn off his skin, and even kill him. Radium gives off more abundantly than any other known substance the mysterious emanations named Bacquerel rays, which are supposed to consist of almost infinitely minute particles. They are driven off with a velocity as high as [illegible] per second, and cause serious inflammations upon the hands of persons working with the substance. They also give rise to luminous effects.

Life of Insects.

F. H. Chittenden, assistant entomologist of the Department of Agriculture, and a former Brooklynite, had before him the other day a large wooden tray, covered with specimens of beetles. He pointed out the striking similarity, both in size, shape and coloring, of the insects. This led to the remark that there is far more regularity in the distinctive features of insects than in human beings. In explaining this, Mr. Chittenden said:

"I think it is due to the fact that these insects lead a natural life, while that of human beings is quite unnatural, at least in many particulars. It is exceedingly rare to find a beetle, for instance, with a deformity not acquired by a blow or other injury. Cases of this kind, where there is a variation in the color or shape of the insect, are made subjects for special scientific treatment. But as I said, these are very rare occurrences, whereas in human life they are exceedingly common."—Brooklyn Eagle.

Won't Stop the Car.

If the conductors were to stop the car and wait for every man who wants to chase his straw hat, they would be able to make about four round trips over the road a day," said a Broadway Inspector, "to say nothing of the continuous blockade of traffic. Fully two-thirds of the complaints we get in summer are from men who get angry because the conductor won't stop the car while they chase a runaway straw hat. From reports that reach me, I should say that twenty or thirty men lose their straws every windy day on the Broadway cars. In front of the Flatiron Building I have often seen five or six men chasing their hats at one time. Now, how is it possible for a conductor to hold up a car there for two minutes, or even one minute? The fact is that if a man's straw hat blows off in busy Broadway he ought to be thankful to get it back at all in a fit condition to wear, let alone paying another nickel for carfare."—New York Times.

A Lesson in Manners.

The other day a young girl was talking to a business man whose lack of manners is notorious. During the conversation his hat remained on his head. The girl did not like it, as glances at the offending hat plainly showed. Finally he sniffed rather audibly and said: "I've a most fearful cold in my head."

"Ah!" said the girl, as if talking to herself, "that explains it."

"Explains what?" asked the man.

"Why, you're keeping your hat on when you are talking to a lady."

The hat came off in the time represented by the proverbial "jiffy."—New York Times.

The Funny Side of Life.

THE SECOND-HAND SHELVES.

Small wonders that the cynics lament
The book which in its recent [illegible]
Sold at a dollar and a half
Is vainly offered at a dime.
—Washington Star.

TAKE YOUR CHOICE.

Student—"What is pessimism?"
Philosopher—"The faith of cowards."
Student—"Then what is optimism?"
Philosopher—"The faith of fools."—New York Weekly.

THAT'S DIFFERENT.

"Hello, old chap. I hear you've lost your job?"

"Well, I wouldn't put it like that, exactly, but the firm has been foolish enough to sever its connection with me."—New York Journal.

FORBEARANCE ON BOTH SIDES.

Harry—"You and Tom appear to be the best of friends."

Dick—"Why shouldn't we be? We never say what we think of each other."—Boston Transcript.

TOO BUSY.

"You seem to have lost interest in the mothers' meetings," suggested the woman who aimed to make the world better.

"Oh, no," replied the young matron who had been a regular attendant for some time. "I haven't lost interest in them, but I'm a real and not merely a theoretical mother now, and I haven't time to go."—Chicago Evening Post.

THE VOICE OF EXPERIENCE.

"I don't care to marry at all not yet," said the flirt.

"[illegible]"

"[illegible] the attention of one man while if I marry I would have the attention of only one."

"Huh!" exclaimed the matron, "you wouldn't have even that."—Chicago Post.

HE MERELY MADE IT.

"My boy doesn't seem to have got along here very well," said the office boy's father.

"Well, to be perfectly frank with you," replied the employer, "I must say no."

"Ah! What's his trouble?"

"He hasn't any trouble; it's the rest of us who have had that."—Chicago Tribune.

THE MODERN STANDARD.

"A magnificent work, his latest story, you say?"

"Magnificent! Why, it's the finest story that has been published this century."

"Indeed! What's the general idea?"

"Oh, half morocco, gold or uncut edges, cloth edition, finished in four colors, with illuminated pages to every chapter."—Baltimore News.

THE SWITCHMAN.

Said precious little Tommy,
The household's pet and pride,
"I'll hide my papa's switch, and then
He cannot switch my hide."
—New York Sun.

THE GLADSOME GUY.

"It always exhausts my patience," remarked the Chronic Kicker, "when I go to a doctor's office and find I am the last to be waited on."

"Well," retorted the Gladsome Guy, "the doctor can say the same, can't he?"

"What do you mean?"

"His patients are exhausted when he comes to you, surely."—Louisville Post.

Camping Out.

Timely is the warning given by a well-known actor against the folly of sleeping on the ground to which people who camp out are addicted. Leaving behind them feather beds, hair mattresses, close sleeping-rooms and partial heat available for cool summer days, they expose themselves to the sharp night air of the open, lying on the cold bosom of mother earth. They expect to derive immense benefit and much vigor from this. Well for them if they do not fall victims of rheumatism and bronchitis.

A safe general principle to follow is that the higher above the ground one sleeps the more healthful will be one's slumber. Campers out should allow themselves the luxury of cot beds, or, at all events, should sleep in hammocks swung at least six feet above the ground.

It is the height of absurdity for people accustomed to the artificialities of modern life to attempt emulation of Indian customs. We are no longer robust, as in the primitive age of the world, when luxury was yet unimagined. Folly of this kind will make the summer vacation injurious instead of beneficial.—New York World.

The Weekly is the Paper.

The daily papers are all right if you want them, but it is the weekly paper that advertises your business, your schools, your churches, your numerous societies, sympathizes with you in your affliction and rejoices in your prosperity. In short, it is your weekly paper that mentions the thousand and one items in which you are interested during the year and which you do not find in the daily papers.

F , a mobile face may be transformed into an automobile countenance. N. Y. —35

FITS permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free. Dr. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Just Saved From Starvation.

When, in 1861, Miss Balfour was visiting the West of Ireland and studying the condition of the people, she asked one of them how they were getting on in a particular village. "Arrah, miss, sure and if it wasn't for the famine we'd be shtarving."—John Bull.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss.
LUCAS COUNTY.

FRANK J. CHENEY make oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of CATARRH that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE. FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D., 1886. A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.

Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

Sold by all Druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Some People.

There are some people whose use in the world it would be as hard to define as the uses of pieces of parsley draped around meat on the table.—Atchison Globe.

Pay-Day Friends.

A man has a lot more friends on his pay day than he has on theirs.—New York Press.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle

Death overtakes us all, and then comes the undertaker.

I am sure Piso's Cure for Consumption saved my life three years ago.—MRS. THOMAS ROBINS, Maple St., Norwich, N. Y., Feb. 17, 1900.

Some fellows can no more keep out of debt than other fellows can help falling in love.

BACKACHE.

Backache is a forerunner and one of the most common symptoms of kidney trouble and womb displacement.

READ MISS BOLLMAN'S EXPERIENCE.

"Some time ago I was in a very weak condition, my work made me nervous and my back ached frightfully all the time, and I had terrible headaches.

"My mother got a bottle of **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** for me, and it seemed to strengthen my back and help me at once, and I did not get so tired as before. I continued to take it, and it brought health and strength to me, and I want to thank you for the good it has done me."—MISS KATE BOLLMAN, 142nd St. & Wales Ave., New York City.—$5000 forfeit if original of above letter proving genuineness cannot be produced.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound cures because it is the greatest known remedy for kidney and womb troubles.

Every woman who is puzzled about her condition should write to Mrs. Pinkham at Lynn, Mass., and tell her all.

FOR THE FAIR

LATEST NEW YORK FASHIONS

New York City.—Cape effects are much in vogue and are seen upon many of the latest waists. This stylish mode, designed by May Manton, is adapted

BLOUSE WAIST.

to both the costume and the separate blouse and is shown in white pongee, with the cape and trimmings of cream-colored lace and the tucked front of mousseline, and is stitched with corticelli silk, but the design suits many other materials equally well. All silks and light-weight woods are admirable and many of the handsomer linens and cottons are satisfactory. When preferred one material can be used for the entire waist and the cape and stole can be omitted when a plainer blouse is desired.

The waist is made over a smoothly fitted foundation that closes at the centre front. The back is tucked in groups which extend from the shoulders to the waist line and give a tapering effect to the figure, but the fronts for part their length only and are made to pouch slightly at the belt. The centre front, or vest-like portion, also is tucked to form a deep yoke, then falls in soft folds to the waist line. The cape is circular and snugly fitted by means of shoulder seams, and is finished with shaped pieces which give a stole effect. The sleeves are tucked above the elbows, but are full and soft below and are gathered into deeply pointed cuffs.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is five and three-quarter yards twenty-one inches wide, four and three-quarter yards twenty-seven inches wide, or two and a quarter yards forty-four inches wide, with seven-eighth yards of all-over lace for the collar, and three-quarter yards of mousseline for centre front.

Tucked Blouse Waist.

Blouse waists that combine tucked fronts with plain backs are much worn and are very generally becoming.

The admirable one designed by May Manton and depicted in the large drawing is shown in pongee, stitched with corticelli silk and trimmed with bands of narrow brown velvet ribbon, but is equally well adapted to washable fabrics and indeed to all waisting materials.

The waist consists of the fitted foundation, which can be used or omitted as preferred, the back and the fronts. The back is plain and drawn down in gathers at the waist line. The front is tucked to form a graduated pleat at the centre and from the shoulders to yoke depth. It also is gathered at the waist line and blouses slightly over the belt. The closing is made invisibly beneath the full length tuck at the left of the centre. The sleeves are the prevailing ones that are snug from the elbows to the shoulders, full from the elbows to the wrists.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is four yards twenty-one inches wide, three and seven-eighth yards twenty-seven inches wide, three and three-quarter yards thirty-two inches wide, or two and one-eighth yards forty-four inches wide.

The Underskirt.

When deciding on one of the long, close yokes that are so much in vogue on dress skirts, one must give a thought to the underskirt which is to be worn with it. The underskirt should be most carefully adjusted over the hips, and there is, as a rule, only one way to accomplish this—the underskirt must be made to order. The feeling seems to be general that to have a petticoat made to measure means too much, both in time and money, and that a well-cut skirt can easily be altered to suit any figure. It is, however, much better to go to a little more expense in the first place than to have to pay extra to have a skirt refitted, or to fuss at home with shortening and relenging.

Features of the New Coats.

Pleated sleeves, cape effects, cords, balls, pendants, fringes, buttons and embroidered bands are features of the new styles in separate coats.

The Styles of 1830.

Reproductions of the styles of 1830 are expected to be much in evidence during the next few months.

Sleeves Becoming Longer.

Sleeves grow in width and lengthen perceptibly. The dolman sleeve figures on some of the coats, fitting the arm inside, and made very baggy from the elbow on the outside; others are tight

A GENERALLY BECOMING SHIRT WAIST.

from the bend of the arm to the wrist, and very wide above.

Woman's Sailor Blouse.

Sailor blouses are always satisfactory to the wearer and generally becoming. This one, designed by May Manton, is made of pongee in the natural color with shield of tucked Liberty silk, and is trimmed with bands of the same embroidered in Chinese characters; but the design is suited to linen and cotton materials of many sorts and also to light weight wools and simple silks, and can be used for the odd waist or the entire costume with equal success.

The waist consists of the fronts, the back, the collar, shield and sleeves. The back is smooth across the shoulders and drawn down in gathers at the waist line, but the fronts pouch slightly over the belt. To the open neck is joined the big sailor collar and beneath this collar the shield is attached. The sleeves are snug above the elbows, full below and are gathered into straight cuffs.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is four and a half yards twenty-one inches wide, four and a half yards twenty-seven inches wide, three yards thirty-two inches wide, or

SAILOR BLOUSE.

two and a half yards forty-four inches wide, with half-yard of tucking for shield and two and a quarter yards of trimming to make as illustrated.

A SERMON FOR SUNDAY

AN ELOQUENT DISCOURSE ENTITLED "TRIALS AND TEMPTATIONS."

The Rev. George P. Eckman Differentiates Between Enticement to Evil and Temptation in the Sense of Providential Trial —Taking Account of Heredity.

NEW YORK CITY.—The Rev. George P. Eckman, pastor of St. Paul's M. E. Church, preached Sunday morning on "Trials and Temptations." He took his text from James i. 12: "Blessed is the man that endureth temptation; for when he is tried, he shall receive the crown of life, which the Lord hath promised to them that love Him." Mr. Eckman said:

The beatitude chosen for our text stands central to the discussion of temptation which James pursues in this chapter. The subject is considered under two aspects. The writer begins with temptation in the sense of providential trial, and concludes with temptation in the sense of seduction to evil. The one may be understood as proceeding from God, though it is permitted by Him in the process of human discipline. The one is hailed as an occasion of good. The other is denounced as the source of injury. Before the one the author sounds a trumpet of gladness. Before the other he waves a signal of danger. Toward the one we should assume an attitude of friendliness. Toward the other we must maintain a bearing of hostility. To the test of both phases of temptation we are bound to be subjected. From the contest with each we may return triumphant. Over the victorious contestant in each combat the author shouts, "Blessed is the man that endureth temptation." Let us turn to the apostle's discussion of this ever important theme.

"Count it all joy when ye fall into divers temptations!" he exclaims. Observe that these are providential troubles. They are not self-inflicted. The sufferer has fallen into them. They are unsought, unexpected and unwelcome. They constitute what in worldly parlance are called calamities. Yet in the very midst of the maelstrom of misfortune the Christian is urged to rejoice with exceeding great joy.

Jubilant in trouble—the thing is utterly preposterous to the mind which knows nothing higher than earthly philosophy. Shall the merchant sing cheerily while his commercial structure is crashing in ruins about him? Shall the youth smile serenely while the fondest ambitions of his life are being ruthlessly defeated? Shall the just man be exultant while society condemns him for his piety and godless men hate him for his virtue? Yes, if he is a Christian. James would reply. Let him count it all joy when he falls into these dire straits. They are deeply significant of good to him, however difficult it may be to discover their value. What madness this seems to the worldling!

A moment's reflection will prove even to the children of this world that joyousness in affliction which at the first appears to be an unnatural and superhuman temper under the circumstances, is actually easier and more philosophic than mere resignation and fortitude. Is it not better for a man in the midst of a rushing stream to race the torrent, breast the waves and stride up against the current than to turn his back upon the flood and try to stand erect where he is? Will he not be sure to fail to keep his feet in the latter instance? Will he not have immensely better chances to stem the tide in the other fashion? It is much the same with trouble. He who submits his back to the stroke of adversity and strives to bear a calm countenance and a brave heart while his head is bowed with grief, will succumb more easily to the sorrows of life than he who has a thankful joy in his heart born of the knowledge that to a Christian all the miseries for which he is not personally responsible are intended for his advantage. With such a fate the sufferer's face may shine, his heart may leap and he may assert himself with wondrous aggressiveness. So he will stalk on against the current, throwing off the billows as they pile upon him, and shouting for joy in the very mid-stream of affliction.

There is something deeper in the philosophy of James, however, than the mere offering of a wise method of confronting trouble. He sees a close relation between trouble and a triumphant life. "Count it all joy when ye fall into divers temptations (or troubles); knowing this, that the trying of your faith worketh patience. But let patience have her perfect work, that ye may be perfect and entire, wanting nothing." There is the formula for producing a strong and symmetrical character. It reminds one of Paul's statement, "We glory in tribulations also, knowing that tribulation worketh patience, and patience experience, and experience hope, and hope maketh not ashamed." The person of good character has no occasion for shame, being perfect and entire, wanting nothing. But such fulness of life can only be obtained through ministry of trial.

We can, at least, measure some of the effects of this kind of discipline. The trying of faith, the proving of one's confidence in the invisible but eternal administration of God is not the least of these results. Who will deny that without faith in the unseen it is impossible to construct a great character? Said a distinguished teacher, "Great imagination may make a great poet; great logical power a great philosopher; great faculty of observation a great scientist, but nothing makes a great man but great faith." It is only small people who insist on walking by sight. The great souls dwell in the invisible. The cheap crowd call such persons dreamers. But these dreamers alone attain eminence and power.

It was the faith of Columbus which swung the Western Hemisphere out of oblivion into light. It was the faith of Luther that rent asunder the papal domination and civil and religious liberty to Europe and the western nations. It was the faith of Lincoln that swept "the sum of all villainies from our borders and sent millions of ebon-faced men from chains to sovereignty." It is the faith of some valorous soul that removes every mountain of difficulty, straightens every crooked path and solves every problem that balks the progress of truth. The list of faith's champions lengthens with each decade. Bright are the glories of those "who through faith subdued kingdoms, wrought righteousness, obtained promises, stopped the mouths of lions, quenched the violence of fire, escaped the edge of the sword, out of weakness were made strong, waxed valiant in fight, turned to flight the armies of the aliens." By faith the greatest achievements of the spiritual as well as of the material world are won.

Endurance is the test of character. Is there any permanence in its fiber? Misfortune will answer the question. A great conflagration sweeps over a city. Structures of wood are devoured with avidity. Stone edifices resist the flames with some success, but they, too, crumble and dissolve under the intense heat. The steel safe drops from the counting house and is frightfully bent and blistered. But heaps of gold coin, now a mere molten mass, from which image and superscription have entirely faded, still reveal the quality of the yellow metal. Society discloses in its catastrophes a similar test. Adversity sweeps like a plague over the land. Fortunes are lost in the twinkling of an eye. Business is unsettled from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The foundations of commercial stability seem to be shattered before the advancing tide of financial ruin. Then only the strong stand firm. The weak resort to dissipation, to waste of body and soul, to crime. The pure become more pure. The wicked grow more vicious. And thus the event which brings blessing to one brings curse to another. It is all a matter of personal character, of moral fiber. "Blessed is the man that endureth temptation."

Temptation in the sense of enticement to evil is totally different from temptation in the sense of providential trial. If James is jubilant over the advantages of the latter, he is no less intense in His abhorrence of the former. The sorrows and misfortunes of life may come in the order of divine providence to rebuke character. Yielding to sin because of allurements of evil must be traced to some other origin. James boldly declares that the fault lies in the corrupt human heart.

He will find objectors to his doctrine. Some will lay the charge of man's temptation to evil upon God Himself, who made men with a disposition to love sin and to pursue it. But that cannot be true, if God is good. "Every good gift and every perfect gift is from above and cometh down from the Father of lights." It is absurd to accuse God of enticing men to wickedness. "God cannot be tempted of evil, neither tempteth He any man." He would not be God if He could do this. He would be the devil. It is illogical to call Him God—eternal goodness—and yet ascribe seduction to Him.

James holds up the lustful human heart and contends that no external circumstances constitute in themselves alone a seduction to sin. They may provide the occasion for wrong doing. They may make a powerful appeal to the passions and appetites of men. But they would be utterly futile to influence conduct and choice but for the corrupt logging of the heart. The trouble is this, James explains: "Every man is tempted when he is drawn away of his own lust and enticed." Then, when lust hath conceived, it bringeth forth sin, and sin, when it is finished, bringeth forth death."

But will you make no account of heredity? Certainly, the children of the opium eater, the user of intoxicants, the gluttonous, the lascivious, will bear in their enfeebled wills, impaired nerve centres and scrofulous blood the foul taint of sinful parents. And may God pity the progeny of the vicious! But shall the victim of a father's sins yield weakly to the propensities he has inherited, and plunge deeper into the turbid pool of iniquity? Will it excuse a man's blood-stained hand that he received a fiery temper from his ancestry, and in a moment of ungoverned fury murdered his fellow?

But will you make no account of environment? Certainly, the generations rising from the slums of the great cities can scarcely be expected to come naturally to the virtues of your clean-faced, church-bred boys and girls. What, then—shall the soul make no effort to rise superior to its surroundings? Is there any environment in which allurements to evil will not exist? Do they not obtrude themselves upon the scene of public worship and private devotion? Is there exemption for any one? Surely not, but in the last analysis the temptation is not in the enticements of one's environment, but in a heart that hints after evil, and which must be denied its desires if good character is to be made.

To ration to evil, then, is a matter in which our personal moral ideas is involved, just as in trial through suffering our powers of endurance are tested. What is your attitude toward evil? Is it one of apology and condonement? How perilous! Is it one easy familiarity? God pity your weakness! We have a duty to ourselves. Luther used to say: "We cannot keep the birds from flying around our heads, but we can prevent them from building their nests in our hair." We may not be able to keep temptation away, but we need not let it in the house. We should not expect God to lock the door and keep His hand upon it. We are the doorkeeper of our own souls.

Naturalists tell us that the scorpion will never use his sting, of which he is exceedingly careful, unless he can find a spot on the body of his desired victim sufficiently soft to admit its insertion without fear of injury. Temptation never assails the soul except at vulnerable points. Our own lusts determine the spots which the enemy strikes.

But fortunately the whole burden of resisting temptation to evil does not rest with us. Divine help is promised. "If any of you lack wisdom, let him ask God." Wisdom is called by a sound writer "the art of Christian conduct." That art can be acquired of Christ Himself. He was tempted in all points as we are, yet without sin. He can and will impart the power of successful resistance. Moreover, there is specific promise in the premises. "There hath no temptation taken you but such as is common to men, but God is faithful, who will not suffer you to be tempted above that ye are able, but will also with the temptation make a way to escape, that ye may be able to bear it."

For him that endures there is the blessed recompense of the crown of life. What the sculptor has wrought is not to be shattered by the hammer of judgment. When the ship comes bounding over the stormy sea she is not to sink in view of the harbor. But after the struggles of this human life will come the felicities and fulness of the perfect life. May the victor's wreath be ours.

"Home-Wellness."

How often we hear it said, "It is worth while to travel to have the joy of getting home again. One never realizes how good home is till one has been away from it for some time." How seldom we comprehend the disgrace involved in that remark! For it is our business to understand the joys of home. It is our business to appreciate it while we are at home, and while our appreciation can do our dear ones and the precious home life some good, and not wait till we go away or till some confused return, whose transient emotions are so speedily forgotten. Home-wellness thinks every morning as we rise: "How good it is to be a member of this household! How blithely the sun shines in at my window! How I bless God for this good home!" Home-wellness looks around at the breakfast table upon all the dear ones there, and shines out its gratitude from beaming eyes, and carols it out with cheery laugh and loving praises. Home-wellness goes through the entire day with a song in the heart. It irradiates the whole family with its satisfaction, for home-wellness is very contagious. It makes every one work better and play better. And when the evening comes, and the sacred night takes the home in its keeping, it is a home of thanks giving and peace that it broods under its olion wings. Homesickness is said to produce, very often, physical results as serious as a genuine disease; indeed, it deserves to be ranked with the diseases of the body as well as the maladies of the soul. But home-wellness is the opposite of disease; it is the household health.—Christian Endeavor World.

A True Christian.

Children enjoy music long before they understand the color, scale and the laws of harmony. Indeed, millions go through life enjoying the beautiful in nature and art without ever knowing anything about the laws by which colors complement each other. Also millions go through life as Christians without ever stopping to work out philosophically their ideas about the Bible or the church or the creed. And yet they are Christians, because they are loyal to Christ. History tells of a young paint-grinder in the studio of Italy's great master who developed striking evidences of artistic skill. When an enemy of the great teacher came to the boy and urged him to found a school of his own, saying that wealth and honors and invitations to kings' palaces might be his, the youth answered in effect: "I am not ambitious to found a school or dwell in a palace, but I am ambitious to catch Raphael's spirit and reproduce in myself his ideals." Now, that simple thought condenses in a word the essence of the Christian life. It is an ambition to rise to the level of Christ's thoughts, to feel His throb of sympathy toward the poor and weak, to abhor evil as He abhorred it, to hunger for righteousness as He hungered for it and to walk with our Father as Christ walked with His. He is a Christian who is loyal to Christ in thoughts, sympathies, friendships, purposes and ideals.—Newell Dwight Hillis.

FREE PROOF FORBIDS DOUBT.

GAINES, PA., August 3, 1903.—"I received your sample of Doan's Kidney Pills and since have taken two boxes, and I can truthfully say they are as good as they are recommended to be. When I began taking them I could not bend my back enough to pick up a stick of wood—sometimes could not walk or move my feet—had two doctors but did not get relief. I saw your ad., and got a trial box and have taken two besides, and I am able to do a very hard day's work. Doan's Kidney Pills are a God-send to humanity."—MRS. ELLA A. MATTISON, Gaines, Pa., Box 186.

The great fame of Doan's Kidney Pills is won by the wondrous power of the free trial to demonstrate surprising merit.

Aching backs are eased. Hip, back, and loin pains overcome. Swelling of the limbs, dropsy signs, and rheumatic pains vanish.

They correct urine with brick dust sediment, high colored, pain in passing, dribbling, frequency, bed wetting. Doan's Kidney Pills remove calculi and gravel. Relieve heart palpitation, sleeplessness, headache, nervousness, dizziness.

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P. O. _____
STATE _____

For free trial box, mail this coupon to Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y. If above space is insufficient, write address on separate slip.

GALESBURG, ILL., March 8th, 1903.—"The sample of Doan's Kidney Pills came to hand. I also got one 50-cent box from our druggist, and I am thankful to say the pain across the small of my back disappeared like a snow bank in hot sun. Doan's Pills reach the spot."
ELMER WARFEL.

CAMBRIA, WYO.—"Previous to taking the sample of Doan's Kidney Pills I could scarcely hold my urine. Now I can sleep all night and rarely have to get up, and that aching across my back, a little above my hips, is gone."
ISAAC W. STEVENS, Cambria, Wyo.

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CANDY CATHARTIC

GUARANTEED CURE for all bowel troubles, appendicitis, biliousness, bad breath, bad blood, wind on the stomach, bloated bowels, foul mouth, headache, indigestion, pimples, pains after eating, liver trouble, sallow skin and dizziness. When your bowels don't move regularly you are sick. Constipation kills more people than all other diseases together. It starts chronic ailments and long years of suffering. No matter what ails you, start taking CASCARETS today, for you will never get well and stay well until you get your bowels right. Take our advice, start with Cascarets today under absolute guarantee to cure or money refunded. The genuine tablet stamped C C C. Never sold in bulk. Sample and booklet free. Address Sterling Remedy Company, Chicago or New York. 502

Beauty is Italy's Bane.

Florence and Venice and the rest are cursed with the burden of a most dangerous legacy from their past—the legacy of beauty. Because of this beauty (which the people themselves do not enjoy) the rich of all nations flock to them, bringing full purses and a disposition to spare no expense. The native begins to regard these visitors as his natural prey. Why should he work when foreigners are so easily fleeced? Accordingly he does not work—at least in the productive sense. He touts and begs and sells ornaments at three times their real value.

The victory instead of going to strength goes to weakness. Parents of the poorer class look upon a deformed or crippled child as a blessing, since its pitiful helplessness makes it a more efficient beggar. Into these cities, where such a fine harvest can be gathered on such easy terms, the strong, industrious peasantry are sucked until they become idle, demoralized gamblers. And all because they are the most beautiful places in the world; because their past is so glorious that strangers come from the ends of the earth to see its grave. Thus the modern Florentine lives like some horrible cannibal, upon his own dead.—London Outlook.

An Ancient Schooner.

Shipping men are much interested in a claim by a writer in a New York magazine that the oldest ship in the world—the Vigilant, running into St. Croix, French West Indies—was built at Essex, Mass.

At the rooms of the Board of Trade Secretary Love stated that the Vigilant was built in Baltimore.

"In order to make sure of it," said Colonel Love, "I recently wrote to Lloyd's Register in London and received a reply stating that the Vigilant was built at Baltimore in 1790."

The Vigilant is a mail schooner of forty-five tons and was long under the Stars and Stripes.—Baltimore News.

Mexican Iron Mill.

Mexico has entered the ranks of the steel manufacturing countries of the world. The new $10,000,000 steel plant at Monterey has recently turned out its first product.

Gray Hair

"I have used Ayer's Hair Vigor for over thirty years. It has kept my scalp free from dandruff and has prevented my hair from turning gray."—Mrs. F. A. Soule, Billings, Mont.

There is this peculiar thing about Ayer's Hair Vigor—it is a hair food, not a dye. Your hair does not suddenly turn black, look dead and lifeless. But gradually the old color comes back,—all the rich, dark color it used to have. The hair stops falling, too.

$1.00 a bottle. All druggists.

If your druggist cannot supply you, send us one dollar and we will express you a bottle. Be sure and give the name of your nearest express office. Address, J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

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Thousands of letters from women prove that it is the greatest cure for Leucorrhoea ever discovered. We have yet to hear of the first case it failed to cure.

To prove all this we will mail a large trial package with book of instructions **absolutely free.** This is not a tiny sample, but enough to convince anyone.

At druggists or sent postpaid by us, 50 cts. large box. Satisfaction guaranteed. The R. Paxton Co., Dept. , Boston, Mass.

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Ripans Tabules are the best dyspepsia medicine ever made. A hundred millions of them have been sold in the United States in a single year. Every illness arising from a disordered stomach is relieved or cured by their use. So common is it that diseases originate from the stomach it may be safely asserted there is no condition of ill health that will not be benefited or cured by the occasional use of Ripans Tabules. Physicians know them and speak highly of them. All druggists sell them. The five-cent package is enough for an ordinary occasion, and the Family Bottle, sixty cents, contains a household supply for a year. One generally gives relief within twenty minutes.

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Founded March 24, 1900.

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HARRY H. WEBB, Editor and Publisher.

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SATURDAY, AUGUST 29, 1903.

TO ADVERTISERS

Frequent changes of advertisements is one of the main requisites for a successful result; we therefore urge our advertisers to change their ads at least once a month. Try and get such changes to us as early in the week as possible, never later than Thursday noon.

NEW ELECTION OFFICERS TO SERVE

It has been decided by Attorney-General McCarter that the newly appointed election officers are to serve and take charge of the primaries and election next month, and not the old board.

This is the official report made by the Attorney-General last Tuesday, after a conference with Secretary of State Dickinson and Congressman Lanning, his special counsel.

This decision is final unless reversed by the courts, and will be welcomed by many who have been in doubt about the matter, and especially to those directly interested in conducting the election.

THE NEW PRIMARY BALLOT.

The ballots to be used in primaries in this state are now official ballots, and the law regarding marked ballots applies to those used in primaries as well as to regular elections. On these primary ballots the municipal clerk must print the names of all candidates for whom petitions have been presented.

There may be any number of names on these ballots, although only one delegate is to be elected. The voter should cancel all names except those he desires to vote for. An uncancelled ballot will be thrown out. Care should be taken to learn how many candidates the district is entitled to before going into the election booth.

TO HAVE MUNICIPAL WATER WORKS

The borough of Garfield had a special election Thursday and decided to have its own municipal water works. The town has been supplied since it became a borough with water by the Garfield Water Company, which is composed of men from Passaic, New York and Garfield. The company also furnished water to Lodi, a distance of two miles away, under the name of a different company whose stockholders were the same. Recently the water company was asked to extend its mains to a new part of town which had been recently added. The company refused unless the borough would guarantee three hundred subscribers in addition to those already on the books. This refusal started the agitation for municipal ownership.

"BLACKLISTING."

What has been termed "blacklisting" in labor struggles has been declared legal in a suit brought against the Western Union Telegraph company in the United States court at St. Louis. The action was instituted by one Boyer and others, who alleged that they were discharged from the service of the company solely because they belonged to a telegraphers union; that the company maintained a "blacklist" on which had been placed the names of members of the union who had been discharged, and that by reason of this list having been furnished to others, the discharged employes were prevented from obtaining other employment. The judge held that the latter had the right to discharge an employe for any cause or without cause and that a like right to sever his relations with the company existed on the part of the employe, and that there could be no conspiracy to commit a lawful act such as the discharge of an employe not under contract. It was further held that the company had a right to maintain a list on which might be placed the name of a discharged employe and the cause of discharge, and that this list might be given to others, provided its contents were truthful and its circulation honest.

CHOOSING A VOCATION.

A youth should not choose a vocation merely because he thinks he will attain distinction or make money in it, says Success. Above his ambition to become a great merchant, lawyer, statesman, physician, artist or musician should be a desire to become a noble man. Other things being equal, he should choose that vocation which offers the largest opportunity for growth, and which will keep pushing his horizon a little farther and farther away from him. There are many callings that do not tend to develop a man and keep him growing after the first few years. The discipline in them is only a repetition of the exercise of certain faculties. There is no pushing out, no variety of experience.

THE SPECIAL ELECTION.

On September 22, 1903, a special election will be held in this state to amend the constitution regarding the manner of holding courts.

For many years this vexed question has been agitated, and unsuccessful attempts have been made to remedy the matter, but this will be the first time for it to be brought to a vote.

Attorney-General Robert H. McCarter regards the adoption of the amendments as of great importance, and believes their defeat would be nothing short of a calamity. In an interview on the subject Mr. McCarter said:

"The main features in the proposed amendments to the Constitution are the creation of a separate Court of Appeals of five Judges to take the place of the present court of sixteen members; making the Vice Chancellors constitutional officers and providing for their appointment by the Governor instead of by the Chancellor. The present Court of Errors and Appeals was constituted at least fifty years ago and consists of the Chancellor, Chief Justice, the Supreme Court Judges and six specially appointed Judges who are, or can be, laymen.

"The court was thus constituted when its business was small, and it is within the recollection of members of the bar when but two or three cases were argued before it. Now, between 200 and 300 cases are annually disposed of by the court. The Supreme Court Justices have in addition all their Supreme Court work.

"Up to a few years ago it had been the boast that Jersey justice was quick. We can no longer claim this, unless immediate relief be given to the Judges who are overrun with work. One cause of this congestion of the lists has been the great increase during the past fifteen years in the formation of corporations in New Jersey, from which the State last year derived in annual taxes $2,963,208.30, besides nearly half a million dollars paid for the privilege of commencing business. I think it can be truly said that more than one-third of the court's time is taken up with questions affecting corporations which have no business in the State.

"The Plan of the amendment involves an independent Court of Appeals of five members, all lawyers, who shall devote their entire time to appeal work. The Judges of the Supreme Court will remain in charge of all the work of that court, and will find themselves fully occupied. They will be enabled to try all jury cases instead of turning them over to Circuit or Common Pleas Judges, as now.

"I consider that a continuance of the present Court of Errors add Appeals would be a calamity. The Judges have striven manfully to attend to their duties, but the situation has now become, as most of them freely admit, intolerable.

"The other important change is in the transfer of the appointment of our Vice Chancellors from the Chancellor to the Governor. There are now six Vice Chancellors, all exercising practically coordinate power with the Chancellor in dispensing the business of the court. The Constitution not providing for the appointment of Vice Chancellors, these Judges have really no power or authority, except to recommend certain courses, with the result that their decisions, being merely advisory, are utterly ineffective till the Chancellor has performed the perfunctory duty of affixing his name—with a rubber stamp—to their orders. If he is sick or out of the State, though there are six able men daily transacting business, the work of the court must cease till the Chancellor is accessible.

"For these and many other reasons that might be expressed I heartily favor the adoption of the amendments."

UNDER certain conditions the Shamrock is a good reacher, but she can't reach far enough to get a grip on the cup.

THE managers of the Louisville Horse Show have adopted a rule requiring all roadsters to have long tails. Kentucky is noted for its fine horses, and the people there understand and love the animals. The people of Kentucky do not believe in docking horses tails.

THE Newark Evening News facetiously observes that "this alleged scandal in the Interior Department seems to indicate that the Indian still has a little something of which he can be robbed." It will come as a big shock to most people, and when considered in this light, great difficulty will be experienced in getting them to believe in the guilt of those charged.

AN exchange says the most infallible signs of prosperity are the enormous increase in postal receipts, the more than enormous increase in savings banks deposits, and the absurdly enormous number of strikes throughout the country. The people only can indulge in these things when prosperous, and the fact that they are doing so to a greater extent than ever before establishes the high degree of their general prosperity.

The Jersey City Journal says New Jersey has had 77 governors during its 238 years of existence. Of these 37 were provincial governors between 1665 and 1776, and 40 were state governors during and since the revolution. Since the state was created there have been twenty-three governors who were Democratic and seventeen who were of opposite parties. Federalists, Whigs or Republicans. The state owns portraits of only thirteen ex-governors.

IT IS A matter of congratulation to the whole State that President Roosevelt has accepted the invitation extended by Governor Murphy and Senators Murphy and Kean, to deliver the address at the unveiling of the monument on the battlefield at Antietam in memory of the New Jersey soldiers who fell in that battle.

The President being our highest representative, his delivering the dedicatory address will be a fitting tribute to those heroes for whom it is eminently proper that the greatest possible honor should be shown.

Growls from the Tiger.

Money is no object; most of us believe it a myth.

Most girls close their eyes when they are kissed; do you blame them?

The poor ye have always with you—often so close that they touch you.

Politeness is the salt of life; you hate to have it rubbed into you when you are cut up.

A lot of people who should be spending good time getting good money spend good money getting a good time.

It does not make it right to do what you ought not to do when you don't do what you ought to do.

It is all very well to get a good start, but the start you get when some fool puts his cold hands down your neck may be too good.—Princeton Tiger.

The Rewards of Culture.

It used to think it was nothin' but time and money wasted to send a girl to college.

Why, of course, the money power rules. Even the one cent postage stamp frequently has a corner on the envelope.

"There's a brandy smash!" as the wall said when a drunken man fell through a pane of glass.

The tide of the sea follows the moon—the tied of life the honeymoon.

He who knows not that he is victimized and knows not that he knows not, needs a guardian.—Adapted.

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THE MARSHAL OF ABILENE

"Capt. Jack Crawford, the veteran scout and writer of sensational literature, recently penned for a Chicago newspaper some highly laudatory stuff about the famous 'Wild Bill' Hickok, marshal of Abilene, in which the captain portrays 'Wild Bill' as a good deal of a gent in a blue flannel shirt and leather chaps," said an old-time Washington civil engineer who has a good deal of work in connection with the building of the Pacific railroads, and especially those that run through Kansas. "Now, 'Wild Bill' was all right—a game and nervy man, as he had to be in his business—but he didn't perch on any little private Olympus of his own, and when it came his turn he was forced to take his medicine like any of the rest of the nervy and game ones of his day. Capt. Crawford doesn't make any mention in his story of a certain occasion upon which 'Wild Bill' was stuck up at the point of a gun just like anybody else of his day and date, but the thing happened all the same, as I well remember, for I was in Abilene at the time it occurred.

"There was a quiet, civil sort of a chap named Dave Harper running a monte game in Abilene at the time. 'Wild Bill,' like all of the marshals of tough towns in those days, had a way of dipping into the cash drawers of the gamblers when he needed change—it wasn't exactly protection money, for the games would have gone on, marshals or no marshals, but it was just one of the little 'perks' of the marshals of those days to pick out of the dealers' tills the dough that they happened to require. It was called 'tolling out.' When a marshal needed some money he would just drop into a place where one of the games was going on and 'toll out' of the drawer the amount that he felt he needed, and it was all right.

"'Wild Bill' was hitting the juniper juice one night while he bucked a faro game across the way from where Dave Harper was running his monte plant, and he, therefore, got a little reckless with Dave's money drawer. He entered the place the first time while Harper was out for a bite to eat, and reached in and took what he wanted. The lookout of the game didn't say anything.

"It was the custom, and, if it hadn't been, lookouts weren't saying things to 'Wild Bill' in those days. 'Wild Bill' went across the way to the faro bank, where he was sloughing off his chips, and dropped the 'toll out' in one deal. Then he returned to Harper's outfit. Dave Harper was seated at the table this time, dealing monte himself. 'Wild Bill' reached down into the drawer, leaning over the table to do it, and picked up a few pieces of the yellow bullion. Dave knew that that was 'Wild Bill's' second swoop on the till that evening, but he didn't say anything. But, when, about an hour later, 'Wild Bill,' pretty well used up with the mesquite fluid by this time, sailed in and started to reach for Harper's dust heap for the third time, Dave did what nobody in Abilene or anywhere else had up to that time had the nerve to do to 'Wild Bill.' He snapped up the gun that was hanging from a nail right alongside the money drawer, and he had it on the marshal so suddenly that 'Wild Bill' was for a second paralyzed with astonishment.

"'Stick 'em up, Bill,' quietly ordered Harper.

"'Wild Bill's' hands went up.

"'I ain't no hog, Bill,' said Harper then, 'an' that bein' th' case, I ain't a-goin' t' stand f'r your bein' one. This is th' third time that you've hiked along this way t'night f'r tollin' out. That's crowdin' th' mourners a bull heap, an' it don't go. You kin back out, Bill, keepin' 'em up.'

"And 'Wild Bill,' for the first time in his life, had to back thirty paces out of Dave Harper's monte plant, with his digits pointing to the zenith. The incident hurt 'Wild Bill's' prestige in Abilene a good deal, and he never entirely forgave Harper for the humiliation inflicted upon him that time. Harper left Abilene a very short time after that, which is no doubt the reason why he and 'Wild Bill' didn't figure in the gun play that Abilene awaited from the hour that its night marshal had to call heaven to witness with all ten of his fingers, while his guns hung uselessly in his belt."—Washington Star.

Mixed Classes in Anatomy.

Prof. Ludwig Stieda, probably the most famous anatomist in Germany, recently published a powerful protest against the movement among the professors of medical faculties in German universities for permitting women to attend medical lectures in the same classroom with men. He expresses the opinion that the presence of women must have an injurious effect both on the professors and on the women themselves. Prof. Stieda will not exclude women from medical study, but it is absolutely necessary, he says, that they be instructed in anatomy in separate classrooms.

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For Newark—5.38, 6.29, 6.57, 7.05, 7.25, 7.48, 8.11, 8.34, 8.46, 9.27, 9.59, 11.25 a. m.; 1.18, 2.31, 2.49, 3.44, 4.17, 4.47, 5.43, 5.53, 6.23, 6.33, 7.08, 7.42, 8.36, 9.40 p. m. Sundays—7.41, 8.52, 10.08, 11.10 a. m. 12 m.; 12.58, 1.45, 3.30, 5.41, 6.45, 6.52, 7 32, 8.13, 8.32, 9.42, 9.58 10.22 p. m.

For Somerville—5.25, 7.12, 8.21, 9.36, 9.54, 11.00 a. m.; 1.01, 2.02, 2.11, 3.32, 3.44, 4.33, 5.03, 5.29, 5.57 6.04, 6.19, 6.41 7.12, 7.33, 8.08, 8.21, 9.37, 10.23, 11.26 p. m.; 12.59 night. Sundays—5.45, 8.42, 11.14 a. m.; 2.03, 3'40, 5.37, 6.35, 8.30, 10.15, 11.16, 11.25 p. m.

For Phillipsburg and Easton—5.25, 8.21, 9.54, a. m.; 2.11, 5.29, 6.41 p. m. Sundays—5.45 a. m.; 2.03, 6.35 p. m.

For Bethlehem, Allentown and Mauch Chunk—5.25, 9.54 a. m.; 2.11, 5.29 p. m. Sundays—5.45 a. m.; 2.03, 6.35 p. m.

For Wilkesbarre and Scranton—5.25, 9.54 a. m.; 5.48 p. m. Sundays—5.45 a. m. 2.03 p. m.

For Long Branch, Ocean Grove, Point Pleasant and seashore points—8.11, 11.25 a. m.; 2.42, 3.44, 4.47, 6.22 p. m. Sundays—8.52 a. m.; 12.58, 3.30 p. m.,

For Lakewood—3.37, 8.11, a. m.; 1.18 3.44, 4.17p. m. Sunday, 9.52 a. m.

For Atlantic City—9.27a. m.; 2.49p. m.

For Trenton—5.17, 5.25, 7.12, 7.44, 8.38, 9.14, 9 44, 10.44, 11.44 a. m; 12.46, 1.01, 1.39, 2.11, 3.44, 5.29*, 7.34*, 8.21, 9 37* p.m., 1.17 night. Sundays—5.17, 5.45, 9.55, 11.14 a. m.; 1.39, 2.45, 4.55, 5.37,* 6,35.* 9.47 p. m.; 1.17 night.

For Philadelphia—5.17, 7.44, 8.38, 9.14, 9 44, 10.44, 11.14, 11.44 a. m.; 12.46, 1.39, 2.11, 3.44, 5.34*, 7.34,* 8.21, 9.37* p.m.; 1.17 ng't Sundays—5.17, 5.45, 9.55, 11.14 a. m.; 1.39, 2.45, 4.55, 5.37*, 6 35*, 9.47 p. m.; 1.17 night.

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Policy of British Trade-Unionism.

By Frank Fayant.

THE refusal of the English higher classes to educate the working classes accounts, in a large measure, for the state of contented ignorance in which the submerged millions live. But no amount of education, unattended by an effacement of caste barriers, will put the English workingman on the same footing as the American. Our workers throw their whole strength into their tasks because they are ambitious to go higher, and because they know that no one will try to stop them from climbing. But the English worker looks upon his trade merely as a means of gaining a livelihood, and knowing that he is expected to keep in his own social plane, he does not seek to achieve greater things.

English workmen have banded themselves together into organizations that not only cripple the industries in which they are employed, but deprive them of any chance of bettering their condition. The whole idea of English trade-unions is that the workers are fixed on a certain level of material prosperity; as they cannot reach a higher level, therefore they must take measures to prevent their dropping to a lower. Labor, therefore, arrays itself in direct antagonism to capital. It accepts the caste brand set upon it by the higher classes, instead of fighting to efface the mark.

The "ca' canny" system permeates English industry. To "ca' canny" is to "go easy." The English worker's idea is that the less work he does, the more there will be left to do, and therefore the less will be the chance of his or his fellow-workers getting out of employment. This system went on very well before the days of American competition; but now that the products of American industries are invading English markets, the "ca' canny" workers are in a sad plight. Their slothful way of working so increases the cost of manufacture that the products of American shops may be sold with profit in the very towns in which the English articles are made, despite the fact that American workmen receive much higher wages, while their products have to be transported thousands of miles.—From "The Plight of the English Worker," in the American Monthly Review of Reviews.

Personal Triumph of the Late Pope.

By William T. Stead.

THAT the little Italian lad who was learning his letters when the Battle of Waterloo was fought should have succeeded in impressing the whole world at the beginning of the twentieth century with a sense of his own personality, that he should have towered aloft above us all without exciting envy or provoking dislike, and have demonstrated to a thousand jarring and intolerant sects and churches the supreme beneficence of his character, is an exploit the like of which we have not seen in our time. No doubt the Roman Church helped. The organization which covers Christendom with its twelve hundred bishops was no doubt essential to his success. But it was necessary for him to capture the organization. And it must not be forgotten that although the organization helped, it also handicapped him badly with at least one-half of Christendom. And the greatest triumph of the late Pope was not that which he won within the Church, but that which he achieved outside its pale. Greek Orthodox, Protestant and Freethinker alike learned to recognize that Leo XIII., despite all his papistical trappings, was a great statesman and a true man. The Russian Government was most anxious to welcome him to the conference at The Hague. The German Government repeatedly found occasion to appeal to his love of peace to assuage the bitterness of ecclesiastical strife within the empire. The King of England this Easter visited him in the Vatican, and in the United States the press with one voice has proclaimed him as the wisest and best of modern men.

That Pope Leo XIII. failed in many things is less surprising than that he should have succeeded in so many. He has left the chair at St. Peter surrounded by the aureole of his own virtue and his own wisdom, which not even the bigotry and intolerance of the Roman Curia can dim.—From a Character Sketch of Pope Leo XIII., in the American Monthly Review of Reviews.

Whistler and His Art.

By Ernest Knaufft.

IN the death of Whistler the world of art loses one of its foremost light. His fame presents, however, some curious contrasts. Though at every exhibition his works receive the highest award—while he was an officer of the Legion of Honor—while his portrait of his mother is one of the treasures of the Luxembourg, and his portrait of Carlyle in the Glasgow gallery one of the greatest of modern portraits, so far from being universal is his fame, it is notable that there are none of his paintings in the permanent galleries of London, where he worked for half a century, nor are there any in the permanent exhibitions of New York!

His art will ever be difficult to classify. Realizing that, though designated as an American painter, his art cannot justly be called American art, so pre-eminently cosmopolitan is it, future historians may be tempted to weave a theory of exotic influence from the painter's life-history, which is, that his grandfather was a colonel, his father a West Point engineer, his mother came from Wilmington, N. C.; he was born—some say in Baltimore, some in Stonington, Conn., and others in Lowell, Mass. He himself has testified in court that he was born in St. Petersburg, Russia; but in White's "National Cyclopaedia of Biography" an article which he revised, gives the place and date as Lowell, Mass., in 1834. At any rate, he spent his childhood in St. Petersburg, Russia, where his father was superintending the construction of the St. Petersburg & Moscow Railroad. In 1851 Whistler entered West Point, where he was far from being an ideal student. In drawing alone did he receive first class marks; chemistry was one of his stumbling blocks, and he has said: "If silicon had been a gas, I should have been a soldier." And it is not surprising that the man who was afterward so entirely a law unto himself should have cut a sorry figure in the army, where discipline takes precedence of the three R's.—From a sketch of James Abbott McNeill Whistler, in the American Monthly Review of Reviews.

Uncle Sam's Young Brothers.

WITHIN the domain of the United States on the North American continent there have been divers independent republics, the very name of three of which is known to but a few, while the record of two others, though memorable, is fast fading. How many Americans of to-day have heard, for example, of the Commonwealth of Watauga, which in 1772 was organized as an independent community by North Carolinians who had crossed the Alleghenies, and, descending into the basin of the Tennessee, had made themselves homes in the valley of the Watauga River? How many remember the Commonwealth of Transylvania, which was organized in the eastern part of what is now Kentucky in 1775, and which sent to the Continental Congress a delegate—who, however, was not admitted? How many have heard of the short lived State of Franklin, or Frankland, which at a somewhat later period was self created out of certain western counties of North Carolina? Of the present generation of schoolboys in the North, not many are familiar with the early history of Texas, which declared its independence of Mexico in 1836, and which for some nine years remained an autonomous republic entering into treaties with foreign countries, including the United States. Again, but little attention is now paid to that part of the annals of Vermont which deals with the fourteen years during which the territory bearing that name was an independent republic, unadmitted to the union of the American colonies, although it disclaimed allegiance to the British crown, rejected the overtures of British generals, and bore a conspicuous and useful part in the War of the Revolution. Vermont assumed a position calculated to test the stuff of which her patriots were made.—Harper's.

OUT OF A PIONEER'S TRUNK.

IT was a slightly cynical, but fairly good-humored crowd that gathered about a warehouse on Long Wharf in San Francisco one afternoon in the summer of '51. Although the occasion was an auction, the bidders' chances more than usually hazardous, and the season and locality famous for reckless speculation, there was scarcely any excitement among the bystanders, and a lazy, half-humorous curiosity seemed to have taken the place of any zeal for gain.

It was an auction of unclaimed trunks and boxes—the personal luggage of early emigrants—which had been left in storage in hulk or warehouse at San Francisco, while the owner was seeking his fortune in the mines.

The difficulty and expense of transport, often obliging the gold seeker to make part of his journey on foot, restricted him to the smallest impedimenta, and that of a kind not often found in the luggage of ordinary civilization. As a consequence during the emigration of '49 he was apt on landing to avail himself of the invitation usually displayed on some of the doors of the rude hostelries on the shore: "Rest for the Weary and Storage for Trunks." In a majority of cases he never returned to claim his stored property. Enforced absence, protracted equally by good or evil fortune, accumulated the high storage charges until they usually far exceeded the actual value of the goods; sickness, further emigration, or death also reduced the number of possible claimants, and that more wonderful human frailty—absolute forgetfulness of deposited possessions—combined together to leave the bulk of the property in the custodian's hands. Under an understood agreement they were always sold at public auction after a given time. Although the contents of some of the trunks were exposed, it was found more in keeping with the public sentiment to sell the trunks unlocked and unopened. The element of curiosity was kept up from time to time by the incautious disclosures of the lucky or unlucky purchaser, and general bidding thus encouraged—except when the speculator, with the true gambling instinct, gave no idea in his face of what was drawn in this lottery. Generally, however, some suggestion in the exterior of the trunk, a label or initials; some conjectural knowledge of its former owner, or the idea that he might be secretly present in the hope of getting his property back for less than the accumulated dues, kept up the bidding and interest.

A modest-looking, well-worn portmanteau had just been put up at a small opening bid, when Harry Flint joined the crowd. The young man had arrived a week before at San Francisco, friendless and penniless, and had been forced to part with his own effects to secure necessary food and lodging, while looking for employment. In the irony of fate that morning the proprietors of a dry goods store, struck with his good looks and manners, had offered him a situation, if he could make himself more presentable to their fair clients. Harry Flint was gazing half abstractedly, half hopelessly, at the portmanteau without noticing the auctioneer's persuasive challenge.

In his abstraction he was not aware that the auctioneer's assistant was also looking at him curiously, and that possibly his dejected and half-clad appearance had excited the attention of one of the cynical bystanders, who was exchangding a few words with the assistant. He was, however, recalled to himself a moment later, when the portmanteau was knocked down at $15, and considerably startled when the assistant placed it at his feet with a grim smile.

"That's your property, Fowler, and I reckon you look as if you wanted it back bad."

"But—there's some mistake," stammered Flint. "I didn't bid."

"No, but Tom Flynn did for you. You see, I spotted you from the first, and told Flynn I reckoned you were one of those chaps who came back from the mines dead broke. And he up and bought your things for you—like a square man. That's Flyn's style, if he is a gambler."

"But," persisted Flint, "this never was my property. My name isn't Fowler and I never left anything here."

The assistant looked at him with a grim, half-credulous, half-scornful smile.

"Have it your own way," he said, "but I oughter tell ye, old man, that I'm the warehouse clerk, and I remember you. I'm here for that purpose. But as that thar valise is bought and paid for by somebody else and given to you, it's nothing more to me. Take or leave it."

The ridiculousness of quarrelling over the mere form of his good fortune here struck Flint, and, as his abrupt benefactor had as abruptly disappeared, he hurried off with his prize. Reaching his cheap lodging house he examined its contents. As he surmised, it contained a full suit of clothing of the better sort and suitable to his urban needs. There were a few articles of jewelry, which he put religiously aside. There were some letters which seemed to be of a purely business character. There were a few daguerreotypes of pretty faces, one of which was singularly fascinating to him. But there was another, of a young man, which startled him with its marvellous resemblance to himself! In a flash of intelligence he understood it all now. It was the likeness of the former owner of the trunk, for whom the assistant had actually mistaken him! He glanced hurriedly at the envelopes of the letters. They were addressed to Shelby Fowler, the name by which the assistant had just called him. The mystery was plain now. And for the present he could fairly accept his good luck and trust to later fortune to justify himself.

Transformed in his new garb, he left his lodgings to present himself once more to his possible employer. His way led past one of the largest gambling saloons. It was yet too early to find the dry goods trader disengaged; perhaps the consciousness of a more decent, civilized garb emboldened him to mingle more freely with strangers and he entered the saloon. He was scarcely abreast of one of the faro tables when a man leaped up with an oath and discharged a revolver full in his face. The shot missed. Before his unknown assailant could fire again the astonished Flint had closed with him and instinctively clutched the weapon. A brief but violent struggle ensued. Flint felt his strength failing him, when suddenly a look of astonishment came into the furious eyes of his adversary, and the man's grasp mechanically relaxed. The half-freed pistol, thrown upward by this movement, was accidentally discharged point blank into his temple and he fell dead. No one in the crowd had stirred or interfered.

"You've done for French Pete this time, Mr. Fowler," said a voice at his elbow. He turned gaspingly and recognized his strange benefactor, Flynn. "I call you all to witness, gentlemen," continued the gambler, turning dictatorily to the crowd, "that this man was first attacked, and was unarmed." He lifted Flint's limp and empty hands, and then pointed to the dead man, who still grasped the weapon. "Come!" He caught the arm of Flint and dragged him into the street.

"But," stammered the horrified Flint, as he was borne along, "what does it all mean? What made that man attack me?"

"I reckon it was a case of shooting on sight, Mr. Fowler; but he missed it by not waiting to see if you were armed. It wasn't the square thing, and you're all right with the crowd now, whatever he may have had agin you."

"But," protested the unhappy Flint, "I never laid eyes on the man before, and my name isn't Fowler."

Flynn halted, and dragged him in a doorway.

"Who the devil are you?" he asked roughly.

Briefly, passionately, almost hysterically, Flint told him his scant story. An odd expression came over the gambler's face.

"Look here," he said abruptly, "I have passed the word to the crowd yonder that you are a dead broke miner called Fowler. I allowed that you might have had some row with that Sydney duck, Australian Pete, in the mines. That satisfied them. If I go back now and say it's a lie, that your name ain't Fowler, and you never knew who Pete was, they'll jest pass you over to the police to deal with you, and wash their hands of it altogether. You may prove to the police who you are, and how that d—d clerk mistook you, but it will give you trouble. And who is there here who knows who you really are?"

"No one."

"Then take my advice and be Fowler, and stick to it! Be Fowler until Fowler turns up and thanks you for it; for you've saved Fowler's life, as Pete would never have funked and lost his grit over Fowler as he did with you; and you've a right to his name."

He stopped and the same odd superstitious look came into his dark eyes.

"Don't you see what that all means? Well, I'll tell you. You're in the biggest streak of luck a man ever had. You've got the cards in your own hands! They spell 'Fowler.' Play Fowler first, last and all the time. Good-night and good luck, Mr. Fowler."

The next morning's journal contained an account of the justifiable killing of the notorious desperado and ex-convict, Australian Pete, by a courageous young miner named Fowler.

"An act of firmness and daring," said the Pioneer, "which will go far to counteract the terrorism produced by those lawless ruffians."

In his new suit of clothes and with this paper in his hand, Flint sought the dry goods proprietor—the latter was satisfied and convinced. That morning Harry Flint began his career as salesman and as "Shelby Fowler."

From that day Shelby Fowler's career was one of uninterrupted prosperity. Within the year he became a partner. The same miraculous fortune followed other ventures later. He was mill owner, mine owner, bank director—a millionaire! He was popular, the reputation of his brief achievement over the desperado kept him secure from the attacks of envy and rivalry. He never was confronted by the real Fowler. There was no danger of exposure by others—the one custodian of his secret, Tom Flynn, died in Nevada the year following. He had quite forgotten his youthful past, and even the more recent lucky portmanteau; remembered nothing, perhaps, but the pretty face of the daguerreotype that had fascinated him. There seemed to be no reason why he should not live and die as Shelby Fowler.

His business a year later took him to Europe. He was entering a train at one of the great railway stations of London, when the porter, who had just deposited his portmanteau in a compartment, reappeared at the window, followed by a young lady in mourning.

"Beg pardon, sir, but I handed you the wrong portmanteau. That belongs to this lady. This is yours."

Flint glanced at the portmanteau on the seat before him. It certainly was not his, although it bore the initials "C. F." He was mechanically handing it back to the porter, when his eyes fell on the young lady's face. It was the face of the daguerreotype.

"I beg pardon," he stammered, "but are those your initials?"

She hesitated; perhaps it was the abruptness of the question, but he saw she was confused.

"No. A friend's."

She disappeared into another carriage, but from that moment Harry Flint knew that he had no other aim in life than to follow the clew and the beautiful girl who dropped it. He bribed the guard at the next station and discovered that she was going to New York. On their arrival he was ready on the platform to respectfully assist her. A few words disclosed the fact that she was a fellow-countrywoman, although residing in England, and at present on her way to join some friends at Harrogate. Her name was West. At the mention of this he again fancied that she looked disturbed.

They met again and again; the informality of his introduction was overlooked by his friends, as his assumed name was already respectably and responsibly known beyond California. He thought no more of his future. He was in love. He even dared to think it might be returned; but he felt he had no right to seek that knowledge until he had told her his real name and how he came to assume another's. He did so alone—scarcely a month after their first meeting. To his alarm, she burst into a flood of tears, and showed an agitation that seemed far beyond any apparent cause. When she had partly recovered, she said, in a frightened voice:

"You are bearing my brother's name. But it was a name that the unhappy boy had so shamefully disgraced in Australia that he abandoned it, and, as he lay upon his deathbed, the last act of his wasted life was to write an imploring letter begging me to change mine, too. For the infamous companion of his crime, who had first tempted, then betrayed him, had possession of all his papers and letters, many of them from me, and was threatening to bring them to our Virginia home and expose him to our neighbors. Maddened by desperation the miserable boy twice attempted the life of the scoundrel, and might have added that of blood-guiltiness to his other sins had he lived. I did change my name to my mother's maiden one, left the country and have lived here to escape the revelations of that desperado should he fulfil his threat."

In a flash of recollection Flint remembered the startled look that had come into his assailant's eye after they had clinched. It was the same man who had too late realized that his antagonist was not Fowler.

"Thank God! you are forever safe from any exposure from that man," he said gravely, "and the name of Fowler has never been known in San Francisco save in all respect and honor. It is for you to take back—fearlessly and alone."

She did, but not alone, for she shared it with her husband.—Waverley Magazine.

A Woodland Echo.

As became the idle man having the time of his life in the primeval forests of the Temagamie Reserve in Canada, the Clerk of the New York Court of Special Sessions was graciously inclined to instruct the workers in camp. These, says the New York Tribune, were two young, unknown men who, with a canoe and a camping outfit, were likewise seeking backwoods experience.

He came once upon one of them baking bread in a portable aluminum oven before a smoldering log fire.

"Ah," said the clerk, assuming a reclining position of graceful ease, "baking bread, I see."

"Yes. It doesn't come up for a cent."

"You see," continued the clerk, with rising wisdom, "the baking-powder, which contains cream of tartar, liberates when heated a certain amount of carbonic acid gas, which——"

"Oh, don't talk shop!" interrupted the cook. "I hate it out here!"

"Oh, you do!" the clerk observed, astonished. "What business are you in, may I ask?"

"I'm an assistant professor of chemistry at Yale."

A Use For Prairie Dogs.

Scientists may some time find use for mosquitoes. On the western plains prairie dogs have been regarded as even more useless pests, and now comes a man who says that they serve such a purpose that henceforth instead of States offering bounties for them they will encourage the propagation of the little beasts. Louis Grosmentir (nomen et omen?) has, according to the Omaha Bee, discovered that prairie dogs are a very great aid to the cultivation of alfalfa. Mr. Grosmentir says that alfalfa, to grow, must be infected with a certain fungus, and that there is no agency of infection so good as the despised prairie dog. His discoveries are the result of four years of experiments.

The Power of Radium.

Suppose one should hold a crystal of radium in his hand with his face turned to the East. Suppose that one of the electrons were a leaden bullet circling the earth to its starting point. He would be shot in the back from the westward five times before he could fall to the ground, so rapid is the movement of the electrons.

THE BEE'S COMPLAINT.

I got up this morning as soon as the sun,
And any one fairly intelligent knows
That ever since summer has truly begun
There isn't much time for a bee to repose.
It's into this blossom and then into that
From earliest dawn till the day shall decline.
And show me the bee who could grow very fat
Upon labor like mine.

A butterfly coaxed me to wander away.
I bade him farewell at the apricot wall,
For how could I spare him a moment of play
With ninety-nine roses expecting a call?
It's "into the poppy and into the pink,
Remember the pansy and blossom-vine."
And small are the pleasures, whatever you think,
With labor like mine.

A buzz in the clover, a hum in the corn;
The cross-looking nettle says, "Don't forget me!"
And, thinking I've passed her, she mutters in scorn:
"I never thought much of that indolent bee."
It's blame in the garden and blame in the grove.
In terms of reproval the blossoms combine,
And, if on a troublesome path you would rove,
I prithee take mine.
—Chicago Record-Herald.

A MONKEY'S PETS.

Buck Inspector Sam Macy, who has been known for years as a fancier and owner of fine animals, tells the following story of a pet monkey which he owned several years ago and whose loss was almost as greatly felt as if it had been one of the members of the inspector's family. The monkey was brought to this country when very young and bought by Sam, who started to educate the beast immediately. It was a very willing and intelligent monk and soon learned to do many amusing tricks, being exhibited to the friends of the inspector and causing much wonder by its cleverness. When its master was at work it was chained in the yard, and soon became accustomed to the domestic animals which were its neighbors. The family cat and Joko were the first to make real friends, and when Tabby brought a family of nine kittens from under the house, Joko nearly went wild with delight.

Having none of its own species to associate with, the lively little monkey took to the company of the tabbies, and soon shared the responsibility of the care of the numerous family with Mrs. Tabby. The little tabbies grew up after a while and shifted for themselves, leaving their foster parent lonesome again, and so Joko next adopted a small pig. The monkey bossed the little porker about to its heart's content until the pig also grew up, and then the monkey, which was not very large, rode the pig about in a very comical fashion. After several years' captivity Joko learned to gather eggs, which he dutifully brought to the kitchen every day, one at a time.

His last accomplishment was learning to fish. He would haul in a small net which was set at Puuloa, and taking the fish out one by one, bite them in the head as he had seen the native fishermen do, and put them in a basket. One day he attempted to drag the net all by himself, and succeeded in making a pretty good job of it, but in his excitement he got himself entangled in the meshes and was pulled into the sea and drowned. When his master went to get his net he found poor Joko's body along with a large haul of fish. The monkey was buried, but the memory of his amusing tricks and useful assistance will long live in the recollection of the hack inspector.—Honolulu Bulletin.

TO MAKE A SQUARE KITE.

One of the easiest kites to make, perhaps, is the square kite. The frame is composed of split bamboo, and should be covered with tightly stretched Scotch cambric. Although called "square," yet it is not exactly so, it

being about one-half longer than it is broad. The frame should be bent backward, both at the top and bottom. This is to make the kite bulge outward, a position which should be maintained by means of twine stretched from the corners, both above and below. The breast-band should be attached in the usual manner, and the completed kite should have two tails instead of one, one at each lower corner.—New York World.

A PICTURE PUZZLE.

"Do you know who those ladies are, Andrew?"
Where is Andrew?

CONUNDRUMS.

What plant stands for No. 4? IV.

If a man bumped his head against the top of a room, what article of stationery would he be supplied with? Ceiling whacks (sealing wax).

Why is a tight boot like an oak tree? Because it produces acorn (a corn).

Why is a plum pudding like the ocean? Because it contains so many currants.

What is that which never uses its teeth for eating? A comb.

What ships hardly ever sail out of sight? Hardships.

Why is a peach stone like a regiment of soldiers? Because it has a colonel (kernel).

When is a watch not a watch? When it is a ticking (bed ticking).

What is the difference between a bald headed man and a rooster? One has a comb and the other doesn't need one.

When is a rose like a book? When the leaves are read (red).

Why should we ask a sailor if there is a man in the moon? Because he has been to sea (see).

What is that which shows others what it cannot see itself? A mirror.

When does a little girl eat music? When she has a piano for tea (pianoforte).

If you were on a high church steeple and had a handkerchief, a goose and a cane, how would you get down? Pick it off the goose.

Why is a bootblack like the sun. Because he shines for all.

What herb is like a bite from a kitten? Catnip.

What musical instrument should we never believe? A lyre.

ASSACRES IN THE BALKANS

en and Children Slain and Houses Burned by Turks.

VILLAGES DEVASTATED

thenticated by the Russian n Consuls at Monastir—Santing in Adrianople—Greatar — Turks Arming Bapparming to the Porte.

—Reports from Monsl by the Russian suls, give details of village of Armensko d 150 houses out of d massacred every child. The women the most terrible ldiers.

..onaries, captured at who were sent in the direc- Monastir in chains, were ed by their guards. The sanitions of Krushevo are derevolting. The dead are lystreets stripped of every e Turks even taking the t the body of a priest.

it is reported, have mas- women and children in illages of Florina and have burned the vilre alleged to have killed soners. The streets of id to be strewn with ivors are afraid to

proclamation of the ut the vilayet of rgents cut all the ecting the city of astern parts of

arrived here a massacre there. One one of the gent band inary outinside the an population s. According to urkish officer tried ace into a Bulgarian ouse in to molest the inmates. The latter sisted, whereupon the Mahometans became excited, and bands of soldiers and bashi-bazouks attacked the Bulgarian quarter of the town.

Constantinople, Turkey.—According to Turkish advices, when the insurgents captured Vasiliko, in the eastern part of the vilayet of Adrianople, they killed the garrison, consisting of fifty soldiers, and about 100 of the inhabitants.

The insurgents were threatening Midia, sixty miles northwest of Constantinople on the Black Sea, and were [illegible] attacking [illegible] in [illegible] drawn [illegible] Bosphorus. Greek and Montenegrin refugees have arrived at the mouth of the Bosphorus from the neighborhood of Midia, fearing a massacre there. They have been sheltered in the lazaretto at Anadoli-Kavek and are being fed by the authorities.

The lighthouse at Kuru-Burun, in Inada Bay, has been abandoned by its keepers on account of the nearness of the insurgents.

The Italian embassy has notified the Porte that it holds it responsible for any injury which may be done to the Consul of Italy at Monastir, and demands punishment of those who insulted the Consul recently by calling him a "giaour" (infidel).

All Turks to Be Called Out.

London.—A dispatch from Uskub to the Daily Mail reports that every able-bodied man in the European vilayets of Turkey will be called to the colors, sufficient proof of the gravity of the situation.

As a result of Russia's demands all the officials proved guilty of great cruelty in the vilayet of Kussovo by the Austro-Russian consuls two months ago have been dismissed and punished.

TROTS IN TWO MINUTES.

Lou Dillon Smashes the World's Record at Readville, Mass.

Readville, Mass.—Lou Dillon broke the world's trotting record on the mile track here, going in 2.00 flat.

The best previous record was 2.02¼ by Cresceus.

Lou Dillon's time by quarters was: First quarter, 30½; second, 30½; third, 30¼; last quarter, 29.

Lou Dillon is a five-year-old trotting mare. She was bought by C. K. G. Billings at a public auction in Cleveland, Ohio, last winter for $12,500. Her latest performance passed all expectations. But two living pacers have gone the mile faster than two minutes.

AWFUL LOSS OF LIFE.

Fire in Budapest — Over 100 Persons Burned to Death.

Budapest, Hungary.—Fire broke out in a four-story building, whose two lower floors were occupied by a fancy goods dealer named Goldberg and the upper floors by dwellers. There were 200 work people in the building, and the escape of many of them and of those who lived on the third and fourth floors was cut off by the flames.

One hundred and twenty persons lost their lives, including Goldberg's wife and son. The police announced that by jumping from the windows thirteen persons were killed and sixteen injured, nine seriously.

The damage is estimated at 4,000,000 kronen, mostly covered by insurance.

Prices Too High For Public Buildings.

In the cases of sites for public buildings in Carbondale, Pa.; Meadville, Pa., and Woonsocket, R. I., the Treasury Department, at Washington, is unable to purchase desirable property at prices within the appropriations, and will refer the cases back to Congress.

Waiters' Strike a Failure.

The strike of restaurant waiters and employes in Chicago was a failure, less than ten per cent. of the men responding to the call of the union officials.

HUMBERTS ALL CONVICTED

Promised "Revelation" of "Secret" Fails With the Jury.

Madame and Husband Go to Prison For Five Years, Her Brothers For Two and Three Years.

Paris, France.—Maitre Labori, the lawyer who conducted the defense of Dreyfus, sprang a dramatic climax to the trial of the Humberts. He timed it a minute or two before the case was given to the jury. His client, Madame Therese Humbert, delivered an impassioned speech to the twelve men who decided her fate. She closed by making a theatrical show of revealing the true identity of the mysterious Crawford, the mythical American whose millions she was supposed to have inherited.

"Now, gentlemen of the jury," she said, "I will give you the name of the Crawfords, as they told it to me. They told me in answer to my insistent questions. I cannot guarantee its accuracy, as I had to rely on their word. M. Crawford said to me: 'We are known as Crawford, but our real name is Regnier. My fortune was made during the war of 1870 by speculation in rentes, which were then very low, and a large number were bought here.'

"Regnier! That is his name! Not Crawford!" she declared; "the Regniet who was intermediary between Marshal Bazaine and the Germans."

Then she made a long pause, during which she and her husband, Labori and Romaine Dauregnac watched the effect of her revelation on the jury. The faces of the latter suggested that it had done little more than kindle a half-amused interest.

"You know of this Regnier," she continued. "He intrigued with Bismarck. He was connected with the treason of Marshal Bazaine. He was condemned to death by court-martial. His identity seems to be otherwise unknown. What I say is true. I learned Crawford's real name in the manner I have stated. I never told my husband. I swear it on my daughter's head. This is the first time my husband has heard the name."

She paused again and turned to the presiding judge. "What I say is true," she reiterated. "The Crawfords exist the fortune exists. I have cheated no one. I have made no false representations. I shall bring actions against the Crawfords."

Once again she addressed the jury: "I will say no more, gentlemen. It is enough to assure you that the fortune exists. There you have the whole Humbert case and the whole Crawford case."

Then she pitched her voice to a much higher key. "I have full confidence," she declared, "complete confidence, and now I await my fate."

There was a prolonged movement among the spectators. Their faces, like those of the jury, evinced a feeling of disappointment.

Maitre Labori arose and delivered a brief address to the jury. The substance of it was that the twelve men were now in full possession of the secret of Mme. Humbert; that she had told them the same as she had told him. He read from a paper some facts bearing on the secret history of the Franco-Prussian War. By these it was shown that a Regnier acted as intermediary between Prince Bismarck and Marshal Bazaine.

The grand climax came a little later when the jury brought in a verdict of guilty. From the manner in which it was received by the people it was a decidedly popular verdict.

There was no delay in pronouncing sentence. Mme. Therese and Frederick Humbert were each sentenced to five years' imprisonment. Romaine Dauregnac to three years and Emile Dauregnac to two years.

Following the announcement of the verdict Maitre Labori raised technical objections to the proceedings as a probable basis of appeal.

The great epoch of Mme. Humbert's career of fraud dates from the invention of the American millionaire, Robert Henry Crawford. The story she told was that at Nice, in the South of France, she saw a stranger, Robert Crawford, suddenly fall as he was getting into a train. She went to his assistance and nursed him back to life. In gratitude he left to her his whole fortune, amounting to $20,000,000.

The fictitious millions served as security on which loans were raised from all classes of people, bankers, usurers, small tradespeople and country squires. In order to prevent the opening of the safe, in which she declared the will had been placed, and the inevitable exposure of the fraud, she instructed lawyers who represented the phantom nephews, and other lawyers who argued her own case, thus putting off from year to year the opening of the safe. The whole cumbrous legal machinery of the French Republic was turned to her own purpose, but the crash finally came, and she and the members of her family were arrested.

BRITISH KILL 700 TRIBESMEN.

Battle in Northern Nigeria in Which Most of the Chiefs Were Slain.

London.—The Colonial Office issued a dispatch received by Secretary Chamberlain from the Governor of Northern Nigeria, which states that a British column, consisting of thirty whites and 500 natives, with four Maxim guns, successfully attacked Burmi. After a determined fight the rebellious tribesmen were routed.

They suffered a loss of 700 killed. The town was destroyed. The British loss was eleven killed and seventy wounded.

The former Sultan of Sokoto and most of the chiefs were killed.

Sunday Law in Florida.

The Sunday League, of Florida, has sent letters to the Sheriff and Mayor of Pensacola, demanding a rigid enforcement of the Sabbath observance laws, which had become gradually relaxed since their temporary enforcement a few months ago. The Mayor replied that the laws were State statutes and that he had no authority for their enforcement. The Sheriff refused to do anything in the matter unless those who called for the enforcement of the laws would swear out warrants for the arrest of the offenders.

TAFT WILL SUCCEED ROOT

Philippines Governor to Be Secretary of War.

OFFICIAL LETTERS MADE PUBLIC

Secretary Root Will Retire in January Under an Arrangement With the President, Who Sends Him a Letter of Appreciation — General Luke Wright Selected For Governor of Philippines.

Oyster Bay, L. I.—Secretary Root, under date August 19, has presented his resignation formally to the President. The resignation was accepted by the President with the understanding that Mr. Root continue as Secretary of War at least until January 1.

Governor William H. Taft, of the Philippines, will succeed Mr. Root as Secretary of War, and General Luke E. Wright will succeed Judge Taft as Governor of the Philippines.

President Roosevelt authorized the following statement:

"The President some months ago tendered the Secretaryship of War to Judge Taft, and at that time it was arranged that he would succeed Secretary Root. Secretary Root will go out of office some time in January, and Judge Taft will assume the duties of the office shortly afterward."

The President also authorized the publication of the correspondence between him and Secretary Root concerning the latter's resignation.

In his letter to the President Mr. Root referred to his wish to retire to private life after the establishment of the General Staff of the Army and the completion of his four years of service as Secretary of War. Now, on the eve of sailing to England to sit on the Alaska Boundary Tribunal, he tendered his resignation, to take effect upon the appointment and qualification of his successor. Mr. Root continued:

"I shall carry with me unabated loyalty to your Administration, confidence in the sound conservatism and patriotic unselfishness of your policy, and enduring gratitude for the kindness and consideration with which your friendship has honored me. I shall not cease to appreciate the sympathy and loyalty to President McKinley with which you took and carried on his work, and I shall always be happy to have been a part of the Administration directed by your sincere and rugged adherence to right and devotion to the true interests of our country."

President Roosevelt, in his acceptance of Mr. Root's resignation, said that his personal loss in the withdrawal of the Secretary of War from public life was very great, but that his sense of loss to the nation was even greater. The President, after highly praising Mr. Root's work in the War Department, said:

"Your duties have included more than merely the administration of the Department, and the reorganization of the army on an effective basis. You have also been the head of the department which dealt with the vast and delicate problems involved in our possession of the Philippine Islands, and your success in dealing with this part of your work has been as signal as your success in dealing with the purely military problems. To very few statesmen, indeed, in any country is it given at one and the same time to achieve signal and striking triumphs in the administration and reform of the military branch of the Government, and in the administration of what was in effect a department of insular dependencies, where the problems were new to our people and were in themselves of great difficulty.

"Moreover, aside from your work in these two divisions of the Government service, I appreciate most keenly the invaluable advice and assistance you have rendered me in innumerable matters of weight not coming directly in your departmental province, but in which I sought your aid with the certainty of not being disappointed. Your position on the Alaskan Boundary Commission at the present moment is an illustration of these services.

"May all good fortune attend you wherever you are; the American people wish you well, and appreciate to the full the debt due you for all that you have done on their behalf."

RAPS BRITISH WAR OFFICE.

Boer War Commission Condemns Lack of Preparation.

London.—The report of the Royal Commission on the South African war, just issued, refrains from commenting on the conduct of individual officers; strongly condemns the lack of preparations for war; indorses Lord Lansdowne's opinion that such a condition is full of peril to the empire, and says an "unsatisfactory and insufficient safeguard has since been suggested to prevent a recurrence of so serious a scandal."

From the beginning to the end of the war 448,435 troops were engaged. Owing to the drain Great Britain, in 1900, became dangerously weak.

No system, it is declared, is satisfactory which does not provide for expansion outside the limit of regular forces. A higher degree of intelligence and a well-educated staff are necessities.

Kaiser Buys Another Estate.

The Emperor of Germany has added another residence to the fifty-three he already owned by buying the estate of Drewa-Muehle, called "the Pearl of Brandenburg," for $500,000. It was owned by a country squire, Herr von Mollank. The house will be rebuilt and converted into a hunting castle.

Peasant Outbreak Near Rome.

The peasants around Rome, Italy, have invaded the estates of Princes Chigi, Torlonia and Piombino, claiming the right to cultivate the land and share in its profits. Soldiers have been sent to the scene to re-establish order.

First White Hanged in Sixty Years.

Robert Kilpatrick was hanged in the jail yard at Media, Pa. for the murder in February, 1902, of Elizabeth Bearmore, his housekeeper. He was the first white man to be executed in Delaware County in more than sixty years.

VESUVIUS SPOUTS FIRE

Volcano Belches Forth a Great Stream of Lava and Stones.

Side of the Mountain Opens Out — Superstitious Neapolitans Want Professor Krull Expelled.

Naples, Italy.—The people of Naples and the environs witnessed a remarkable spectacle at noon a few days ago. One thousand feet below the central cone of Vesuvius the volcano opened like a huge mouth, out of which belched a fiery stream of lava, which ran down the side of the mountain and at first seemed to menace the observatory. This building, however, is protected in the direction of the stream by a mound of lava 200 feet high, which was thrown out during the eruptions of 1895 and 1898.

The eruption occurred without any warning whatever. There was no earthquake, detonation or rain of ashes—nothing but a clear stream of lava and red-hot stones, which were thrown to a height of 700 feet, producing an extremely beautiful effect seen from Naples. The stream of lava, which was fifteen feet broad, at 11 o'clock p. m. had covered a distance of 2700 feet. It deviated later from the direction of the observatory, which is no longer menaced. The only danger is for the new electric tramway up the volcano, which, however, has thus far not been touched. The eruption already seems to be decreasing, and it is hoped that no damage will result from it.

The spectators far enough away not to be frightened stood entranced at the spectacle, but those nearer to the volcano were seized with panic when the eruption began and rushed down from the sides of the mountain and from the adjacent country to the villages of Portici and Resina, which are built over the ruins of Herculaneum. The alarm in these villages was somewhat quieted by the Mayors affixing notices declaring that there was no danger and exhorting the people to remain calm.

The Chief of Police of Naples has gone personally to make a tour of the villages around Vesuvius in order to reassure the peasants and superintend any measures of protection which may be deemed necessary. The superstitious lower classes are agitating for the expulsion of Professor Krull, of Munich, who predicted the eruption, saying that he has the "evil eye."

TOM JOHNSON FOR COVERNOR.

Named by the Ohio Democrats in State Convention at Columbus.

Columbus, Ohio.—At the Democratic State Convention here Mayor Tom L. Johnson, of Cleveland, was named for Governor and John H. Clarke, of Cleveland, was indorsed for United States Senator. Although the opposition obstructed the proceedings with minority reports for some hours, the name of John L. Zimmerman, of Springfield, was not presented for the nomination for Governor, and every nomination on the State ticket was made by acclamation.

A platform indorsing the Kansas City declaration of William Jennings Bryan was adopted, and a special resolution asking Mr. Bryan to speak during the campaign was also passed.

The declarations upon national questions are as follows:

"Assembled in convention at Columbus, preparatory to the State election of 1903, we, the Democrats of Ohio, reaffirming the declaration on national issues in our platform of 1902, adopted at Sandusky, hereby renew our allegiance to the Democratic party of the nation, and again avow our devotion to the principles of its last national platform. We accordingly condemn colonialism and imperialism, denounce trusts and trust fostering tariffs, repudiate government by injunction, and oppose financial monopoly, together with every other legalized monopoly and legalized privilege. Adhering to these principles of the Kansas City platform, we repeat our condemnation of all efforts to renounce or ignore them.

"Until United States Senators are required by amendment of the Federal Constitution to be elected by popular vote nominations of candidates for United States Senator should be made by State conventions."

"BILL ARP" PASSES AWAY.

Death of Major Charles H. Smith, the Noted Southern Humorist.

Atlanta, Ga.—Major Charles H. Smith, better known as "Bill Arp," is dead.

Mr. Smith was born in Lawrenceville, Ga., June 15, 1826. He was the son of A. R. Smith and Caroline Ann Maguire, and was graduated from Franklin College, Athens, Ga., in 1848. He went to Rome, Ga., where he practised law for twenty-seven years.

He wrote weekly letters to newspapers in the South for many years. Among some of the works of which he was the author are "Bill Arp's Scrap Book," "A Side Show of the Southern Side of the War" and "Georgia as a Colony and State, 1733-1892."

KING PETER'S LIFE IN DANGER.

Six Plotters Condemned to Death, Five of Them Army Officers.

London.—The Daily Mail's correspondent in Belgrade says King Peter is determined to suppress the military malcontents with an iron hand.

Three army colonels, two captains and a newspaper editor have been condemned to death for participation in a plot which has been discovered.

Despite this, however, says the correspondent, the King is obviously in the hands of the recent regicides, who are causing a veritable reign of terror.

Colombians Menace a Turkish Colony.

Honda, the most important town on the Magdalena River, situated sixty-five miles northwest of Bogota, Colombia, and having a population of 4000, is in arms against a Turkish colony which has been established there.

Sisters to Work Among Lepers.

Sister Leata, of Louisville, Ky., is at the Franciscan convent in Syracuse, N. Y., making preparations to accompany Sister Mary Leonida to the Sandwich Islands, where they will work among the lepers.

RELIANCE AGAIN WINNER

Sir Thomas Sees His Boat Beaten by a Small Margin.

DEFENDER THE BEST, HE SAYS

The Second Race Sailed Over a Triangular Course—Shamrock III. Reaches as Well as Reliance — Challenger Made a Bad Start, But Both Yachts Were Admirably Handled—Magnificent Contest.

New York City.—Shamrock III. "found herself" in the triangular race off Sandy Hook, the second of the series, with the cup defender Reliance, in a sea that did not disturb the daintiest amateurs in gilt-fronted cap, and with just the sort of wind the Briton's admirers say she has been longing for, she was defeated, but not ingloriously.

The time of defeat might have been reduced to mere seconds if bad seamanship aboard the challenger at the beginning of the contest had not resulted in a handicap of nineteen seconds for her. As it was, Reliance won by three minutes and sixteen seconds, elapsed time, and one minute and nineteen seconds, corrected time, Reliance allowing one minute and fifty-seven seconds to Shamrock III. Notwithstanding that the breeze blew with force varying from only six to twelve miles, Reliance's time over the course

AMERICA'S CUP.

(three hours, fourteen minutes and fifty-four seconds) was only one minute and thirty-six seconds slower than that made by Columbia when she defeated Shamrock II. on October 3, 1901, in a piping northwester through choppy seas, establishing a record for single-stickers in a cup race. Considering the lightness of the breeze, the time of the racers may be considered remarkable.

Reliance's gain on the first, or windward leg of the course, was one minute and eight seconds; deducting the handicap of Shamrock III. at the start, the actual gain of the defender was only forty-nine seconds. On the second leg of the course, with the wind over the starboard quarter, Reliance gained one minute and twenty-three seconds. In the reach for home, during which the breeze shifted somewhat to westwa Reliance gained forty-five seconds.

The first leg was ten miles to the south, about parallel with the Jersey coast; the second leg, ten miles northeast by east, one-half east; the third leg, ten miles northwest by one-half west. When the preparatory gun was fired the giants were maneuvering north of the line, drawn between Sandy Hook Lightship on the east and the tug Navigator, anchored about a quarter of a mile away to the west. They carried mainsails, clubtopsails, forestaysails and jibs, with handkerchief jibtopsails in stops ready to break out.

Sir Thomas Lipton, on the second defeat of Shamrock III. by Reliance, philosophically said: "You have all seen the results, and the only thing I can say is that we did better to-day than in the last race, which is hopeful. I figure my defeat at a little over one minute. If I make as much progress in the next race as I have in this one over the last I'll be a good bit ahead when the finish line is reached. I was more than pleased at the way my boat was handled to-day.

"It is hard to admit it, but the best boat won. Perhaps if we had had more wind at the finish the result might have been different. But I do not want to throw cold water on the victory. It is hard to win every race in such a series, and I hope our turn will come next."

In returning from the yacht race in the afternoon the steamboat Monmouth, loaded with member of the New York Yacht Club, and J. P. Morgan's yacht, the Corsair, were in collision.

The Corsair was on the starboard side of the Monmouth, and the two were steaming in parallel lines. The Corsair suddenly deflected to port, expecting, presumably, that the Monmouth would do the same. But the Monmouth was unable to do so, owing to the fact that the Josephine, also loaded with people, was on her port side. The prow of the big black yacht struck the Monmouth amidships. Fortunately she slid off, tearing away the awnings and the rail of the Monmouth. The Corsair also was somewhat damaged, one of her lifeboats being smashed.

Woman Cured of Lockjaw.

Mrs. Feberiff A. Mecento, who was shot in the ankle July 4, and who was ill for twenty-six days with lockjaw, at St. Paul, Minn., has been pronounced completely cured by her physician. During all the time of her illness her muscles were rigid, and she suffered intense pain.

Descendant of Daniel Boone Dead.

Richard Boone, the great-great-grandson of Daniel Boone, the famous Kentucky pioneer, died at Bethlehem, Pa., of consumption.

NATIONAL GAME.

Lush is playing wonderful ball for Detroit.

Keeler has apparently regained his batting eye.

Binghamton has released outfielder Smith for light hitting.

Wagner is the real leader of the National League batsmen.

Joe Kelley, of the Cincis, is one of the best general players in the country.

Pitcher Doheny has been permitted by Manager Clarke to rejoin the Pirates.

Ed Grenanger is playing great ball for Boston hitting hard and covering third base.

Long Tom Hughes is one of the five great pitchers who recovered the use of a broken arm.

Kitteridge has made his first error in thirty games with Washington. He accepted 148 chances.

The New York League Club has purchased pitcher Leon Ames from the Ilion Club of the New York League.

Acting Manager Wagner, of Pittsburg, predicts that Veil will some day be one of the League's star pitchers.

Jiggs Donahue, the first baseman of the Milwaukee Association Club, has been sold to the Chicago White Stockings.

Tim Murnane says: "If the Pittsburg champions go against the Boston Americans this fall for the world's championship, they must be in better shape than they have been so far this season, to make anything like a good showing."

Said the New York Sun the other day: "No player in a long time has so impressed New Yorkers by his snappy work in all departments as Elberfeld. He is a player of the Tinker-Parent style. Gilbert is just as fast and lively but does not hit as well as the other three."

SPORTING BREVITIES.

Dugglelby is pitching great ball for the Phillies.

The new race track at Los Angeles, Cal., will be called Ascot Park.

The football game between Princeton and Annapolis has been cancelled.

Harvard expects to have the new stadium ready for the big football games.

The upper end of the New York Speedway has recently been resurfaced.

J. A. T. Bramston, with a record score of seventy-five, won two cups at the Homewood links, at Chicago.

W. B. Leeds and Mrs. V. E. Macy, of Philadelphia, were the chief winners at the horse show at Bar Harbor, Me.

Africander won the Champlain Handicap in the mud at Saratoga, N. Y., Hermis and McChesney not starting.

John Bullman has been suspended by the stewards of the Saratoga (N. Y.) race track for his rough ride on Choate.

A number of small towns in the vicinity of Middleboro, Mass., are talking of forming a half-mile trotting circuit.

Gold Saint won the Albany Stakes at the Saratoga (N. Y.) race track and James R. Keene's Futurita, at thirty to one, beat the best sprinters.

Albert Champion has lowered the Rhode Island record for twenty miles motor paced, defeating Harry Caldwell by two miles and four laps, and covering the distance in 25.21 4-5.

The Doherty brothers successfully defended their title to the American lawn tennis championship in doubles by defeating the Western champions Kreigh Collins and L. H. Waidner, winning three straight sets.

Plans for the resumption of football relations between Pennsylvania and Lafayette College have been started, and there is now a possibility that the two institutions will again meet on the gridiron next fall, after a break of three seasons.

LABOR WORLD.

England has nearly 1000 female butchers.

The price of labor in Alaska is $4.50 to $6.50 a day, with board.

Planers in Holland are paid at the rate of eight cents an hour.

Cab drivers of Paris, France, threaten to strike for increased pay.

Carpenters at Hoquiam, Wash., have demanded an eight-hour day.

French Canadian carpenters at Providence, R. I., have formed a union.

In Saxony, Germany, there is an industrial school for every 14,611 inhabitants.

The strike of building laborers at Minneapolis, Minn., is causing a departure of many bricklayers to other fields.

A legal bureau has been established by the Chicago Federation of Labor to fight injunction and other Court proceedings.

Employes of Santiago, Chile, electric railways are dissatisfied with present working conditions and threaten a strike.

In the Austrian textile industry the working hours are ten to eleven a day. Men's weekly wages average $3.60; women's $1.50.

Tailors and cutters at Indianapolis, Ind., will demand a uniform system of work, a minimum wage scale and uniform hours.

The Retail Clerks' International Union now numbers 60,000, and has recently been increasing at the rate of 4000 a month.

Silver workers at Toronto, Ont., are out to form a union of their calling. They have in the past affiliated with the brass workers.

The striking meat cutters at Rochester, N. Y., have opened several union meat markets in competition with their former employers.

Longshoremen at Nilo, Hawaii, have demanded a shorter work day. They now work ten hours.

Fatal Collapse of a Wall.

One man, an Italian laborer known as No. 1268, was killed and two others sustained probably fatal injuries by the collapse of a section of a foundation wall built under the Adams building on Court street, at Boston, Mass., in connection with excavation for the East Boston tunnel.

The man who rides a hobby is apt to decide that of his neighbor.

SALISBURY PASSES AWAY

British Statesman Succumbs to Bright's Disease at Ancestral Home.

THRICE MADE PRIME MINISTER

Lord Salisbury, in His Youth, Forced to Earn His Own Living for Marrying Against His Parents' Wish, Turned Newspaper Writer and Gold Digger—Mourning in England.

London.—Lord Salisbury died at Hatfield House in the seventy-third year of his age. He was kept alive for hours by the constant administration of oxygen, but the ravages of the disease—Bright's disease—were such that all methods of scientific stimulation could not put off the final collapse.

It is understood that Lord Salisbury recently expressed a wish to be buried beside his wife at Hatfield.

The end of the distinguished statesman was a peaceful one, without the slightest evidence of pain. When death became imminent the attending physician summoned the waiting members of the family, who gathered at the bedside and bade farewell to the dying man, who, however, was unconscious of their presence.

Viscount Cranborne, who now assumes the title of Marquis of Salisbury, immediately notified King Edward and Queen Alexandra, the Prince and Princess of Wales and others, including Lord Edward Cecil, the soldier son of Lord Salisbury, who is now in Egypt, and who was the only child of the Marquis absent from the death bed. Soon messages of condolence began coming in, and the little telegraph office at Hatfield was swamped with unprecedented business.

Chief of four Cabinets of the English Empire, nineteen years a Cabinet Minister, fourteen years Foreign Minister, twelve years Premier of England, a Premier of great strength of character and of almost despotic sway, in his youth an adventurer in the gold fields of Australia and a journalist in London, the life of Robert Cecil, Marquis of Salisbury and chief of the great house of Cecil, ended at the ripe age of seventy-three years.

Lord Robert Cecil was the first title that he bore, for the Viscount Cranborne, his elder brother, stood as heir to the title of Marquis of Salisbury and the great estates of the house of Cecil, including the mansion and grounds at Hatfield, where Lord Salisbury died.

Lord Robert Cecil found himself facing the necessity of maintaining a position as member of this great household on an exceedingly slender income. He tried to improve his fortunes in the Australian gold mines. He made some money and returned to England. There despite the protests of his family he married Miss Alderson, daughter of a barrister. She came to him dowerless.

The future Premier was driven to supporting himself by journalistic work, and it is true that even when his years were young his political and economic opinions as expressed in leaders that he wrote for London newspapers, and which appeared also in the Saturday Review brought him into such prominence that he earned a nomination for Parliament. He left no doubt of his calibre in anybody's mind on that successful campaign. He was the very personification of a hard fighter. This was in 1851.

His was no meteoric rise. He fought fifteen years to gain higher rank than that of a member of the House of Commons. In 1866 he was made Secretary for India. In 1867 his father died, and shortly afterward, while in the midst of a heated debate in Commons he was interrupted and called to the lobby and informed of the death of his brother. Thus he succeeded to the Marquisate and the wealth and estate and chief place of the house of Cecil, and moved from the House of Commons to the Lords.

After the Berlin conference, where, as Britain's representative, he checkmated so iron-willed a diplomat as Bismarck in the latter's desire to dismember Turkey, he returned to England, and was the logical successor of Lord Beaconsfield as the leader of the Conservative party.

Lord Salisbury at a single stride placed himself as premier in the debaters of the Lords. His was the oratory of repression, usually clear, succinct, unemotional. But there were times when the Premier could rise to a fast and powerful flow of vituperative rhetoric that was brilliantly figurative and exceedingly picturesque, aided as it was by his giant form and clear, ringing voice.

His first term as Premier was brief—from 1885 to 1886—but in that time he proved himself a great leader, and when the Conservatives returned him to power in 1887 his tenure of office lasted until 1892. Then he gave way to Gladstone and followed him in 1895.

The close of the Boer War found him ready to step down from power. This he regarded as the crowning event of his long career. He intended staying in power until after the coronation of King Edward, but as the coronation was postponed, he decided to retire at once.

Lord Salisbury was consistently a conservative in the matter of home affairs. He was the enemy always of home rule, the champion of a policy of protection for British industries and a firm upholder of gold as the standard metal. But in foreign affairs he was aggressive and radical. He was ever favorable to adding new territory to the empire. In the matter of the Venezuelan controversy alone did he ever recede from this aggressive position. Then he admitted the validity of the Monroe doctrine.

Fish Nibble Cost His Life.

A fish nibbling at his line so excited Frank Yaniski, a Polander, that he lost his balance and tumbled into the Christiana River at a wharf in Wilmington, Del., and drowned before the gaze of several companions, too terror-stricken to render any aid.

Manchurian Open Door.

Recent developments indicate that Russia does not intend that the Manchurian open door shall be attractive to other countries, and means to monopolize the trade as much as possible.

A Unique Children's "Nursery."

There is one place at Atlantic City where the children of aristocratic parents mingle with those of the humble, all bent upon having a royal time. It is indeed the children's paradise, and it is the product of a man whose years have bent his figure. He is Thomas E. Weer, and he has always been fond of youngsters.

About four years ago Mr. Weer conceived the idea that a spot where little ones could enjoy all the amusements so dear to their young hearts and at the same time be secure from wandering away and causing heartaches for their parents, would be a good institution. So he put his idea into practice and secured a spot under the boardwalk and installed swings, hobby horses, slides and other devices calculated to attract the interest of the juveniles.

It was not long after Mr. Weer started his "nursery" before he had been intrusted with the care of several scions of wealthy families who, while anxious to take the dip into the surf, did not wish to trust their children entirely to the care of the maids who, in many instances, were entire strangers to the beach and its peculiarities. From a small beginning the "nursery" has grown to be one of the large institutions of the resort. Children from all paris of the United States and occasionally from foreign shores are to be found there playing as one happy family.

Many of these children have been patrons of the "nursery" before and always remember "Old Grandpa" who cares for them.

When the Goulds were there in the spring they intrusted their children to Mr. Weer's keeping, with the maids in attendance, and for several days these future magnates enjoyed rustic life as they had never experienced it before. The grandchild of Senator Matthew Stanley Quay was also a charge of Mr. Weer's at various times. While the rich are accorded the privilege, the poor are by no means barred, and the daily excursionist fares just as well as does the owner of millions.

Every child wears a bright red tag fastened to some portion of the clothing. This is familiar to the policemen along the boardwalk and the life guards on the beach. So if a tot should by any chance happen to stray away while the guardians were busy attending to the pleasures of other little guests they are sure to fall into safe hands and are speedily returned to the fold. Remarkably few of them ever wander away, however, the majority being all too willing to remain within the confines of the playground, where they have everythidg to amuse them.

Fleeting Glory.

Where is the spring, where the summerdays gone?
Gone, where the glorious sunbeams are born:
They vanish'd away like the dew on the grass
Seasons are silently coming, they pass.

Midsummer's over, the harvest is past,
The hay crop and grain in the garner at last;
Farmers are gath'ring from valley and hill
The fruit of hard labor, their store house to fill.

Though springtime and summer are fast passing away,
And beautiful autumn is doom'd to decay,
We know there exists a perpetual spring
In the land beyond Jordan—the home of the "King."

SOPHIE STAHL.

Road to Stirling Being Macadamized.

Warren Township is having the road from North Plainfield Township line to the Passaic river macadamized. A portable stone crusher is located at the corner of E. E. Cooper's land.

Notice to Correspondents.

Personals, social gatherings, celebrations, anniversaries of various kinds, reception, etc., will be published in the REVIEW free. All copy must be written plainly, preferably in ink; and names must be clearly written and correctly spelled. write only on one side of the paper. Full information in regard to weddings is always desired, and when requested a reporter will call to secure facts for publication. No attention will be paid to items of news forwarded to this office unless the sender gives his or her name and address. These will not be printed, but it is necessary to have them properly vouched for.

Ambition.

I'd rather give the world a smile
Than preach a mile long sermon,
For honest laughter's worth the while,
And mirth is quite confirmin'.

There's medicine in "ghoulish glee,"
Rare tonic force in laughter;
But may my humor kindly be—
No bitterness come after.

I'd rather make a nation's jokes
Than preach a nation's sermon,
And tickle ribs with friendly pokes
Than set the race a-squirmin'.

"There goes that funny, funny man!"
O words more sweet than honey.
Besides, a reputash, like that
Is worth a pot of money!

Moral.

'Tis funny to be funny,
But
There is such a thing as money.

There is an old maid probate judge in Kansas. She says she has the drop on the men now. If any of 'em come in at all they must come in to court.

The slang name for dollars is cases. No wonder money talks—there is a woman in the case.

The ho-down dancer always seems to enjoy himself though kicking on the situation.

Horses hardly come right at the command of the driver.

If You Want

If you want posters,
If you want bill heads,
If you want envelopes,
If you want statements,
If you want note heads,
If you want show cards,
If you want letter heads,
If you want calling cards,
If you want business cards,
If you want invitation cards,
If you want business circulars,
If you want job printing of any description done in a satisfactory manner, you can have your wants gratified by calling on THE REVIEW, 33 Somerset street North Plainfield, and leaving your orders or if preferable, use the telephone and our representative will call on you.

To CONSUMPTIVES

The undersigned having been restored to health by simple means, after suffering for several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease CONSUMPTION, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To those who desire it, he will cheerfully send (free of charge) a copy of the prescription used, which they will find a sure cure for CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, CATARRH, BRONCHITIS and all throat and lung MALADIES. He hopes all sufferers will try his remedy, as it is invaluable. Those desiring the prescription, which will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing, will please address,
Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON, Brooklyn, N.Y.

LEGAL NOTICES

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS

TO THE

CONSTITUTION

STATE OF NEW JERSEY
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

As required by an act entitled "An act to provide for submitting proposed amendments to the Constitution of this State to the people thereof," approved April 8, 1903, notice is hereby given that on Tuesday, the twenty-second day of September, 1903, a

SPECIAL ELECTION

will be held in the several election districts or precincts of this State, at such places as the clerks of the several townships, cities, and municipalities of the State shall provide, to enable the electors qualified to vote for members of the Legislature to vote for or against each of the following proposed amendments to the Constitution.

S. D. DICKINSON,
Secretary of State.

ARTICLE V.

EXECUTIVE.

1. Insert in lieu of paragraph 10 a new paragraph, as follows:

10. The governor, or person administering the government, the chancellor and the attorney-general, or two of them, of whom the governor, or person administering the government, shall be one, may remit fines and forfeitures and grant pardons, after conviction in all cases except impeachment.

ARTICLE VI.

JUDICIARY.

1. Insert in lieu of Section II a new section, as follows:

1. The court of errors and appeals shall consist of a chief judge and four associate judges or any four of them.

2. In case any judge of said court shall be disqualified to sit in any cause, or shall be unable for the time being to discharge the duties of his office, whereby the whole number of judges capable of sitting shall be reduced below four, the governor shall designate a justice of the supreme court, the chancellor or a vice-chancellor, to discharge such duties until the disqualification or inability shall cease.

3. The secretary of state shall be the clerk of this court.

4. When a writ of error shall be brought, any judicial opinion in the cause, in favor of or against any error complained of, shall be assigned to the court in writing; when an appeal shall be taken from an order or decree of the court of chancery, the chancellor or vice-chancellor making such decree or order shall inform the court in writing of his reasons therefor.

5. The jurisdiction heretofore exercised by the supreme court by writ of error shall be exclusively vested in the court of errors and appeals; but any writ of error pending in the supreme court at the time of the adoption of this amendment shall be proceeded upon as if no change had taken place.

Section IV.

1. Insert in lieu of paragraph 1 a new paragraph as follows:

1. The court of chancery shall consist of a chancellor and such number of vice-chancellors as shall be provided by law, each of whom may exercise the jurisdiction of the court; the court shall make rules governing the hearing of causes and the practice of the court where the same is not regulated by statute.

Section V.

1. At the end of paragraph 1 add the following:

The court may sit in divisions at the same or different times and places.

Strike out paragraph 3.

Section VI.

1. Insert in lieu of paragraphs 1 and 2 the following:

The court of common pleas shall be constituted and held in each county in such manner as may be provided by law.

ARTICLE VII.

CIVIL OFFICERS.

Section II.

1. Insert in lieu of paragraph 1 a new paragraph, as follows:

1. Judges of the court of errors and appeals, justices of the supreme court, the chancellor, the vice-chancellors, and the judges of the circuit court and the court of common pleas shall be nominated by the governor and appointed by him with the advice and consent of the Senate; all persons now holding any office in this paragraph named, except the judges of the court of errors and appeals as heretofore existing, shall continue in the exercise of the duties of their respective offices according to their respective commissions or appointments; the judges of the court of errors and appeals, except those first appointed, the justices of the supreme court, the chancellor, and the vice-chancellors shall hold their offices for the term of seven years, and shall, at stated times, receive for their services a compensation which shall not be diminished during the term of their appointment; and they shall hold no other office under the government of this State or the United States; the judges of the court of errors and appeals first appointed shall be appointed one for three years, two for five years and two for seven years; judges of the court of common pleas shall hold their offices for the term of five years.

Strike out paragraph 2.

SPECIAL ELECTION

—ON—

Constitutional Amendments.

Notice is hereby given that the Boards of Registry and Election in and for each and every Election District or voting Precinct in the County of Somerset, must meet on

TUESDAY, SEPT. 15, 1903,

from one to nine o'clock p. m., at such places as may be designated by the Township Clerks of the respective townships of said county, for the purpose of making, altering and revising, as the case may require, the registry of voters entitled to vote in their several districts or voting precincts for use at the special election to be held on Tuesday, September 22, 1903, as required by an act entitled "An act to provide for submitting proposed amendments to the Constitution of this State to the people thereof," approved April 8, 1903,

Special Election
SEPTEMBER 22, 1903.

No person will be allowed to vote at said election unless his name appears upon the Registry List of his Election District.

JOSEPH FITZGA, Chairman,
J. H. MATTISON, Secretary,
JACOB SHURTS,
CHARLES H. BATEMAN.

Election Notice!

Notice is hereby given that the Boards of Registry and Election in and for each and every Election District or Voting Precinct in the County of Somerset will hold their first meeting on

TUESDAY, SEPT. 1, 1903.

At 10 o'clock in the morning, at such places as may be designated by the Township Clerks of the respective townships of said county. Such boards shall organize according to law and then proceed to ascertain the names and residences of all the legal voters in their respective districts by making actual inquiry at every dwelling house or habitation, or of the head of every family residing therein and shall continue such enumeration of voters from day to day, on successive days, completing same on or before Friday, Sept. 4 (Sec 24 Election law.)

SECOND MEETING

AND PRIMARY ELECTION

Said Boards of Registry and Election will also meet on

TUESDAY, SEPT. 8, 1903,

At the same places from 1 until 9 p. m., for the purpose of transcribing and making up from its canvass books two lists of all persons entitled to vote in its election District, who shall personally appear before the board for that purpose, or be shown to its satisfaction by the affidavit in writing of some voter in the election district to be a legal voter therein.

On the same day between 1 and 9 o'clock p.m., the Primary Election shall be held in every election district in the County of Somerset.

THIRD and FINAL MEETING.

Said Boards of Registry and Election will also meet on

TUESDAY, OCT. 27, 1903,

At the same places, and between the hours of 1 p. m. and 9 p. m. for the purpose of revising and correcting the Original Registers, and for adding thereto the names of all persons entitled to the right of suffrage in such Election District at the next election.

Notice is hereby given to all Boards of Registry and Election in the County of Somerset that they are required to strictly observe Sections 24 and 32 of "An Act to Regulate Elections (Revision of 1898)," approved April 4, 1898, and that the County Board of Elections will be in session in Somerville on

Wednesday, Oct. 28, 1903,

For the purpose of receiving the registers and receipting for affidavits, etc.

General Election Nov. 3, 1903

No person will be allowed to vote at said election unless his name appears upon the Registry List of his Election District.

JOSEPH FITZGA, Chairman,
J. H. MATTISON, Secretary,
JACOB SHURTS,
CHARLES H. BATEMAN.

SPECIAL MASTER'S SALE.
IN CHANCERY OF NEW JERSEY.

By virtue of a Decree of the Court of Chancery of the State of New Jersey, bearing date on the Twenty-ninth day of June, A. D. Nineteen hundred and three, in a cause pending in said court wherein Abram M. Vail, is complainant and Edgar B. Vail and others are defendants, I shall expose for sale at public vendue to the highest bidder on

FRIDAY, THE FOURTH (4) DAY OF SEPTEMBER A. D. NINETEEN HUNDRED AND THREE,

between the hours of twelve o'clock noon and five o'clock in the afternoon, to wit, at two o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the dwelling house on the premises hereinafter described, all of the following tract of land and premises being a certain farm or tract of land situate, lying and being, in the Township of North Plainfield, in the County of Somerset and State of New Jersey, bounded and described as follows, to wit:

Beginning at a point in the center of the mill race in the southwesterly line of property known as property of Goldson Smalley, said point being distant fifty (50) feet in a magnetic course of north twenty-eight degrees and fifty-four minutes West (N. 28° 54' W.) from a stone monument on the northwesterly bank of Green Brook, and running thence along line of said Smalley's property in a magnetic course of north twenty-eight degrees and fifty-four minutes West a distance of two thousand six hundred seventy and seven tenths (2670.7) feet to a stone monument being the southerly corner of property known as property of Garretson and Gray; thence along the line of said last mentioned property, north twenty-three degrees and thirteen minutes West (N. 23° 13' W.) a distance of one thousand six hundred fifty-nine (1659) feet to a stake and stone heap in line of land formerly of Ephraim Runyon and making a corner; thence along the line of said last mentioned property south sixty-seven degrees and thirty-two minutes west (S. 67° 32' W.) a distance of thirty-four and sixteenths (34.6) feet to a stake and stone heap, thence along another line of said last mentioned property, north twenty-one degrees and forty-eight minutes West (N. 21° 48' W.) a distance of three hundred nine and fifty-four one-hundredths (309.54) feet to a stake and stone heap and corner of property of Helen H. H. Pellow; thence along the line of said last mentioned property South sixty-seven degrees and thirty-two minutes west (S 67° 32' W.) a distance of sixty-six (66.0) feet to a stake and stone heap; thence still along another line of said last mentioned property, south twenty-one degrees and forty-eight minutes east (S. 21° 48' E.) a distance of three hundred nine and fifty-four one hundredths (309.54) feet to a stake and stone heap; thence still along another line of said last mentioned property, south sixty-seven degrees and thirty-two minutes west (S. 67° 32' W.) a distance of one hundred ninety-one and four tenths (191.4) feet to a stake and stone heap, being the northerly corner of other property known as property of Garretson and Gray; thence along the line of said last mentioned property, south twenty-two degrees and twenty-eight minutes east (S. 22° 28' E.) a distance of one thousand one hundred and seventy-eight (1178.00) feet to the easterly side of an Elm tree being the northerly corner of property of John Grogan; thence along the line of said last mentioned property, south twenty-two degrees and nineteen minutes east (S. 22° 19' E.) a distance of six hundred two (602) feet to a stake and stone heap; thence still along line of said last mentioned property, south fifty-eight degrees and thirty minutes west (S. 58° 30' W.) a distance of one hundred and nineteen and seventy-two one hundredths (119.72) feet to a stake and stone heap; thence still along property of said Grogon, south thirty-one degrees and forty-four minutes east (S. 31° 44' E.) a distance of two thousand two hundred and seventy-nine and two tenths (2279.2) feet to an iron monument in the center of the Green Brook Road; thence along the center of said road, north sixty-three degrees and forty-two minutes east (N. 63° 42' E.) a distance of two hundred thirty-six (236) feet to an iron monument and corner of property of Abram M. Vail; thence along the line of said last mentioned property south thirty-one degrees and forty-four minutes east (S. 31° 44' E.) a distance of four hundred five (405) feet to a point in the center of the mill-race; thence up the center of the mill race in a general northeasterly direction a distance of three hundred seventy-six (376) feet more or less to the place of beginning; containing 63.762 acres of land more or less, which said property is shown on the map annexed to the bill of complaint in this cause, including the inchoate estate of dower and interest of Sarah A. Vail, wife of complainant, Abram M. Vail, in the said premises, together with all and singular the hereditaments and appurtenances to the said premises belonging or in anywise appertaining.

Conditions made known on day of sale by

JOHN H. VAN WINKLE,
Special Master in Chancery.

CRAIG A. MARSH,
Solicitor.

Dated July 30, 1903. [822.50]—1-29

HOTEL ROSELL, A. B. ROSELL, Prepr.

Newly Furnished Throughout. Steam Heat, Electric Lights.
AMERICAN PLAN.

The only place in the city of Plainfield to get your eyes examined and fitted with glasses properly.

The only college graduate optician who has diplomas to show for it, is

Leo Slonim,
Eye-Sight Specialist.
251 W. Front St. Opposite Post Office.

M. WEINSTEIN,
—Boot and Shoe Maker—
Repairing with the best leather only.
Prices Reasonable.
315 Park Avenue.

MORRIS KUNZMAN
Practical Shoemaker.
I do the best work and use the best leather. I will call for shoes to be repaired.
122 Park Avenue.

FLOWERS FOR EVERY OCCASION
C. L. Peterson,
ARTISTIC FLORAL DESIGNER.
Greenhouses and Store: 209-221 Watchung Ave.
Telephone: 1809.
NEW DESIGNS IN FLORAL WORK AT SHORT NOTICE

Great Clearance Sale of Women's Walking Skirts at $1 98.

Reduced from $3.50 and $2.75 to ONLY $1.98! The materials are pearl gray Scotch Cheviot and plain Oxford Meltons.

Also annual clearance of Shirt Waists at 25c. that have sold at 69c., 75c. and 98c.

Lawn Wrappers at 59c.

Early Selection is Advisable.

THE PARIS CLOAK STORE.
322 West Front Street JACOB A. FASS, Prop.

J. W. MANHATTAN Dealer in all kinds of
BLUESTONE
Flagging, Curbing, Sills and Coping.
Has been awarded contract to lay all walks for Town Council of Westfield until April 1, 1904. References: Work done in Westfield in past ten years. All work guaranteed. Orders by mail will receive attention.
Residence 50 Elm Place. PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Japanese Teas or Luncheon.

Anything for the above can be had at the

Oriental Tea Rooms,
9-1-3 326 West Front Street.

PARK AVENUE HOTEL.
734 PARK AVENUE, COR. 8TH ST.,
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
A select family and transient Hotel: Rooms arranged en-suite with or without bath.
Elevator and all modern conveniences
L. Wagstaff, Manager.
Telephone 206 a, Plainfield.

JUSTUS H. COOLEY, M. D.,

TURKISH, RUSSIAN, ROMAN

BATHS.

SANITARIUM, SOMERSET STREET.

Open to Public.

George Neal,
Successor to S. J. Neal 114 W. 2nd St.
CURTAIN & MAT WEAVING A SPECIALTY.
Manufacturer & Dealer in
RAG CARPETS.

AS A MATTER OF CONVENIENCE you should have your house wired and installed with

ELECTRIC BELLS,
BURGLAR ALARMS,
ANNUNCIATORS,
INCONDESCENT LIGHTS, ETC.

Think it over and get our figures. It will enhance the value of your property at least twenty-five per cent etc.

WILLIAM H. POPE,
—Electrical Contractor—
116 North Ave. Tel. 2441

Capital $100,000.00
Deposits $500,000.00
On balances of $200. or more subject to check

The Plainfield Trust Company
Pays 3% Interest on Deposits

On accounts of $5.00 or more provided money is left on deposit for 3 months

Open an Account N... Honolulu

CHAS. E. VAIL, Opt...
Glasses to fit. Satisfaction Guaranteed. Repairing of Watches and Jewelry done satisfactorily. Prices right, at
103 PARK AVENUE.

STEAM GRANITE AND MARBLE
Manufacturers of Artistic Cemetery Memorials of Every Description. Large Variety Constantly on ...
L. L. MANNING & SON, FRONT ST. and CENTRAL AVE. Te...

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is due to the art of selecting well-known brands ... suitable for the extremely critical taste of the pres... In no establishment are these points more carefull... after than in the UP-TOWN STORE, 186 East ... Telephone 704. JAMES

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Cream, Buttermilk and Pot ...
LINDSA...
Telephone 2511. Farm and Headqu...

JOHN H. TIER, Dealer in All Kinds of
Ice Cream & Confections
Wholesale & Retail. Orders Promptly Delivered.
134-136 Park Ave. and 32 Bank Place. Tel.: Store 714; House 706.
TIER'S LAKE HOUSE OPEN FOR THE SEASON.

J. P. HOMAN & SON,
Carriages, Trucks, Express, and Business Wagons Made to Order
HARNESS, WHIPS, ROBES, BLANKETS, ETC.
Repairing in all its ...
Blacksmithing of ...
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KROEGER PIANO
House founded by Henry Kroeger, for twenty years ... there superintendent of Steinway & Son. Factory Agency ... Sattels', 108 North Ave.
Are you shopping for a Piano? drop in and see the three finest patents in any one piano.

FRANK VAN WINKLE, DEALER IN
Bicycles, Photo Supplies, Kodaks and Cameras
Bicycles Stored, Cleaned and repaired Developing, Printing and Mounting
129 North Avenue.

SPECIAL SALE FOR ALL WEEK
We Have the Largest Assortment of Wash Waists in Town.

Waists worth 50c., sell	25
" " 75c., "	39
" " 1.50, "	98
Wash Silk Waists, worth $2.50, sell	1.89
Jackets, all wool Broadcloth, worth $5.00, sell	2.98
Dress and Walking Skirts, worth from $4.00 to $7.00, sell	2.90
Wrappers, worth $1.25, sell	79
Wash Shirts, worth $1.50, sell	98

BOSTON CLOAK & FUR CO.,
GAIMAN & BERKOWITZ.
245 W. Front Street opposite Post Office. Telephone 8...

ARE YOUR EYES ALIKE?
If one eye is more defective than the other, each should have the lense which best suits it. By coming to us you can be assured of getting the proper glass for each eye. FREE EXAMINATION. ALL GLASSES GUARANTEED.
Stiles & Co., Philadelphia Eye Specialists
107 E. FRONT ST. EVERY THURSDAY.
Hours 8—11:15 a. m. to 1 p. m. and 1:45 p. m. to 4:30 p. m.

REMOVED
BEARS BROS. of 329 W. FRONT ST.
have removed their store to
215 West Front Street.
Have opened a new store with a full line of
Men's, Women's and Children's Clothing,
BEARS BROS.,
JACOB WOLFE, Manager
215 W. Front Street.

POULTRY WIRE.

Prices Reduced; 58 inches high now 75cts. per rod (16 1-2 ft.); Staples free. Send for price list of other iron Fencing.
Cord Wood Delivered at $3.00, 4.00 5.00 per Cord
JOHN P. WOLFE. 78 Somerset St., Plainfield.

WILLIAM HAND & SON,
MOVING VANS and Storage Warehouse for Furniture, Pianos, etc.
TRUCKMAN & RIGGER.
Our facilities enable us to be at New York early in the morning. Our special field is within a radius of sixty miles of Plainfield.
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MANUFACTURER OF
—Union-Made Cigars—
Wholesale and Retail 25 Somerset St.
Dealer in Smokers' Articles, Tobaccos, Pipes, Etc.

Try our Press System.
Better than hand work on shirts.
H. W. MARSHALL,
Proprietor
AMERICAN STEAM LAUNDRY
122 EAST FRONT ST.

North Plainfield Weekly Review.

VOL. 4—NO. 24 NORTH PLAINFIELD, N. J., SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1903. PRICE 3 CENTS

ATTERS OF LOCAL INTEREST.

ocal Paragraphs Occurring n North Plainfield and andPlainfield.

y will be Labor Day.

North Plainfield public schools reopen Tuesday.

T. E. Currin, of Summit Avenue, has returned fro n his vacation.

Many people listened to the band concert held here Thursday night.

A special meeting of the Borough Council was held Monday evening.

Special music will be rendered at Trinity Reformed Church tomorrow (Sunday).

Rescue Mission will entertain the newsboys Thursday evening, September 17.

John H. Van Winkle and family, of Duer Street, have returned from Ocean Grove, where they spent the month of August.

Rev and Mrs. W. E. Honeyman, of Lincoln place, have returned from Mt Freedom, where they spent the month of August.

Fred. Nelson has sold his hotel in the "Notch" and will dispose of all the furniture at a public auction to be held Tuesday, September 15.

The members of Howell Division, Sons of Temperance had a lunch box sociable Monday evening which was well attended and greatly enjoyed.

Miss Lotta Willard, of Buffalo is visiting her brother A. E. Willard, of Somerset street, the local manager of the Matthushek & Sons Piano Co.

Pending the repairs to the building in which the law offices of Van Winkle & Son are located, they will be found in the Coward Building, Park Ave. Room 3.

C. O. Smith, of Watchung avenue had his hand severely injured last Monday by

[redacted]

...ence of Methodist ministers ... in the Methodist ... ord on Tuesday and ... day, September 22 and 23.

...George Martin, of Harmony street, this borough, while fishing on the Duke farm at Somerville this week caught 16 pounds of eels with hook and line. One of the eels weighed 5¼ and another 4 pounds.

The following entertainments will be given at Grace M. E. Church, of this borough this fall and winter: October 19, The Mozart Symphony Club; December 1, J. Williams Macy; January 26, New York University Glee Club.

Miss Gertrude R. Conover, of this borough was tendered a farewell reception in the Chapel of the First Presbyterian Church last Tuesday evening. Miss Conover left yesterday for Dorland Institute, Hot Springs, N. C., where she has been sent by the Woman's Board of Home Missions to take up mission work among the poor white people in the mountains.

The young son of Lewis Bimble, of Harrison avenue, this borough, nearly lost his life Monday evening. The boy was sent to his father's barn for some gasoline which was kept there. While near the gasoline he struck a match and an explosion was the result. The boy badly burned reached the barn door and called for help. An alarm of fire soon had West End Hose Company on the scene, and a little later Warren Engine Company arrived. The loss will amount to about $300, covered by insurance.

Board of Education Met.

A meeting of the Board of Education was held Monday night. At the meeting it was decided to renew the lease on Spencer Hall on the same terms as last year. The Collector reported as follows: on hand, $177.98; received State tax, $1,380; total $1,527.98.

Fatal Accident to County Clerk Somers.

County Clerk Frank W. Somers fell and broke his kneecap Sunday night at South street. He was taken to Somerville Hospital, but on Monday was transferred to Dr Cooley's Brookside Sanitarium, in this borough. It will be some time before he will be able to resume his duties.

LATER. As a result of the about accident Mr. Somers died at the Sanitarium yesterday afternoon about two o'clock.

Death Followed Operation.

Mrs. Ida G. Simmons, of Park Lane, Netherwood, who died at Muhlenberg Hospital last Saturday afternoon, following an operation performed several days before, was buried from her late home Tuesday. She was the wife of Hermann Simmons, a coffee broker, of New Orleans, and the daughter of the late Rev. John Baker, a well-known Presbyterian minister, of Baltimore, in which city she was born. She leaves a husband and seven children.

Twenty Fifth Anniversary As Pastor of Church

Rev. J. C. Buchanan, D. D., father of Dr. J. Hervey Buchanan, of this borough, celebrated the anniversary of his twenty-five years' pastorate of the Baptist Church of Pemberton, N. J., last night. The Reverend Doctor was once pastor of the Baptist Church of Scotch Plains.

Interesting Services At Rescue Mission Tomorrow.

Two very interesting services are promised all who attend the Rescue Mission tomorrow (Sunday) afternoon at 4 o'clock and in the evening at 7:30 o'clock. Mrs. Wells, an evangelist, of Newark, and Mr. Shackler, of Elizabeth, will be present at both services.

A cordial invitation is extended to all to be present.

Mrs. Letitia Swartout Remsen a Centenarian.

Mrs. Letitia S. Remsen, has been more favored with birthdays than usually falls to the human race since the Bible times, as she passed the one hundred mark Tuesday.

Mrs. Remsen makes her home with her son Abram G. Remsen, of Sandford avenue, and it was at this place an informal reception was held from 2 until 6 o'clock in the afternoon. About forty representatives of three generations besides that of Mrs. Remsen's were present.

Among the floral tributes was a set piece composed of one hundred dahlias with the inscription "1803-1903."

The Tri-County Fair.

The farmers of Morris, Somerset and Hunterdon counties held a great tri-county picnic last Wednesday.

The speakers and their subjects were: Professor John B. Smith, the State entomologist, "The San Jose Scale and How to Control It;" Assemblyman S. S. Swackhamer, of this borough, "Our Vicious Laws;" E. E. Potter, of Port Oram, "True Democracy;" Rev. J. B. Cleaver, of Bound Brook, "Party Shortcomings;" James R. Brown, of New York, "Single Tax."

...t Work of the Pasteur Institute

...September McClure's is an ex... article by Cleveland Moffett on the great work of the Pasteur Institutes throughout the world in the treatment and cure of diphtheria, tetanus, the bubonic plague, hydrophobia, and snake poisoning. The preparation, at the great institute in Lille, of the various antitoxins, the inoculation of the patient serum horses with enough disease germs to kill thousands of human beings is described in detail. Dr. Calmett's discovery of an antitoxin for snake poisoning is the latest wonder of the science, and 22,000 livres' worth of it are now yearly sent to the government of India to aid in fighting the ravages of the cobra.

Wife Seeks Divorce.

A suit for divorce has been brought in the Court of Chancery by Mrs. Catherine Clark, of Plainfield, through her attorney, Horace Codington, against her husband, Elias Clark, who lives two miles from Basking Ridge and who is well known. Mrs. Clark alleged in her petition that she was married to the defendent, at Union Village, Somerset county, in 1876; that they lived together only four years, when, in 1880, he deserted her and left the State, remaining away until a few years ago, when he returned to this section and took up his residence on a farm two miles from Basking Ridge.

At the time of her marriage to Clark she was the widow of John F. Long, a veteran of the Civil War, who lived at Union Village.

Mrs. Clark, it is said, intends to file supplemental petition, asking for alimony and counsel fee. Two children were born to her as the result of her marriage to Clark. One is now married.

Dayton Jury Couldn't Agree.

The official inquiry into the sanity of Samuel C. Dayton, of Basking Ridge, which has been held in Lyon's hotel at Bernardsville, ended Monday, the jury failing to agree. The action was based on the assumption that Mr. Dayton was, on acount of his age, no longer capable of protecting his personal interests, and emanated from his three daughters. Vice-Cancellor Pitney ordered a trial, and appointed as commissioners, C. A. Reed, Mayor of Morristown, and C. D. Smith and Thomas Day, of Bernardsville. W. W. Culter, of Morristown, appeared for complainants, and Moses De Witt, of Newark, for the defendant. The jury after sitting for three hours failed to agree, eight being in favor of appointing a gaurdian and four against. Mr. Dayton is the owner of considerable property both at Basking Ridge and in Brooklyn.

Dr. Elizabeth B. Stowe, the chiropodist and manicure for ladies and gentlemen, has taken apartments in the Babcock Building and is no longer at 150 East Fifth street with Mrs. Waldron.

May Vote on Freeholder Question

Somerset county is seriously agitating the adoption of a county commission under the Strong act, in the place of the present Board of Chosen Freeholders says the Newark *Evening News*. There is little doubt that other counties still under the cumbersome and antiquated freeholder system are considering the same question. The result of the investigation of Middlesex county's finances, if one is ordered by the court, may give an impetus to the sentiment already existing in several counties in favor of a change. The Board of Freeholders system was well enough in its day, and it is still fairly representative and adequate in counties that have no large cities and are not cut up into a score or more of boroughs, each with its chosen freeholder, but in counties in which one-half or more of the population and taxable property is in a single city and the semi-urban sections are filled with incorporated towns and boroughs, Boards of Freeholders are neither representative nor adequate. The rural members far outnumber and outvote the city members, and there is an uncontrollable desire on the part of some members, as shown in Middlesex county, to charge and collect full pay for every working day in the year. The Strong law provides for three or five commissioners who are salaried and are required to devote their whole time to the county's business. The tendency of thetimes is toward the smaller board with larger attention to business.

Honeyman Party Off for the Adirondacks

In the Honeyman party which left for the Adirondacks yesterday were the following:

Bauer, Miss A. Mame,	236 Pacific Ave., Jersey City.
Bergen, Mrs. James J.,	Somerville, N. J.
Brokaw, Mr. Edward V.,	Bound Brook, N. J.
Brokaw, Mrs. Edward V.,	Bound Brook, N. J.
Burd, Miss Jessamine,	Somerville, N. J.
Clark, Mrs. A. A.,	Somerville, N. J.
Conover, Mrs. A. E.,	Red Bank, N. J.
Cooke, Mrs. C. S.,	Somerville, N. J.
Craig, Miss Henriette,	Somerville, N. J.
Gaston, Mr. William G.,	[illegible] Ave., New York City.
Gaston, Mrs. William G.,	2046 Seventh Ave., New York City.
Knight, Miss Elizabeth,	208 Bushkill St., Easton, Pa.
McKaig, Miss F. Helen,	403 Pacific Ave., Jersey City, N. J.
McWilliam, Mrs. A. V.,	Somerville, N. J.
March, Miss Emma,	209 Bushkill St., Easton, Pa.
Morris, Mrs. Margaret,	Red Bank, N. J.
Pancoast, Hon. S. L.,	Mullica Hill, N. J.
Skelton, Miss Evangeline,	Bound Brook, N. J.
Webster, Miss Hattie M.,	1925 Indiana Ave., Chicago, Ill.
Woodward, Mr. William W.,	Newton, N. J.
Woodward, Mrs. William W.,	Newton, N. J.

Found Dead Near Railroad Tracks.

Dead in a ditch near the Central Railroad tracks, three miles east of Somerville, the body of Margaret Davis, sixty-five years old, an eccentric character, was found early Sunday.

The woman had evidently been struck by a train some time during the night and hurled into the ditch. She was well dressed in a gown of dark blue material and wore two diamond rings and a brooch.

The stone from one of the rings is missing. The only other articles found on her person were two rolls of hand-made lace and several spools of cotton, which she carried in the bosom of her dress.

The body was at first discovered by the crew of a drill engine which arrived at Somerville at daylight.

The Easton express, which left New York at 4 o'clock yesterday morning, was ordered to pick up the body. On arriving at Somerville the body was taken to Johnson & Maxwell's morgue.

Mrs. Davis was well-to-do, and lived the life of a recluse. She owned considerable real estate, but she lived in small apartments in the residence occupied by William Vossler, in Grove street. She frequently shut herself in her apartments for days at a time, and the Vossler family failed to notice that she was missing until friends of the old woman called at the house to see if the dead woman at the morgue and Mrs. Davis were not the same person. Then it was discovered that her apartments were empty, and that she had left the house without her wraps or making any preparation for travel.

It is believed that Mrs. Davis became temporarily insane and left the house some time during Saturday night, and walked into the country, and was crossing the Central Railroad tracks near the junction of the Chimney Rock Railroad when she was struck and killed.

Monday a Big Day For Sir Knights.

The New Jersey Knights of Pythias will go on their annual outing to Asbury Park, Monday. It is estimated that there will be at least five thousand Knights representing about one hundred lodges present and this number will be swelled to several thousand more by the relatives and friends of the Knights. The parade of the uniformed rank will be reviewed by officers of the Grand Lodge.

IMPRESSIONS OF EUROPE.

Homer J. Wightman Tells of His Trip Abroad.

On Wednesday last Mr. A.V.D. Honeyman returned from his usual summer trip abroad, and started next day with a party for the Adirondacks for ten days. A reporter of the REVIEW saw Mr. Honeyman on his arrival and learned from him that his European tour had been a delightful one. He said he thought those who went from Plainfield and North Plainfield could best speak for themselves as to their share in the pleasure. Mr. Honeyman's main party consisted of about 25. After coaching in England and on the Isle of Wight, they went to Paris and then made an extensive trip through Switzerland and Italy, returning from Naples. The new Pope was crowned at Rome a few days prior to their arrival in that city. He said there seemed to be a general satisfaction with Pope Pius X., but no especial exhilaration over it. The better classes all look for peace and harmony even between the Vatican and the royal house of Italy. Being asked concerning Vesuvius, Mr. Honeyman said that the Neapolitan people declared that they usually hear of its eruption in foreign newspapers, but know nothing of it themselves. The mountain was smoking more than it was last year, and at night flames were visible from Naples, but parties were making ascents almost every day and, so far as appeared when he left, there were no unusual signs of an eruption.

Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Seymour, Mrs. Tennant and daughters, and Mr. Hugh Baldwin, of Plainfield; also Dr. Wm. H. Larrabee and Superintendent Wightman and wife of the Boston, were of the party and returned at the same time. Mr. M. Kettl was a member, but returned earlier. Dr. Larrabee went independently to Switzerland in order to make a special Swiss tour, and joined the party there. Mr. and Mrs. Wightman, with a number of ladies, also made a separate tour in Scotland, Mr. Wightman being the conductor there, joining Mr. Honeyman's party in going to the Continent.

Our reporter saw Mr. Homer J. Wightman and he gave the following interview concerning his separate trip in Scotland and part of England:

We took the northern route across the Atlantic which carried us along the coast of Newfoundland sufficiently near to get a good view of that bleak, fisherman's coast. After passing Newfoundland, we sighted several icebergs, six in one day. One of these, sighted on the last day of June, was an immense mountain of ice, and although several miles away made us feel rather uncomfortable for several hours, as the thermometer dropped to 40 degrees. Three hundred miles out from Newfoundland we encountered for two or three days a dense fog, invariably formed by the meeting of the Arctic current, which brings down the icebergs, and the Gulf Stream, which is deflected oceanward by the Newfoundland coast.

It was a pleasant change after two weeks of almost continuous rain in Plainfield, to find a spot where no rain fell. The sea was very calm until the 4th of July, when Neptune chose to celebrate off the Irish coast, and we were all sent to bed for thirty-six hours. We had planned to "keep" the glorious Fourth but Dame Nature was mistress of ceremonies and dictated the whole program. The ship did fire fourteen bombs and blew fourteen deafening blasts which was the most any English vessel could do in honor of any foreign flag. (The English national salute is fifteen guns.)

On the morning of the 6th of July we sailed into Moville Bay, in the north of Ireland, and landed the passengers for the Emerald Isle. Our first glimpse of Ireland gave us a clear view of Green Castle, an old ruin dating from the time of William of Orange. These old ruined castles, which take us back to the time of chivalry, are scattered all over Europe, and form the first striking feature that impresses an American with the fact that he is in a foreign land.

During the afternoon of the same day we sailed up the beautiful Firth of Clyde with its picturesque villages on either side crowded close to the water's edge by the immense estates and game preserves of the English nobility.

My first disappointment came when we reached Greenock and entered the Clyde river which in reality is barely a canal in width lined almost its whole length with shipbuilding plants where we saw crafts of almost every size and description in various stages of construction. One cannot travel far, especially in a foreign country, without having the mental pictures he has formed sadly changed, even though he has read widely.

Glasgow where we landed is a bustling business city as large as Philadelphia where Americans can learn a few lessons in Municipal Economics. One can ride anywhere about the city on the car lines for a "ha'penny." My curiosity revealed the facts that the street car lines, the water works, the lighting plants, the ferries and even the concert halls are all owned and managed by the city at a small profit, but the people get these things practically at cost. The city builds houses to rent to workmen at very low rates. The city owns lodging houses and fine public baths where a swim can be had for four cents. There are public washhouses where stalls supplied with hot and cold water can be rented for four cents an hour. It seems in Glasgow, as well as in many other European cities, that this economic principle is fully substantiated; viz., "Public necessities should be under public control."

We left Glasgow as soon as convenient for the beautiful lake district of Scotland. From Balloch Pier we took steamer the whole length of Loch Lomond which is the center of Rob Roy's patrimony. Old Ben Lomond looked down upon us all the way to Inversnaid where we took coaches over the mountains and Moorlands to Stronachlacher. Here we again took steamer, this time for a trip on Loch Katrine, the scene of "The Lady of the Lake," the gem of all the lakes I have visited.

On leaving Loch Katrine we again took coaches to the wild gorge known as the "Trossachs," then along Loch Achray and over the mountains and heaths to the quaint old highland town of Aberfoyle. This day's trip is the most delightful I remember ever taking. There is not the boldness that there is in the Swiss lake region; there is not the quiet beauty that there is in the English lake district; there is not the laziness that is both seen and felt in the Italian lake section; but there is a combination of boldness, of beauty, of restfulness and of charm, and then history and literature are written over every nook and crag about these Scottish lakes.

We spent some time at Aberfoyle and took several photographs including some of the old thatched houses which are kept just as they were when the bold robber Rob Roy roamed this country. The house of Helen McGreggor, Rob Roy's wife is still pointed out to the traveler who takes this journey. Here we had that delightful Scottish dish, gooseberries and cream, served in a large soup plate, as is the national custom.

The traveler on this Trossachs trip goes for miles and miles over the estate of the Duke of Montrose. Practically the whole section has been turned from cultivation back to the wild state and is now covered with heather, bracken and myrtle which furnish brooding places for grouse, pheasants and rabbits. Such is the Englishmen's love of sport that these large estates give a greater return as game preserves than when cultivated. The fact that more than one half of all the land of Scotland is owned by seventy men gives an American another striking impression that he is far from home.

Our next move was to Sterling where there is a very interesting old castle and then on to Edinburgh over the great Firth of Fourth bridge. A grand old castle, a cathedral, a palace and Scott's monument, one of the finest memorials in the world, are among the interesting sights of this beautiful city. We were so fortunate as to get into the old parliament house where we saw the Supreme Court of Scotland in Session and heard something of the case being reviewed. The lawyers were all clothed in gowns and wigs and the judges were sitting on woolsacks, presenting the same appearance, I fancy, as in the days before America was known to the white man.

From Edinburgh we drove seven delightful miles to Rosslyn where I saw my youthful conception of a strong castle with its prison and dungeon carved from the solid rock. At Rosslyn we saw the queerest architectural monument of which I have any knowledge, the famous Rosslyn Chapel in which each pillar, arch and buttress differs from every other and in which the sunflower is the only figure repeated in the entire marble decoration.

From Edinburgh we went to Melrose and loitered in and around the ruined Abbey and drove to Abbotsford, Scott's home, where we saw very many interesting things including Rob Roy's long gun and sword, and the "Mistletoe Chest."

We visited the cathedral at Carlisle and then went on to Windermere where we joined Mr. Honeyman for the coaching through the English lake district and Sunday at the walled town of Chester. We left the main party at Warwick and journeyed to Oxford, a city of great beauty and exorbitant prices. Nearly every one of the twenty-one colleges has something of special interest.

After Oxford we spent a most enjoyable week in London. We saw London life, Piccadilly to Petticoat Lane, from Milk Street to Rotten Row. We visited Buckingham palace and saw the King and Queen as they left for their Irish trip and with the kind permission of the guard took their pictures. We rode on the Thames to the Kew Gardens, on the smoky underground and on the "tup n'y" tube (the finest rapid transit in the world). We rode on the top of trams and busses, in a brake, in cabs and hansoms and finally by sad mistake in a "pirate buss." We visited Parliament and Westminster, the Tower and The Old Curiosity Shop, the Whitechapel sections and the Wallace Collections, the Tate and National Galleries, the Albert and Victoria museum, the finest in Europe, and many other places of interest.

From London we went to Winchester where we again joined Mr. Honeyman for the continental tour.

SUBURBAN NOTES.

WATCHUNG.

Arrival and departure of mails at Watchung.

Leave Plainfield	9 a. m.	6.30 p. m.
Arrive Watchung	9.30 a. m.	6.00 p. m.
Leave Watchung	12.30 p. m.	6.10 p. m.
Arrive Plainfield	1.00 p. m.	*6.40 p. m.

*This mail makes connection for all outgoing mail from Plainfield the same evening.

The Watchung Knitting Mills are receiving large shipments of cotton and will soon be ready to start up the mill.

Karl Ruppenstein has sold his farm to Rev. Dr. Chas. Moldenke, and will soon move to South Plainfield.

The Dugway hill was the scene of another accident last week. A party of four from Berkley Heights stopped their horses on one of the water breaks before the wagon reached the level. The load was too much for the horse and the whole outfit went over backward and rolled down the mountain. The wagon was badly wrecked but no serious damage to the occupants beyond bruises.

Dr. Richard Moldenke and family spent Friday on the Passaic fishing.

Mrs. Koch expects her sister from Germany to arrive today.

Regular school meeting last week demonstrated that everything is ready to start up on the eighth of this month. Mrs. S. S. Higgins and daughter will again have charge.

* * *

LIBERTY CORNER.

Henry L. Stegman, of New York City, spent Sunday with Mrs. Ziegler.

Mrs. Lockwood has moved to the Lowery Cottage.

Mrs. Smith, of New York City, is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Barretts.

Joseph Stantial has moved in the house on Main street that he recently purchased.

Rev. C. H. Von Glahn and son Ralph, of Bernardsville, spent Sunday with Mrs. Wm. J. Hayes.

Miss Ada Westlecroft, of Mine Brook, is visiting Miss Ella Love.

Annual Horse Show at Bernardsville.

The second annual horse show, under the auspices of the Somerset County Polo Club, will be given on September 11 and 12 on the club's grounds at Bernardsville. The committee in charge of the affair comprises E. T. H. Talmage, chairman; C. Ledyard Blair, Walter P. Bliss, Clarence Blair Mitchell and Robert L. Stevens. The exhibits are confined to owners in Morris and Somerset counties, excepting the class for polo ponies, which is open to all exhibitors, irrespective of residence. There are twenty-one competitions, and the counts are as follows: 1, horses in harness; 2, tandems; 3, four-in-hands; 4, horse and depot wagon; 5, combination harness and saddle horses; 6, ponies in harness; 7, saddle horses; 8, ponies under saddle; 9, polo ponies; 10, jumpers; 11, farm teams.

Barn Burned at North Branch.

At an early hour last Saturday morning fire destroyed the large double barn on the country residence of James A. Lowe, at North Branch. It is supposed the blaze originated from the spontaneous combustion of grain.

All the season's crops were stored in the barn and are a total loss. The livestock was saved. The flames spread to two big cow barns adjoining and these were also destroyed. A great quantity of machinery was stored in them and it was ruined. Neighbors fought the flames. It was with difficulty that a number of smaller outbuildings were saved. The loss will amount to about $5,000. It is partly covered by insurance. Mr. Lowe was at his home in New York, but it is said that he will soon make arrangements to rebuild.

At the Academy.

The handsomest, and the most successful production "Robin Hood" ever had, is that now being given by the favorite Bostonians at the Academy of Music, New York City, where they are playing a short engagement. That the popularity of both company and opera has not lessened in the slightest degree, has been demonstrated by the enthusiastic audiences that pack the house nightly, and by the popular favor accorded by the New York newspapers.

HAPPENINGS IN NEW JERSEY.

Interesting Items of News Occurring in Different Portions of the State.

William Burk, of Pedricktown, has a patch of strawberries that the second crop, now ripening, will clear him $250.

Andrew Dunkel, section foreman on the West Jersey and Seashore Railroad, caught a young bird which is said to be a robin. It is perfectly white and has pink eyes.

It is reported that there is market at Medford for live and healthy blacksnakes and good prices will be paid for reptiles delivered. Cranberry growers desire the snakes to place in the bogs and clear them of mice, which are particularly destructive to growing bushes. The growers consider blacksnakes so valuable that they object to their destruction.

An odd-shaped potato of large size is on exhibition in Washington. It was grown on the farm of Jacob Slater, near Changewater. The potato is nearly a foot long and several inches thick. In the center is a protuberance about four inches long and as thick as the rest of the potato. The weight of this large vegetable is two and one-quarter pounds.

The old stone cracker building, which has been standing at Glen Gardner for the last thirty-five years, has been purchased by John Van Syckle, and will be torn down and the material used to rebuild a barn on the site of one destroyed by fire a month ago. The machinery was removed from the building by the Central Railroad company a few weeks ago.

Jonas Livermore, of Blackwood, the retired builder, who in April celebrated the 101st anniversary of his birth, fell downstairs last Monday and broke one of his legs. At first he refused positively to have a physician do anything for him, but finally permitted Professor White, of the University of Pennsylvania, to reduce the fracture. There is little hope of his recovery. He is a most remarkable man. He enjoyed rugged health up to the hour of his mishap.

Announcement has been made by the carnival committee of the New Brunswick Boat Club that entries will be received up to the day of the carnival. The committee has set aside the sum of $250 for prizes, and they will be awarded to five different classes of boats. The first prizes will be $25, the second $15, and the third $10. It is expected that the attendance will be twice as large as that at the carnival two years ago. The committee is making plans for the entertainment of Sir Thomas Lipton, who has promised to attend, if his engagements will permit.

Edward Wansten, of Morristown, an enthusiastic collector of curios, has found a white potato that resembles a human heart in almost every particular. It was dug from the potato patch of Charles Bowden, of Boonton. The potato was boiled in alcohol and was afterward placed in a store winnow, where it was viewed by several thousand people during the three days it was on exhibition. Mr. Wansten received an offer of $100 from a New York museum for the curio, which he refused, saying that he considered his find one of the best he had made in his long search for curios, which has covered the best part of the last half-century.

Stewart T. Bell, constable of Lebanon Township, and who has held various offices in the township since 1866, has a cupboard full of old and odd relics, including deeds and newspapers of ancient date. Among the lot is an original copy of Blackstone, bearing date of 1726, "Laws of New Jersey from 1703 to 1799," giving the laws regarding the formation of the counties in the State. The most valued relics are a couple of old-fashioned, long-handled fireside pans, made from a solid piece of iron and forged at the old forge which was standing and in operation at Changewater during the Revolutionary War. Mr. Bell also possesses a complete set of flax machinery, such as was used in his great-grandparents' day. All the implements, from the breaker to the spinning wheel, are in a good state of preservation. He has samples of flax in the different stages of preparation, and a great many other curiosities of ancient date.

According to reports from Marlton, cranberry growers are complaining of the ravages of swarms of katydids, which are very destructive to the bogs, and there

[*Continued on Last Page.*]

Autos and Railways.

By Sylvester Stewart.

THAT the automobile has a great future I do not deny. Its chief mission is to change city streets from manure yards to clear thoroughfares. The horse is unfit for use on city streets. He occupies too much space; he is too hard to steer; he has the wrong kind of feet on him; besides, on crowded streets, his worried driver whips, frets and jerks ten per cent. of his energy out of him and shortens his life.

But whatever efficiency the auto may attain by future improvements, it will always remain true, that if it is put on steel rails, the same engine and the same quantity of fuel necessary to pull ten passengers or one ton of freight on the best macadam road will pull at least forty passengers or four tons of freight on steel. So, instead of "making railways obsolete," the auto will call for light steel rails for itself, in hundreds of thousands of localities, and will probably be equipped, in many cases, with guides, so that it can run either on or off rails.

The automobile, instead of being a menace to the railway, will be a feeder to it. Light railways—T rails, plateways, etc.—will branch from main lines and on these branches will run freight and passenger automobiles. In roadways there is nothing like steel, nor anything that makes any approach to it. Of course, in sections too thinly settled to justify two roads in common road and a light railway, the business automobile will have to use the common road, but wherever it does it will be compelled to charge a high rate for freight and passengers, on account of the great resistance to progression encountered on all roads but steel.—Engineering Magazine.

The Nebular Hypothesis.

By Agnes M. Clarke.

IT is stated that things may be improved beyond recognition, nay, out of existence. So it has happened to the nebular hypothesis. Stat nominis umbra. The name survives, but with connotations indefinitely diversified. The original theme is barely recalled by many of the variations played upon it. Entire license of treatment prevails. The strict and simple lines of evolution laid down by Laplace are obliterated or submerged. Some of the schemes proposed by modern cosmogonists are substantially reversions to Kant's "Natural History of the Heavens," the long discarded and despised Cartesian vortices reappear, with the eclat of virtual novelty, in others; nor are there wanting theories or speculations reminiscent even of Buffon's cometary impacts.

Moreover, the misleading fashion has come into vogue of bracketing Kant with Laplace as co-inventor of the majestic and orderly plan of growth commonly designated as the "nebular hypothesis." This has been, and is, the source of much baffling confusion. Save the one fundamental idea—and that by no means their exclusive property—of ascribing unity of origin to the planetary system, Kant's and Laplace's evolutionary methods had little in common. Their postulates were very far from being identical; they employed radically different kinds of "world stuff;" and the "world stuff" was subjected, in each case, to totally dissimilar process.—Knowledge.

The Rose---Undisputed Queen of Flowers.

By John N. May, Treasurer of the American Rose Society.

THE history of the race is full of romance and poetry. When the flower was first introduced as a garden bloom must ever remain a matter of conjecture; but it is certain that the ancients knew and admired this Queen of the Flowers many, many centuries ago.

Early Greek writers mention it in many of their writings asserting that it was consecrated to Venus as an emblem of beauty, to Cupid as an emblem of love and to Harpocrates as the god of silence. Probably this last fact explains why the white rose was regarded as a symbol of silence, and at ancient carnivals was suspended from the ceiling and around it was written this sentence:

"He who doth secrets reveal
Beneath my roof shall never dwell."

What faith and what confidence must have existed between man and man in those days when only the presence of a flower was needed to insure silence and to impress upon those present the injunction that secrets were to be kept inviolable!

The Romans also held the rose in great esteem. The beautiful varieties we know to-day were unknown to them, for it is a matter of history that until the beginning of the nineteenth century very few double roses had been introduced. Since that time innumerable and grand varieties have come into existence, and to-day they range in color, size and fragrance from the small dainty button size to those measuring five inches and more in diameter, and in color from the purest white to the deeper maroon, or nearly black. The only shade of color not yet attainable is blue. Though nature has been lavish in bestowing all other shades, forms and sizes, the lover of the rose must be content without this color. But this, I am sure, will be no great hardship, as one has a glorious range of hues from which to choose.

The wild or native rose can be found growing in abundance in nearly every temperate zone. It is found in Asia, Africa, the whole of Europe and North America. The native varieties are the original parents of all the grand roses that now embellish the gardens and homes of millions of the earth's inhabitants. The old-fashioned rose, with its single row of petals, found growing by the roadside in the country districts of New England is the ancestor of some of the highly colored and fragrant blooms that now lend their beauty to decorative purposes.

No one will dispute the popularity of the rose. Certain flowers become the fads of the hour and hold sway for a time, but are soon dethroned. The rose is always in demand, summer and winter, and the sales of its blooms are not exceeded by those of any other flower. Its season of special favor is winter, when no special function is deemed complete without the presence of this beautiful flower.

Can Floods Be Prevented?

THE Middle West, meaning the territory of the lower Missouri, the Kaw and the Des Moines rivers, suffered a flood loss last spring estimated at $25,000,000. And this despite the fact that millions of dollars are used each year by the Government and by States in building levees and otherwise endeavoring to confine the lower Mississippi and Missouri within safe bounds. It has proved thus far impossible to control entirely the mighty force of these rivers; their frequent rebellions result in inundations with alarming regularity. Suppose the money lost this one season, to say nothing of the vast sums wiped away during all the forty years of Western settlement, had been spent in intelligent preventive measures at the heads of the streams, would it have been effective? Already many Western farmers have thrown up dams across ravines and sloughs on prairie farms, which hold back the rain's bounty. These are constructed primarily as cattle watering places, but they keep the floods from the land below and save many a field from having its crop washed out. If this system be extended over the whole area of the upper basin on a larger scale, it would not only retain a great portion of unseasonable rainfall, but give opportunity for irrigation on the lower levels from the stored water. The Senate of the recent Congress has already realized the necessity of doing something, for it passed a bill appropriating $10,000,000 for the purchase of 2,500,000 acres on the top of the Appalachian range in the States of North Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky and Georgia, the object being to protect the forests and to prevent floods by holding the waters on the hillsides, rather than allow them free course over deforested areas. The bill failed in the House, but it ought to succeed at next session. The establishment of a permanent reservoir system under Government control and with ample appropriations for its construction should be the next step in the development of the West. It will mean a tremendous body of water held high up on the prairie slopes, exerting its influence in the modification of the hot winds and the droughts; it will furnish to the growing area of irrigated lands a steady supply through the summer months; it will retain the rains the life of the agriculturists of the lower Mississippi and Missouri one of and so prevent the floods that annually spoil the low-lying farms and make anxiety.—The Independent.

CALEB POWERS SENTENCED

Thrice Convicted Murderer of Governor Goebel to Be Hanged.

DRAMATIC SCENE IN COURTROOM

Brother of Victim Overcome When He Realized That His Work For Vengeance Had Been Successful — Condemned Man Once the Secretary of State of Kentucky.

Georgetown, Ky.—Caleb Powers, formerly Secretary of State of Kentucky, was convicted for the third time of the murder of Governor Goebel and sentenced to death.

Judge Robbins overruled a motion for a new trial and fixed November 25 next as the day for the execution.

At his two previous trials, which were reversed by the Court of Appeals, Powers was sentenced to life imprisonment.

Powers' counsel permitted him to make a speech to the jury in this case. *He made an impassioned appeal* to them, declaring that he was innocent of the murder of Goebel and had no knowledge of it. Those who heard Powers' speech thought it would have considerable effect on the jury, but this proved to be untrue. The jury retired and soon brought in a verdict of guilty as charged. Caleb Powers, like the man of iron he has proved himself through all his trials, received the verdict without emotion. When the jury went out he was sitting chatting with *friends, and aside from glancing up as* the jurymen filed out, made no move.

After this cursory glance he turned to his companions and resumed his conversation. "It's an unjust verdict, not warranted by the evidence," declared Powers. "I shall certainly appeal again."

Arthur Goebel, a younger brother of the murdered Governor, has spent practically the whole of the last three years working on the case, and it is largely to his efforts that the confessions of others implicated in the murder were secured. He collapsed under the strain when the verdict was announced. He has sworn that he will do nothing until *his brother's murder is avenged by the* law. Immediately after the conviction and sentence of Powers he sent this telegram to a brother who is in the West:

"Powers' trial ended. Sentenced to death."

At the two former trials, which took place here, Judge Cantrell presided. For this trial, however, Governor Beckham appointed Special Judge Robbins. From him the attorney for the defendant secured the granting of an appeal for the case to the Kentucky Court of Appeals. It was this court, when composed of Republicans, that twice granted new trials for Powers. The court is now Democratic. *Should it refuse* to grant a new trial the counsel for the defense may try to get the United States Supreme Court to take the case under consideration.

Powers was removed to the Scott County jail immediately after sentence was passed, to be held there pending the appeal of his case to the higher courts. A telegram from Indianapolis states that former Governor W. S. Taylor said: "This verdict affects me very much. I cannot say a word."

1000 BULGARIANS SLAIN.

The Situation in Macedonia is One of Extreme Gravity.

Salonica.—The Bulgarian insurgents sustained a severe reverse at Smilovo, 1000 of them being killed.

The insurgents to the number of 3000 occupied a position on the heights, which was stormed by six battalions of Turkish troops, commanded by Servet Pasha. After losing 1000 of their number, the Bulgarians fled in the face of the heavy Turkish artillery fire. The Turkish losses were insignificant.

The Bulgarian insurgents on capturing the town of Nevesska, seized the arms and ammunition of the garrison, levied a contribution of $5000 on the town and withdrew to the mountains. The Turkish troops on their arrival bombarded the town, but receiving no response, they entered without molesting the inhabitants.

London.—The Salonica correspondent of the Daily Mail describes the situation in Macedonia as being one of the utmost gravity. The insurgents are everywhere increasing in numbers and holding their own against the Ottoman soldiers. Anarchy reigns supreme.

In a few weeks famine must ensue, causing untold misery. Any outrage in the city of Salonica now would turn the Turks into soldiers and the populace into wild beasts. The country west of the River Varda toward the vilayet of Monastir is expected to rise daily.

Thief Returned Useless Booty.

After stealing certified and cancelled checks aggregating $65,000, a thief took the trouble to restore them to the bank, from whose messenger he stole them on a cable car, at Chicago. The thief left the valise with the cashier of a restaurant and sent a telephone message to the bank.

Agitation on the Milk Question.

The Agricultural Department at Washington has issued a bulletin on the milk question, in which it says that the agitation has done good, but that at the same time much unnecessary alarm has been caused; suggestions are made for the improvement of the milk supply.

Cotton Trade's Bad State.

The cotton trade in England is in a worse state than for the last fifteen years, in consequence of the shortness of the supply of cotton. Heavy demands are being made on the benefit societies owing to the large number of persons who are idle.

Swept Away by a Geyser.

Two women and two men who were watching the Waimunga geyser at Lake Potorua, New Zealand, were swept away by a rush of boiling water into the river.

FEEL CASTRO'S IRON HAND

Foreign Merchants Arrested For Refusing to Pay Taxes Twice.

Letters From Legations Instructing Aliens to Send in Claims Said to Have Been Seized in the Post.

Willemstad, Curacao.—Harsh injustice is being meted out to foreigners residing in the interior of Venezuela, where the local authorities are hunting down all foreigners who dare to present claims against Venezuela in accordance with the recent protocol.

Near Coro a local tribunal refused to accept the testimony of five Italians. On the latter insisting on tendering their depositions three were arrested and thrown into jail. Two of them attempted to escape and were fired upon, one being killed.

The Venezuelan Government does not deny this occurrence, but is doing nothing to prevent repetitions of it.

It is learned on good authority that letters sent to foreigners from the Italian and other legations instructing them to send in their claims were seized in the post so as to prevent the claims from arriving in Caracas in due time.

Cumana, Venezuela.—A gibbet was erected in a street of this city on which was hung an effigy representing a foreigner, and the populace beat the dummy with sticks amid shouts of "Death to the foreigners!"

Two leading traders, M. Palazzi, a Frenchman, and Herr Sprick, a German, were recently arrested in Ciudad Bolivar, by order of President Castro for refusing to pay their taxes, which had already been collected by the revolutionists at the time of the latter's occupation of the city. Many other persons were also arrested on the same charge.

The French and German Ministers at Caracas protested, and obtained the immediate release of their fellow-countrymen.

General Rolando and 200 of the rebel officers who were captured at Ciudad Bolivar have arrived at Maracaibo. They are incarcerated in the fortress of San Carlos, with their feet in irons.

ESCAPED DESPITE SENTINEL.

Imprisoned Soldier Breaks From Cell Though Specially Guarded.

Old Point Comfort, Va.—Private Valentine, of the Seventy-third Coast Artillery, a prisoner in solitary confinement at Fort Monroe, made his escape during the night, going through iron bars, while a sentinel was guarding his cell. When the officers of the fort lately discovered that five prisoners were gone, they immediately placed sentinels at guard over all the cells. Valentine, *guarded in this manner, nevertheless escaped.*

As soon as it was learned by his Colonel that Valentine had made his escape he had the sentinel placed under arrest and incarcerated, pending a court-martial.

LONDON SUPPLIED MAD MULLAH.

English Firm Has Furnished Arms and Ammunition to Fight Crown.

Aden, Arabia.—The principal sources for the supply of rifles and ammunition to the Mad Mullah's forces in Somaliland have been traced through a complete identification of trade marks by agents in Harrar and Jibutil, Abyssinia, to a London firm.

Since the beginning of the operations in Somaliland an aggregate of 3,000,000 rounds of Lee-Metford rifle ammunition and correspondingly large numbers of Lee-Metford and Gras rifles have been shipped by this London firm to Jibutil and Harrar by way of Manchester and Marseilles.

WIRELESS SECRETS LEAK OUT.

Recent Berlin Congress Said to Have Favored International Control.

Berlin, Germany.—A technical paper published in this city says the delegates of almost all the countries which participated in the recent secret sessions of the International Congress of Wireless Telegraphy in this city favored international control of wireless telegraphy.

It also advocated that no land station refuse to take a message, if comprehensible, from any ship using a system different to that of the company owning the station.

Italian Banker Murdered.

Vincenzo Tilli, the proprietor of an Italian bank at Philadelphia, Pa., was shot and killed by a fellow countryman named Giovanni Viola. The murderer ran from the bank and as he was pursued by a large crowd he turned and fired his revolver at his pursuers. One bullet struck Policeman Thomas Conly in the breast, and he was removed to a hospital in a serious condition. The police were unable to learn what his motive was in killing Tilli.

Ex-Mayor Ames' Last Appeal.

Judge Elliott, of the Hennepin District, has denied Dr. A. A. Ames' motion for a new trial. Nothing now remains between the former Mayor of Minneapolis, Minn., and six years in the penitentiary for bribery except an appeal to the Supreme Court. The case will be certified and heard at the October term, although this last effort is generally believed to be a vain one.

Twenty-five Men Guard $5,000,000.

The Transport Thomas, which has just sailed from San Francisco, Cal., for the Philippines, touching at Honolulu and Guam, carries $5,000,000 in Philippine silver certificates, accompanied by a guard of twenty-five enlisted men of the Fourteenth Cavalry.

Death Ended Judge's Fast Cure.

Judge J. C. Ellis, one of the most widely known lawyers in Western Kansas, is dead at his home in Pratt, Kan. He had followed a theory of fasting to cure dyspepsia, and had gone thirty-seven days without food.

Army Officer Killed at Targets.

In target practice in Wesel, Prussia, a revolver in the hand of an officer went off prematurely. The bullet struck a Sergeant of Infantry, killing him.

U. S. CONSUL WAS NOT SLAIN

Bullets Fired at Mr. Magelssen at Beirut Did Not Touch Him.

ORDERS TO WARSHIPS STAND

President Wishes to Have an American Squadron in Turkish Waters Owing to the Disturbances in the Empire — Report of Death of Vice-Consul Due to Cipher Error—Attack Premeditated.

Constantinople, Turkey. — It transpires that the report that United States Vice-Consul Magelssen was killed at Beirut is incorrect. An unknown individual fired at him and the bullets passed close to the Vice-Consul, but did not touch him.

The Vali of Beirut afterward visited Vice-Consul Magelssen, expressed his regret for the outrage, and ordered measures for the arrest of the perpetrator.

The error in stating that Mr. Magelssen had been killed rose from a mistake in a cipher telegram.

Washington, D. C.—A decidedly new turn in the case of United States Vice-Consul William C. Magelssen at Beirut, Syria, who was reported to have been assassinated Sunday, developed when it became known that the report was incorrect, and that although Mr. Magelssen had been shot at he had not even been injured.

This information came to the State Department in a dispatch from United States Minister Leishman at Constantinople, who said the mistake in making the original announcement was due to an error in the transmission of the cipher dispatch from Consul Ravndal, at Beirut, in reporting the incident to the Minister.

The dispatch from the Minister was communicated at once to the President at Oyster Bay. *The dispatch was extremely gratifying* to the officials of the Government here.

Acting Secretary Loomis declined to make public the text of Minister Leishman's dispatch, but he gave a summary of its contents. As stated in the press dispatch, it shows that Mr. Magelssen was shot at by some unknown person, but was not hit. The local Turkish officials were prompt to express their regret at the occurrence, and are exerting themselves to apprehend the would-be assassin, but thus far have been unsuccessful.

The Minister's dispatch also said that Consul Ravndal had reported to him that *some of the foreign Consuls at* Beirut had reported to their governments that the situation at that place had become exceedingly unsafe, that this condition of affairs had existed for some time, and that something ought to be done to relieve the tension. The opinion was expressed that the attempted assassination of Mr. Magelssen would probably bring matters to a focus.

Oyster Bay, N. Y.—President Roosevelt was informed of the incorrectness of the report that Vice-Consul Magelssen had been assassinated. The President expressed gratification that Mr. *Magelssen had escaped without injury.*

He announced, however, that no change at present would be made in the plans of this Government, and that the European squadron, which he ordered to proceed immediately to Beirut, would continue to its ordered destination.

It can be said that the President and Secretary of State Hay both regard it advisable, in view of the present state of unrest in Turkey, to have American war vessels in Turkish waters.

For a long time President Roosevelt and Mr. Hay were in conference at Sagamore Hill. They discussed every suggested phase of the situation in Turkey. At the conclusion of the conference Secretary Hay announced his intention of returning immediately to Washington.

It can be said that it is the purpose of President Roosevelt to afford American citizens in the disturbed provinces of Turkey all the protection possible. For that reason and for others which may develop in a short time the decision is reached that no change will at present be made in the orders to the European squadron. Admiral Cotton *will proceed with his vessels to Turk*ish waters with the idea of fully safeguarding Americans and American interests.

New York City.—In response to a telegram of inquiry regarding the reported assassination of Vice-Consul Magelssen at Beirut, Mr. Freyer, Treasurer of the Board of the Presbyterian Mission at Beirut, has cabled as follows:

"Although the attack made on Vice-Consul Magelssen was evidently premeditated, the bullets missed him and he escaped uninjured. FREYER."

CHICAGO AS AN "ADAMLESS EDEN."

Windy City Rapidly Losing Male Population to Grim Reaper.

Chicago.—The papers of this city are pointing out that Chicago is in danger of becoming an "Adamless Eden." That this menace is borne out by the increasing excess of male over female deaths is strengthened by the bills of mortality for the week. There were 483 deaths reported, exactly the same as for the previous week. Of these *291 were males and 192 were females*—an excess of fifty per cent. in male deaths. In 1901 this excess was 23.4 per cent.; in 1902 it was 29.5 per cent.; during the first six months of this year it was 27.4 per cent., and now fifty per cent. more males than females are dying.

Takes Her Fifth Husband.

Married five times within twenty-five years, a widow once, divorced three times, and now a bride, is the record of Mrs. Mary L. Muir-Thompson-Colvin-Neal-Conway-Smith, of Ohio Falls, a suburb of Jeffersonville, Ind. Mrs Smith is not over fifty years old.

Quit a "Hoodooed" Mine.

Because of continued disasters, resulting in loss of life, 100 men have quit work in the Treadwell mine, on Douglas Island, Alaska. The men intimate that the property is "hoodooed."

STARVING MEN MARCH

Foodless Miners in Alaska Trying to Reach Yukon River.

Some Fall With All Hope of Succor Gone But Are Saved Just in Time —A Relief Expedition.

Tacoma, Wash.—Two hundred foodless men are attempting to cross the Alaskan divide and make a 500-mile journey through the wilderness on Nazina River and the Copper River Valley to Tanana Valley and the Yukon River.

These miners joined a stampede to Nazina last spring, and finding there only shallow placers, determined to *push on to Yukon. Most of them sold* their outfits, understanding that supplies could be purchased at several posts in Tanana Valley. In this belief they were mistaken. Walsh & Lawrence, owners of the trading post at Tanana Crossing, had only a small stock, and most of this they gave to the impoverished miners as they passed along.

News of the men's destitute condition was carried to Fort Egbert, on the Yukon, by Henry Bratnober, of San Francisco, a noted mining expert, who represents the Rothschild family in this country. Bratnober saved three men from starvation, and urgently recommended to Captain Perkins at Fort Egbert that he send a military relief expedition to the rescue of the foodless miners, whose number was stated to Bratnober to be not less than 200.

Captain Perkins immediately wired Washington for authority, and is presumed by this time to have dispatched a detachment of soldiers with supplies to the Upper Tanana Valley.

The men rescued by Bratnober were P. A. Retig, of Delano, N. Y.; William Krahm, of Baltimore, and Herry Behrens, of New York City.

When Bratnober reached them these men were lying down exhausted in a small tent, being too weak to move and scarcely able to speak. For several weeks they had lived on berries. Bratnober furnished them with provisions from his pack train and inquired regarding others along the trail.

Retig has spent two years in stampedes to Koyukuk, Nome and Nazina. He formerly lived in Philadelphia. Bratnober is known as the most conservative mining man in the West. He said at Dawson that without doubt many will perish unless assistance reaches them, and he fears some already have died of starvation. He praises very highly the generosity of Walsh and Lawrence, who gave away their stock, though provisions were worth $1 per pound.

TAUGHT IN SCHOOL OF THEFT.

Boy Shoplifter Caught in St. Louis Exposes Chicago Institute For Thieves.

St. Louis, Mo.—Fred Spies, the boy shoplifter, who was arraigned on charges of petit larceny [illegible] various department stores, [illegible] ted to Chief of Detectives Desmond that he was educated in the art of stealing in a Chicago school of crooks, and that he was sent to St. Louis on purpose to steal.

He said that he sent the stolen goods to a "fence" in Chicago, conducted by the persons who taught him to steal, and they disposed of the property, sending him part of the money. He had a letter, written in German, and inclosing a money order for $2500 from Chicago. It commended his efforts in St. Louis, and made suggestions about what he should send in future.

Spies gave Desmond the names of all the persons in the gang, and Desmond hopes to aid the Chicago police in capturing the entire bunch. According to Spies' story many boys are educated in the same way that he was, and afterward are sent to other cities to steal for the gang.

SIX DROWNED IN COLLISION.

Metropolitan Steamship Sinks a Schooner Off New Haven, Conn.

Stonington, Conn.—The Metropolitan steamship H. M. Whitney, from New York to Boston, ran down and sank the schooner John Booth just west of New Haven during the night. The Whitney rescued Captain Emmons, of the Booth, and the Maine, of the Stonington Line, saved a sailor, but the five other men in the Booth's crew and a passenger, who belonged in Salem, were drowned.

The schooner had been struck about amidships and her side crushed in. Being granite laden she settled quickly and sank before boats could get near her. One of the Maine's boats rescued a sailor named Hassel, who says he *was one of the deck watch with the* captain at the wheel. The weather was fairly clear, but the collision, he says, was entirely unexpected. The schooner John Booth hailed from New London, Conn., and was 414 tons burden. She was bound for New York.

PROFESSOR'S FATAL CAT HUNT.

W. H. Detweiler, a Philadelphia Teacher, Accidently Kills Himself.

Philadelphia, Pa.—While attempting *to shoot a sick cat at Hatboro, Pa.*, near here, Professor W. H. Detweiler accidentally shot himself and died a few hours later.

Professor Detweiler was a teacher in the Manual Training School in this city, and was spending the summer with his family at Hatboro. A neighbor asked him to make away with the cat. In crawling under a porch to shoot the animal his foot slipped and the revolver exploded, sending a bullet crashing through his brain.

Professor Detweiler was thirty-five years of age. He is survived by a widow and two children.

Lightning Kills Three in Indiana.

Central Indiana was visited by a severe storm of rain, wind and lightning. Hugh Arnold, living near Muncie; Jesse Irwin, a farmer of Millersville, and William Enoch, of Cumberland, were killed by lightning.

10,000 Cattle Dipped in Crude Oil.

The experiment of dipping 10,000 steers in vats filled with Beaumont crude oil to relieve them of fever ticks is in progress at Ozona, Texas. It is *thought that the oil will be an effective* eradicator of the ticks.

REVOLUTION PROCLAIMED

Macedonian Insurgents Issue Their Long-Expected Document.

CHRISTIAN VILLAGES BURNE

Turks Massacre the Entire Popular Armensi and Velesi — A War Being Imposed Upon All the Subjects—Bulgarians Lose 1' The Insurrectionary Leade

Sofia, Bulgaria.—While [illegible] versary of the Sultan's ac[illegible] being celebrated throughout [illegible] man Empire the Macedonic[illegible] sued the long anticipated [illegible] of a general insurrection in [illegible] The signatures of all the [illegible] *the insurgent generals* [illegible] tached to the document.

The new outbreak is headed famous Macedonian leaders, Geo[illegible] Zontcheff, President of the Macedonia[illegible] Committee, and Colonel Jankoff, who was wounded in the rising of 1902.

The new territory covers the district in the valley of the Struma, at the base of the Rhodope Mountain chain, and to the north of the River Vardar. Colonel Jankoff is directing the movement of the insurgents in the southern part.

News of severe fighting is still coming in. At the village of Armensi, after a day's fighting, the Turkish troops *in the night time massacred the entire* population of 180 men and 200 women. The Turks have also massacred the inhabitants of the village of Velesi.

It is reported that Hilmi Pasha, the Inspector General for Macedonia, fears to leave his headquarters in the Konak at Monastir. The insurgent leader, Gruneff, in a letter to Hilmi Pasha, demanded that he prevent the barbarous acts of the Turkish soldiers and Bashi-Bezouks, otherwise the revolutionaries would massacre all the Turkish inhabitants. The insurgents have occupied the mountain pass of Gergele, on the main line from Salonica to Uskub, and Turkish troops have been sent to dislodge them.

The town of Malkotornovo is reported to be in a state of anarchy, the Turks plundering the houses and committing unspeakable atrocities on the women.

A strong force of Turkish infantry, cavalry and artillery recently attacked the village of Stoilovo, northwest of Malkotornovo, which had been occupied by insurgents. The latter retreated, after which the Turks entered the place, massacred the entire population and destroyed the village.

According to the latest Turkish official estimate about 1500 Bulgarians were killed in the recent fighting at Smilero, Neveska and Kilissura. The Turkish losses are not stated. [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

GUESSING.

Oh, life may be a blessing,
But it has its share of gloom,
For it somehow keeps you guessing
From the cradle to the tomb.

When a little child first glances
On this world he cries and frets,
'Cause he knows he's taking chances
On the parents that he gets.

He takes chances on instructors
When at school he first appears,
And on brakemen and conductors,
And especially engineers.

Your doubts keep coming steady
And they fill your mind with pain;
Scarce you get one answer ready
Ere you've got to guess again.

—Washington Star.

THE NAHRABAD GHOST TIGER

By CLARENCE PULLEN.

FOUND the Rajah of Budrapore at home in his place. He received me cordially enough, but, try I would, I could not enlist his interest in the matter about which I had come. He was gloomy and silent. Finding he could not be persuaded to talk, I gave over the business for the day and took my leave. But before I left the place I met Ram Abadhur, the half-caste court interpreter, and learned the cause of the Rajah's depression.

"It is the tiger that disturbs his highness," Ram Abadhur said. "He has appeared in the jungle about Nahrabad, and there is much talk of him among the people. He is a man-eater, but that is nothing. Strange reports have come to the palace that the beast is in the likeness of a tiger pictured on the flag of the old Kehab kings, and the story has spread that he is the reincarnation of Raj Kehab. His coming, it is whispered, means some misfortune to the reigning family—a death, or it even might be that which his highness most dreads—this is very secret, unless the return of the old ruling family to the throne."

Through many traditions I knew Raj Kehab, the mighty founder of the royal family that had ruled Budrapoor for a thousand years, up to the ... half a century before, when the ... India Company installed in power ... dynasty, which began with the ... Rajah's grandfather, and I ... in the Viceroy's palace at ... as a relic, the flag which ... time of Raj Kehab down to ... descended from him had ... of the Kehab dy... design was a tiger worked ... embroidery upon a dark-green ... fool.

"I sta... home, and at the bungalow ... Khatra Ahab, the shikari, await... in the compound. He was ... of his craft. He knew the ... all the jungle beasts and ... read the tokens of their goings ... comings as surely as the white man reads the business signs in the city streets. Before I had time to speak with him I was hailed from the verandah by Captain Bent Murdoch, Chief of the Budrapore police, who had ridden with his orderly from Carambat that morning. After bidding him welcome I questioned Khatra as to the truth of the report of a man-eating tiger in the Nahrabad jungle.

"I have seen him," the shikari answered. "Watching from a tree, I saw him pass not twenty paces away. On that day he carried off my cousin's wife from the rice field. He had feasted and had no need to kill, but he looked at me. Sahib, his color! I swear by Krishna, he was white. And his eyes! The color of a tiger's eyes in daylight is yellow, but his were red—as red as the blood smears on his jowls. When I saw his tracks I knew them, for I had seen them before. Sahib, it is useless to follow him, for he is a ghost tiger. His lair is in the haunted city of Nahrabad."

"Then to Nahrabad we will go for him," exclaimed Captain Murdoch, who was famous as a hunter of big game. "Ghost or no ghost, white or striped, we'll wait for him there to-night. If lead fails we'll try a silver bullet. I suppose, major, you can lend me a gun?"

"Two, if you wish," I returned. "Khatra, you know the tiger's path. You will guide us this afternoon to where we shall watch to-night by the Nahrabad ruins."

The shikari tried to object, but I overruled his objections, and he unwillingly agreed to be our guide. The details having been arranged, I had time to talk with Murdoch. For several months he had been unusually busy suppressing the dacoits who, at the beginning of the year, had started their annual carnival of robbery and murder in the Rajah's dominions. He had broken up the principal band, and, so far as could be known, those of the outlaws who had not been killed outright were in jail awaiting the trials which would determine whether they should be hanged or sent to penal servitude in the Andamans. One only had escaped, Nadraj their chief, and no search could discover his hiding place.

"His death or capture would be worth more than that of all the rest of the band," Murdoch said. "There won't be an end of dacoity in Budrapore so long as he is alive."

Everybody in Budrapore knew of Nadraj, and most people, native or European, had cause to dread him. A high-born Hindu, fanatically hating everything associated with the English rule in India, his crimes and cruelties had been inspired as much by hatred and revenge as by desire of plunder. Native mothers stilled their children with the threat of his name. As he was utterly desperate, even the Rajah himself, who favored the English, could not be safe from the chance of assassination while Nadraj was at large.

"I can't think where he can be concealed," the captain continued. "If he were friendly to the Rajah I could understand, but his Majesty has the greatest motive of any one for wishing him off the earth. Do you know that this dacoit is of the old royal family—a lineal descendant, it is said, of Raj Kehab? If the old dynasty had not been overthrown by the help of the English he might be Rajah of Budrapore to-day. We are going to his ancestral city to-night to wait for the tiger."

Our preparations for the hunt were simple—two heavy rifles, a haversack with provisions, and a mat to sit on. We made our start for Nahrabad in the afternoon and rode to a little village at the jungle's edge, where the people had already gathered the wood for the fires which they would burn at night to keep the tiger away.

Leaving the horses there in charge of the captain's orderly, we walked along the bullock path which led through a dense jungle to the ruined city. An hour's walking brought us to a spot where the path emerged into an open, grassy space. On the right, across a nullah, a ruined wall encircled the face of an embankment, and a vast heap of fallen stone rising like a hill within it was Nahrabad, Raj Kehab's city. Wild vines and bushes hid the ruin in places, and a few trees had forced their way into the open among the stones of the fallen walls. Here and there a carved column or stretch of wall stood in place. Far up in the ruins, at the very top, the crown from the debris two marble posts, with the capstones still resting upon them. Here had been the main entrance of the Rajah's palace, and from it a rock stairway, on which ten men might have marched abreast, could be traced down to a broad platform where a gate had opened in the city wall. The gate and its posts were gone, but a flight of steps, with the hewn stones broken and awry, but still in place, remained, leading from the platform down to the foot of the slope below the wall. Between the foot of the wall and the nullah, which once had been a moat, there was a thick growth of jungle shrubs as high as a man's shoulders.

With Khatra leading, we went cautiously on until he paused at a line of bent and trampled grass where some large, soft-footed creature had made a pathway between the jungle and the nullah opposite the gateway. We followed the path into the nullah, which was swampy at the bottom. On the hard ground the tracks were invisible to the white man's eye, but here they were deeply imprinted in the moist soil, the great paws of a tiger, which, not many hours before, had descended from the jungle into the nullah and thence up the other side to the foot of the broken steps leading to the gateway.

"The tiger is at home," the shikari said. "If he comes out to range to-night he will pass here. We must await his coming beyond the nullah."

We went back across the nullah to chose our places. The sun was near its setting, and we had no time to lose. About thirty yards from the brink was a korinda bush large enough to shelter us all. We crawled under this, and the long, horizontally growing branches, with their tips drooped to the ground on every side, made a perfect place of concealment. Through the leafage we cut loopholes from which we could command the path on both sides of the nullah and the steps and gateway beyond. This done, we opened the haversack, ate our supper and settled ourselves for waiting. The sun had plunged down behind the ruins, and soon the blackness of the Indian night hid the ruined city a hundred yards away. The very stars were shut from our view by the overlapping branches above our heads. We tipped our rifle sights with phosphorus in order that they might readily be caught in the darkness, and then made ourselves as comfortable as possible. There were the usual night noises of the jungle, and our ears quickened at the rustling of small animals in the grass about us, but there was no sound to indicate that the tiger had come forth. In an hour the round moon came up behind us, flooding the scene with light, and the shikari, crouching behind me, touched my arm.

"See, sahib! Below the wall, to the left of the steps."

Just above the tops of the bushes, between the nullah and the foot of the wall, a white spot was moving, as if afloat in the air, toward the steps that led down from the gateway to the ground.

"What is it, Khatra?" I whispered, but the shikari did not answer. With puzzled curiosity Murdoch and I watched the thing slowly skirting the foot of the wall. It was not difficult to understand that a superstitious native should see in it the spirit of Raj Kehab patrolling the bulwark of his city.

Up in the ruins two jackals, chasing each other about the palace steps, suddenly checked their play, paused in an attitude of listening and slunk away out of view. The shikari, crouching behind me, trembled violently. Turning our gaze upward, Murdoch and I looked at the palace doorway, where a new figure had appeared. The capstone on which, by tradition, Raj Kehab's tiger emblem stood carved in marble, had in the daylight rested level and bare upon the posts. Now upon the capstone, in the full rays of the moon, while as the marble beneath it, the form of a tiger was silhouetted against the night sky. For a few long seconds, while we waited and wondered, it remained like a statue of alabaster, then in an instant vanished. It was all very quick and eerie.

"It is no delusion; we both saw it'm. What do you think?" I whispered to Murdoch.

"We're here to shoot whatever comes," the captain answered. "If it isn't a trick of imagination, if that's the fellow that made the tracks in the nullah, he should show up next at the gateway. Ha! What's that—below the wall, at the foot of the steps? The tiger can't have gone down there so soon! It's a man—and he's going up into the city."

In the excitement of watching the apparition on the capstone we had taken no further thought of the white object afloat above the bushes, until now, emerging into the open space at the foot of the steps, it took form of the turban of a tall man in native garb, who began to ascend the steps to the gateway. As his head and shoulders rose above the landing he looked around, bringing his profile into view. Murdoch started.

"Khatra!" he whispered, shaking the trembling shikari, "tell me who it is you see!"

"Captain sahib's," the answer came quiveringly, "it is the spirit of his great ancestor, Raj Kehab. It is Nadraj."

The man went on, stepped upon the landing and stood upright, while his shadow, stretching across the platform before him, fell upon a square-faced marble stone. A pale arm swung across like a great snake, then suddenly, performing ceremonially, was forward in a white streak which gathered upon and overwhelmed the tall figure on the landing. The sound of a man's cry of alarm was lost in the deep-throated note of a tiger's snarl, as the two went together down to the pavement. A savage snake, the sound of crunching bone, heard plainly by us a hundred yards away, and the tiger, rising to his feet, lifted his head, and with eyes glowing with opaline flames looked over his victim across the nullah as if in challenge to us.

Our rifles were already sighted upon him, and we fired together. Through the smoke we saw the tiger rise into the air above the man, fall half way down upon the steps below, and roll to the bottom. Before the rattle of our shots had died away among the ruins he lay outstretched and motionless at the foot of the steps, while at the top the head of the man he had killed, hanging limply over the edge of the landing, seemed peering down at his slayer.

We reloaded our rifles, crawled from under the bush, and went over to where the tiger was lying. By the light of a torch we examined the mysterious beast which had terrified the Rajah and his kingdom. Its hair was milk-white from nose to tail tips, and its eyes the color of reddened brass. It needed no naturalist to tell us that the rarest of jungle trophies, an albino tiger, had fallen to our guns.

"I am an old man and have hunted the jungle for all my days," said the shikari, "but never have I seen or heard of anything so wonderful."

Then we went up the steps to the landing where the dead man lay. Murdoch lifted the head—the neck was broken—and as Khatra held the torch down to the upturned face they both exclaimed together, "It is Nadraj."

We left the dead dacoit out on the platform, with his folded turban covering his face, and went back to the tiger. The threat of death would not have induced Khatra to touch the body, but he held the torch while Murdoch and I skinned the beast. We carried the skins by turn through the jungle to the village, and, after informing the people that the tiger was dead, rode back to the bungalow. With a squad of police summoned from Caramchal, Murdoch and I next morning went to Nahrabad, where, having fully identified him as Nadraj, we buried the dacoit chief by the side of the nullah, at the foot of the old wall of the city his ancestors had reigned.

Our white tiger skin was one of the year's wonders in India. It had seemed pure white in the night, but in the clear daylight the markings of the ordinary tiger could be seen faintly indicated by colorless streaks, like light crayon pencilings on the white ground color. The Rajah was delighted with what we had done, and he sent two splendid emeralds to Murdoch and one in appreciation of our service in ridding his dominions of the ghost-like depredations of the royal dacoit. He greatly desired the skin and repeatedly asked us to name a price for it, but Murdoch and I held it with the intention of presenting it to her Majesty the Empress at a convenient time. But we delayed too long, for it vanished from the bungalow one day in my absence, and no search could recover it. I suspect that the Rajah and his priests could have accounted for its disappearance. Held in their esteem, they would regard it as a heaven-sent fungus representation of Raj Kehab. But nothing we could do helped the matter, and Murdoch and I had to regard the Rajah's emeralds as recompense for the loss of our priceless trophy.—Washington Post.

An Increase From Carelessness.

The income of the British Postoffice from money in envelopes having no or insufficient address is $30,000 or $35,000 a day.

NEW IDEAS IN TOILETTES

New York City.—Waists made with tucks that extend from the shoulders to yoke depth always are becoming and provide most desirable of all lines.

BLOUSE WAIST.

This pretty May Manton one combines that feature with the plain centre front which is attached to the tucked ones beneath their edges. The original is made of embroidered batiste with trimming of Valenciennes lace, but the design suits all the materials of the season, cotton, linen, wool and silk, and can be made lined or unlined as may be deemed desirable.

The waist consists of the fitted foundation, the back, the tucked fronts and the centre front. The back is tucked for its entire length. The fronts are laid in one tuck at each edge and in three from the shoulders to yoke depth. The centre front is plain and trimmed on indicated lines and is attached to the right side, hooked or buttoned into place at the left. The sleeves are made in the latest style, which means that they are somewhat snug above the elbows but full and ample below.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is four and a half yards twenty-one inches wide, three and three-quarter yards twenty-seven inches wide, three and three-quarter yards thirty-two inches wide, or two and a half yards forty-four inches wide.

SHIRT WAIST AND NINE GORED WALKING SKIRT.

A Popular Costume.

Shirt waists are among the good things of which no woman ever has enough. The very stylish May Manton one, shown in the large drawing, is new and becoming to the generality of figures. The tucks, which are arranged to give a pleat effect, are stitched only to yoke depth at the front, so forming becoming folds over the bust, while the back gives tapering lines to the figure. The original is made of dotted chambray, but all waist materials are equally suitable.

The waist consists of the smoothly fitting lining, which can be used or omitted as preferred, the fronts and the back, and is shaped by means of shoulder and under-arm seams. The back is drawn down smoothly and snugly at the waist line, while the front blouses slightly over the belt. The sleeves are cut in one piece and are full below the elbows and gathered into straight cuffs at the wrists.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is four and a half yards twenty-one inches wide, four yards twenty-seven inches wide, three and three-quarter yards thirty-two inches wide, or two and a quarter yards forty-four inches wide.

Walking skirts have become so much of a necessity as to be included in every wardrobe. The very stylish one illustrated in the large picture is adapted to cloth of all grades, to etamines and the like and to the heavy linens now in vogue, but as shown is made of Sicilian mohair in royal blue with stitching in corticelli silk.

The skirt consists of nine gores which are shaped to fit with perfect snugness above the knees and to flare freely about the feet. The fullness at the back is laid in inverted pleats.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is five and three-quarter yards twenty-seven inches wide, three and three-quarter yards forty-four inches wide, or three and a quarter yards fifty-two inches wide.

A Mirror Fad.

Within the past few years a decided fad for the collecting of antique mirrors has developed, and many a looking glass of ancient days, treasured more for association's sake than for its intrinsic value, has assumed considerable importance commercially. Colonial mirrors are having a decided vogue at the present time, more particularly those decorated with a pastel across the top, but in the opinion of one critic they are not entitled to consideration on the score of beauty.—New York Journal.

The Triumph of the Mistletoe.

In lace and embroideries it looks as if the too, too popular grape was about to be replaced by the mistletoe. Though less showy than the fruit of Bacchus, its artistic possibilities are quite as good. Furthermore, it has traditions and associations of its own that are distinctly pleasant, and, last of all, it is new.

Top Collars and Auto Cuffs.

Top collars and cuffs are daily growing deeper, and rather more important. Vandyke points are favorite shapes, and they are treated with vivid splashes of embroidery in colors, red, pale blue and black being most effective.

Tulle Arrangees.

A new and novel material of the net class is arrangees, a fine silk tulle with no-ones forming symmetrical lace designs. It is much more durable than the ordinary tulle.

A Hand-Painted Frock.

Among the hand painted mousseline frocks worn at a recent Paris function was one in soft gray mousseline, painted in shadowy orchidas in their natural tints.

MISSES' TUCKED BLOUSE.

Tucked Blouse.

Blouses made with horizontal tucks are greatly in style and suit girlish figures to perfection. This one, designed by May Manton, shows three tucks in the blouse and three in the sleeves made on continuous lines, so giving the broad effect which is demanded by present fashions. The model is made of white handkerchief linen with collar and cuffs of lace and is unlined, but the design suits wool and silk as well as cotton and linen fabrics, and the lining can be added whenever desirable.

The blouse is made with the fitted foundation, the tucked front and tucked backs, and is shaped by means of shoulder and under-arm seams. The fullness in the front is laid in five tucks at the neck and both front and backs are gathered at the waist line. The sleeves are the new ones that are snug above the elbows but form full soft puffs at the wrists.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is three and three-quarter yards twenty-one inches wide, three and three-quarter yards twenty-seven inches wide, two and three-quarter yards thirty-two inches wide, or one and seven-eighth yard forty-four inches wide, with one-quarter yard of all-over lace.

FOR THE FAIR

HAIR BOWS.

Hair bows grow larger.

If only one be worn, at the nape of the neck it may be immense.

Two bows are but the "hunting pair" of the horsey set over again.

Broad black ribbon is most worn just among young girls in addition.

One pretty girl ties her crossing at the neck with a yard and a quarter of white seven-inch satin taffeta ribbon.

Women as well as girls wear the coil so low on the back of the neck that it rests on the shoulders.

When girls are really truly grown up the bows are replaced by shell slides, though those who look young often cling to the bows.—Philadelphia Record.

LONG-DISTANCE BELLES.

It is a familiar statement that women who go to the country for the summer seem to find more delight in their trips to town than their sojourn at the summer resort. The frequency with which they come into town depends on their ingenuity in inventing some pressing necessity for seeing the dressmaker, the dentist of the doctor. It is usually the dentist who serves them best as an excuse, for so many be made the pretext for a visit to town at any time.

The superiority of the girl who goes often to town over her associates in the hotel is always noticeable. She shares frequently the excitement [illegible] and is looked up to [illegible] The girl who is not frequently called up on the telephone is regarded as a favorite of fortune. To be called up on the long-distance 'phone from New York must mean something serious, unless [illegible] The expense [illegible] is almost ready to announce.

To be called up once a week to the 'phone will fill the other young women at the hotel with excitement, while to be called up daily fills the hearts of the others with chagrin, not excluding the engaged one and the one that goes off next to town.

It is only by these various methods that girls may be belles in the summer hotels to-day. The number of men in these places is so small and most of them are so young that actual superiority among the girls struggling for their attention is a hollow victory.—Indianapolis News.

BEAUTY DON'TS.

Don't indulge in the frequent frown, which is responsible for more wrinkles and crow's-feet than age or illness.

Don't scorn to learn of an almond-eyed Japanese the secrets of retaining a smooth, unfurrowed face. The secret is that she displays nothing in the drawing room except a lovely flower and a screen.

Don't get tired if you care to preserve the pristine beauty of a rose-leaf complexion.

Don't shop—that is, don't shop the whole day long in feverish excitement, running bargains to earth. Not only are dress and temper ruined, but complexions as well.

Don't wear gloves too new or too old. New ones cause wrinkles because of their tightness, old ones because of their want of respectability. Gloves are worn too much anyway.

Don't always be doing something; have intermittent attacks of idling.

Don't neglect the afternoon "forty winks." If you don't rest your mirror will show a new line in your face every day.

Don't sleep with the head under the clothes; it will numb and wrinkle the skin.

Don't let the jaw drop just at the moment of falling asleep; it tends to make lines on either side of the mouth.

Don't use powder on the face. It digs its way into every line and digs it deeper and deeper.

Don't be afraid of friction for the face. Freshness is produced by the rapid bath in which brush has been stirred followed by long friction. This keeps the blood at the surface.

Don't indulge in the essentially feminine habit of "knitting the brow;" take life less strenuously.

Don't always be thinking of something. Sometimes think of nothing.

Don't let a day pass without relaxing limbs, muscles and expression.

Don't fret and don't worry—these are the best cosmetics. Worry is called our national disease and "American tis" is its distinctive name.

Don't "putter;" either work, rest or play. "Puttering" is twin sister to worrying.

Don't put too much of yourself into the ordering of the household or the management of the servants if you wish to keep fagged cheeks and hollow eyes at a distance.

Don't get wildly excited if Bridget has neglected to dust the legs of the tall table. Neither the welfare of your family nor that of the nation is involved.

Don't exhaust all your reserve force over petty cares. Each time that a woman loses control over her nerves she moves a fraction of an inch farther on in the path that leads to premature old age.

Don't forget that an ounce of prevention is worth several pounds of cure. It is better to begin to take care of complexions before they begin to show wear and tear.

Don't think it supernaturally virtuous to disregard beauty. The divine gift of beauty is the second great blessing of life, health being the first.—Washington Star.

Boudoir Chat.

Mrs. Elizabeth Caplinger died in West Virginia leaving sixteen children, seventy-two grandchildren and ninety-[illegible] great-grandchildren.

"Carmen Sylva," the Queen of Roumania, is now busy on a play the text of which is said to be that marriages between queens and princes are, to all intents, sparred per cent against nature.

The late Margaret Thoreson was one of the best-known Norwegian writers; her last novel has just made its posthumous appearance. She was a pupil of Bjornson and stepmother-in-law of Ibsen.

Miss Eva Humbert, daughter of the woman of the phantom millions, is now said to be living in a charming little German nook in the valley of the Weser and near the Westphalian woods.

The mother of President Loubet of France still manages the farm at La Terrasse, Marianne, where the President was born. The old lady, to whom he is devoted, is over ninety, but [illegible] hale and hearty.

Miss Ward, the young New York [illegible] who recently won the $2,000 commission to make a drinking fountain for the St. Louis World's Fair grounds, spent her childhood on her father's Missouri farm. She was born in Howard County and lived there till a few years ago.

Miss [illegible] the second lady [illegible] Royal Society of Painters [illegible] are Miss A. Fowler, Mrs. Mary A. [illegible] and Miss Martha Hayes, all [illegible] the first two married ladies.

Two cyclones were [illegible] done on [illegible] and never celebrated their [illegible] birthday.

Mrs. Percy Goodrich Smith, who died at Waterbury, Conn., recently, in her seventy-third year, was the daughter of Samuel Griswold Goodrich, who was known years ago as little [illegible] as "Peter Parley." She did considerable writing herself. Her grandfather was a Revolutionary officer.

Princess Victoria Louise, Emperor William's youngest daughter, is taking a course in cooking under the direction of the chef of the imperial kitchen. The princess has a small kitchen of her own, and has already mastered the art of bread making. She also made some [illegible] seed cakes which were served on her father's table.

The necklace coat is the quintessence of elegance and costliness.

Chrysoprase—that lovely green stone—is pushing the ubiquitous turquoise hard in the race for favor.

Pepper red is a new shade. We all know that darling, brilliant hue. Very effective in touches and if properly handled.

White pongee is gaining favor for the morning gown. It seems to have a bit more body than china silk, and the weave is more fascinating.

Having all the charm of weave of the linen canvas, and the softness and finish of a scrash silk, scrash linen is hound to be a blue ribbonet.

The suggestions lace collar is giving way to the use of cambric or batiste, elaborately hand-embroidered. Here is [illegible] opportunity for the deft needlewoman.

A woven head covering is now the [illegible] ing in parasol handles. Not a bad idea. One might make several of these coverings to go with different [illegible] and thus bring her parasol into harmony with many gowns.

The new handkerchief sleeve is most elegant and yet quite simple of construction, the top portion is plain and [illegible] fitting and reaches to the elbow [illegible] old almost be better for a thing [illegible] than one handkerchief shaped frill would be stitched to the outside and the lining rolled over it.

Wide girdle belts are popular. They are very pretty and becoming for the [illegible] ed woman, but for her short-waisted sister they are a miserable [illegible] Patent velvet is the chosen material for most of the girdles, though wide sash ribbons are also used. Those made of the ribbons are pleated front and back with long ends tied behind in a bow and fringed.

Daintiness and simplicity mark a negligee of white crepe de chine, which is made over pale liberty silk. It is gathered with half a dozen shirrings at the figure, and the neck has a deep collar of the soft crape, which is turned back, showing a prettily draped effect of pink liberty silk, arranged like a crossed fichu. The sleeves are cut into several deep points and do not extend even to the elbows, but beneath these are closely fitted liberty silk sleeves which ruffle in a delightful [illegible] fashion to the wrist.

Encouraging Builders.

To encourage the erection of beautiful residences in Paris the authorities award three gold medals annually to the designers of the most artistic dwellings. The owners of these homes are relieved of half their annual taxes.

North Plainfield Weekly Review.

Founded March 24, 1900.

An Independent Republican Newspaper published every Saturday at 33 Somerset Street, North Plainfield, N. J.

HARRY H. WEBB, Editor and Publisher.

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SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1903.

TO ADVERTISERS

Frequent changes of advertisements is one of the main requisites for a successful result; we therefore urge our advertisers to change their ads at least once a month. Try and get such changes to us as early in the week as possible; never later than Thursday noon.

GIVE IT A FAIR TRIAL.

Like all things departing from the beaten path of custom, the new primary law, to be first tried next Tuesday, has had its full share of censure.

It is unjust to condemn a law before it is tried. No one can honestly deny that a decided reformation was needed in our primaries, and while the new law may, and probably will, need amending before it is perfected, yet we doubt if it were possible to codify a more satisfactory law of this magnitude, with no experience to guide the legislators who framed it.

The greatest [illegible] we have heard against the new law is that the people are taking no interest in it. This is no fault of the law, and we fail to see wherein it could offer more encouragement for the people and less encouragement to the politician and ward heeler.

The great trouble with the old law was that the people had no voice at the primaries, and realizing this they took no part in them, but allowed the politicians to control the primaries and thereby the elections.

Under the old law there was an excuse for the voter to remain away from the primaries, but not so under the new law.

Contrary to popular opinion there is nothing hard to understand about the new law. We have already shown how easy it is to nominate the delegates for the county convention. Ten or more voters simply sign a petition asking that certain names be voted for. This having been done, it now remains on next Tuesday to vote for such of these delegates as may be desired.

In North Plainfield the following delegates have been lawfully nominated -

REPUBLICAN

1st District	2d District
Charles Place	Harrison Coddington
Dr. J. H. Buchanan	Albert Runyon
Charles A. Lee	Dr. J. H. Cooley
Dr. A. A. Dundon	Wm. C. Smith
Wm. G. Debele	J. J. Stahl
	Robt. Clark Jr.

DEMOCRATIC

Charles Keller	L. R. Bird
George W. Bird	C. W. Harden
Wm. J. Kiely	
John T. Cave	

North Plainfield is entitled to three delegates in each of the two districts. The primaries will be conducted practically as regular elections, except as to hours, which are from 1 till 9 o'clock p. m.

Upon entering the polling place to vote at the primary, the voter should ask if he is registered, and then request a primary ballot of the party in which he wishes to participate. He will receive the party ticket he asks for and no other. He must designate which party ticket he wishes to vote. He cannot get both.

The voter will then come to a booth, the same as on election day, and prepare his ballot by erasing with a black lead pencil all names thereon other than those for whom he desires to vote. He will then fold the ballot so as to disclose the official indorsement on the reverse side.

The voter of the primary must be careful not to vote for more candidates for delegates than his election district is entitled to; and not to erase more names than he means to.

Should he make a mistake in preparing a ballot, render it illegible, soil or destroy it, he may obtain another from the election board. He can have but one ballot at a time, and not more than three in all.

That is all there is to it. There is no reason whatever why any voter should hesitate to vote next Tuesday. The importance of a primary election cannot be overestimated; it is really more important than the general election, because at the primary it is generally settled who the candidates shall be, and the new primary law recognizes this fact and gives every voter an opportunity to freely express his sentiments.

Let every voter in North Plainfield make it his business to attend the primary next Tuesday, and by so doing show that he believes in honest elections.

THE TAX BUDGET.

The County Board of Assessors made up the tax budget for the year at the Court House on Tuesday. Elston M. French was elected chairman and Frank M. Ross, secretary. The valuation of real estate in the county has increased by the last assessment $721,766 over last year, but that of personal has decreased $96,737. The deductions outside of mortgages however are about $200,000 less than last year, so that the total valuation taxable is about $100,000 more than last year. The county rate will be 64 cents on the $100 against 58 cents last year, and the State school tax 18 cents, the same as last year. Following is a table of ratables:

Somerset County Ratables for Year 1903.

Townships	Acres	Real Estate	Personal Estate	Deduct Debts	Taxable Real Estate	Taxable Personal	Valuation Taxable	School Tax	County Tax
Bedminster	26,000	$ 1,098,300	$ 321,480	$ 212,100	$ 886,200	$ 321,480	$ 1,207,680	$ 217 44	$ 772 91
Bernards	35,000	1,555,100	1,341,900	1,341,900	1,555,100	1,341,900	2,897,000	521 46	1,853 68
Bernardsville	2,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	2,000,000	360 00	1,280 00
Bound Brook	1,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	2,000,000	360 00	1,280 00
Branchburg	26,000	1,098,300	321,480	212,100	886,200	321,480	1,207,680	217 44	772 91
Franklin	26,000	1,098,300	321,480	212,100	886,200	321,480	1,207,680	217 44	772 91
Hillsborough	26,000	1,098,300	321,480	212,100	886,200	321,480	1,207,680	217 44	772 91
Montgomery	36,000	1,412,300	1,412,300	1,412,300	1,412,300	1,412,300	2,824,600	508 43	1,807 49
Millstone Borough	2,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	2,000,000	360 00	1,280 00
North Plainfield	2,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	2,000,000	360 00	1,280 00
Rocky Hill Borough	2,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	1,000,000	2,000,000	360 00	1,280 00
Warren	26,000	1,098,300	321,480	212,100	886,200	321,480	1,207,680	217 44	772 91
Totals	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

A GUBERNATORIAL POSSIBILITY.

Our fellow townsman, Hon. S. S. Swackhammer, is fast coming to the front as a probable candidate for Governor on the Democratic ticket. The Newark *Evening News* last Wednesday has the following editorial regarding his chances:

"Just why Somerset county is shying so many castors in the Gubernatorial arena at this early date is more or less of a mystery. Only a few short months ago County Clerk Somers, the former Assemblyman from that county, was named as the possible choice of the next Republican State convention. Now Assemblyman Samuel S. Swackhammer is brought forward with not a few political ribbons and other decorations, and is announced as the probable choice of the Democratic State convention. Somerset county is certainly ambitious. It casts less than 7,500 votes, all told, yet it has two Gubernatorial candidates, while counties five times as great haven't even one. Somerset seems to think that the largest trout are sometimes caught in the smallest streams.

"The candidacy of Mr. Somers was never taken seriously, even by himself, but the nomination of Mr. Swackhammer is not beyond the possibilities. During the last legislative session he attracted considerable attention by his breezy, short speeches and retorts, and of late he has been pleasing the farmers by making very acceptable addresses at their gatherings. Already his opponents have acknowledged his strength by calling him the "Tall Sycamore of the Raritan," "Swackie," "Slim Sammy," and similar appellatives, and it must be admitted that as soon as a man becomes popular or unpopular enough to be nicknamed lovingly by his friends and derisively by his enemies, he is in a fair way to receive a nomination of some kind.

"Moreover, Mr. Swackhammer's party is in need of a candidate whose name has not been worn threadbare, and Mr. Swackhammer fills this want. It is not impossible that the county which produces two presidents of the Senate in quick succession, Lewis A. Thompson and Charles A. Reed, may cut a heroic figure in the next Democratic State convention. Stranger things have happened."

There is no mystery whatever why Somerset county is "shying so many castors in the arena." We have the timber here and are not ashamed to let it be known, taking our chances with the rest of the State of knocking out chips of the presidential [illegible].

The law passed by the last Legislature raising the age from twelve to fourteen when children may be legally employed by various manufacturers, went into effect last Tuesday. It is a good law and meets general approval.

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Why, it is getting cold and you must have a Stove or a Range. Call at
23 SOMERSET ST, PLAINFIELD,
where every Stove is Guaranteed. You will also find a full line of Furniture, Carpets, Oil Cloth, etc.
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that can be purchased, at as low prices as consistent with quality.
A specialty of vegetables and fruits.

HAZED A TENDERFOOT.

But He Was Dead Game and Determined.

"When I first struck the Snake River country," said the old ranchman to a Chicago "Tribune" man, "I was as green a tenderfoot as ever left the States. And the boys used to lay it over me in them days in a way that was killing.

"One cold winter day, I remember, Dave Orcutt and Hank Timms were driving our ponies over to the ranch. I had only been in the country two weeks and this was the first time out to Slawson's. There was a sharp wind blowing from the north. We humped along lively till suddenly the trail came to a sharp at the edge of a

"'Buffaloes,'" says Hank Timms, "the little Cimaroon is on a stampede. Don't try to ride across her course, but ride around her end.'

"'I have to ride around to Hartford,' says Dave Orcutt.

"'How far is that?' I asks.

"'Too dang deep for comfort,' says Hank. 'Your clothes 'd freeze to your back in two minutes if you got 'em soaked.'

"'Well, it appeared to me that here was my chance to show that I was dead game, even if I was a tenderfoot.

"'I'm going to ride cross right here,' I says.

"'Don't you do it,' pleads Hank. 'You're new to the country yet, you know, and me and Dave has to look after you. You'll be foolish if you try it. Do you want your clothes froze to you?'

"'I'll take my clothes off,' I says, 'and stand up on my saddle.'

"'But the people over to the ranch'll see you if you strip that way,' says Dave.

"'I'll fix it so they won't,' I says, and with that I stripe to the skin in the cold wind and puts on a long linen duster that I had in my gunny sack. Then I ties up my clothes and hitches them around my neck, climbs up on top of the saddle and starts down the trail.

"Say, how the wind did whistle around my bare legs! And standin' up in the saddle like I was it had a mighty good show at me. That linen duster wasn't much protection, either.

"'Go ahead if you must,' says Dave, solemnly. 'We boys'll wait here on the bank till you get across. An' remember that we warned you that you were foolish to try it that way.'

'I starts my horse into the crick. As carefully as I can I steers him across, and they ain't a blame spot in that whole stream where the water is six inches deep."

Saving It.

"Say—I tell ye what, Mandy, there's a lot uv good in thet young Abbott boy.

Mandy—There must be, if there ever was. Leastwise I never heered uv him lettin' any uv it out.

Power of Habit.

"What's that you are sending away, Will?" asked his wife.

"That," replied Mr. E. Will Borus, the struggling author, as he sealed the envelope, "is a letter of regret in reply to an invitation to attend a reception at the Hossfords' next week."

"But what did you enclose all those stamps for?"

"*To be sure—I forgot!*" *he said opening the letter again, in some confusion.* —Chicago Tribune.

A Scientific Grafter.

"That is Professor Dygge, is it? He seems to be the lion of the evening. What has he ever done to make him famous?"

"Haven't you heard about him. He's the man that succeeded in supplying a Manx cat with a tail by grafting the latter half of a snake on the animal."—Chicago Tribune.

He Really Cared.

"My love," said the beaver, passionately, "*come and live with me in my* newly built house in the stream."

For a moment the beaver maid was silent, then coyly slapping her tail on the bank she whispered, "Then you do give a dam for me, after all?"—Cornell Widow.

The Right Sort.

Mac—What is your idea of a man?

Ethel—One who is clever enough to make money, and foolish enough to spend it freely.—Life.

Koreans in Russia.

Ten young Koreans are being sent by the Emperor of Korea to finish their education in Russia, the first of regular parties whose expenses the Emperor will pay.

You cannot dream yourself into a character; you must hammer and forge yourself one.

Humility is the virtue all preach, none practice, and yet everybody is content to hear.

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331 Lyman Place, 9 room house, lot 75 x 125, a bargain	$2,700
644 South Avenue, 8 room house, all improvements, lot 50 x 100	2,400
643 East Sixth Street, 6 room house, lot 50 x 100	1,700
6 room house, lot 50 x 100, on South Avenue	1,900
10 room house, all improvements, at Netherwood	5,500

Building Lots For Sale.

On Lyman Place, 50 x 125	$400
On Hunter Avenue, 50 x 100	300
On West Third Street, 50 x 125	350
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On DeKalb Avenue, 50 x 149	300
On Rushmore Avenue, 50 x 125	200
On Rushmore Avenue, 50 x 125	150
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NEW JERSEY CENTRAL

Stations in New York foot of Liberty street and South Ferry, Whitehall station.

Time Table in effect June 28, 1903

For New York—2.17, 3.37, 5.38, 6.02, 6.29, 6.57, 7.05, 7.25, 7.28, 7.48, 7.55, 8.02, 8.11, 8.30, 8.34, 8.46, 9.27, 9.59, 10.26, 11.25 a. m.; 12.09, 12.44, 1.18, 2.31, 2.42, 2.49, 3.44, 4.17, 4.47, 5.43, 5.53 6.23, 6.33, 7.08, 7.32, 8.36, 9.35, 9.40, 10.17, 11.28 p. m. Sundays—2.17, 3.37, 5.05, 7.41, 8.01, 8.52, 9.52, 10.08, 11.10 a. m.; 12.00 m.; 12.58, 1.45, 2.40, 3.17, 3.30, 5.41, 6.45, 6.52, 8.13, 8.32, 9.42, 9.58, 10.22 p. m.

For Newark—5.38, 6.29, 6.57, 7.05, 7.25, 7.48, 8.11, 8.34, 8.46, 9.27, 9.59, 11.25 a. m.; 1.18, 2.31, 2.49, 3.44, 4.17, 4.47, 5.43, 5.53, 6.23, 6.33, 7.08, 7.42, 8.36, 9.40 p. m. Sundays—7.41, 8.52, 10.08, 11.10 a. m. 12 m.; 12.58, 1.45, 3.30, 5.41, 6.45, 6.52, 7 32, 8.13, 8.32, 9.42, 9.58 10.22 p. m.

For Somerville—5.25, 7.12, 8.21, 9.36, 9.54, 11 00 a. m.; 1.01, 2.02, 2.11, 3.32, 3.44, 4.53, 5.03, 5.29, 5.57 6.01, 6.19 6.41 7.12, 7.33, 8.08, 8.21, 9.37, 10.23, 11.26 p. m.; 12.59 night. Sundays—5.45, 8.42, 11.14 a. m.; 2.03, 3.40, 5.37, 6.35, 8.30, 10.15, 11.16, 11.25 p. m.

For Phillipsburg and Easton—5.25, 8.21, 9.54, a. m.; 2.11, 5.29, 6.41 p. m. Sundays—5.45 a. m.; 2.03, 6.35 p. m.

For Bethlehem, Allentown and Mauch Chunk—5.25, 9.54 a. m.; 2.11, 5.29 p. m. Sundays—5.45 a. m.; 2.03, 6.35 p. m.

For Wilkesbarre and Scranton—5.25, 9.54 a. m.; 5.48 p. m. Sundays—5.45 a. m. 2.03 p. m.

For Long Branch, Ocean Grove, Point Pleasant and seashore points—8.11, 11.25 a. m.; 2.42, 3.44, 4.47, 6.22 p. m. Sundays—8.52 a. m.; 12.58, 3.30 p. m.,

For Lakewood—3.37, 8.11, a. m.; 1.18 3.44, 4.17p. m. Sunday, 9.52 a. m.

For Atlantic City—9 27a. m.; 2.49p. m.

For Trenton—5.17, 5.25, 7.12, 7.44, 8.38, 9.14, 9 44, 10.44, 11 44 a. m.; 12.46, 1.01, 1.39, 2.11, 3.44, 5.29*, 7.34*, 8.21, 9 37* p.m., 1.17 night. Sundays—5.17, 5.45, 9 55, 11.14 a. m.; 1.39, 2.45, 4.55, 5.37,* 6.55,* 9 47 p. m.; 1.17 night.

For Philadelphia—5.17, 7.44, 8.38, 9.14, 9 44, 10.44, 11.14, 11.44 a. m.; 12.46, 1.39, 2.11, 3.44, 5.34*, 7.34,* 8.21, 9.37* p.m.; 1.17 ng't Sundays—5.17, 5.45, 9.55, 11.14 a. m.; 1.39, 2.45, 4 55, 5.37*, 6 35*, 9.47 p. m.; 1.17 night.

For Reading and Harrisburg—5 17, 5.25, 8.38, 9.54, (10.44 to Readind only) 11.44 a. m.; 2.11, 5.48 p. m. 1.17 night. 1.17 night.

Sundays, 5.17 a.m., 2.03, 5.37, 6.35 p. m.;

For Pottsville, Sunbury & Williamsport— 5.17, 5.25, 9.54, a. m.; 2.11, (5.29, to Pottsville only) 8.21 p. m.; 1.17 night. Sundays, 5.17 a. m.; 2.03,; 1.17 night.

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For Baltimore and Washington—9.14, 11.14 a. m.; 1.39, 3.44, 4.18, 5.34,* 7.34* p. m; 1.17 night. Sundays—11.14 a. m.; 2.45, 5.37, 6.35* p. m., 1.17 night.

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The sluggard may go to the ant, but the mosquito will meet him more than half way.

In England the annual consumption of southern fruit amounts to fifteen pounds a head. In Germany it averages not quite three pounds a head.

The Rivera memorial to the late Queen Victoria is to take the form of a cottage hospital at Nice.

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh That Contain Mercury,

as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally, and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free.

Sold by Druggists; price, 75c. per bottle.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Hundreds of Indian laborers are being recruited for service in the Koffyfontein diamond mines near Kimberley.

Edward Hailey introduced mercury as the liquid for use in thermometers in 1680.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle.

When a woman begins to pay full fare for her children she realizes that she is getting along in years.

Piso's Cure for Consumption is an infallible medicine for coughs and colds.—N. W. SAMUEL, Ocean Grove, N. J., Feb. 17, 1900.

It sometimes cost more to accept a favor than reject it.

PUTNAM FADELESS DYES are fast to light and washing.

The good die young, especially good resolutions.

Miss Gannon, Sec'y Detroit Amateur Art Association, tells young women what to do to avoid pain and suffering caused by female troubles.

"I can conscientiously recommend **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** to those of my sisters suffering with female weakness and the troubles which so often befall women. I suffered for months with general weakness and felt so weary that I had hard work to keep up. I had shooting pains and was utterly miserable. In my distress I was advised to use **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound**, and it was a red letter day to me when I took the first dose, for at that time my restoration began. In six weeks I was a changed woman, perfectly well in every respect. I felt so elated and happy that I want all women who suffer to get well as I did."—MISS GUILA GANNON, 359 Jones St., Detroit, Corresponding Sec'y Mich. Amateur Art Association.—$5000 forfeit if original of above letter proving genuineness cannot be produced.

It is clearly shown in this young lady's letter that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will surely cure the sufferings of women; and when one considers that Miss Gannon's letter is only one of hundreds which we have, the great virtue of Mrs. Pinkham's medicine must be admitted by all.

If Bilious use TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT. TRADE MARK. REGISTERED.

"Not a poisonous, drastic cathartic," but an *agreeable, effervescent stomach cleanser.* It acts gently on the liver and kidneys and keeps the bowels in healthy action; thus promoting *good complexions, clear brains* and *healthy bodies.* Used by American Physicians for 38 years.

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THE UNION PACIFIC, on account of the varied character of the country it traverses, offers to those who contemplate a change to the West a more diversified territory for selection than does any other transcontinental line. Its main line runs through or reaching via it are the States of Nebraska, Kansas, Colorado, Texas, New Mexico, Utah, Wyoming, Utah, Idaho, Montana, Oregon and Washington. Every business interest is represented along its line.

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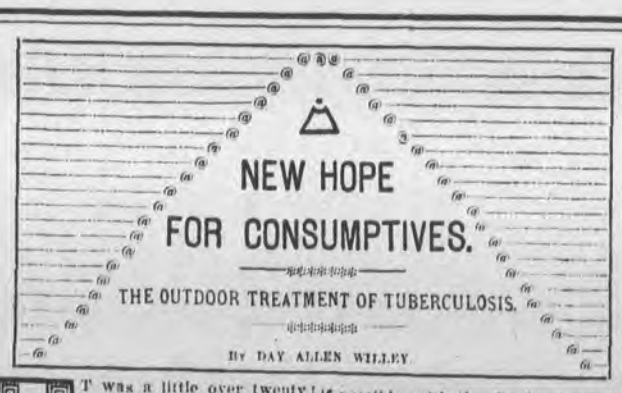


NEW HOPE FOR CONSUMPTIVES.

THE OUTDOOR TREATMENT OF TUBERCULOSIS.

BY DAY ALLEN WILLEY.

IT was a little over twenty years ago that Koch discovered the minute form of life which has been called the bacillus of tuberculosis, —a proof that consumption is infectious. What the eminent savant detected beneath the microscope resulted in a radical change in the method of treating this disease. As medical men have studied the various methods, the benefit which nature could confer in eradicating it has been *more and more appreciated*, until the time seems to have come when medicine may be considered but an incidental in successful treatment.

It may be an exaggerated prediction to make, that twenty years hence may see the man or woman whom the physician has diagnosed as suffering from lung trouble starting for the health camp in the vicinity of his or her abode, to return a few weeks or a few months later restored to health, and able to again take up life's pursuits,—an era when some of the hospitals which have been constructed and equipped purposely to care for pulmonary patients will be needless, and consumption in its advanced stage almost as rare as smallpox or yellow fever; yet, *judging by the results* which have thus far been attained,

GETTING READY FOR A NOONDAY MEAL AT A WINTER CAMP.

if possible, with the sky for a canopy. *The medical man of the olden time* would indeed be shocked if he could visit one of these places, to see so-called invalids hard at work in the forests making their camps, lolling about in hammocks in summer with *heads uncovered, and lying muffled in* blankets and furs in the sunlight in the dead of winter, with no shelter but the blue sky above them. But *these are only some of the ways* in which health is sought. Patients who

PATIENTS TAKING A SUN-BATH IN WINTER IN MASSACHUSETTS.

there is a possibility of this state of *affairs coming to pass, and not far in* the future. The fact is, that out in the open, even amid snow drifts of winter, there are elements which have more curative properties than any compound which has yet been prepared by the chemist, and the one who is not too far advanced in illness to spend nights as well as days living in almost as primitive manner as the Indian of the last century can be restored to health without the necessity of going thousands of miles to sojourn on a mountain top or in a land where snow is unknown.

At a recent gathering in Pittsburg, Pa., one of the most prominent physicians of the State made an address, in which he gave his formula *for the cure of tuberculosis.* It was this: "Eight hours a day in the open air, unless the weather is so inclement as to make this a practical impossibility; a clean, healthy diet, consisting largely of milk and eggs; and the exercise of proper precaution against

PATIENTS TAKING MORNING EXERCISE.

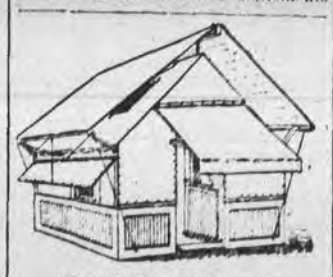
infection from the germs of the disease." The physician in question knew of what he was speaking, for he has been using fresh air for several years as one of the principal remedies in a sanitarium among the Pennsylvania hills, which has received many a patient whose life had been "given up" by the family doctor, and who had come here as a last hope.

It is truly an easy and enjoyable way of getting well for any one who is a lover of nature for the main principle carried out is to get in touch with that which is out of doors, to be amid the trees, continually breathing the air purified by natural processes, to exercise and eat and sleep, are able to stand the exercise amuse themselves by clearing away the snow from the verandas in the winter,—even the women handling the broom and shovel and enjoying it. Coasting on the hillsides is another strange recreation for those whom we call consumptives encouraged at the Massachusetts institutions. Physical culture is one of the requisites for those who are able to attempt it, and daily a dozen or a score of patients are put through these simple movements, under the guidance of perhaps one of their number or a member of the medical staff. The tent life is a part of the routine of the women in summer as well as of the men, and it is an actual fact that in Massachusetts some of the women have erected their own camps for winter, decorating the walls with posters and photographs, and converting them into miniature club houses, where they occupy themselves in conversation, reading, sewing and various games.

SUMMER VIEW OF ONE OF THE MODEL CAMPS.

These camps are unique in many respects. The buildings are composed simply sheds, having a floor to prevent of but three sides, that facing the south being left open. They are the dampness from the ground affecting the inmates. *Some forest trees* are used for posts, and the walls made of planks or boughs fastened to them. If the temperature is too low for comfort, it is moderated by the use of a small stove, sometimes an open fire. Draught is furnished by digging a tunnel through the earth beneath the shed, terminating in a length of clay pipe. When a fire is started the air *is sucked through this conduit*, and that keeps it burning brightly.

These men and women realize that every breath of the pure atmosphere is a bar to their ailment, and their eagerness to be in it—to inhale it—is not strange when one considers the years some of them have fought to regain their health,—years of suffering and endurance which none could appreciate save those who have the same affliction as themselves. Recognizing nature's remedy, it may be said that only when considered absolutely necessary is medicine or stimulant administered, and the comparatively few who require these are usually recent arrivals, whose systems have been weakened by long duration of the complaint. As they improve, an effort is made to substitute food for the tonic. The menu is not limited. It includes the usual meats and vegetables, with tea and coffee; but, as already indicated, milk and raw eggs are considered of special value, and all are expected to *add these to their daily diet.* Sleep is another essential and physical effort is encouraged as a promoter of it. The occupation of the mind also tends to keep off the melancholy feeling which often affects the consumptive especially, so the sociable atmosphere is considered to be one of the most valuable features. In fact the absence of so many of the dreary accompaniments of hospital life is remarked by the visitor, who might easily mistake the purpose of one of these settlements



THE HOLMES TENT COTTAGE.

(On three sides are double canvas walls, which may be opened by raising the upper half of outer wall like an awning, and dropping the inner wall, thus making a pavilion tent. When closed, a space just above wainscoting of outer wall admits air, which enters the tent at the eaves.)

were it not for the appearance of some of the patients, whose features tell too plainly the inroads which disease has made upon them.—From "The Outdoor Treatment of Tuberculosis," in the American Monthly Review of Reviews.

Knows His Own Land.

Mr. Gully, the Speaker of the House of Commons, has one hobby, which is to know more thoroughly than any one else the geography of his own country, and his knowledge in this direction is really wonderful. He was one day, some few years ago and before he came to his present high position, traveling from Carlisle to London, and on the way was able to tell a companion the name of every stream they crossed, even down to the smallest brooks.

Weather Signals in India.

Monsoon stations are to be established in India for the purpose of taking observations by means of kites and kite balloons. The first station will be in the Himalayas at Simla, 7000 feet above the level of the sea.

FOLDING PROPELLER BLADES

The use of auxiliary yachts is coming into increased vogue, for the evident reason that in them are combined the delights of bounding along under the influence of the wind, without the uncertainty of the craft entirely dependent on sails. Men of business who wish to enjoy the pleasures of the sea cannot indulge themselves, for the reason that there are so many possibilities of a delayed return, owing to the absolute dependence of the craft on wind, weather and tide, but with the auxiliary yacht this element is entirely eliminated, and when the wind dies out or the tide is unfavorable, it is only necessary to start the engines and proceed without loss of time.

The presence of the propeller hanging idly on the bottom of the boat when the sails are in use has always been regarded as a drawback to the completeness of this combination, and many ways have been devised to dispose of it under these circumstances. There has been recently invented a folding propeller shown in the accompanying cut, which has the merit of novelty if nothing else. This one is so arranged that when it is in use it is as effective as any other, but the minute the engines are stopped and the sails raised it folds up of its own accord, and the blades are disposed of in such a way that

FOLDING PROPELLER BLADES.

they in no way impede the forward motion of the boat.

The blades are shown in the accompanying cuts in their closed and open positions. The inventor is that of Arthur W. Learned.

Charm of Circus Life.

"There is a charm, a fascination about circus life that is hard to explain," said a veteran showman. "It is surely a tough existence, being buffeted about from place to place, often without a bed to sleep in, and the wages, outside of the salaries paid to a few stars, are amazingly small. Yet when a man once gets a taste of circus life it's all up with him. He's never good for anything else and never wants to be. There must be a germ, bred of the sawdust, that gets into his blood. Take the canvasser, for instance. They get $20 a month and their board, which usually consists of bad grub and an impromptu bed in a wagon. Often they don't take their clothes off for weeks at a time. There's one fellow I know who possesses more than the average intelligence. He has a trade and during the winter he makes, on an average, $20 a week. And yet, just as soon as the circus season opens, he throws up his job and goes out on the road with a show for $20 a month. In almost every town the management is besieged by men and boys who want to go along, and many of them offer their services for their board. It's a queer state of affairs."—Philadelphia Record.

Eggs as a Food.

An Italian authority finds that when hens are fed on food containing a large percentage of iron the eggs also reveal the presence of iron in the very digestible form of the albuminate. Such eggs exert a tonic effect on persons who eat them. The case illustrates the fact that all eggs are not alike by any means and that, according to the food fed, they may vary greatly in dietic value and effect.

All But the Right Way.

Some men try to make a living in every way except working.

The Funny Side of Life.

THE BANQUET.

The moth he is an epicure
Who eats full oft with vanity zeal,
He eats his fill,
You foot the bill
For his nice fifty-dollar meal.
—Washington Star.

COMES HIGH.

Knicker—"Experience is the best teacher."

Backer—"Well, aren't we always raising her salary?"—Harper's Bazar.

AT CLOSE RANGE.

Mrs. Upperton—"I had all the conceit taken out of me yesterday."

Mrs. Nextdoor—"Indeed! And where did they find room to put all of it?"—Chicago News.

SELF-DEPRECIATION.

"What I like," said Willie Washington, "is a good sensible girl."

"Why don't you propose to one?"

"What is the use? If she were sensible she would say no!"—Washington Star.

DEFINED.

"What is your idea of a popular tune?"

"A popular tune," said the man who *takes music seriously*, "is one that gets to be universally disliked."—Washington Star.

DEALER WAS WISE.

Brown—"Why do you want me to pay in advance? Are you afraid I won't bring the horse back?"

Liveryman—"No, no; not at all. But you see the horse might come back without you."—Atlanta Journal.

CRUEL.

His Wife—"Charles, I do think you ought to give me more of your time."

Her Husband—"Give you more? Why, you take so much of my time that I couldn't be a second in a duel."—Harper's Bazar.

HE KNOWS BETTER.

"Do you know what I'm going to whip you for?"

"I s'pose I might make a guess, but I ain't goin' to do it, 'cause I might guess something you didn't know about. I ain't takin' no foolish risks like that, not if I know myself."—New York Journal.

INSEPARABLE.

Affrighted, he turned on his pursuer.

"You black thing, why do you follow me constantly? What are you?"

"I am your sunshine companion," mockingly replied his shadow.—Chicago Tribune.

A QUESTION.

"Here's something that has been puzzling me," remarked the man who thinks too deeply.

"What's that?"

"If all flesh is grass are cannibals really vegetarians?"—Philadelphia Press.

NOT LESS DEVOTED.

"You used to sing 'Every morn I send you violets,' before we were married," said Mrs. Brimkin, with a sigh.

"Yes," answered Mr. Brimkin, "but my devotion has taken a more practical form. Every month I pay the meat bill."—Washington Star.

AN ACHIEVEMENT.

"I don't see why you should be proud of winning that case," said the intimate friend. "You were plainly in the wrong."

"You don't understand these things at all," answered the lawyer. "That's the very thing that makes me so proud."—Washington Star.

NO SUCH MAN.

Manager—"Strange, there haven't been any answers to my advertisement for a clerk."

Proprietor—"No wonder. You made a mess of that 'ad.' The idea of advertising for a man of 'average intelligence.' Everybody who isn't hopelessly below it feels he's far above it."—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

PASSED IN THE RACE.

"Alas!" said the unhappy woman, "and we were once considered wealthy!"

"But, my dear," said her husband soothingly, "we have as much money as ever."

"Oh, yes, I know, but there are so many who have a lot more that nobody says any attention to us any longer!"—Brooklyn Life.

AN ODD INDIAN BELIEF.

Tradition Connected With the Division Into Castes.

According to the tradition of one of the tribes of India, the sun created a man and a woman at the beginning of time and this couple had twelve children. When they had all come to an age to shift for themselves the sun divided them into pairs and placed food of all kinds before them. Upon their choice depended the fate of their descendants. Those who took the tables only became the ancestors of the highest caste of all, the Brahmans, while the Santals, who are of all castes, spring from those who chose pigs. The Kols declare that they are descended from the pair who chose bullocks' flesh and to get the greatest power of the food of the bullock, Larka, or fighting Kol, to increase their strength and fighting qualities. When these latter at the beginning of the last century first came in contact with the troops they were quick to see that with the fighting powers of the foreigners, and, finding that they, too, loved bullocks' flesh, the Kols paid them the great compliment of assigning them to the same pair of ancestors as the Kols. But by the time eleven pairs had chosen their share of the food provided there was nothing left for the unfortunate twelfth couple, and they had to beg food from the others who had fared better. From this unlucky pair spring the Ghasis, who do not work, but support themselves on the charity and leavings of others.

NOT A BLOOD RELATION

Death of Life's Partner Caused a Fine Distinction.

It was in one of the farming districts of New England. The young folks had banded themselves together for monthly jollifications during the winter and were about to celebrate the last dance of the season, as well as a couple of engagements which had resulted from the assemblies. Ben Hawkins, the local Paganini, and his Stradivarius had been engaged to lead them through the mazes of the country dance, and all were looking forward to the "time of their life."

But death inconsiderately claimed Mrs. Hawkins for his own on the afternoon of the eventful party. The young people gathered as arranged, but bemoaned the absence of "Ole Ben," and games were being substituted for the dancing, when in! Hawkins and his fiddle appeared on the scene.

Great astonishment and many questions greeted the old man, but he calmly slipped his fiddle out of its green bag and as he meditatively rubbed the resin on the bow said:

"Wall, yes, Maria's gone; died this afternoon, but I reckon 'taint no sin for me to play for you to-night, seein' she wa'n't no blood relation."

The Brookside.

I wandered by the brookside,
I wandered by the mill;
I could not hear the brook flow;
The noisy wheel was still;
There was no burr of grasshopper
No chirp of any bird,
But the beating of my own heart
Was all the sound I heard.

I sat beneath the elm tree;
I watched the long, long shade,
And, as it grew still longer,
I did not feel afraid;
For I listened for a footfall,
I listened for a word,
But the beating of my own heart
Was all the sound I heard.

He came not, no, he came not,
The night came on alone,
The little stars sat, one by one,
Each on his golden throne;
The evening wind passed by my cheek.
The leaves above were stirred,
But the beating of my own heart
Was all the sound I heard.

Fast silent tears were flowing,
When something stood behind;
A hand was on my shoulder,
I knew its touch was kind;
It drew me nearer—nearer—
We did not speak one word,
For the beating of our own hearts
Was all the sound we heard.
—Lord Houghton.

Shame!

When a man's foot gets tangled up with a woman's under the table and she gets mad about it, you can make her madder by pretending you thought it was somebody else.

Only one medical student in twelve holds a degree in arts. N. Y.—36

We are so certain of the wonderful results obtained from Johnson's Happy Pills for the curing of malaria, chills and fever or liver complaints, any one sending a two-cent stamp and this notice to the Happy Medicine Co., West Brighton, S. I., will receive a box free.

The opinion we have of ourselves is never so valuable as the opinion other people have of us.

Half-Sick

"I first used Ayer's Sarsaparilla in the fall of 1848. Since then I have taken it every spring as a blood-purifying and nerve-strengthening medicine."
S. T. Jones, Wichita, Kans.

If you feel run down, are easily tired, if your nerves are weak and your blood is thin, then begin to take the good old standard family medicine, Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

It's a regular nerve lifter, a perfect blood builder. $1.00 a bottle. All druggists.

Ask your doctor what he thinks of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. He knows all about this grand old family medicine. Follow his advice and we will be satisfied.
J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

ION FOR SUNDAY

IT DISCOURSE ENTITLED ER OF RELIGION."

Strong Deliverance on the Moral and Intellectual Divinity—Religion Gives Incentive to Reach It.

Rev. Henry Knott, D. E. Church in this g sermon on "The ower of Religion." n Matthew v: 48: t even as your ven is perfect."

t contains the istianity. In be the very ne precepts the loftiest spoken by me with the ve but mir-endous real-nd of genius n revelation ing and the command at-humanity the ist has drawn sed the way, the vealing the character radiant with love—we o face with the possibil-it through the law and the alvary's cross. By imitating of holy self-sacrifice we shall that glorious perfection of the fected in His only begotten

wish you to misunderstand the t quoted. Man shall never at-solute perfection of God, for impassable gulf between the and the created. In being, for rtality had a starting point has even been in an eternity of pace, man subject to localiza-r there—the infinite Father om-verywhere. In power man a environment circumscribed by er natural or spiritual, free, yet mysterious paradox, his soul the and 'twixt wills human and di-God is the source of creation, and Omega of all things in heav-h, even holding in His almighty rest link of that wondrous chain

perfection: All His love and tributes blended together in one whole, incomprehensible in wis-e and truth. Man fallen, per-ceiving no natural worth, bear-the curse of sin, a subtle tend-vard right, that supreme law of By nature prone to evil, cor-less, his only virtue that which poor rough state. No, he can never God is perfect, but through and moral power of relig-fluence to its commands he can limb undreamed heights of spir-hood, and by the evolution of his soul in Christ win that glorious destiny which the heavenly Fath-willed all born of woman should obedience secure perfection. Thus e the full meaning of the text: al in its implication, giving us the of success. Divine in its com-disclosing the possibilities of our that we as Christians have a divin-ing within us the source of a glor-wer to "press toward the mark for e;" a life complete in its fulfillment end which God intended it to at-be perfect in obedience to the su-law of its existence, even as its is perfect.

[illegible] to a sense of the and infinite. Many people take a ial view of Christianity and never understand what blessings it con-Man was not created to be the play-of the Almighty, but for a purpose—a son, worthy to stand before his r's face and to live with Him in lov-mmunion.

u are all familiar with the story of n's dreadful fall into disobedience and Through the marvelous faculties of oul many Christian men have, at one or another, experienced a momentary riousness of what then was lost. To le us to regain much of that pristine Christ came into the world, lived, red, died and made it possible for us, making known its glories in His own et life, to once more become the sons daughters of God. Religion leads us from worldliness to self-recollection gives to souls fevered with sordid de-a quickening principle of a higher and r life; inspiring intellect with truth, the heart with a pure and exalted

It animates conscience with a su-ne sense of duty and places thought in position with the will of God, clothing y aspiration with a purifying virtue, leading all the faculties of our being ard and onward toward perfection. he immortal longings of the soul can be satisfied by God. Every faculty possess leads us to His feet. There is real happiness apart from that which prehends His love and finds its su-me good by a steadfast devotedness to precepts of His law. Unfortunately, e are men and women who look upon gion as a means to conciliate the divine er, which through sin they have of-ded. They imagine it places them in a ciliatory attitude with Deity, and that its medium they will obtain in the fu-e some indefinable reward, forgetting t religion is a life, a state, which calls operation all the spiritual potentiali-of their glorious nature and through ptation, sorrow and suffering crowns m at last with victory over the world self.

Thus we perceive that Christ came upon earth to save sinners, giving them a wer of endless life. Revealing the char-ter of God, He made it possible for men conform to that perfect original. In s Gospel He lays down a code of morals, sublime, that if we would absorb them to thought and action we should fulfill vile here our destiny. Religion's blessing the supreme good for every man to at-n. It is not an emotion, or merely he-, it is a vitalizing energy in the depths the human soul, subduing to God all the vers of being, incarnating in the heart onsciousness of a magnificent future, kening the intellect, conscience, affec-s and will into vigorous and holy ac-inspiring the mind with a profound of truth and flooding the soul with a which the crash of worlds could not h. Religion, then, is a necessity of Without it existence is a delusion, a tow, lacking substance and meaning.

To grow into the stature and fulness of Christ, in other words, to become a Christ-an, is the design for which we are en-owed with certain faculties. Man is pre-minently a moral being. This is his nature nd the path of his life winds toward the erfection of those qualities which consti-te the essence of his spiritual life. His ue happiness consists in bringing himself nto relation, into union with God. God s holy, the source of all perfection. In he heart of man He has placed a deep and bbiding consciousness of right and wrong. t every turn duty confronts him; on one ide lies goodness, on the other evil, with an inward voice ever commanding with di-ine authority to discriminate between them, urging the choice of that which is awful and protesting against sin, every thought and action being approved or con-demned by this inward monitor. There is not a man or woman living who does not feel that conforming to the will of God is the paramount duty of life. The soul is the great battleground where the material and corruptible strive in ceaseless warfare against the spiritual and eternal. By submitting to the lower instincts of our nature we are destroying that which is highest and best and willfully striving (unconsciously, it may be) to thwart the great end which the heavenly Father's marvelous love would have us attain.

Brethren, you may possess untold wealth. Fortune may load you with her favors, the world may fawn at your feet, but I declare there is no happiness to be found in these; neither does religion confer any outward benefit that shall appeal as pleasures of sense, but its blessedness, the highest, purest, noblest gift in heaven or earth is character—character which finds its likeness in the Christ, conferring a joy which the angels wonder at, and fencing the soul with impregnable battlements of Godlike moral rectitude, from which the concentrated furies and powers of hell are hurled back in confusion as the ocean's waves on the mighty walls of a rock-bound shore. Thus true happiness comes from being, not by having; from the life within, not influence without.

Every man possesses a conscience, and you will hear many declare that they can be just as good, quite as moral as a Christian through the lower of that conscience. But what is conscience apart from religion? In many cases it is a slave in front of a master. The power of passion drowns its voice and weakens it by every deliberate sin. A man believing in the existence of no higher authority will drift upon the current of his animal nature, for those tendencies which are strongest will eventually enslave him. No, without a living faith in God or a personal union with Him the conscience loses its power to govern and guide, but religion clothes it with exceeding strength by revealing to man the source of those magnificent moral attributes with which he is endowed, thus giving to that "still small voice" within the soul an infinite worth.

There is not a heart but has some conception of a higher life than it now feels. Every young man and woman at the gateway of responsibility is fired with enthusiasm and ambitions with a great purpose which they long to accomplish; going out into the world they have to stem mighty currents, within and without, the tendencies of their lower nature and temptations to sin clothed with beguiling finery. Crises will arrive when the future will be determined. Moments of dire peril fraught with tremendous responsibility. They will then feel the need of a higher power, a greater strength than their own to thwart the enemy of rectitude. The ideal of pure manhood and womanhood shining before them will appear unattainable beyond their reach, lost forever. How, then, can they safeguard against this dread experience which has blighted many promising young lives which, unable to stand against the waves of adversity have sunk hopeless and despairing? I answer: By using religion. Religion alone can give them that victory which crowns a life complete in Christ. It places them into direct communication with God, whose delight is that they should become worthy to share His glory. Temptations will surely come, but religion gives them a new meaning; they are but reminders of the existence of a Father who ever waits to aid and sustain, and, as blessings in disguise they carry messages of an infinite love for every individual soul, proclaiming that virtue is the beginning and the end of holiness, the narrow road to perfection.

Another wonderful revelation of religion asserts that you and I sprang from the bosom of the eternal Father. That as He is eternal we too shall live through endless ages, created in His image, sustained by His spirit, our life shall gather unto itself magnificent growth. Religion sets before us a destiny whose divine splendor startles and overpowers our weak conception of its glory. The Word of God calls into being an amazing sense of power. To think, my brother and sister, that through aeons of time we shall be ad[illegible]

[illegible] grandeur and beauty, scaling heights of happiness beyond the dream of angels. The incomprehensible destiny of a living soul loyal to God and duty brings our faces to the dust when we consider that this is our heritage; you and I, with all our weakness, conquering death and the power of moral evil.

In the midst of the trifling follies of the world, the conceit of fashion, the decrees of a thoughtless society, and the whirl of vapid pleasures, let us keep this thought like a burning fire within the brain—the thought of God, holiness and heaven.

Brethren, allow the character of your heavenly Father as revealed by Jesus Christ to stand before you as the goal of all attainment. Religion gives us an ideal and an incentive to reach it. By contemplating and really loving this excellence is to be inspired by it. The Christian man is always conscious of a divine presence. In every phase of his life he marks the guidance of God. He beholds His handiwork in every flower of the field. The hosts of shining stars as they whirl through space declare His majesty, and in the phenomena of nature he discerns a living expression of His glory. Thus by contemplating and adoring His handiwork in the natural world without and the spiritual world within, a Christian is given grace to subdue all things unto the one great end of moral growth. True religion is not belief in a set of dogmas, or the recitation of a creed, or a profession of faith; these are but the accessories of a particular attitude toward truth, but it is infinitely more than this—it is the life giving breath of the spirit of God which rules, not certain relations, but all correspondence of the heart, soul and body with the Creator and with fellow men.

There is no limitation to the exercise of the intellect, yet without a moral principle to guide and enlighten its research, there can be no advance in the path of truth. Many of the greatest thinkers have died atheists. Religion gives to intellect an added power of analysis and discrimination, a medium whereby we discern truth. It places the mentality of man in communion with infinite knowledge. "Gifted with the eye of the spirit," the glory of God streams upon the page of history, and every department of scientific research testifies to His perfection and wondrous love. The mind of the most brilliant scholar will only see in phenomena natural results. Religion alone has power to permeate his work with magnificent meaning. There is a hidden wisdom only revealed to the child of a "new birth" who has had a special and individual revelation of the Father.

Religion crowns intellect with a deep insight into the mysteries of life. The earth, sea and sky, the complex organism of society, the depths of human nature, the history of nations, all these things shine with a new luster, and flood the mind with profound meaning. A blade of grass becomes worthy of study, for the Supreme Intellect has imprinted on its fragile stem divine thought and action. In everything we see God. Under the beneficent influence of His Spirit our faculty of comprehension is robed with sacredness and grandeur, for He calls it forth to a glorious communion and expansion, until one day it shall fully understand the love which now passeth knowledge.

True religion above all things forms an upright mind; it elevates the judgement above prejudice, and creates a noble purpose to receive knowledge through all legitimate channels. It endows a man with sincerity and a quality of fair dealing which no university can teach. It breaks down the barriers of set opinions and destroys the bitterness between sects and parties. It opens the heart to conviction and a ready candor to confess error. The intellect was never intended to be bound to set rules or encompassed with man-made regulations. Its destiny is an upward, onward march toward truth, and true religion fashions all our inquiries and misgivings with reverence and ever leads us to the feet of Him "with whom there is no variableness nor shadow of turning."

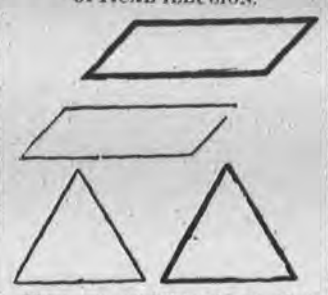
Fame is only lasting after a man is dead.

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT.

AND IF.

If I were an elm tree, tall and strong,
And you were another across the street,
We'd reach our arms out straight and long
Until our hands—our leaves—would meet,
And this is the way we'd swing and sway
Up to the sky the whole long day;
And, oh, when a great wind blew us about,
How we would toss our arms and shout!
You and I would have glorious fun
If I were a tree and you were one!
—Lattie Folks.

OPTICAL ILLUSION.



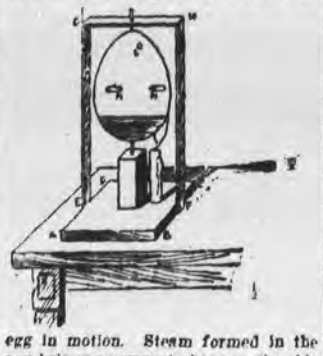
These two quadrilaterals are of exactly the same dimensions. So are the two triangles. Yet, at first glance, there is an apparent difference in size. This is an optical illusion due to the lightness and heaviness of the lines.

A STEAM-ENGINE EGG.

Here is a very interesting little recreation which does not require much apparatus in order to present a scientific demonstration. Set up the little structure as shown in the cut, a few small boards being sufficient for the construction.

A B C D will be the floor; E G and F H two upright pieces joined above to a crosspiece G H. The height of the upright pieces should be about five inches, and they should stand about three inches apart. Into a block of wood about half an inch across and an inch high stick a strong pin. Then place the block in the centre of the platform between the upright pieces; into the crosspiece insert another pin; the two pivots so formed will serve to hold the egg.

Prepare your egg by emptying it through a small aperture L; then make two other openings (N M), to which glue two little paper tubes, disposed as indicated in the illustration. Through the opening L introduce a little cold water, and close the opening with a piece of gummed paper and set your egg in position, balancing it on the pin points. The flame of a candle on a lamp burning feebly will set the



egg in motion. Steam formed in the egg brings pressure to bear on the side opposite an opening, and a rotary motion is communicated to the egg.—New York World.

AN ADOPTED MOTHER.

Arthur Allan was a very tender-hearted little boy, and there were tears in his eyes when he came into the kitchen one morning carrying in his arms a big brown hen, which had been run over by a hay-wagon and killed.

"What will become of Brownie's little chickens, mamma?" he asked. "They are out under a currant-bush, all peeping for their mother."

Mrs. Allan went out in the garden with Arthur to look at the poor little chickens. There were thirteen of the yellow, fluffy little things, and they were only three days old.

"They mustn't die," said Arthur. "I'll take care of them myself."

He brought a basket and put all the little chickens into it. Then he carried them off to an empty oat bin in the barn, where there was plenty of room for them to run about.

The next morning, when Mrs. Allan went out to the barn to tell Arthur to hunt for some eggs, she stopped at the oat bin to look at the motherless little chickens.

There in one corner of the bin hung the big feather duster, and gathered under were all the little chickens!

"I thought the duster could be a mother to them, mamma," said Arthur. So Mrs. Allan let the duster hang in the bin, and the thirteen little chickens gathered under it until they were old enough to roost on a bar.—Florence Hallowell Hoyt, in Youth's Companion.

A SHETLAND PONY FARM.

A Shetland pony farm, where ponies are raised and trained for their life-work, is full of interest to one who admires the gentle little creatures. The Chicago Tribune describes such a farm, located in Wayne County, Indiana, where about 200 of the little animals are raised every year.

There are warm barns with long rows of straw-littered stalls. Overhead are mows of sweet-smelling hay, and a trough of pure running water sparkles and gurgles at one end of each barn.

Each stall contains a pony, and they are all as quiet and well behaved as a thoroughly disciplined school of children. If a stranger enters the barn, it is instantly known by every pony there; and there is a turning of heads and a switching of tails indicative of restrained curiosity.

There is a broad and long space of clean flooring between the two rows of stalls. To walk along this floor and inspect the ponies from the rear recalls the remark of a famous man about Chinamen, "They all look alike until seen separately." In training the ponies, kindness is practiced under all circumstances. When the little pony colt, which a man can take up in his arms and carry about, is strong enough to run and play with its mother, and a little halter is put on it, and it is taught to lead and start and stop at the word. When it grows stronger, but is not yet fully grown, a little set of buff harness with silver buckles is fitted on it, and it is driven about with reins. A gentle pressure of the bit on the tender mouth is sufficient to guide it.

Later on it is hitched to a little yellow cart, and trotted about the smooth gravel drives that wind among stately trees in every direction. It is taken close to puffing locomotives and alongside queer-looking vehicles, and into the neighborhood of shops where there is the sound of clanging iron and pounding hammers and ringing bells. Its actions under all these conditions are carefully noted and recorded, and its special qualifications for particular purposes fully ascertained.

It has been learned at this farm that a pony's natural characteristics are not easily changed, although vicious propensities may in a measure be subdued, and a timid, shrinking spirit encouraged by kindness to assume more confidence and aggressiveness.

It is never attempted to teach the ponies any special tricks, the sole purpose being to make them useful, tractable and safe under all circumstances. When a pony is sold and started away from the only home and friends it has ever known, the purchaser is recommended to be kind and considerate to it at all times.

Missing Dinner Puzzle.

Where is the duck and chicken we ordered?

Useful Dog.

A man went to the city clerk of Horton to get a license for his dog. When asked for the name of the dog he said it was "Blacksmith." "How did you come to pick out such a curious name?" asked the clerk. "Why, you see," responded the man, "every time I give him a kick, he makes a bolt for the door."—Horton (Kan.) Headlight.

SCIENCE & MECHANICS

In a number of German, Belgian and Austrian mines benzine locomotives have been run for a time, and the results attained are said to be very satisfactory in every respect. A little engine draws a train composed of twenty-five trucks on a narrow-gauge underground line, and has a capacity of twenty-five tons. The capacity of the benzine motor is eight-horse power.

If a tube containing radium bromide is wrapped in black paper and brought within three or four inches of the eye in a dark room, a curious sensation of general illumination of the eye is experienced; this occurs whether the eyelid is closed or not. It is difficult accurately to describe the sensation produced; the eye seems filled with light. Probably the effect is due to general fluorescence of every part of the eye.

Typewriter keys, invented for the use of the blind, have their tops in different forms so as to be recognized by the touch. It is claimed that by making use of these figures one can readily acquaint himself with the arrangement of the keyboard. It may be said, however, that the blind are easily taught the ordinary keyboard. One needs to know what the letter is before he strikes it—with these keys he would know afterward. Seeing pupils are now taught from the start to use the keys without looking at the letters on them.

A report received by Sir Ronald Ross, from the general secretary of the Suez Canal Company regarding the effects of the anti-malarial campaign at Ismailia, has been translated for a foreign journal. In it he says: While it is obviously too early to speak definitely regarding the result on the malaria rate the secretary is able to announce that mosquitoes of the genus culex have been largely exterminated. There is also confirmatory evidence from a gentleman in Egypt, who says that he was recently able to sleep at Ismailia without mosquito nets. The campaign against Culex at Ismailia originally promised to be a difficult one, owing to the large number of sewage cisterns under the houses, and the result shows how easily a simple and obvious idea like that of diminishing mosquitoes by dealing with their breeding places can be acted upon by an intelligent and effective executive which sets to work at once, instead of wasting time on useless discussions.

Dr. Blochmann, of Kiel, has been at work for some time trying to concentrate the waves of the wireless telegraph so that they will only be transmitted in one direction, and so that their reception at the other end of the line will indicate the direction from which they come. He has succeeded by means of lenses composed of resin, paraffin, glass and other materials having a high di-electric constant in limiting the rays to special directions. The detector lens at the receiving station only admit rays nearly at right angles to its surface, so a close approximation to their source may be attained. Apparently Dr. Blochmann has not as yet succeeded in using his apparatus over distances of more than a mile or two; but if it should prove available for longer signalling, up to fifty miles, for instance, the value of wireless telegraphy would be much enhanced. By picking up signals from several coast stations a ship lost in a fog could accurately determine her position, and a practical secret system could be readily procured.

It Looked Like Home.

Every night when the man left the office he went around to the north side of the park and sat down on a stone pile that marked the site of a historic building and stared with dreamy, wistful eyes at a small frame shanty on the opposite side of the way. One night another man, who had seen him sitting there often, asked him what he was thinking about. "About home," said he. "That little frame house over there and a few others like it that have been put up by the subway company are the only things in all this town that look the least bit like home. In the place I came from most of the houses were frame, with gingerbread trimmings around the eaves, and a good many of them were shaped like that shanty, and some were painted that very color."—New York Times.

Reversible.

Wishing for a book I sent a boy to the different rooms in the building to see if any teacher had it, at the same time handing him a list of the numbers of the different rooms to aid him in his search.

On returning, he handed me the book with the remark that he had found it in room twelve.

Glancing at the list I inquired: "Why have you written the letter 'H' after each number?"

"Why, that means 'hasn't.'"

"But there is an 'H' after twelve," I persisted.

"Oh, but that means 'has,' don't see?"—Harper's Drawer.

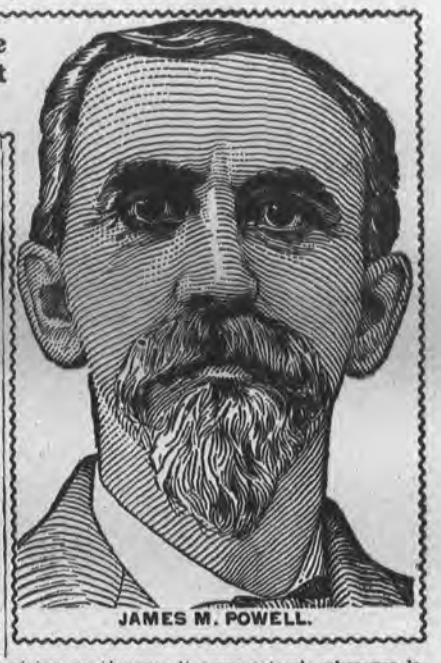
Lifting Power of Coal.

It is estimated that the lead cell of an automobile storage battery is capable of lifting its own weight through a height of about five and three-quarter miles, in expending its energy without waste. Compared with a good piece of steam coal, however, the figure sinks into insignificance. The latter contains enough of potential energy to raise its weight some 2000 miles, against the attraction of gravitation; this makes it about 350 times as rich in energy as is the storage battery.

CATARRH DESTROYS THE KIDNEYS

Was Miserable---Could Not Stand Up or Walk---Pe-ru-na Cured.

Many Persons Have Catarrh and Don't Know It.



JAMES M. POWELL.

Mr. James M. Powell, 633 Troost street, Kansas City, Mo., Vice Grand of I. O. O. F., of Cherryville, Kan., writes:

"About four years ago I suffered with a severe catarrh of the bladder, which caused continued irritation and pain. I was miserable and could not stand up or walk for any length of time without extreme weariness and pain. I began taking Peruna and it greatly relieved me, and in eleven weeks I was completely cured and felt like a new man."—James M. Powell.

Hundreds of Dollars Spent In Vain.

Mr. Cyrus Hershman, Sheridan, Ind., writes:

"Two years ago I was a sick man. Catarrh had settled in the pelvic organs, making life a burden and giving me little hope of recovery. I spent hundreds of dollars in medicine which did me no good. I was persuaded by a friend to try Peruna. I took it two weeks without much improvement, but I kept on with it and soon began to get well and strong very fast. Within two months I was cured, and have been well ever since. I am a strong advocate of Peruna."—C. Hershman.

Peruna cures catarrh of the kidneys, liver and other pelvic organs, simply because it cures catarrh wherever located. No other systemic catarrh remedy has as yet been devised. Insist upon having Peruna. There are no medicines that can be substituted.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, O.

Peculiar Marriage Ceremony.

Among the Kherrias of India the marriage ceremony is quite elaborate. After many preliminaries the priest begins this singular performance: Taking a small portion of the hair of the bride and groom in turn, from the center of the forehead, he draws it down to the bridge of the nose. Then pouring oil on the top of the head, he watches it carefully as it trickles down the portion of hair. If the oil runs straight on to the tip of the nose their future will be fortunate; but if it spreads over the forehead or trickles off on either side of the nose bad luck is sure to follow. Their fortunes told, generally to their own satisfaction, the essential and irrevocable part of the ceremony takes place. Standing up side by side, but with faces strictly averted, the bride and bridegroom mark each other's foreheads with "sindur" (vermilion). Great care is always taken that neither shall catch a glimpse of the other during this important process, which finally makes the couple man and wife.

School Music and Mad Cats.

A ladies' school of music in a suburb of Vienna has owned three cats during the course of the past year, and each has gone raving mad, according to the testimony of a veterinary surgeon. The diurnal discord within the establishment is reported to be ear-torturing in the extreme. The school now owns a deaf cat, which sits out the strumming of a dozen pianos with sphinx-like imperturbability.

Silk From Wood.

The threads of silk made from wood in Germany have eighteen strands, a single one of which is hardly visible to the naked eye. Real silk is two yards stronger.

SUFFERED FOR FIFTEEN YEARS. Completely Restored to Health.

Mrs. P. Brunzel, wife of P. Brunzel, stock dealer, residence 3111 Grand Ave., Everett, Wash., says: "For fifteen years I suffered with terrible pain in my back. I experimented with doctors and medicines, but got little if any relief. I actually believe the aching in my back and through the groin became worse. I did not know what it was to enjoy a night's rest and arose in the morning feeling tired and unrefreshed. My suffering sometimes was simply indescribable. Finally, I saw Doan's Kidney Pills advertised and got a box. After a few doses I told my husband that I was feeling much better and that the pills were doing me good. When I finished that box I felt like a different woman. I didn't stop at that, though. I continued the treatment until I had taken five boxes. There was no recurrence until a week ago, when I began to feel miserable again. I bought another box and three days' treatment restored me to health. Doan's Kidney Pills set very effectively, very promptly, relieve the aching pains and all other annoying difficulties. I have recommended them to many people and will do so when opportunities present themselves."

A FREE TRIAL of this great kidney medicine which cured Mrs. Brunzel will be mailed to any part of the United States on application. Address Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y. For sale by all druggists. Price 50 cents per box.

Peculiar Marriage Ceremony.

Cross?

Poor man! He can't help it. He gets bilious. He needs a good liver pill—Ayer's Pills. They act directly on the liver, cure biliousness. J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

Want your moustache or beard a beautiful brown or rich black? Use BUCKINGHAM'S DYE. FIFTY CTS. OF DRUGGISTS OR R. P. HALL & CO., NASHUA, N. H.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3.50 & $3 SHOES UNION MADE.

You can save from $3 to $5 yearly by wearing W. L. Douglas $3.50 or $3 shoes.

They equal those that have been costing you from $4.00 to $5.00. The immense sale of W. L. Douglas shoes proves their superiority over all other makes.

Sold by retail shoe dealers everywhere. Look for name and price on bottom.

That Douglas uses Corona Colt proves there is value in Douglas shoes. Corona is the highest grade Pat. Leather made. Fast Color Eyelets used. Our $4 Gilt Edge Line cannot be equalled at any price. Shoes by mail, 25 cents extra. Illustrated Catalog free. W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

Sour Stomach

"I used Cascarets and feel like a new man. I have been a sufferer from dyspepsia and sour stomach for the last two years. I have been taking medicine and other drugs, but could find no relief only for a short time. I will recommend Cascarets to my friends as the only thing for indigestion and sour stomach and to keep the bowels in good condition. They are very nice to eat." Harry Stuckley, Mauch Chunk, Pa.

Best For The Bowels Cascarets CANDY CATHARTIC THEY WORK WHILE YOU SLEEP

Pleasant. Palatable. Potent. Taste Good. Do Good. Never Sicken, Weaken or Gripe. 10c. 25c. 50c. Never sold in bulk. The genuine tablet stamped C C C. Guaranteed to cure or your money back. Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or N.Y. 599

ANNUAL SALE, TEN MILLION BOXES

Ripans Tabules are the best dyspepsia medicine ever made. A hundred millions of them have been sold in the United States in a single year. Every illness arising from a disordered stomach is relieved or cured by their use. So common is it that diseases originate from the stomach it may be safely asserted there is no condition of ill health that will not be benefited or cured by the occasional use of Ripans Tabules. Physicians know them and speak highly of them. All druggists sell them. The five-cent package is enough for an ordinary occasion, and the Family Bottle, sixty cents, contains a household supply for a year. One generally gives relief within twenty minutes.

PENSION JOHN W. MORRIS, Washington, D.C. Successfully Prosecutes Claims. Late Principal Examiner U.S. Pension Bureau. 3 yrs in civil war. 15 adjudicating claims, atty since

I PAY SPOT CASH FOR MILITARY BOUNTY LAND WARRANTS issued to soldiers of any war. Write me at once. FRANK H. HIGGS, Earle Block, Denver, Colo.

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY; gives quick relief and cures worst cases. Book of testimonials and 10 days' treatment Free. Dr. H. H. GREEN'S SONS, Box B, Atlanta, Ga.

Happy Hits CURES MALARIA CHILLS & FEVERS 35c Johnson's

HAPPENINGS IN NEW JERSEY.

seems to be no way of combatting the pest. This is about the only field in which the insects have ever been known to be destructive and no one has ever suggested means for their killing. The growers are equally anxious to cultivate the companionship of all the blacksnakes they can find and, if it can be prevented they will not permit anyone to kill this variety of snake. The reptiles are very fond of field mice, and as the little animals are very harmful to growing crops the snakes are permitted to roam at pleasure over the bogs and, it is said, some growers have suggested sending to other sections for a supply.

Fishermen from the Oranges have had great luck at Greenwood Lake lately, several splendid catches of wall-eyed pike, blue pike, white bass and Oswego bass having been made during the last week. Graham King, of East Orange, was the lucky captor of a fine string of large mouth bass, and on Thursday Frank W. Baldwin, of Orange, with "Nate" Davey, of the Waterstone cottage, as guide, landed twenty-four fine fish, the smallest of which weighed one and one-half pounds, and the largest, a fine wall-eyed pike, tipping the scale at five and one-quarter pounds, while others varied between two and one-half and three pounds. One of the catches of the week by Mr. Baldwin, was a five-pound catfish. It is believed that the recent stocking of Greenwood Lake with pike is bound to make that body of water the best fishing place near New York.

A Fine Display.

J. P. Powers, the Somerset street druggist, has a beautiful window display this week. With crepe paper and other materials he has a fine representation of sky and sea, with "Reliance" skimming over the waves as natural as life. The windows attract many complimentary remarks.

Two Famous Characters.

At Newton this week, Sussex county is celebrating its one hundred and fiftieth anniversary as a county, and incidentally it may be noted that the children of "Old Sussex" should know that the county can boast of producing the fattest person the world has ever known and of having been the abiding place of one of the oldest men who has ever lived.

Mrs. Catherine Schooley, who a half century ago was on exhibition in all the principal cities of the United States, was born in Greenwich Township, Sussex county, in the year 1816. Her parents, Anthony and Catherine Leach, were German. At the age of nineteen she married William Schooley and soon after they moved to Ohio. When she had reached maturity Mrs. Schooley weighed 764 pounds. Her arm was three feet two inches in circumference and her waist measure about nine feet six inches.

Matthew Williams died at his home in the township of Frankford, at the age of 124, January 3, 1814. He was a native of Wales. He served in the British army and navy for thirty years and was with Wolfe at the taking of Quebec. After that engagement he retired from active service and took up his residence in Sussex county. He married when a little more than seventy years old, but his wife died after giving him two sons. Upon the breaking out of the Revolution he enlisted in the Continental army and fought through the whole war. He survived the peace of 1783 more than thirty years and died a pensioner of the United States Government.

The Victoria Medal.

The Victoria medal is made out of bronze from Russian guns captured in the Crimean war. The design is the work of the prince consort of Queen Victoria. The medals are made separately and only when one is needed. Thus when some soldier or sailor, no matter what his rank may be, has shown "conspicuous bravery or devotion to the country in the presence of danger," as the act reads, the war office sends to the royal jewelers the bronze ingotted for the metal. It is carefully cast, filed smooth around the edges and then the design is brought out by chasing. The soldier's medal is suspended by a red ribbon and that of the sailor by a blue piece of silk.

A Letter to Mother.

"You promised mother a letter. Write it now," is one of the mottoes on the walls of the Nagasaki Home For Seamen, a motto that, it is asserted, has restrained more men from going wrong than almost any other influence of the place. Wanderers over the globe are not the only ones who need such a reminder. Indeed they might be able to give lessons in filial duty to many who have never realized how fortunate they are that home and mother are not far away, but near at hand.—Youth's Companion.

Making Matters Worse.

Amateur Artist (in the studio of Z., the great painter)—Splendid picture, really! Allow me to compliment you. But why did you choose such an ugly model?

"She's my sister."

"Oh, pardon! How foolish of me! I ought of course to have noticed the resemblance."

After It.

A.—Let me see! Somewhere I read of a book entitled "A Young Girl's Heart." Do you know anything of it?

B. Yes; it came out just after "A Young Man's Purse."

LEGAL NOTICES

SPECIAL ELECTION
—ON—
Constitutional Amendments.

Notice is hereby given that the Boards of Registry and Election in and for each and every Election District or voting Precinct in the County of Somerset, must meet on

TUESDAY, SEPT. 15, 1903,

from one to nine o'clock p. m., at such places as may be designated by the Township Clerks of the respective townships of said county, for the purpose of making, altering and revising, as the case may require, the registry of voters entitled to vote in their several districts or voting precincts for use at the special election to be held on Tuesday, September 22, 1903, as required by an act entitled, "An act to provide for submitting proposed amendments to the Constitution of this State to the people thereof," approved April 8, 1903.

Special Election
SEPTEMBER 22, 1903.

No person will be allowed to vote at said election unless his name appears upon the Registry List of his Election District.

JOSEPH FITZGA, Chairman,
J. H. MATTISON, Secretary,
JACOB SHURTS,
CHARLES H. BATEMAN.

Election Notice!

Notice is hereby given that the Boards of Registry and Election in and for each and every Election District or Voting Precinct in the County of Somerset will hold their first meeting on

TUESDAY, SEPT. 1, 1903.

At 10 o'clock in the morning, at such places as may be designated by the Township Clerks of the respective townships of said county. Such boards shall organize according to law and then proceed to ascertain the names and residences of all the legal voters in their respective districts, by making actual inquiry at every dwelling house or habitation, or of the head of every family residing therein, and shall continue such enumeration of voters from day to day, on successive days, completing same on or before Friday, Sept 4. (Section 6 Election law.)

SECOND MEETING
AND PRIMARY ELECTION

Said Boards of Registry and Election will also meet on

TUESDAY, SEPT. 8, 1903,

At the same places from 1 until 9 p. m., for the purpose of transcribing and making up from itcanvass books two lists of all persons entitled to vote in its election District, who shall personally appear before the board for that purpose, or be shown to its satisfaction by the affidavit in writing of some voter in the election district to be a legal voter therein.

On the same day between 1 and 9 o'clock p.m., the Primary Election shall be held in every election district in the County of Somerset.

THIRD and FINAL MEETING.

Said Boards of Registry and Election will also meet on

TUESDAY, OCT. 27, 1903,

At the same places, and between the hours of 1 p. m. and 9 p. m. for the purpose of revising and correcting the Original Registers, and for adding thereto the names of all persons entitled to the right of suffrage in such Election District at the next election.

Notice is hereby given to all Boards of Registry and Election in the County of Somerset that they are required to strictly observe Sections 24 and 32 of "An Act to Regulate Elections (Revision of 1898)," approved April 4, 1898, and that the County Board of Elections will be in session in Somerville on

Wednesday, Oct. 28, 1903,

For the purpose of receiving the registers and receipting for affidavits, etc.

General Election Nov. 3, 1903

No person will be allowed to vote at said election unless his name appears upon the Registry List of his Election District.

JOSEPH FITZGA, Chairman
J. H. MATTISON, Secretary,
JACOB SHURTS,
CHARLES H. BATEMAN.

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS
TO THE
CONSTITUTION

STATE OF NEW JERSEY.
DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

As required by an act entitled "An act to provide for submitting proposed amendments to the Constitution of this State, to the people thereof," approved April 8, 1903, notice is hereby given that on Tuesday, the twenty-second day of September, 1903, a

SPECIAL ELECTION

will be held in the several election districts or precincts of this State, at such places as the clerks of the several townships, cities, and municipalities of the State shall provide, to enable the electors qualified to vote for members of the Legislature to vote for or against each of the following proposed amendments to the Constitution.

S. D. DICKINSON,
Secretary of State.

ARTICLE V.

EXECUTIVE.

1. Insert in lieu of paragraph 10 a new paragraph, as follows:

10. The governor, or person administering the government, the chancellor and the attorney-general, or two of them, of whom the governor, or person administering the government, shall be one, may remit fines and forfeitures and grant pardons, after conviction in all cases except impeachment.

RTICLE VI.

JUDICIARY.

1. Insert in lieu of Section II a new section, as follows:

1. The court of errors and appeals shall consist of a chief judge and four associate judges or any four of them.

2. In case any judge of said court shall be disqualified to sit in any cause, or shall be unable for the time being to discharge the duties of his office, whereby the whole number of judges capable of sitting shall be reduced below four, the governor shall designate a justice of the supreme court, the chancellor or a vice-chancellor, to discharge such duties until the disqualification or inability shall cease.

3. The secretary of state shall be the clerk of this court.

4. When a writ of error shall be brought, any judicial opinion in the cause, in favor of or against any error complained of, shall be assigned to the court in writing; when an appeal shall be taken from an order or decree of the court of chancery, the chancellor or vice-chancellor making such decree or order shall inform the court in writing of his reasons therefor.

5. The jurisdiction heretofore exercised by the supreme court by writ of error shall be exclusively vested in the court of errors and appeals; but any writ of error pending in the supreme court at the time of the adoption of this amendment shall be proceeded upon as if no change had taken place.

Section IV.

1. Insert in lieu of paragraph 1 a new paragraph as follows:

1. The court of chancery shall consist of a chancellor and such number of vice-chancellors as shall be provided by law, each of whom may exercise the jurisdiction of the court; the court shall make rules governing the hearing of causes and the practice of the court where the same is not regulated by statute.

Section V.

1. At the end of paragraph 1 add the following:

The court may sit in divisions at the same or different times and places.

Strike out paragraph 3.

Section VI.

1. Insert in lieu of paragraphs 1 and 2 the following:

The court of common pleas shall be constituted and held in each county in such manner as may be provided by law.

ARTICLE VII.

CIVIL OFFICERS.

Section II.

1. Insert in lieu of paragraph 1 a new paragraph, as follows:

1. Judges of the court of errors and appeals, justices of the supreme court, the chancellor, the vice-chancellors, and the judges of the circuit court and the court of common pleas shall be nominated by the governor and appointed by him with the advice and consent of the Senate; all persons now holding any office in this paragraph named, except the judges of the court of errors and appeals as heretofore existing, shall continue in the exercise of the duties of their respective offices according to their respective commissions or appointments; the judges of the court of errors and appeals, except those first appointed, the justices of the supreme court, the chancellor and the vice-chancellors shall hold their offices for the term of seven years, and shall, at stated times, receive for their services a compensation which shall not be diminished during the term of their appointment; and they shall hold no other office under the government of this State or the United States; the judges of the court of errors and appeals first appointed shall be appointed one for three years, two for five years and two for seven years; judges of the court of common pleas shall hold their offices for the term of five years.

Strike out paragraph 2.

Best Spectacles
$1.00.

Suited to your eyes and fully guaranteed. Money refunded if not satisfactory. Eyes examined free of charge.

CARL SILBERT
15-17 Somerset Street. Plainfield, N. J.

Emil Dembrowskey
52 Harrison St. North Plainfield.
Expert Cabinet Maker
Carpenter and Builder
Remodeling of old Furniture—Antique work—a Specialty.

PAINTING.

Paint your house now—if it needs it—to paint at the right time is to economize.

We will do the work splendidly for you. Besides, only use the kind of paint that looks best and wears longer.

JAMES C. HANSEN,
141 East Front Street.

G. W. WINANS
Horse-Shoer, General Blacksmith, Carriage & Wagon works.
Rubber Tires a specialty. The Kelly Springfield Tire is our choice. Somerset street above Johnston's Drive. Just beyond End of Trolley Line.

GAYLE HARDWARE CO.
Sells Hardware and House Furnishings
Garden Seeds and Tools
Lawn Seeds and Fertilizers
Blue Flame Oil Stoves
Ranges and Fittings
Enameled Ware, 3 Kinds,
Razors and Cutlery
Nickel Plated Ware
Rust Proof Tin Ware
Lincoln Water Proof Roofing
COR. FRONT AND PARK AVE
Tel. Call 682.

Thomas Timbo & Co.
CATERERS
Balls and Lodges
Quick Service L. D. Telephone 1721
Restaurants and Lunch Counters:
133-135 North Avenue, and Annex, Watchung Avenue
Imported and Domestic CIGARS
Wholesale and Retail.

Great Clearance Sale of Women's Walking Skirts at $1 98.
Reduced from $3.50 and $2.75 to ONLY $1.98! The materials are pearl gray Scotch Cheviot and plain Oxford Meltons.
Also annual clearance of Shirt Waists at 25c, that have sold at 50c and 98c.
Lawn Wrappers at 59c.
Early Selection is Advisable.
THE PARIS CLOAK STORE.
322 West Front Street JACOB A. FASS, Prop

J. W. MANHATTAN Dealer in Real Estate
BLUESTONE
Flagging, Curbing, Sills and Copings.
Has been awarded contract to lay all walks for Town Council of Westfield until April 1, 1904. References: Work done in Westfield in past 5 years. All work guaranteed. Orders by mail receive attention.
Residence 50 Elm Place. PLAINFIELD, N. J.

PLAINFIELD CLEANING AND PRESSING COMPANY.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Clothes Altered, Cleaned, Repaired and Pressed
AT REASONABLE PRICES.
41 Somerset St. Plainfield, N. J.
WORK CALLED FOR AND DELIVERED.

R. B. VAN ARSDALE,
Practical Tile Setter. Dealer in Mantles, Tiles Grates, Andirons, Fenders Fire Sets, Screens Gas Logs, Gas Grates, Grill, Ash Traps, Ash Doors, Dampers, Glass, etc. Telephone 181.
140 Central Ave. Residence: 126 Orchard Pl.
Special Designs of all Kinds of Hard Wood Work Estimates

AUDSLEY'S ART STORE,
MARTHA A. AUDSLEY, Manager
No. 135 East Front Street.
First Class Enlargements
Pictures and Artists' Materials
Artistic Framing a Specialty.
VISITORS ALWAYS WELCOME.

HOTEL ROSELL, A. B. ROSELL, Propr.
Newly Furnished Throughout Steam Heat. Electric Lights.
AMERICAN PLAN.

Your Milk Supply
IF your milk does not keep sweet on ice, change your milk man. If it keeps to long WITHOUT ice, be sure to change milkmen, as this indicates the use of chemical preservatives.
Nothing but superior facilities, care and cleanliness, and quantities of ice are used to make our milk and cream keep.
Marchant Bros.
Plainfield Milk and Cream Company.
191 NORTH AVENUE.

The only place in the city of Plainfield to get your eyes examined and fitted with glasses properly.
The only college graduate optician who has diplomas to show for it, is
Leo Slonim,
Eye-Sight Specialist.
251 W. Front St. Opposite Post Office.

M. WEINSTEIN,
—Boot and Shoe Maker—
Repairing with the best leather only.
Prices Reasonable.
315 Park Avenue.

MORRIS KUNZMAN
Practical Shoemaker.
I do the best work and use the best leather. I will call for shoes to be repaired.
122 Park Avenue.

FLOWERS FOR EVERY OCCASION
C. L. Peterson,
ARTISTIC FLORAL DESIGNER.
Greenhouses and Store, 206-228 Watchung Ave.
Telephone: 188
NEW DESIGNS IN FLORAL WORK AT SHORT NOTICE

A. LUSARDI & SON,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
Dealers in
Fruits, Confectionery, Nuts and Soda Water Syrups and Domestic Cigars and Tobacco.
Cor. Front and Somerset Streets

Japanese Teas or Luncheon.

Anything for the above can be had at the
Oriental Tea Rooms,
913 325 West Front Street.

PARK AVENUE HOTEL.
734 PARK AVENUE, COR. 8TH ST.
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
A select family and transient Hotel: Rooms arranged en suite with or without bath.
Elevator and all modern conveniences
L. Wagstaff, Manager.
Telephone 266 x

JUSTUS H. COOLEY, M. D.
TURKISH, RUSSIAN, ROMAN
BATHS.
SANITARIUM, SOMERSET STREET.
Open to Public.

George Neal,
Successor to S. J. Neal 174 W. 2nd St.
CURTAIN & MAT WEAVING A SPECIALTY.
Manufacturer & Dealer in
RAG CARPETS.

AS A MATTER OF CONVENIENCE you should have your house wired and installed with.
ELECTRIC BELLS,
BURGLAR ALARMS,
ANNUNCIATORS,
INCONDESCENT LIGHTS, ETC.
Think it over and get our figures. It will enhance the value of your property at least twenty-five per cent etc.
WILLIAM H. POPE,
—Electrical Contractor—
116 North Ave. Tel. 2441

Capital $100,000.00
Deposits $500,000.00
On balances of $200. or more subject to check
The Plainfield Trust Compar
Pays 3% Interest on Deposits
On accounts of $5.00 or more provided money is left on deposit for 3 months
Acc

CALL AT VAIL'S
and have your eyes examined FREE. Glasses
All kinds of work guaranteed. P
The Old Stand.

STEAM GRANITE AND MARBLE
Manufacturers of Artistic Cemetery Memorials of Every Description. Large Variety Constant.
L. L. MANNING & SON, FRONT ST. and CENTRAL AVE.

The Popularity Of Our..... PURE FOOD
is due to the art of selecting well-known brands that are suitable for the extremely critical taste of the present. In no establishment are these points more carefully looked after than in the UP-TOWN STORE, 186 East Front. Telephone 704. JAMES DAL

WHEN IN WANT OF GOOD MILK
Cream, Buttermilk and Pot Cheese, t
LINDSAY,
Telephone 2511. Farm and Headquarters Mounta

JOHN H. TIER,
Dealer in All Kinds of
Ice Cream & Confec
Wholesale & Retail. Orders Promptly
134-136 Park Ave. and 32 Bank Place. Tel.: Store 714;
TIER'S LAKE HOUSE OPEN FOR THE SEASON.

J. P. HOMAN & SON,
Carriages, Trucks, Express, and Business Wagons Made to Order
HARNESS, WHIPS, ROBES, BLANKETS, ETC

KROEGER PIANO
House founded by Henry Kroeger, for twenty years superintendent of Steinway & Son. Factory Agency at Sattels', 108 North Ave.
Are you shopping for a Piano? drop in and see the three finest patents in any one piano.

FRANK VAN WINKLE, DEALER IN
Bicycles, Photo Supplies, Kodaks and Cameras
Bicycles Stored, Cleaned and repaired Developing, Printing and Mounting
120 North Avenue

SPECIAL SALE FOR ALL WEEK
We Have the Largest Assortment of Wash Waists in Town.
Waists worth 50c., sell..... 25
" " 75c., " 39
" " 1.50, " 98
Wash Silk Waists, worth $2.50, sell..... 1.89
Jackets, all wool Broadcloth, worth $5.00, sell..... 2.98
Dress and Walking Skirts, worth from $4.00 to $7.00, sell.... 2.90
Wrappers, worth $1.25, sell..... 79
Wash Shirts, worth $1.50, sell..... 98
BOSTON CLOAK & FUR CO.,
GAIMAN & BERKOWITZ.
245 W. Front Street opposite Post Office. Telephone 85

ARE YOUR EYES ALIKE?
If one eye is more defective than the other, each should have the lense which best suits it. By coming to us you can be assured of getting the proper glass for each eye. FREE EXAMINATION. ALL GLASSES GUARANTEED.
Stiles & Co., Philadelphia Eye Specialists
107 E. FRONT ST. EVERY THURSDAY.
Hours:—11:15 a. m. to 1 p. m. and 1:45 p. m. to 4:30 p. m.

REMOVED
BEARS BROS. of 329 W. FRONT ST. have removed their store to
215 West Front Street.
Have opened a new store with a full line of
Men's, Women's and Children's Clothing.
BEARS BROS.,
JACOB WOLFF, Manager
215 W. Front Street.

POULTRY WIRE.

Prices Reduced: 58 inches high now 75cts. per rod (16 1-2 ft.); Staples free. Send for price list of other iron Fencing.
Cord Wood Delivered at $3.50, 4.00 5.00 per Cord
JOHN P. WOLFE, 78 Somerset St., Plainfield.

WILLIAM HAND & SON
MOVING VANS and Storage Warehouse for Furniture, Pianos, etc.
TRUCKMAN & RIGGER.
Our facilities enable us to be at New York early in the morning. Our special field is within radius of sixty miles of Plainfield.
Tel. 1722. 136 E. Second St.

HERMAN KELLER
MANUFACTURER OF
—Union-Made Cigars—
Wholesale and Retail 26 Somerset St.
Dealer in Smokers' Articles, Tobaccos, Pipes, Etc.

Try our Press System.
Better than hand work on shirts.
H. W. MARSHALL,
Proprietor
AMERICAN STEAM LAUNDRY
122 EAST FRONT ST.

North Plainfield Weekly Review.

VOL. 4—NO. 25 NORTH PLAINFIELD, N. J., SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1903. PRICE 3 CENTS

MATTERS OF LOCAL INTEREST.

Local Paragraphs Occurring in North Plainfield and and Plainfield.

We are no cases of contagious se in this borough.

.. band concert will be given this evening corner of Watchung and Fairview Avenues.

The Westfield Club and the Park Club of Plainfield will have a series of bowling contests this Fall.

B. A. Hegeman, Jr., and family have returned home from Massachusetts, where they spent the summer.

The congregation of Warren Chapel welcomed home their pastor, Rev. J. O. McKelvey, Thursday evening.

The upper floor of Scheur & Co's barn collapsed last Saturday, and killed a horse owned by P. C. Johnson.

Members of the Carpenters' and Joiners' Union held a picnic on Labor Day, at Union Grove, Somerset street.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward D. Hutchinson and family of Westervelt avenue, have returned from a three weeks' vacation.

McDonough Brothers, of Madison avenue, have purchased the stock of coal formerly owned by the D. C. Ivans Company.

The annual reunion of the survivors of the Ninth New Jersey Volunteers will be held in Trenton on Wednesday of next week.

Mr. Vostch, of Regent street, is building a substantial residence at 67 Grandview avenue, and will occupy same when completed.

Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Stevens, of Grandview Avenue, celebrated their twenty-fifth anniversary of their wedding Thursday evening.

Miss Edith Schenck, of Jackson Avenue, in honor of her eleventh birthday, entertained a number of friends at her home Wednesday.

C. M. Burt, general passenger agent of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, has leased a house on Washington Avenue and will take possession in October.

... Labor Day, and took part in ... 's parade, which was held ...

...bers of the Plainfield ... Insurance Company with the ... an outing to Mauch C... by Superintendent C. E. ...

The Somerset Coun... will meet in annual conv... day Sept. 22, at Basking Ridg... by Rev. J. A. Thompson. Special... by Rev. John Fox, D. D.

Mrs. Honeyman, wife of Rev. W. E. Honeyman, of Lincoln place, who has been very ill, threatened with pneumonia, is resting more easily, her temperature much lower and pulse more normal.

The marriage of Miss Elizabeth Weiss, daughter of Mrs. Henry Weiss of Regent Street, this borough, and Frederick Jones Dixon, will take place Tuesday afternoon September 29, at 243 Somerset Street.

Thomas Oliver an old soldier eighty years of age, who was on a ninety days' furlough from the Newark Soldiers' Home, was found hanging to the bed in a room he had hired at Norman's Hotel, South Plainfield, last Saturday.

Announcement is made of the marriage of Miss Albertine Barber and Wesley Brokaw, of Plainfield, in the First Baptist Church, Stamford, Conn., Saturday. Rev. J. W. Richardson, formerly pastor of the Park Avenue Baptist Church Plainfield, officiating.

William G. Dillingham, who installed the bowling alleys at the Y. M. C. A. gymnasium, ten years ago, has the contract for placing four alleys at the Park Club, this borough. Titus H. Laury, the contractor, will lay the concrete foundation, and it is expected by October 1st that the alleys will be ready for the bowlers.

Howard George, son of Edgar George, Craig place, this borough, has been awarded $7000 by the jury that tried his action against the Central Railroad of New Jersey for injuries received in the Westfield wreck last January. The railroad company had offered this amount, but as the young man is a minor, a form of a suit had to be entered against the company.

During the electrical storm which passed over Plainfield last Saturday the steeple of the Park Avenue Baptist Church was struck and a hole was torn into it, ripping off slates and timber. A horse belonging to Cormack Caulfield, of West Third street, while tied to a tree, was instantly killed by a bolt, and three young men who had crawled under the wagon to get out of the rain, were rendered unconscious.

Death of G. W. Smith.

George W. Smith, of this borough, died from typhoid fever at Muhlenberg Hospital Thursday.

Funeral services will be held at the home of David Smith, of Steiner place, this afternoon at 2:30 o'clock.

Mrs. Pheobe Smith, wife of the deceased died from the same dread disease two weeks ago.

Union County Republican Convention.

At the Republican convention of Union county, held at Elizabeth Thursday, these appointments were made:

For members of Assembly, E. S. Coyne, of Elizabeth; Peter Tillman, of Rahway; and William T. Kirk, of Plainfield. For Coroner, Dr. J. C. Anderson, of Plainfield.

A sensational feature of the convention was 15 of the 19 Plainfield delegates leaving the hall because their favorite candidate for Assembly, James F. Buckle failed to receive the nomination. All efforts to induce the delegates to return failed.

"Si" Drake Discharged From Bankruptcy.

Silas Dewey Drake, who has been carrying on extensive real estate transactions, was discharged from bankruptcy by Judge Kirkpatrick in the United States District Court on Monday. When Drake filed his petition in bankruptcy he gave his liabilities as $54,629.80 and his assets as $47,121.

New Teachers in Public Schools.

William Barbett, of New York, will take charge of the department of science and mathematics in the High School. Miss Emma Dorr succeeds Miss Elsie Horton in the kindergarten department, in the Watchung School. Miss Jessie Hill, of Class 5 A, has been granted a year's leave of absence on account of ill health. Miss Maud Bateman will take her place.

Funeral of Frank W. Somers.

Funeral services over the remains of Frank W. Somers, County Clerk of Somerset county, were held last Monday afternoon. The services were conducted by the members of the Bound Brook Lodge, F. and A. M., in the Somerville Reformed Church. Rev. Dr. E. T. Anderson and Rev. G. T. Read, of Bound Brook, preached. The interment took place in the Bound Brook Cemetery.

The lodges represented at the funeral services were the F. and A. M., Jr. O. U. A. M., New Brunswick Lodge B. P.O.E., and Royal Arcanum.

Annual Session Knights of the Golden Eagle.

The Grand Castle of the Knights of the Golden Eagle met in annual session at Trenton Monday and Tuesday. Members were present from all parts of the State.

The following officers were elected:

Past grand chief, Thomas B. Seals, Annandale; grand ... priest, George Charberlain, New Egypt; grand master of records, A. L. Clark, Trenton; keeper of exchequer, George Sutton, Camden; sir herald, Frank Schenck, Passaic; trustee, A. Q. Bloom, Trenton; inside guard, C. K. Myer, Swedesboro; sword guard, George Wenthlat, Trenton.

Sharks Along Jersey Coast.

...ctor Townsend, of the Aquarium ... Park, in New York City, says ... coast, from Sandy Hook to ... is infested with man-eating sharks. The Director is fitting out an expedition to capture some of these big fellows for exhibition in the tank. He has offered as high as $200 apiece to fishermen for specimens, but the fishermen are afraid to try catching the creatures. Consequently Mr. Townsend has fitted up a floating tank ship, which will be used to convey the captured sharks to New York. Great pound nets will be used to catch the huge fish, and it is expected that within the next two or three weeks some monster sharks will be on exhibition at the Battery.

The Borough Election.

At the primary election held in North Plainfield Tuesday, very little interest was shown. Out of a total registration of over twelve hundred, only 318 ballots were cast, or about 25 per cent. of the total vote.

The vote was as follows:

First District, Republican.	
J. H. Buchanan	32
Charles Place	22
L. A. Hummer	19
William G. Debele	87
Charles A. Lee	82
A. H. Dundon	80
Rejected	2
Total vote cast	110
Second District Republican.	
J. H. Cooley	29
Harrison Coddington	24
Albert Runyon	22
Robert Clark, Jr.	101
William C. Smith	99
J. J. Stahl	84
Rejected	3
Total vote cast	120
First District, Democratic.	
John T. Case	32
George W. Bird	31
W. J. Kieley	29
Charles Kellar	28
Rejected	3
Total vote cast	68
Second District, Democratic.	
Charles W. Harden	19
Lewis R. Bird	18
Rejected	2
Total vote cast	20

Borough Manufactory Improvements.

Extensive improvements have been made by W. J. Conroy to his carriage and wagon factory on Somerset street, which adds greatly to the appearance of the building and will facilitate the handling of work.

Mr. Conroy is alive to the interests of his business and leaves no stone unturned to help up with the times and to turn out first class work and to do it promptly.

A visit to his place of business will astonish many borough residents when they see the immensity of it.

BATTLE WITH FIERCE FLAMES

Borough Firemen Have Hard Fight on Vine Street.---Two Women Injured.

Fire created considerable damage and caused one woman a sprained ankle and another, painful burns about the face, neck and arm, yesterday just before noon, at 29 Vine street, this borough.

The house is occupied by Peter Markey, a baker, his wife and family, and Mrs. Catherine Hansen, his mother-in-law.

Mrs. Markey was getting luncheon ready on an oil stove. A gallon can of kerosene was on the floor near the stove, and one of her little boys accidentally upset the oil by falling over the can. The oil quickly spread over the floor, and it is thought that the wind blew some of the oil, or the gas from the oil, into the flames of the stove. At any rate, the oil on the floor became ignited and burst out into a furious blaze. Mrs. Markey tried to beat out the flames with a broom, but only succeeded in making matters worse and then ran upstairs where Mr. Markey was asleep and awoke him. Before they could escape by the stairs, the flames had become so fierce that it was impossible for them to use the stairs, and Mrs. Markey, in jumping from the second story window to the ground, sprained her ankle quite severely.

Mrs. Hansen and a two weeks' old baby of Mrs. Markey's were in the living room, which is separated from the kitchen, where the fire was, by a small hall. So quickly did the flames spread that Mrs. Hansen was unable to leave the room with the little one except at the risk of her life. She chose to take the risk and wrapping the baby tightly in a woolen wrapper, she made a dash for the outside.

... sides of her face, neck and arm were badly burned, but the baby came through the fire safely without a burn.

Kind neighbors took the women and children to their homes, and Dr. Buchanan quickly administered to their sufferings.

Vine street is thickly built up with small frame dwellings and the firemen had a hard fight to save the building and adjoining property, which they did in their usual prompt and hearty manner.

The loss on the house will probably reach four or five hundred dollars, while the furniture was damaged about $150.

As the fire was confined to the part of the house in which the kitchen is situated, the loss is much lighter than it otherwise would have been.

There was a small insurance on the household goods.

County Sunday School Convention.

The forty-fourth annual convention of the Somerset County Sunday School convention held in the Presbyterian Church at Basking Ridge on Tuesday, was well attended. The morning session was opened by Rev. Theodore Shafter, President of the Association; with devotional service. Rev. John T. Reeve, Pastor of the Presbyterian Church of Basking Ridge, made an address of welcome, which was responed to by President Shafer.

The reminder of the morning session was devoted to the reports on Sunday school work in the country by the township secretaries, Primary Superintendent Home Department Superintendent and Corresponding Secretary and Treasuer, followed by an address made by Miss J. Baldwin, State Primary Superintendent.

The following officers were elected:

President, Rev. J. T. Reeve.

First Vice President, Rev. John Hart.

Second Vice President. Philip A. Vroom.

Third Vice President, Peter A. Garretson.

State Executive Com., James L. Griggs.

Superintendent Primary Department, Mrs. J. A. Powlison.

Superintendent Home Department, Philip Lindsly.

Township secretaries, Bedminster, Geo. S. Van Arsdale; Bernards, Joseph Dobbs; Branchburg, Minna V. Saums; Bridgewater, John H. Perlee; Franklyn, Henry Van Doren; Hillsborough, F. V. L. Wyckoff; Montgomery, Peter S. Polhemus; North Plainfield to be filled by Executive Committe; Warren, Theodore S. Quick.

A feature of the convention was the after dinner conferences for elmentary teachers lead by Mrs. Powlison, with a round table on primary and junior work by Miss Baldwin; round table on intermediate work by Mr. Furgusson and superintendents led by Philip Lidsley, and home department problems by Rev. A. S. Van Dyck.

Interesting addresses were made by Rev. Dr. Bret, of Jersey City, and Rev. E. M. Fergusson.

The convention adjourned to meet next year at Neshanic.

Knights of Pythias Field Day.

It was estimated that about 10,000 Knights of Pythias of New Jersey, and their friends, were at Asbury Park last Monday. Of this number not more than 1,500 Knights were in the parade which was reviewed by officers of the grand lodge.

The prize for the largest percentage of members in line was won by Arion Lodge No. 68 of Bayonne. The prize for the lodge with a membership of over 100 was captured by Hancock Lodge No. 114, of Jersey City. The competitive drill was participated in by only two commanderies. The first prize, $60, was won by Palestine Commandery of Jersey City, Captain Periberg commanding. The second award, $40, was taken by Black Prince Commandery, of Newark, Captain DeMott commanding.

SUBURBAN NOTES.

WATCHUNG.

Arrival and departure of mails at Watchung.

Leave Plainfield	9:15 a. m.	5:35 p. m.
Arrive Watchung	9:30 a. m.	6:00 p. m.
Leave Watchung	12:30 p. m.	6.10 p. m.
Arrive Plainfield	1.00 p. m.	*6.40 p. m.

*This mail makes connection for all outgoing mail from Plainfield the same evening.

Mrs. Theodore Leuersen and daughter are visiting friends in New York.

Wm. H. Smith is seriously ill and under the care of Dr. J. H. Buchanan.

The Board of Education wishes it to be known that the Truant Law will be enforced.

Mr. and Mrs. Springmeyer, of New York, have been visiting with Dr. Chas. Moldenke and family.

School opened Tuesday with twenty-five enrolled in the Grammar department and thirty-five in primary department.

Mrs. Harden, sister of Mrs. Jno. H. Koch, arrived here from Germany last Saturday. On account of the steamer being disabled, Mrs. Harden was delayed five days on the trip.

The mail now leaves Plainfield at 9:15 a. m. and arrives at Watchung about ten ... necessary in the ... of new delivery ... has to make.

Very little interest was manifested at the primary election Tuesday. Stephen Beeching was elected as delegate on the Republican ticket and Theo. Leuersen on the Democratic ticket. There was no opposition on either side.

Mr. White, a coffee broker, of New York City, has purchased the Ketchum farm, formerly owned by Robert Clark, Jr., who will make extensive improvements and expects to make it his permanent home. A. Church, who has had charge of the farm will move to East Orange, to take charge of a stock farm.

* * *

LIBERTY CORNER.

Miss Fanny Jones, of Summit, N. J., is visiting Mrs. Dewey Wheat.

Miss Milly Doherty is visiting friends in Hoboken.

Mrs. Sadie Carson, of Plainfield, has returned home after a pleasant visit with Mrs. L. H. Nuse.

Mrs. Peter Layton has a second crop of strawberries coming on in her garden.

The Sunshine Band met at Mrs. Wood's last Friday and elected officers for the ensuing year.

Miss Carrie Froehling is spending a few days with friends in Plainfield.

The public school opened last Tuesday.

W. D. Wheat and family have returned to New York.

C. L. King is improving his place.

Miss Lizzie A. Nuse is spending two weeks with friends in Plainfield, Elizabeth and Bayonne.

Concerning Proctor's.

A "glance ahead" at the repertory of plays to be presented during the early Fall months by the F. F. Proctor Stock Companies, at Mr. Proctor's Fifth Avenue and 125th Street Theatres, seems to promise several very interesting events. In quick succession, we are to see such standard plays as "Ours," "Moths," "Lady Clancarty" and "Alabama," while, in the line of newer material, Mr. Proctor is to put forward "A Rose o' Plymouth Town," etc. In speaking of "Ours" the other day, Mr. Proctor said: "Strange, is it not, that this charming play has never been revived by any modern stock company? Yet it is in my judgment, the very best of all Tom Robertson's plays. It is wonderfully simple in its story, but it enchains the auditor's attention from its first scene to the final fall of the curtain. No more charming love scenes were ever portrayed on the stage than the episode of the bashful lovers underneath the elm tree in the rain storm, or the cook tent scene in the snow clad hut in the Crimea. These scenes are masterpieces of delicious humor and humanly sentiment." A military band and a large force of soldiers will be used in "Ours," by the way.

STATE PAPERS ON NEW LAW

The New Primary Laws as Viewed by Many New Jersey Editors.

"The Stokes-Record primary law gave the hardest jar to the independent voter. The politicians got along all right with it, for they made the nominations and voted for them. But the man who did not care to reveal how he had voted at the previous election, was shut out of the ballot boxes."—Trenton True American.

"There was some slipping of the cogs in the operation of the New Jersey law relating to primary elections, but the general result was satisfactory. It is a means of getting nearer the popular desire in the naming of party candidates and of preventing corrupt deals among professional political promoters. The defects of the law can be cured by later legislation; its obvious advantages will be likely to secure for it popular endorsement."—Philadelphia Record.

"If the candidates of the various political parties are now objectionable to the voters under the new primary law it certainly is the fault of those having the right of suffrage. Everybody knows just when and where the tickets are made up and snap conventions under the dictation of so-called political bosses are a thing of the past. It is the duty of every citizen to take part in the primaries, but the results, so far as the number of votes polled last Tuesday is concerned, shows that the power of the leaders has not been diminished one iota and that the new order of things is as objectionable to the citizens as the old."—Dunellen Call.

"The primary election as an expression of party sentiment was hardly a success. But it was not proven impractical and remains theoretically an ideal form of primary. Cumbersome, the new method undoubtedly is, and future legislatures must be depended upon to trim off the red tape. The new law makes it possible for every voter to register his preference and if he fails to do so, it is his own fault, now, not the fault of the law."—New Brunswick Home News.

"The new primary law worked pretty well, but it did not have the effect that its promoters fondly hoped. It removed the primary from the control of the ward organizations and heelers, but it did not remove the prejudice against voting at primaries felt by most staid and respectable citizens."—Paterson Evening News.

"There was, as might have been expected, considerable perplexity and confusion in the working of the new primary law, but most of this will doubtless be eliminated on another trial. We judge that, on the whole, the new system gives promise of excellent results."—Paterson Press.

"The primary elections in this city and throughout the State generally yesterday were orderly and the new law seemed to work satisfactorily. It is at least an improvement over the former primary methods. While showing need of revision, its main features are likely to be retained for future primaries. The Republican party has gained rather than lost strength through the new primary act."—Camden Post-Telegram.

New Jersey Roads.

The *State Gazette* says that the demand for improved highways in the State of New Jersey has been greater during 1902 than ever before. The benefits to be derived from good, level roads are being realized by the dwellers in the country and the counties of the State are taking advantage of the provisions of the State aid law which permits each county to spend an amount for improving its roads equal to one-fourth of one per cent. of the ratable property of such county for the last preceding year. The figures in the report of State Engineer Henry I. Budd for 1902 show how the number of miles of good roads has grown since the passage of the law in 1903. In 1893 and 1894 four counties built a total of 74.84 miles of road. In 1899 the number of counties building under the State law had risen to thirteen and the number of miles to 114.72. During the last year seventeen counties built their quota of roads with a total mileage of 155.305.

As there are only twenty-one counties in the State it will be seen that a large majority of the counties added in the improvements of the roads. Some of the counties have already improved nearly all their main roads, and do not need to spend the amount that is necessary to bring the highways of other counties up to their standard. Since the passage of the State aid law 706.791 miles of road have been built by nineteen counties and the total amount expended on this work

(Continued on Last Page.)

Pennington Seminary Will Open Monday.

Pennington Seminary will re-open the first term next Monday. There is a good prospect for a large school, the number already registered exceeding last year.

During the vacation the buildings have been renovated and everything is about in readiness for the reception of students.

Washington at Morristown.

Ford's old tavern, at Morristown, which at one time during the war of the Revolution was Gen. Washington's headquarters, will be reproduced at the World's Fair, St. Louis, as New Jersey's State building.

The historic structure, which will be reproduced with fidelity, will cost $20,000. New Jersey has already appropriated $100,000, and is arranging for a liberal increase. Her industrial and educational exhibits will be as interesting in their way as the old Ford's tavern is in the State's history.

The famous men of early days who were sheltered by the old tavern when the colonies were engaged in the memorable struggle for freedom, includes Alexander Hamilton, Lafayette, Kosciusko, Israel Putnam, Philip Schuyler and others.

The dimensions of the structure are sixty-three by eighty three feet. At the exposition it will stand upon a conspicuous site, and will be one of the first buildings to greet the visitor's eye when he enters the exposition grounds at the southeast corner, at Oklond Avenue and Clayton Road.

The style of architecture is, of course, colonial. Across the front is a broad veranda, supported by Doric columns, with double columns marking the entrance, above which is the coat of arms of New Jersey. The small window panes, dormer windows, outside stone chimneys, weather boarding, blinds and shingle roof will contribute to the quaintness of the structure.

The minor details in the interior are to be as faithfully reproduced as are those of the exterior. Wall paper of colonial patterns, and antique furniture in vogue in those early days, are to be specially designed for the several apartments. A feature of the main hall, the floor of which may be covered with a rag carpet, is the old-fashioned fireplace, and the interesting collection of relics of historic value.

A spacious reception room is provided on the main floor, and from it a stairway will lead to the parlors on the floor above. On this floor will be reproduced the room which was used by Washington as a bed chamber. There is also to be the dinning room, with wine buffet and cut glassware of the colonial days.

The third floor is to be devoted entirely to the use of the persons employed as care-takers.

The mineral resources, such as building stones, raw material for Portland cement, glass sand, mica, graphite, minerals for road construction, etc., will be shown. There will also be a complete set of mineral specimens, and also specimens of all New Jersey woods.

"Drink" at the Academy

One of the most important productions of melodrama ever brought to this country from the London theatres will be presented by Messrs Rich & Harris on the stage of the Academy of Music, N. Y next Monday evening when the distinguished English actor, Mr. Charles Warner will make his first American appearance in Charles Reade's famous dramatic version of Zola's "L'Assommoir" entitled "Drink." Mr. Warner has appeared over 4000 times in Great Britain and Australia in the role of Coupeau, the part which from its first presentation gave him immediate and unquestioned rank among the really great actors of the British stage.

The story of "Drink" is a simple but powerful romance of a Paris workman, noble in nature, a leader among his fellows and a figure of the most appealing type in the purity of his love and the beauty of his home life. He makes enemies, but conquers all save one and the theme of the entire play is a story of this combat between a lofty nature and the curse of drink.

Horse Show at Bernardsville.

The second annual horse show of Bernardsville opened on the grounds of the Somerset Polo Club yesterday and will continue today.

An attractive place of business is the piano and organ rooms of Joseph Sattels, 108 North Avenue. Mr. Sattels has placed a very brilliant light in his show window, which greatly adds to the attractiveness of the store.

Darkness and Daylight

comes to Elizabeth on Sept. 15th and will delight those who bestow their patronage upon it with one of the most enjoyable stories of home life in the South. It is a dramatization of Mary J. Holmes' story of that name, a book that has been read all over the world.

HAPPENINGS IN NEW JERSEY.

Interesting Items of News Occurring in Different Portions of the State.

Potato rot is seriously threatening the potato crop in many sections of the State. Belvidere, threw away the other day 300 bushels of potatoes that had been attacked by the rot.

Bedminister township, Somerset county, has appropriated a large sum of money to repair the lake in Hub hollow, near Peapack, and several of the New York millionaires residing in that section have added materially to that sum.

While playing in the old lumber yard in South Broad street, Trenton, near the canal bridge, last week, four boys found a pocketbook containing $40. The money was concealed under a rock, and from the appearance of the pocketbook it must have been there several years. The boys divided their find.

Persons around Dividing Creek are wondering if summer has come again, as there is a profusion of blooms of magnolias, strawberries and dandelions, and Captain Charles Ingersoll has been feasting for some days on a second crop of peas. There are many flower plants with a second crop of blossoms, and if the frost keeps off the "Good Old Summer Time" tune will become popular again.

Rutland Applegate, a lad of ten years, was leading an unusually fat cow along the street of Freehold last week, when it became frightened by an automobile and began turning around rapidly. The rope on the cow's neck wound about the boy's neck, more tightly at each turn. The boy fell down and the cow toppled on him. Rutland was badly choked and frightened before being rescued, but escaped any serious injuries.

Another house has come to light in Peapack that shelters the representatives of four generations. The home of W. C. Horton is the one and in it dwells Mrs. Eliza Smith (widow of Willian Smith), now over 90 years old. She is hale and hearty and is the last living member conected with the third generation of the great Smith family, which held its reunion recently. The others are her daughter, Mrs. Anna Peterson, Mrs. Peterson's daughter, Mrs. W. C. Horton, and Mrs. Horton's son, Harold, who is 6 years old.

The directors of the First National Bank of Jamesburg have elected as cashier Rev. Benjamin S. Everitt, former pastor of Jamesburg Presbyterian Church. The former cashier, I. S. Chamberlain, recently resigned to become a State bank examiner. Mr. Everitt is upward of sixty years of age, and has three sons in the Presbyterian ministry. He resigned as pastor of the Jamesburg church about five years ago, having lost his voice by an operation. Later he recovered his speech in a measure and began preaching in another church. About two years ago he returned to Jamesburg and was married for the second time.

Captain Peter Campbell, a veteran oysterman, of Newport, some months ago made this prophecy: "If we have a cool, wet summer, the streams that have an abundance of fresh water at their heads will be practically devoid of any young growth." The absolute failure of any spat or spawn to adhere on the beach beds and Cedar and Nantuxet creeks brings this prophecy to the minds of oystermen around there, and proves that Mr. Campbell's prediction was not a mere imagination, as at those points there is practically no growth of young oysters. But over in Beck Creek and on the Cape Shore, where the water is more dense with salt, there is a prolific catch of spawn.

Readington township, Hunterdon county, boasts of two boy farmers, who, considering their age and what they have accomplisheed this season, are hard lads to beat in agricultural pursuits. These lads are Abram I. Divis, sixteen years old, and William S. Divis fourteen, grandsons of Mrs. Rebecca Davis, of Whitehouse, and since the death of their father over a year ago, their mother has depended on their managing the work on a flourishing and productive farm of 130 acres. This summer they have done all the work on the farm themselves. They have planted and cultivated twenty-nine acres of corn, cut and housed 16,000 sheaves of wheat and cut and gathered forty-six tons of hay. Besides this they have cared for six head of horses, milked fifteen cows and taken the milk to a

[Continued on Last Page.]

BLOOD SPILLED IN BEIRUT

Lives and Property of Americans in Danger of Destruction.

TURKS BLAMED FOR OUTBREAK

Minister Leishman, at Constantinople, Instructed to Require Absolute Protection For Our Citizens—Squadron to Be Kept at Beirut Indefinitely—Sanguinary Fighting in the Syrian City.

Paris, France.—A dispatch to the Temps from Constantinople, giving additional details of the outbreak at Beirut, says that when the soldiers and police sought to stop the encounter between the Mussulmans and Christians, which occurred near the Orthodox Church, the fighting became general, and resulted in thirty persons being killed or wounded. The soldiers lost one man killed and had three men wounded.

Washington, D. C.—The riot at Beirut will have the effect of keeping the American warships, Brooklyn and San Francisco, at that port until conditions change or more important events require their presence nearer Constantinople.

Two telegraphic reports about the Beirut outbreak were received here. One of them, very brief, was from United States Minister Leishman, and the other was from Admiral Cotton, who sent a much fuller statement. Mr. Leishman's dispatch follows:

"Constantinople.—A riot yesterday at Beirut. Seven Christians killed, several wounded. Two houses Christians pillaged by soldiers. Officer and signalman from Admiral's ship now in consulate. Investigation of conditions in Beirut by flag lieutenant and other officers. Origin of riot not distinct. Sublime Porte claims Beirut now quiet and government force sufficient to insure order. LEISHMAN."

Admiral Cotton's message was in cipher and became badly mixed in transmission that it could not be fully translated. He says that the trouble was due to religious animosities, and the failure, apparently on the part of the authorities, to prevent crimes. In Admiral Cotton's opinion there are enough Turkish soldiers now at Beirut to control the situation "if properly disposed of."

Copies of messages were telegraphed to President Roosevelt at Oyster Bay. Whatever action is taken by the Government in the situation in Turkey will be by his direction. The sole purpose of the Administration in sending American warships to Beirut was to give better protection to American interests. It will take no part in the political aspects of the situation.

That the Government does not regard conditions in Turkey as seriously affecting the United States was indicated by the departure of Secretary Hay from Washington for his summer home on Lake Sunapee, N. H.

50,000 KILLED BY TURKS.

Appalling Reports of Bloodshed in Valayet of Monastir.

Sofia, Bulgaria.—All reports from the Vilayet of Monastir agree in describing the situation as appalling. Between 30,000 and 50,000 Bulgarian inhabitants are believed to have been massacred by the Turks, and every Bulgarian village in the valayet has been destroyed. At present it is impossible to obtain precise figures. The revolutionary headquarters estimate that 30,000 Bulgarian men, women and children have been killed while at least the same number of refugees are slowly perishing of hunger.

In official circles these figures are regarded as an underestimate, and officials incline to the belief that the number of the massacred exceeds 50,000. The Turks are apparently determined to exterminate the entire Bulgarian population of the valayet.

The Macedonian Relief Organization estimates that 120,000 women, children and old men are living in the forests of Macedonia. These refugees are said to be dying of starvation by the thousands.

MACEDONIANS GIVE WARNING

Revolutionists Claim Situation is Desperate and Turks Are Furious.

London.—If dispatches sent from Sofia and other pro-Macedonian centres to London newspapers are reliable, the struggle in the Balkans is being carried on with Oriental ruthlessness, and the situation of affairs is becoming more and more serious.

The Macedonian Revolutionary Committee decided to send a circular to the Powers warning them that they are contemplating reprisals. In justification they claim that the Turks have made homeless 60,000 persons.

BLEW UP SHIP FOR PRACTICE.

American Invention for Protecting Battleships Given a Costly Test.

Portsmouth, England. The old battleship Belle Isle was torpedoed here and sank at her moorings. For the purposes of the experiment a section had been constructed on the port side of the Belle Isle representing the side of a modern battle-ship. This was filled with an American invention which it was claimed would prevent a ship from sinking when the hull is penetrated below the water line.

When the vessel was struck a huge column of water enveloped her, she rolled heavily and then settled down with a list to port. The Belle Isle will be raised for further experiments. It is stated the damage done to the ship's bottom is extensive.

Alarm Over Vesuvius Passes.

There has been such a notable diminution in the eruption of Vesuvius that the electric railroad from Naples to connect with the old funicular tramway will be opened in a few days. The funicular line may be extended up the side of the crater.

Three Killed at Camp Meeting.

Three men were killed and several wounded in a camp meeting fight at Mount Victory, Ky., trouble being caused by a constable trying to make an arrest.

WEDDING FOR TITLES

Mrs. Russell Sage Declares It a Blow at National Pride.

Denounces Foreign Marriages Because American Girls Are Led to Forget Their Own Land.

New York City.—"The danger of international marriages—the wedding of our young American girls to titled foreigners—lies not in the possibility of the loveless alliance dictated by ambition nor in the diverting of American wealth, but in the belittling of American traditions," said Mrs. Russell Sage.

"The real danger of the international marriage is in the fact that the bride in her allegiance to another—her husband's country—may forget her own. It is not only a pity, but a reproach, that the children of the men who have done so much to make this country what it is should grow to think more of another land. If an American woman marries a foreigner, English or any other, to be transplanted to his country, to forget her own or to believe that the older civilization, with its many traditions, is deserving of greater pride and affections than her own, she is casting a slur upon us, and if she fails to make her children honor America, to make them love the story of its beginnings, its flag and its national hymns, she is at heart a renegade."

HARD COAL SECRETS HELD UP.

Anthracite Railroads Fail to Report to Secretary Cortelyou.

Washington, D. C.—Officials of the Department of Commerce and Labor and of the Census Office are much concerned over the failure of the anthracite coal-carrying railroads to furnish the detailed report of their operations as provided by the law authorizing the census of 1900. The law stipulated that a statement of the workings of the anthracite and bituminous coal companies should be completed and printed.

The bituminous concerns came to the front with their information without delay, but the anthracite people have remained silent.

Officials are said to be seriously considering the question of proceeding legally against the anthracite companies. The latter are understood to be anxious to take the matter into the courts, to test the publicity feature of the law establishing the Department of Commerce and Labor.

POPE PIUS SEES HIS SISTERS.

Touching Reunion of the Pontiff and Three Relatives.

Rome.—The three sisters of Pius X arrived in Rome after a separation of about six weeks. They were received immediately by Pius, and the reunion was most touching. The sisters tried to kneel, but were prevented from doing so by their brother, who took them in his arms and embraced them. One sister, in a tone of disappointment, said:

"How well you look, brother. You have not needed us, after all."

"I am always your Beppi, but I am doing very well here," the Pontiff replied.

The three sisters are now staying in a convent until an apartment, which is being arranged for them at the San Angelo Bridge, is ready.

THREE ORPHAN GIRLS DROWNED.

Young Women at an Albany Industrial School Tried to Cruise on a Raft.

Albany, N. Y.—Three young women from the St. Joseph Industrial School of this city were drowned in a small pond in St. Agnes's Cemetery.

The girls, four in number, were having an outing. They found some planks and made a raft. The frail thing sank with them in deep water. One girl, Eva Latin, of this city, was rescued. Those drowned were Mary O'Brien, aged nineteen, of Canada; Grace Burns, aged eighteen, of Boston, and Mamie Green, aged eighteen, of this city.

The institution is a foundling and orphan school.

JUDGES FACE 2355 INDICTMENTS.

Enormous Amount of Work Piled Up for Chicago Courts.

Chicago, Ill.—When the several branches of the Criminal Court reconvened for the year, the judges faced a docket of 2355 indictments.

One mathematically-inclined assistant to the State's Attorney computed that with five Courts in session, which is one more than may be expected from precedents, each disposing of five cases daily, it will take nineteen weeks of five days each to clean up the docket. Meanwhile, five Grand Juries would have met and added an aggregate of 1000 to 1500 cases.

Fully one-half the criminals of Chicago succeed in escaping or evading the law.

DANVILLE RIOTORS CONVICTED.

Twelve of Them to Go to the Penitentiary—Two Acquitted.

Danville, Ill.—The jury in the principal jail riot case brought a verdict of guilty against twelve of the defendants.

They are: Winkfield Baker, William Belwine, Horace Murphy, Isaac Newton Slade, Thomas Bell, John Isom, John Walton, John Robertson, Adam Merry, Clement Mobaker, Ol Meuesse and Bessie Armstrong.

Two were acquitted, John Kress and Richard Roberts, who turned State's evidence.

The punishment is an indeterminate imprisonment in the penitentiary.

FIRST AMISH SUICIDE.

Illinois Farmer, Member of a Peculiar Sect, Hangs Himself.

Arcola, Ill.—S. J. Shrock, a young farmer, twenty-two years of age, committed suicide by hanging himself. He was a member of the Amish sect commonly known as the Hook and Eye Dutch for the reason that they wear hooks and eyes in preference to buttons on their clothes. No motive for the deed is known, as he was wealthy and popular.

The entire Amish neighborhood is worked up over the affair.

NEW DASH FOR NORTH POLE

Naval Commander Peary Granted a Three Years' Leave.

HAS THE PRESIDENT'S APPROVAL

Scientists and Government Officials Who Have Seen the Famous Arctic Explorer's Plans Believe He Will Succeed—Cost of the Expedition to Be Borne by the Peary Society.

Washington, D. C.—Commander Robert E. Peary, United States Navy, has been given permission by President Roosevelt and the Navy Department to make another dash for the North Pole.

Naval officers and scientists who have seen the famous Arctic explorer's plans believe that he will succeed in attaining the pole, and that as a result American courage, fortitude and energy will have conquered the last obstacle in making the map of the world.

Three years' time is all that Commander Peary has asked, and all that has been granted. On April 1 next he will leave the United States in command of an expedition yet to be organized for Cape York, in Baffin Bay, on the extreme southwestern point of Greenland, at the entrance to Kennedy Channel. Here he proposes to take aboard his American ship the entire colony of the Whale Sound Eskimos living in that section, and who are devoted heart and soul to him, and sail through Kennedy Channel and Robeson Channel to the extreme northern end of Grant Land, where, at Cape Colombia, about 490 miles from the North Pole, he will establish a permanent basis for supplies and strike overland with men and dogs for the thus far unattainable North Pole.

The long experience of Commander Peary in Arctic exploration and the apparent feasibility of his present plan causes the authorities of the United States Government, and especially the President and Acting Secretary of the Navy Darling, to believe that the expedition will meet with that success which none has yet ever attained. Commander Peary himself is enthusiastic and does not hesitate to say that he believes, as he has never believed before, that he will this time reach the North Pole and safely return. For years he has been laying the foundations along the lines now decided upon.

"I believe that I will reach the North Pole," Commander Peary said. "The Eskimos, upon whom I am depending largely, are my friends, and would accompany me even if they believed that certain death would be the result. However, we do not look for any such outcome to the trip.

"After reaching Cape Colombia, in the extreme north of Grant Land, the travel will be exceedingly rough for some distance. It is my theory that the further one gets across the ice and away from the land the smoother the ice will be, and that finally the travel will be comparatively easy. It stands to reason that the ice striking against the land on all sides of the pole causes a crush near the shore, which, as one gets further and further away from the land and nearer the pole, will disappear."

Acting Secretary of the Navy Darling has done much, Commander Peary says, to make it possible for him to make the undertaking. He hopes to start with his expedition about the first of April next.

In his letter of application to Acting Secretary of the Navy Darling for leave of absence Commander Peary says:

"I should expect to accomplish the distance to the Pole and return in about 100 days or a little more, an average travel of about ten miles a day. Returning, I should break the ship out late in the season and return home.

"If ice conditions the first year were such as to prevent reaching the northern shore of Grant Land, I should winter as far north as practicable, and force the ship to the desired location the following year. In this event the expedition would be gone two years."

Acting Secretary of the Navy Darling, a close student of Arctic work, says in his letter to Commander Peary granting him three years' leave of absence from April 1 next, that he thinks he is better equipped than any other person in the country to undertake this work.

The Peary Arctic Club, of New York, of which Morris K. Jesup is president, will finance the Peary expedition to the extent of $150,000, which is $50,000 more than the cost of the last trip which occupied four years.

PRESIDENT AT SYRACUSE.

He Reviews a Labor Parade and Speaks to 30,000 Persons.

Syracuse, N. Y.—Thirty thousand people from Central New York and all the inhabitants of Syracuse suffered the excitement and perplexities of a four-ringed circus Labor Day. They had a big labor parade to see, with the President at the United States reviewing it. Then they had to rush to the Fair Grounds to hear the President speak and to see the Fair, and after that to hustle back to the city to see the Parade of the National Association of Letter Carriers, which the President also reviewed.

Following are some of the striking sentences from the President's speech:

"There is no worse enemy of the wage-worker than the man who condones mob violence in any shape or who preaches class hatred.

"The wage-worker is only well off when the rest of the country is well off; and he can best contribute to this general well-being by showing sanity and a firm purpose to do justice to others.

"In his turn the capitalist who is really a conservative, the man who has forethought as well as patriotism, should heartily welcome every effort which has for its object to secure fair dealing by capital, corporate or individual, toward the public and toward the employe.

"The man who as breadwinner and home-maker has done all that he can do, patiently and uncomplainingly, is to be honored; and is to be envied by all those who have never had the good fortune to feel the need and duty of doing such work."

SERVIAN ARMY PLOTTING

A Conspiracy to Avenge King Alexander Uncovered.

Leaders of the Movement Under Arrest—Seven Hundred Officers Said to Be Implicated.

Belgrade, Servia.—About fifty officers of the Servian Army have been arrested at Nisch on charges of being in a conspiracy to kill every one who was concerned in the murder of King Alexander, Queen Draga and the members of the Servian Cabinet, when the military plotters overthrew the Government some months ago.

Among those arrested are the leaders of the new conspiracy, Captains Peschitch and Zalovitch. The latter was the orderly of King Alexander and Captain Peschitch is a nephew of Minister Todoroviten, who was wounded on the night of the assassinations.

It is stated that more than 700 officers throughout the country are implicated, having signed a petition to King Peter in which they declared that they were unable to serve in the army under murderers. They also demanded the punishment of the assassins and stated that if their demands were not complied with they would take the affair into their own hands. Colonel Popovitch and other officers of King Peter's suite were especially denounced in the petition.

King Peter and his principal Ministers are now at Nisch. It is stated that M. Kaljevitch, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, opposed the action of the Government in ordering the arrest of the officers, and will resign from the Cabinet.

There is much excitement at Nisch and Belgrade over the situation, and the question of King Peter's position is being discussed very seriously. It is not known what proportion of the Servian Army will support the officers who have been arrested.

BOY'S MILLINERY PRIZE.

Award at Convention in Chicago Causes Row Among Disgruntled Women.

Chicago.—The convention of milliners closed in a row. Professional hatmakers were arrayed against the officers of the association because of the award of first prize to Earl E. Hodge, a nineteen-year-old boy. They say that the fact that Hodge was the only boy competitor, and not the charms of his millinery creation, influenced the decision of the judges.

"I thought this was to be an exhibition of the work of milliners, and not of boys," declared one of the disgruntled local exhibitors. "The next time I am invited to make a display of hats I'll decline in language which cannot be mistaken."

Hodge said the reason he had won the prize was because he was a sort of hat-making genius or prodigy. "When I was a little boy," he said, "I used to trim [illegible] my life I have had the am[illegible] a milliner. I always have made my sister's hats, and have been complimented about them often."

FUGUTIVE NEGRO DROWNS.

Chased by a Mob, He Jumps Into the Kansas River.

Kansas City, Mo. — A negro was caught choking and seeking to rob Mrs. Margaret Gerahn, a white woman, in her home at Armourdale, Kan., a suburb.

He fled, chased by a crowd, and when he realized that escape was impossible, drowned himself in the Kansas River, jumping overboard from a rowboat in which he was trying to gain the Missouri side.

The negro had been in Mrs. Gerahn's house for three hours and had repeatedly choked her to make the woman give up her money. She will probably recover.

Make Patrons Pay For Strike.

The laundry owners of Chicago have raised prices on collars, cuffs and flat work, in the hope that they will be able to recover the amount lost during the recent strike. The laundry business of Chicago has fallen off thirty per cent. The new price list is expected to add $2,500,000 a year in receipts.

Temperance Hospital Plans.

Directors of the Frances E. Willard National Temperance Hospital have decided to erect a $75,000 hospital in Chicago for the treatment of disease without using alcohol. The building will be the result of nineteen years' work. Three schools of medicine will be represented.

Suicide After Strike Failed.

Because he lost his job by striking Jacob B. Smith threw himself from the fourth story window of his home in Chicago. He struck the sidewalk and was killed. Smith was President of the Cooks' Union and chef of a downtown restaurant. The strike failed.

"Strangler" Knapp Still Hopes.

Alfred A. Knapp, the "strangler," was taken from Hamilton to Columbus, Ohio, to await execution in the electric chair on December 12. Knapp expressed the hope that he would soon be back in Hamilton.

Germany Bars Hypnotic Displays.

The Minister of the Interior at Berlin, Germany, has reissued the old decree forbidding public exhibitions of hypnotism, on the ground that such proceedings are injurious to the subjects hypnotized.

Pacing Mare Makes World's Record.

Edith W. broke the track, State and world's records for pacing mares on a half-mile track at Anderson, Ind., in the free-for-all mile pace. Her time was 0.33¼, 1.03½, 1.36, 2.07.

Made Citizens by Fraud.

Italians have been getting fraudulent naturalization papers at Steubenville, Ohio, in great numbers. The recent arrests have caused consternation, and many have suddenly left for Italy. It is estimated that 200 fraudulent papers have been issued.

English Sympathy For Lipton.

The opinion was expressed by English yachtsmen that no further attempt would be made to send a challenger after the America's Cup. Sympathy was shown for Sir Thomas Lipton.

TRADE WITH NEW ISLANDS

Uncle Sam Did Round $100,000,000 Worth of Business.

First Opportunity Offered For Accurate Estimate of This Commerce—$5,000,000 in Gold From Alaska.

Washington, D. C.—Commerce between the United States and its non-contiguous territory amounted to over $100,000,000 in the fiscal year just ended. This figure includes about $5,000,000 worth of gold bullion produced in Alaska and brought into the United States. Even excluding this, however, and including only merchandise in the calculation the total amounts to $95,518,000.

This is the first opportunity which has been offered for an accurate measurement and analysis of the commerce between the United States and its non-contiguous territory since the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands and Porto Rico. As there was no law providing for the gathering of statistics from the new customs districts a special law was enacted which applied to the case, and the result of the fiscal year's operation is just available. The law, when enacted, was made broad enough to include the statistics of the commerce between Alaska and the ports of the United States, as well as that of Hawaii, Porto Rico, the Philippines, Guam, the Samoan Islands, etc. The result is indicated by the Department of Commerce and Labor, through its Bureau of Statistics, as follows:

Shipments from the United State to its non-contiguous territory, 1903	$36,722,941
Receipts of merchandise from non-contiguous territory, 1903	58,894,717
Gold bullion received from Alaska (domestic production)	4,719,579
Total	$100,337,237

While these annual figures are the first of any official nature which the country has had of the commerce with Porto Rico and the Hawaiian Islands since their annexation, it is practicable to compare these with the figures of the commerce with these islands in any year prior to annexation, because of the fact that commerce with them was always measured and reported when they were foreign territory. This is true also with the Philippines. In regard to Alaska no accurate statistics of the commerce were gathered prior to the last year, but estimates were made for former years, which give a fair basis for comparison. It is practicable, then, to compare the commerce of 1903 with that of 1893, for all of this territory which now has become a part of the United States.

TRICHINOSIS GRIPS HOMBURG.

Two Hundred Peasant Have Become Victims of the Epidemic.

Berlin, Germany.—In Homburg and its vicinity 200 persons are suffering from trichinosis.

Trichinosis is a flesh-worm disease, due to a morbid condition, produced by the indigestion of food containing "trichina spiralis" in large quantity. Most of the recorded epidemics in this disease have occurred in Germany. This is attributed to the fact that many Germans eat their meat raw or only partially cooked. The most serious outbreak of the disease, so far as known, occurred in Hettstadt, in 1863, during which 158 persons were affected, of whom twenty-eight died. A slight outbreak occurred in this city in 1864. Homburg is a town of Prussia, in Hesse-Nassau, and is nine miles from Frankfort-on-the-Main. It has a population of about 8300 persons.

NEGRO LAD CONFESSES MURDER.

Baltimore Police Clear Recent Mystery by the Arrest of Boy.

Baltimore, Md.—Charles Jones, a negro boy, twelve years old, confessed to the police that he murdered Miss Caroline Link. Miss Link was found in a dying condition in the candy store of her employer early on the morning of August 28. A bloody club was found near her.

The boy said he entered the store to steal taffy, and, finding Miss Link there, struck her twice on the head with a club and ran away.

Prussian Soldiers Robbed in Camp.

The chest containing the silverware of the Thirteenth Regiment of Uhlans, in garrison at Hanover, Prussia, has been robbed of 400 pieces of silver, among them being massive cups, which were gifts of Emperor William. No trace of the burglars has been found.

Killed Son to Save Death Agony.

At Shurz, Nev., an aged Indian named George Sam, unable to witness the sufferings of his young son, who was sick, killed the lad with a shotgun, and then, placing the muzzle of the gun to his own head, discharged the remaining barrel.

Lipton May Challenge Again.

Sir Thomas Lipton, at a dinner given to him in New York City, expressed a determination to challenge again for the America's Cup if a yacht fast enough to beat the Reliance could be built.

Filipino Mob Murders a Lieutenant.

Lieutenant Sutton, of the Philippines constabulary, was murdered by a mob of native policemen, at Cabegao, P. I., a few days ago, while attempting to arrest a policeman for disobedience. His assailants were arrested.

Lightning Printed Fern on Man.

Coroner O'Gorman's autopsy on the body of Percy T. W. Barrows, of the Bronx, killed by lightning in Crotona Park, New York City, disclosed a perfect maiden-hair fern outlined on the boy's body, evidently imprinted by the stroke of lightning.

Arrested For Insult to Kaiser.

Three men and two women have been arrested at Halle, Prussia, charged with insulting Emperor William. The precise nature of their offense has not been disclosed.

KILLED FRIEND'S WIFE

Former Mayor's Son, Forger and Thief, a Suicide Also.

Terrible Tragedy Enacted in the Presence of His Own Wife—Slain Woman Had Refused to Elope.

New York City.—Spurned by a woman who was his wife's dearest friend, and with whom he was infatuated, and threatened with exposure for the alleged embezzling of church funds, Henry Townsend Edson, son of former Mayor Franklin Edson and brother of Dr. Cyrus Edson, the distinguished physician, shot and killed Mrs. Fannie Pullen and then blew his brains out in his apartment on West Ninety-second street.

Edson's wife and his brother, Dr. David D. Edson, were in the room when he pleaded with Mrs. Pullen to elope with him. Mrs. Pullen, weeping hysterically, made a scornful refusal. Instantly Edson whipped a pistol from his pocket and fired. The weapon was so close to the woman's face that the powder scorched her cheek. He fired a second time as she fell. Dr. Edson leaped toward his brother to strike up the weapon, but the murderer placed the barrel of the pistol in his mouth and fired twice, the first bullet shattering his teeth and the second entering the brain.

In addition to the disclosures made by Edson a few moments before the tragedy, confirmation of his motives was found a short time later in letters addressed to Mrs. Pullen in endearing terms.

Edson was controller of St. Michael's Episcopal Parish Church, at Amsterdam avenue and West Ninety-ninth street, of which the Rev. Dr. John C. Peters is pastor. Edson was also chairman of the Board of Trustees and one of the most active workers in the church, of which Mrs. Pullen was also a member. Letters were found which showed that Edson had been ruined in Wall Street. Exposure and disgrace faced him, and he had appealed to his father, the former Mayor of New York City, to come to his apartment and aid him.

Traston Pullen, sixteen-year-old son of the murdered woman, was told of her death, and hurried to his home from the Columbia Grammar School. He answered a ring at the door bell, and immediately asked: "Is Mr. Edson dead? I am not sure about it, and if he is not, I'll kill him. I have a revolver here."

The boy drew a pistol from his pocket and he appeared determined to start on a hunt for his mother's slayer until assured that Edson was dead.

The Pullens live on West End avenue. John Pullen is chief clerk of the New York Central Railroad. His wife was a schoolmate and an intimate friend of Mrs. Edson. Edson told his wife several days before of his infatuation for Mrs. Pullen. Mrs. Edson did not believe all the disclosures in her husband's confession.

Coroner Jackson took possession of several letters in the apartment, which he said, showed not only that Edson was infatuated with Mrs. Pullen, but also that he was financially ruined.

Edson was found to have been a forger as well as an embezzler from St. Michael's Protestant Episcopal Church, of which he was parish clerk. The Corn Exchange Bank was a loser by his forgeries, it was learned. It was also said that Edson's indebtedness to St. Michael's Parish is known to be more than $5000.

There is nothing wh[illegible] dence gathered since the shooting to show anything except that Edson was a madman. All of the persons intimately acquainted with the Edson and Pullen families unite in declaring that the murderer's passion for Mrs. Pullen, which he expressed a moment before the shooting, was a surprise to Mrs. Pullen as well as to Mrs. Edson. It is feared that as a result of the tragedy Mrs. Edson may permanently lose her reason.

REDCOATS GREET YANKEE TROOPS

Fusiliers and Guardsmen Mingle on Canadian Soil.

Amherstburg, Ont.—A unique international tinge was given to the camp of the Windsor Battalion of the Twenty-first Essex Fusiliers here by a visit from the Detroit division of the Michigan Naval Reserve and Company C of the First Regiment, Michigan National Guard.

The Canadian militiamen invited the Yankee soldiers over to spend the day, and on their arrival at Amherstburg they were welcomed by the redcoats standing at attention at the dock while their band played the "Star-Spangled Banner." The troops then paraded together to the camp grounds.

Negro Lived 117 Years.

"Old Uncle Andy" Montgomery, 117 years old, the only negro ever owned by the State of Georgia, died in Atlanta, Ga. He is said to have been born in South Carolina in 1786. There are many evidences to establish his great age. He had ventured frequently in the North and East. His oldest son, eighty years of age, and his youngest, seventy-six years of age, were with him when he died.

Cost of Navy Yard Improvements.

Estimates for improvements and expenditures at the navy yards named have been submitted to the Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks at Washington: Boston, $1,080,000; Portsmouth, N. H., $3,560,000; Norfolk, Va., $2,518,000; Washington, D. C., $2,316,197; League Island, Pa., $3,794,347; San Juan, P. R., $2,617,180; Mare Island, Cal., $1,039,300.

Shot at Crow; Killed Daughter.

Seeing the stalks moving, and thinking crows were in his cornfield, Duncan Swan, a prominent farmer at Otsego, Mich., fired into the moving corn. He heard a scream, and running into the field found that he had shot his daughter. Swan is almost bereft of his reason.

Mexican Desperado Slain.

Accused of six murders and wanted dead or alive, Fernando Valenzuela was killed by Mexican rurales at Santa Cruz, Sonora.

HYGIENIC BEDROOM HINTS.

Every bedroom should be provided with the essentials for healthful sleep and the daily sponge bath.

As nearly as possible the roo should be keep free from anyth that would tend to contaminate air.

It should be as large as one c ford, and the windows so a that they may be opened at and bottom.

If possible the floors shou and the rugs so small that be taken out of doors with cleaning and airing.

Everything about the ro be washable.

The bed should be light with strong castors, so tha be readily moved.

Many people prefer a cheap, mattress next the spring, and a lig one of hair on this, but any kind of a mattress is better than one that is too soft.

Above all, do not overfurnish the bedroom.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

CONCERNING FLIES.

The common house fly is, above all things else, a scavanger. No doubt the flies were intended to serve a good purpose by destroying filth and waste, but in their work they are liable to do serious harm, to say nothing of the constant annoyance which they cause. It is believed that flies are effective disseminators of disease germs. Coming, we will suppose, from a heap of offal which contains the germs of typhoid fever, they enter the dwelling house and light upon some article of food. Is it not reasonable to suppose that they may bring with them some of the minute organisms which develop this destructive disease? If the fly could be confined to his proper place, which, as I said in the beginning, is that of a scavenger, he would serve a valuable purpose; but, like some human beings, he may cause much trouble when he goes outside his appointed sphere. The flies should be kept outside of the house as completely as possible by closely screening doors and windows. For destroying flies after they once enter the house I recommend the common wir "spatter," which may be bought for a nickel, as safer than placing poison or even fly paper in the room.—Philadelphia Record.

TO DO UP LACE CURTAINS.

To do up lace curtains satisfactorily says the Country Gentleman [illegible] tacken down pin them to [illegible] a few minutes, so that the [illegible] blow out the dust. [illegible] dust has been shak[illegible] soak (if very [illegible] suds for one [illegible] by hand [illegible] suds made from good soap. Rinse up and down by hand until all soil is [illegible] Run them through a slack [illegible] wringer and place them in a [illegible] of clear warm water. If they are to be pure white, they are now ready for the bluing, but those who wish them cream color may add clear filtered coffee. Instead of using starch to stiffen them they will look more like new ones if gum arabic is used. Upon a teaspoonful of gum broken into little bits pour a cupful of warm water and stir until dissolved. To every quart of water add two teaspoonfuls of the mixture. Wring out carefully through a loose clothes wringer. In a sunny spot in the yard have the quilting frames extended, and a clean sheet pinned taut over them.

In order to work to advantage it is better for two to shake and spread one curtain at a time. They should be gently stretched both ways and pinned in each scallop. Allow each curtain to remain until perfectly dry. As fast as dry spread out flat on a sheet on the floor over night in a perfectly dry atmosphere.

Rhubarb Sherbert—Wash one bunch of rhubarb. Cut it in pieces, put in a saucepan over the fire with one quart of water and cook slowly until tender, add the grated rind of one lemon and one cup of sugar. Cover and stand on ice two hours. Strain and add more sugar if needed. Serve with crushed ice in glasses.

Spiced Cherries—Select fine large cherries. Wash and drain five pounds. Boil one quart of vinegar with two pounds of sugar, two ounces of cloves and the rind of one lemon peeled thinly. Tie the spice in a bit of cheesecloth. Simmer for twenty minutes. When boiling pour over the cherries, cover closely and let stand until the next day, then drain off the juice and boil again; repeat this twice and seal. These are delicious, well flavored and may be served with cold meat.

Plain Milk Soup—Put two quarts of milk over the fire, with one teaspoon of sugar and add one teaspoon of salt; rub half a cup of sifted flour in cold milk; when smooth stir it into the scalding milk and stir until boiling and thickened; add a dish or two of nutmeg and a little pepper; beat the yolks of two eggs; add a little of the hot soup to them; then return all to the fire and stir one minute; do not let boil; if liked, a slice of onion may be cooked in the milk, then removed; serve with wafers.

The Influence of American Wealth on Divorce.

By the Editor of Harper's Weekly.

MANY a typical "intelligent foreigner" visiting in Washington has something to say upon the effect of great fortunes on politics, and the effect of "combines" upon great fortunes. And if he were to visit Newport (supposing that resort still to lie in the way of the intelligent foreigner) he might well have something to say upon the effect of great fortunes upon marital felicity, and, incidentally, upon divorce.

Mr. Godkin, in one of his essays, pointed out the demoralizing effect of the coupon—that is, of portable wealth without property responsibility—upon morals; though the thought would perhaps have been traced back to Dr. Watts, had he written his lines "Satan finds some mischief still for idle hearts to do." But it has only been very recently that great fortunes, huge incomes, have generally existed without the sobering influences of the duties and cares of a landed proprietor, or the skill and training to character that result from the direct management of the toiling masses that create the wealth enjoyed. Hence, on the one side, ridiculous expenditure; on the other, the growls—increasingly audible—of a socialist proletariat. Even the absentee landlord—whose sins, of commission and omission, have been proverbial—had at least his roots in the soil, somewhere. But the absentee stockholder, his (or her) very coupons cut for him by some patient attorney, flaunts like an orchid, rootless and fruitless, above the golden air of Wall Street.

Nor is it only that our millionaires, their millions once acquired (be it from a mighty iron-master, cotton-spinner, sugar-baker, a lucky prospector, or a speculative parent), and duly funded, have now no care to make their wealth, no care in keeping it, no care for those who earn the income on it. They have no touch with humanity. Our intelligent foreigner in Newport cannot have failed to note how curiously exotic are many of the persons, the younger persons, born and bred there. American young ladies of the Middle West are said to look to our "smart" set, as copiously reported in the Sunday newspapers, for their model—we remember even a young gentleman, of Mr. Richard Harding Davis's, who carried the portrait of one such well-advertised young lady, quite unknown to him, within his watchcase—but the members of that set never look at America. Its women, most of them, have quite as little knowledge of the people as any young French marquise of 1789. Society is not humanity. Its world—particularly in America, where it *is* have no political position—is not a real world. To all but the silliest of the vain, it soon fails to interest. It is unsufferably dull.

And that is not all. The bulk of those who spend (not necessarily who make) huge incomes here have but a shallow emotional soil to work upon. Their souls seem undeveloped, their minds are incredibly uncultivated. A real "intelligent foreigner"—it may have been Mr. James Bryce, or it may have been Matthew Arnold—after a round of fashionable house-parties, once threw himself into an easy-chair with a sigh of relief, and delivered himself of what our Whitman would have termed a yawp—though a cultivated one. He had been from palace to palace—from Trianons to Georgian residences, from copies of Chenonceaux to imitations of the Hermitage—and he swore (he did swear) that in all that time he had not seen the outside of a book or met any one who talked shop if he had seen the inside of one. Wonderful tapestries there were, and great pictures, and even beautiful gardens, and bronzes and ormolus and jades—and the women wore exquisite frocks. But, even the men who create our fortunes seem occasionally to have sunk the higher powers of their mind in a fixed capital with the other assets of the trust—they have no mind left for circulation in society. And it is easier to be a connoisseur in bric-a-brac and pictures, or understand the points of horses, than to buy and understand good books.

Hence their minds are shallow. And, to our mind, this shallowness of their sinning is the cheapest sin. Humanity—though it may not dare proclaim it—has some respect for an eternal emotion, though illicit; for even an ungovernable passion, though wrecking lives. But for adultery, ever-careful of the forces of law, a Francesca who turns up smiling with her Paul at the next dinner party, a Lovelace who waits for the last husband's settlements, a Helen who goes to Paris with her husband—it has nothing but contempt. Passions which do not wreck lives are simply nasty.

That is why, as it seems to us, the spending of great fortunes, without responsibility and without intelligence, by persons without a mind for the higher enjoyments of life, is in great part a cause of our numerous divorces. The newly rich, the idle spenders, are like a shallow soil too thickly fertilized, too suddenly exposed in the forcing-house of prosperity. Shallowness of nature matters (runs) of life. And that it why (as we hold) our public opinion—and the best serious opinion—should have even less patience with a world that sins this and sh[ame] more than with those who sin in truth.

warrant anythin[g]

Fighting the Mississippi.

By J. A. Seddon, C. E.

WITHOUT doubt the power in the lower Mississippi flood is more than ten times the power of Niagara; and it may be assumed that it will take its own course down its alluvial valley. Turned and looped on the incline, the river has worked out a course about a thousand miles long and a mile wide, and in this it rises and falls about fifty feet between its low and high waters. The whole course is an area of drifting sands and caving banks that shift with the changing flow continually.

There is but one known way to fix all this, and that is to regulate the flow, for a fixed flow will work out for itself a fixed channel in any alluvial valley. Other improvements may be possible, but their works will have more than 50,000,000 horse-power to reckon with, and so far the millions put into improving the river have had no real effect on it. The reservoir system would weaken the stupendous power of the river from above; and this is just what is needed.

Nothing seems more absurd than to try to fight the river only near its mouth, where its whole strength must be encountered. The force of the river has to be broken by attacking it further up. Reservoirs at several points would hold enough water in captivity to render the lower levees superfluous.—The World To-Day.

Russia's Central System.

The Forces That Are at Work in That Great Country in Modern Times.

By Edwin A. Stuart.

AT the present time the Russian central administrative system is embodied in four councils—the council of the empire, made up of the ministers and a considerable body (now ninety-three) of members appointed by the Czar, having a purely consultative and advisory function with reference to measures proposed by the ministry; the Senate, a judicial and executive body, which comprises the higher courts of the empire, its members being of high rank, and the six sections into which it is divided being presided over by jurists who are the personal representatives of the Czar; the Holy Synod, made up of the metropolitans, archbishops and certain bishops, and having jurisdiction in religious affairs; and the committee of ministers, which comprises the actual heads of different administrative departments, thirteen in number, together with some other functionaries.

These councils, with the organization of which they are the head, form a large, strong and inevitably influential official class, within which there is room for a decided difference of opinion upon questions of public policy. As a matter of fact, this official class is the most powerful political force in Russia, and one that reaches out into the hundred provinces in each of which the local government is a political centre in close connection with St. Petersburg.

Besides this, there is a considerable body of educated, intelligent Russians, in touch with the world, whose opinions cannot be repressed, even by administrative process. How effective a force this educated public opinion may be in guiding the course of the Czar perhaps he alone can tell, but in this age that force is one that cannot be neglected. There is then a certain kind of party life possible, even in Russia; not at all such as we know in constitutional and parliamentary countries, but something that is not to be neglected as a political force in relation to the Czar.

But there is another serious limitation upon the power of the Czar to accomplish even his most beneficent and enlightened will. He has for an instrument not a progressive and enlightened people, trained in self-management. The great mass of the Russian people, as a result of the climate and physiography of their country and of the course of their history, are a dull peasantry who have not yet learned to bear themselves as men. It is this inert mass that constitutes the great internal problem of Russia, holds the country in check, and deceives many calculations that are based upon the brilliant diplomacy and statesmanship of the men who serve the Czar as counselors.—Chautauquan.

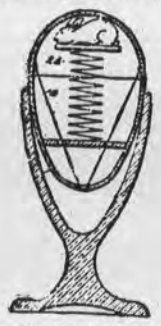
TENDER-HEARTED SAMMY.

—Pittsburg Dispatch.

AN AMUSING TOY.

The toy shown in the accompanying picture ought to be hailed with delight by children, since an animal plays the most important role in it; indeed, without the animal it would be an uninteresting and lifeless affair.

The toy is egg-shaped, and in the upper part is an animal, which can be covered if desired. The animal is held in position by a spring, and another spring comes into play when the cover is to be removed. It is evident, therefore, that the toy in its normal condition looks like an ordinary egg, and that the child who receives it as a gift



does not realize what a treasure it has obtained until the cover slowly disappears and the suning little animal shows itself.—New York World.

FISH THAT ARE WELL ARMED.

Two of the fish at the Aquarium wear armor and carry concealed weapons. As the police seldom visit the Aquarium and no complaints have been filed, the fish have not been disturbed in the possession of their armaments. They are the orange filefish, which are coated with a skin that resembles sandpaper in the latter's most striking characteristic, and in a hollow on the top of the back they carry sharp three-cornered files. When a grudge is to be settled the filefish literally gets his back up and viciously tickles the object of his hatred in the ribs.

The two specimens at the Aquarium were secured a short time ago in Gravesend Bay. The fishermen in the neighborhood of the bay have other names for them. "Old sow," "old maid" and "foolfish" are some of the designations which they apply to them when they sit over the fire and spin yarns. The shape of the head and mouth is responsible for these names. The mouth opens upward, the lower jaw protruding beyond the upper. Crustaceans are the diet of this fish, and the shape of the mouth and the sharp teeth within are for catching and destroying this kind of food. One would say, judging from their appearance, that their diet was not well suited to their needs, for they have a starved look. The other day a party of sightseers observed this look.

"Here's a fish trying the starvation cure," remarked one, turning to his companions. "There's something the matter with him. Don't you see how thin he is?"—New York Tribune.

THE HOUSE IN THE GARDEN.

Johnny never would have known anything about it if he had not been digging dandelions out of the lawn, when with his weeding fork he opened such a queer little house.

At first it seemed to be nothing but a long passage. Johnny pulled out his knife and cut open the roof. The floor was smooth and clean, although it was made of earth and the ceiling was prettily arched.

"Where does it all go to, anyway?" said Johnny, quite excited. He dug on and on, but there seemed to be no end. Here and there were other little passages opening into the long one. Last of all he came to a little room with an arched roof. Maybe that was where the little miner lived.

"I wish I knew what sort of a fellow made it," said Johnny musingly.

While he was wondering the ground began to move and rise. You see the master of the house was not a bit discouraged. When he found his home in ruins he began at once to dig out another.

"Now, if I can only catch him," whispered Johnny to himself. He put in his knife carefully, not to hurt the busy little miner, and tumbled him out into the sunshine.

What a funny fellow he was. He was dressed from head to foot in the softest, silkiest fur you ever saw; and his rosy-colored hands were not a bit like the grimy fists of the coal miners that Johnny saw once. He was almost blind. Indeed, Johnny thought he had no eyes at all, but he was strong and sturdy for all that.

Johnny carried him home for a pet. Mr. Mole, however, did not enjoy life above ground, so he was taken back to the garden, where he could enjoy his digging and delving.—Washington Star.

An Odd Labor Exchange.

There is in Melbourne, Australia, an odd labor exchange, which is described in the Scientific Australian. It is intended primarily for the unemployed, and includes as members accountants, architects, bakers, dentists, engineers, printers, authors, artists, journalists, geologists and piano tuners.

Any member in need goes right along at work at his trade. If he is a shoemaker, for instance, he takes a pair of boots to the exchange and receives a certificate equivalent to their estimated value. This he can offer at any time in return for its value in such other goods as may be deposited at the exchange by other members, and thus actual cash is rendered largely unnecessary—though how the accountants and piano tuners can serve the others on the barter principle is not so plain.

Alligator Far From Home.

Charles Laing has shot a nine-foot alligator in the Mississippi River. It is supposed to be the one seen near Clinton, Iowa, twice before during the summer. It is the first alligator ever seen in these waters.—Chicago Tribune.

Mother Goose Puzzle.

Even the pig, to say nothing of the two little rabbits, would be more fit pets for these children. Find the animals named.

A FAMOUS OLD HUNTER DEAD.

Parmly Killed 3000 Deer, 400 Bears and Much Other Game in His Long Career.

Isaac Parmly, the last of a group of famous hunters, trappers and woodsmen of Northern Pennsylvania who settled in that region while it was yet an unbroken wilderness, died at Grassy Island recently aged ninety. He was a hunter while elk, wolves and panthers were yet plentiful in the Pennsylvania forests. In a statement made by him a few years ago he said he had killed forty-seven elk, thirty-two panthers, more wolves than he could remember, 400 bears and more than 3000 deer, all on the watersheds of the Allegheny and Susquehanna.

Among the adventures in the woods that he was fond of relating was a regular Israel Putnam experience with wolves. He surprised two wolves one day devouring a deer he had killed, pursued them into a cave, shot one and killed the other with a knife after a desperate fight.

At one period in the early career of Parmly as a hunter wolves were such a pest to the settlements that the Commissioners of McKean County, Pa., placed a bounty of $25 a scalp on them. Parmly, the Nelsons, Zenos Cowley, the Parkers, George Rae and others of the pioneer hunters and trappers returned so many wolf scalps to the treasury in the first year that payments on them exhausted the funds, and the next year the county had to issue scrip to meet the demands of the wolf slayers. The bounty was then reduced to $8 to save the county's credit, and for years wolf scrip was part of the recognized currency of that region of the State.

Parmly was in at the death, forty years ago, of the last elk in Pennsylvania, which was followed from Flag Swamp, in Elk County, to the head waters of the Clarion River, and killed there by Parmly, Indian Jim Jacobs, Seth Nelson and George Parker.

Parmly leaves many descendants in Steuben and other southern tier counties.—New York Sun.

WISE WORDS.

While we gladly accord honor to the courage of active heroism, let us not forget also to reverence the courage of patient endurance, the courage of absolute sincerity, the courage of devotion to principle. He who possesses these is indeed a brave man, though no one may recognize it and he himself be unconscious of it.

The hope that inspires effort is always a blessing. Not only does it strengthen the human faculties and improve the character; it also makes rapid advancement in its own line, even when failing to reach its far-off goal.

The heart is always hungry. No man lives happily alone. The wisest and the best is wiser and better for the friends he has.

Generosity, to deserve the name, comprises the desire and the effort to benefit others, without reference to self.

It is a maxim that those to whom everybody allows the second place have an undoubted right to the first.

It is poor policy to take advantage of other people because you have never had any advantage of your own.

What men want is not talent; it is purpose; in other words, not the power to achieve, but the will to labor.

The world's greatest men and best reformers were light weight when weighed in the scales of bigotry.

The doorstep to the temple of wisdom is a knowledge of our own ignorance.

Reading should teach us how to seek for truth, meditation how to find it.

Fixed to no spot is happiness; 'tis nowhere to be found, or everywhere.

Tales That Will Tell.

The marine reporter, contributing to a publication in Gloucester, Mass., reports that a swordfish attacked a fishing schooner, rammed the vessel, and, in its wriggling effort to escape, sawed a hole in the bottom. He added that, half the crew bailing and the other half managing the sails, the boat reached harbor at the point of sinking. It was stated in a contemporary of this city that a customer in a restaurant, being served with a tough steak, seized the latter and beat the waiter insensible. Many are the contributions to the gayety of the wise and the gullibility of the credulous. These tales will adorn more than one serious fireside argument. And they will do as well as some other tales.—St. Louis Republic.

Free Suet, Free Ice.

"Free Suet. Free Ice." This is one of the newest trade signs in bizarre New York, and it's about as strange as any of them. It extends across the top of the second story of a butcher shop on Third avenue, up in the eighties.

Underneath the first section of the sign is an explanation that with every purchase of fresh meat a lump of suet will be thrown in free. Such an offer is a real boon to the housewives of the neighborhood, who usually have to cajole the butcher into tossing in a lump of suet, even when they are old customers of his. As to the ice, the sign states, without mentioning the quantity, that it is given out free on Saturday nights.—New York Mail and Express.

Use For Old Lumber Camps.

The success of the open-air treatment of tuberculosis in Pennsylvania has given rise to the suggestion that all the old lumber camps in Northern Wisconsin be utilized for that purpose. A small amount of money would put them in suitable condition, and there are so many of them that scores of patients might be treated. So far as location and climatic condition are concerned, they could hardly be better.

SCIENTIFIC & INDUSTRIAL

The curious habit of carrying a live sea anemone in each of its two claws is ascribed to the Melia, a genus of small crabs of the Maldive Archipelago. M. Borradaile states that the crab's claws are too frail for use in defense, and it is not clear whether the anemones are held as a means of protection or as a trap for food.

Work on the Trans-Andes railway is being carried on at a high speed. When the great tunnel piercing the Andes will be completed direct railroad connection will be established between Valparaiso and Buenos Ayres. At the present time goods can be transported by means of mule caravans from the Argentine terminus to the Chilean terminus in about twenty hours.

An interesting and rare case of infection of the mouth and subcutaneous tissues by a parasite nematode worm is recorded by Mr. Whittles in the Lancet. The patient had never been out of England, and the source of infection was surmised to be a pet Pomeranian dog. In a tropical disease affecting the skin, known as "craw-craw," a nematode has been described as the cause of the growths.

Some time ago B. Walter showed that an electric spark feels its way from the positive pole to the negative in a rapid succession of preliminary sparks of increasing length. By some excellent photographs with a moving camera, he has now proved that lightning similarly establishes a conducting path through the air by a series of minor flashes, and that, as a rule, the lightning passes from the cloud to the earth as a series of continuous discharges.

An interesting and exhaustive report has been issued by the Worcestershire (England) County Council upon the bacterial treatment of sewage by different methods, the analytical details being supplied by the county analyst, Cecil Duncan. The conclusion arrived at is that the best method for the treatment of domestic sewage is a closed septic tank with bacterial beds filled with coke, which was found to be better than coal, brick or stone, two bacterial beds being provided to be used alternately to avoid ponding.

If the remarkable specimen of Australian opal, which has been brought to light, turns out as well in the cutting as is hoped, the result will be a solid mass of beautiful stone fully eight inches long by five inches wide, and will probably be the largest piece of opal known in the world. At present the biggest gem is that in possession of the King of the Belgians, and is included in the crown jewels. It is valued at something over $250,000 and weighs close upon sixteen ounces. The new specimen from the White Cliff fields has been christened "Big Ben." It is said that the purchaser of the specimen bought it for a trifling sum.

Cinderella Revised.

With some petulance Cinderella notices that the pumpkin has been transferred into a golden carriage.

"Does it not delight you?" asks the fairy godmother.

"Oh, of course, it is very pretty and all that," concedes Cinderella; "but surely, you do not expect me to go to the ball in such plebeian style?"

"Plebeian?" asks the fairy godmother. "Why, that's the finest transforming act I ever did in all my career."

"Yes; but the automobile is the thing now."

"All right," grumbles the fairy godmother. She gives her wand another sweep, and the golden carriage becomes a huge tonneau, puffing and panting and ready for the spin.

"How sweet!" chirps Cinderella. "But are you not going along?" she exclaims as the fairy godmother begins to vanish.

"Not much!" declares the fairy godmother. "No automobiles for me. Even a fairy has to adopt some measures of self-protection."—Judge.

The Vernacular.

This was the conversation between the girl with the gum in her mouth and the other girl with the gum in her mouth:

"Aineha hungry?"

"Yeh."

"So my. Less go neet."

"Where?"

"Sleev go one places nuther."

"So dy. Ika neet mo stenny's are Canchoo?"

"Yeh. Gotcher money?"

"Yeh."

"So vy. Gotcher aptite?"

"Yeh. Gotchoors?"

"Yeh. Howabout place crossstreet?"

"Nothin' teet there. Lessgurround corner."

"Thatlleloozwellzennyware. Migbta thoughta 'first. Getcher hat."

"Ima gettinit. Gotcher money?"

"Yeh. Didn'cheer me say I had it Already?"

"Yeh."

"K'nen."—Chicago Tribune.

Wattle Bark.

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North Plainfield Weekly Review.

Founded March 24, 1900.

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HARRY H. WEBB, Editor and Proprietor.

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SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1903.

TO ADVERTISERS.

Frequent changes of advertisement is one of the main requisites for a successful result; we therefore urge our advertisers to change their ads at least once a month. Try and get such changes to us as early in the week as possible; never later than Thursday noon.

The REVIEW *is on sale at the Union News Stand, east bound railroad station, and at E. M. Laing's, 130 W. Front St.*

INITIATION OF THE NEW LAW

THE new primary law, which had its first inning last Tuesday, demonstrated the fact that those good and conscientious citizens who are interested in uplifting politics, but who are in the habit of remaining away from the primaries and making their howl after it is all over, are not all dead yet.

The opportunity of a life-time was given the political reformers last Tuesday to get in their work. It was an opportunity such as they had never dreamed would happen in their day and generation.

Politicians were amazed when they first viewed the new primary laws. Gloom pervaded their camps for they know, if the reformers do not, that the primaries are the foundation of our government and at these is settled who shall fill the municipal, the county, the state and national offices, and where under the old law they had everything their own way, now under the new law they would have no more power than would their opponents, the reformers, for every citizen is given the opportunity of freely expressing himself, knowing that no cut and dried methods can prevail, but that just as much care is taken as for a presidential election.

But since the election last Tuesday, the politicians' faces are more than smiling, for, owing to the indifference of the reformers as manifested by their failure to be present and cast their votes at the primary, the politicians again had their way.

Some voters refused to vote Tuesday because they preferred not to declare what party they wished to affiliate with. There is no argument that will reach this class. They are just as patriotic, just as honest in their belief, as any other class. But in the belief that such a declaration involves their personal rights, they refused to vote. They are not ashamed of their party, nor were they ashamed to be seen at the old party primary where by their presence they acknowledged the party to which they belonged. When a canvas of the voters was made they had no hesitancy in stating to which party they belonged, but under the new law the voter must publicly declare his party to the election board, by answering the simple question, "What ticket do you wish?" That is all there is to it, and as foolish as it may appear to the average citizen, many voters on being asked this question, turned on their heel and left the polls without voting. We think after the sharp edge of the new law has worn away that they will recognize their inconsistency, or at least become reconciled to it.

It is asserted by many that this feature will be the one thing to bring about the reform for which the law is intended.

The simplicity of the operation of the new law was a surprise to most of the voters, because the professional politician had taken pains to promote the idea that it was unwieldy, complicated and hard to understand. On the contrary, however, it was simplicity itself. On entering the polling place the voter was asked what ticket he wished to vote. On replying, a ballot was handed him which contained the names of the delegates of his party. Taking the ballot with him to the booth, he simply erased those names which he did not wish to vote for, and returning handed the prepared ballot to the clerk in charge of the ballot box for that party, who deposited it in the box. The only difference between a primary election and a general election is stating what party ticket is desired instead of giving the voter tickets for each party.

In the borough a very light vote was polled. Out of a total registration of over twelve hundred, only 318 ballots were cast, and a glance at the returns in another column will show who did the voting.

In conclusion we wish to urge all good citizens to awake to the importance of doing their full duty hereafter at the primaries, and thus show their full duty hereafter at the pri- their earnestness in this new reform law which was enacted solely for the benefit of this class of voters.

GRIGGS ON AMENDMENTS.

John W. Griggs, in a letter to former Senator Johnson, of Bergen county, expressed himself as follows:

"I sincerely hope the amendments will be adopted. They are essential for the improvement of our antiquated judicial system, which was formulated sixty years ago. We must provide court facilities equal to the public requirements, which have enormously increased in New Jersey as they have elsewhere.

"I suppose that the increase in the the number of cases to be heard and decided yearly, in the court of errors and appeals now over the annual number heard forty years ago is more than thirty fold; and in importance and amount involved the same proportion of increase will hold.

"It is imperative that a court of appeals be provided to give all their time to the hearing of cases on appeal. That is the main effect of these amendments.

"The right administration of justice, which is the highest function of government, requires this reform."

Mr. Griggs is one of the leading lawyers of the State and his opinion will carry great weight with those laymen who must depend upon others more capable of deciding such matters.

STATE POLITICS

The result of the primary election Tuesday does not appear to have changed the political situation any regarding the United States Senatorial contest. Senator John Kean, the present incumbent, has come out ppenly as a candidate for re-election and claims that his chances have been strengthened by the victory of Major Carl Leutz, of Essex county.

Against Mr. Kean it is reported, are John W. Griggs, Governor Murphy, John W. Gardner, Charles N. Fowler, E. C. Stokes, and David Baird, any one of whom would fill the office with honor to themselves and the State.

SOMERSET COUNTY CLERK.

From all that we are able to learn, it would appear that Alexander G. Anderson will succeed Frank W. Somers as Clerk of Somerset County.

Mr. Anderson is well-fitted for the office, and, as the Unionist-Gazette says, "He has been one of those Republicans who have been loyal to the ticket and cause in season and out."

If there is any one thing Somerset county Republicans need it is loyalty, therefore the REVIEW supports Mr. Anderson.

SECRETARY of Treasury Shawan an address at Merchants' and Travelers' Association banquet declared prosperity will continue while United States consumes 95 per cent of all it produces, as at present.

JAMES WILSON, secretary of agriculture, says there will be a timber famine in the United States within 40 years.

IT is expected that the President will call an extra session of Congress for November 9, to consider the Cuban treaty and some sort of financial legislation. The impression seems general that there is not much hope of an agreement on any financial scheme.

EVIDENTLY the German Emperor takes a practical view of life, for it is reported that he said: "My daughter must be a model German housewife. She must understand how to fry a sausage, roast a joint, bake a cake. She must be a womanly woman of the good old-fashioned sort."

THE trial last week of the Newark millionaires resulted, as was expected, in their acquittal. They have promised, however, to put safety derailing switches on all grade crossings of trolley tracks and the Lackawanna railroad, showing that there is a feeling of moral responsibility even though the jury found them not criminally at fault.

AGUINALDO has written a letter advising his countrymen to stop gambling, improve methods of farming and patronize the new schools established by the government. Such advice is good for any people. As the Filipinos are not drunkards it was not necessary to warn against intoxication. That great evil is left to the more highly civilized countries of the world.

FROM the New Brunswick *Home News*:

"Here is a really brilliant suggestion to solve that Plainfield-North Plainfield muddle: Instead of taking North Plainfield from Somerset county, take Plainfield from Union. Union wouldn't care. Probably she'd never miss the loss. And Plainfield would be satisfied and Somerset would be happy because the annexation had been effected without the loss of either Sam Swackhamer or Charlie Reed."

The *Home News* may or may not have intended to be facetious in the above article, but in "happening" on to the old plan first recommended by the REVIEW, it struck a chord of unison which will vibrate stronger among North Plainfield people than any plan contemplating robbing Somerset county.

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DIPLOMACY AND THE LADY

It is generally considered a perfectly safe and profitable thing to conceive a platonic admiration for the wife of your chief. The lady likes it and when she wants a little variety, having heard all your best speeches twice over, she generally goes to her husband and suggests that he gets you a better appointment, and you both start your round again with fresh partners. Your chief likes it; he is relieved from the arena of tea cups and owed to play the big game in his fashion. I made a successful and might have been a mighty among Anglo-Indians only I big mistake: I fell in love. Hampton was adorably pretty, rs younger than Sir George, earth induced him when on e to marry a child of eighbring her to Simla fresh schoolroom was a question by all his friends; but Sir knew his wife better than we was young in those days, and may add good looking.

Violet informed me one morning that she was a wicked woman—and in the same breath that I must love her eternally; also adding that I must always remember that she was Sir George's wife and that she must respect his name.

A few days after I received the offer of a much better appointment—the first step, really, on the big ladder of Civil Service promotion, a lucky plum to fall into a youngster's mouth.

When I told Violet she burst into passionate tears, and asked me if I could be cruel enough to accept it and leave her. She sobbed in heartbroken fashion.

I looked at Violet; she was trembling with grief and passion. She wore some white muslin gown, and looked pitifully girlish, and oh, so awfully pretty. Tears suited her. I did love her. I was only a boy in years as she a girl. I took her little sobbing figure in my arms and promised as she clung to me that I would refuse the appointment and stay on, her husband's humble secretary. Violet whispered brokenly that she would love me forever, and that I was the dearest boy in the world.

It was very nice to feel her soft, warm kisses on my mouth, and her little fingers ruffling my hair; nicer than fame, position, riches, dreams of power.

I kissed Violet Hampton that languid, lazy afternoon, and I sold my birthright for a mess of pottage.

Sir George gave me a keen glance under his bushy eye-brows when I told him I had declined the excellent appointment offered me. "Of course, you know your own affairs best," he said, slowly; "and for my part I should have been very sorry to loose the best secretary it as ever pleased the fates to send me; but in declining this one you are acting like a fool and singing your diplomatic death-warrant. Are you wise, boy? Is anything worth it"

Time passed. I watched my juniors climb on and pass me. Men, my inferiors in brains and class, began to patronize me. I was talked of as the man who had mulled his chance; missed his opportunity. I attained the dignity of the pointed-out moral; I was considered an excellent example of a fool.

And Violet, she loved me after her fashion, and at all events never replaced me by a rival; but little by little school-girl Violet blossomed out into a great lady and a woman of ambition.

Violet was ruled by her head, not by her heart. I had the the fresh early fragrance of her heart certainly, but by degrees Violet realized that hearts are inconvenient luxuries, and really not worth cultivating.

She was always sweetly gracious to her husband's secretary, and sometimes more than gracious. Of course it was an understood thing that we should marry when it pleased Sir George Hampton to close his eyes on this weary world. Apropos of our marriage, a remark Violet made on the subject will explain how far our devotion went, and show how much I had got for my youth.

"How foolish it is for women to tire men of them before they marry them! You would be sick to death of me by now, Jack, if I had not discovered that morality pays better than vice. As it is, you anticipate our marriage. Yes, you actually look forward to some unknown day of happiness. Thank me, Jack, for being so wise."

Sir George died, died as he would have chosen, suddenly and in harness.

Violet broke down absolutely, and mourned him bitterly.

"I never pretended to love him," she cried, turning savagely on me.

"We will work up a position together," I said.

"You!" she shot a half-contemptuous glance at me. "Oh, you're no good ;you lost your chance years ago."

I looked at her. She had the grace to flush and begin somehalf-sentence of apology, but I took myself out of her life from that hour.

When Lady Hampton's year of widowhood came to an end she astonished Anglo-India by marrying one of its greatest men. She took up the position of "First Lady" as to the manner born. She is a past mistress of diplomacy, and a great social leader. I may also add she is getting stout.

For myself, I have just had a small rise. I am one of the crowd. I listen when the big lions speak, and bow my head, as becomes one not in authority.

There is an old maid probate judge in Kansas. She says she has the drop on the men now. If any of 'em come in at all they must come in to court.

The slang name for dollars is cases. No wonder money talks—there is a woman in the case.

The hoe-down dancer always seems to enjoy himself though kicking on the situation.

Horses actually come out at the end of a race won by one.

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Building Lots For Sale.

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On Rushmore Avenue, 50 x 125	200
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On Manson Place, 65 x 150	500

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Stations in New York foot of Liberty street and South Ferry, Whitehall station.
Time Table in effect June 28, 1903

For New York—2.17, 3.37, 5.38, 6.02, 6.29, 6.57, 7.05, 7.25, 7.28, 7.48, 7.55, 8.02, 8.11, 8.30, 8.34, 8.46, 9.27, 9.59, 10.26, 11.25 a. m.; 12.09, 12.44, 1.18, 2.31, 2.42, 2.49, 3.44, 4.17, 4.47, 5.43, 5.53, 6.23, 6.33, 7.08, 7.32, 8.36, 9.35, 9.40, 10.17, 11.28 p. m. Sundays—2.17, 3.37, 5.05, 7.41, 8.01, 8.52, 9.52, 10.08, 11.10 a. m.; 12.00 m.; 12.58, 1.45, 2.40, 3.17, 3.30, 5.41, 6.45, 6.52, 8.13, 8.32, 9.42, 9.58, 10.22 p. m.

For Newark—5.38, 6.29, 6.57, 7.05, 7.25, 7.48, 8.11, 8.34, 8.46, 9.27, 9.59, 11.25 a. m.; 1.18, 2.31, 2.49, 3.44, 4.17, 4.47, 5.43, 5.53, 6.23, 6.33, 7.08, 7.42, 8.36, 9.40 p. m. Sundays—7.41, 8.52, 10.08, 11.10 a. m. 12 m.; 12.58, 1.45, 3.30, 5.41, 6.45, 6.52, 7 32, 8.13, 8.32, 9.42, 9.58 10.22 p. m.

For Somerville—5.25, 7.12, 8.21, 9.36, 9.54, 11.00 a. m.; 1.01, 2.02, 2.11, 3.32, 3.44, 4.33, 5.03, 5.29, 5.57 6.04, 6.19, 6.41 7.12, 7.33, 8.08, 8.21, 9.37, 10.23, 11.26 p. m.; 12.59 night. Sundays—5.45, 8.42, 11.14 a. m.; 2.03, 3.40, 5.37, 6.35, 8.30, 10.15, 11.16, 11.25 p. m.

For Phillipsburg and Easton—5.25, 8.21, 9.54, a. m.; 2.11, 5.29, 6.41 p. m. Sundays—5.45 a. m.; 2.03, 6.35 p. m.

For Bethlehem, Allentown and Mauch Chunk—5.25, 9.54 a. m.; 2.11, 5.29 p. m. Sundays—5.45 a. m.; 2.03, 6.35 p. m.

For Wilkesbarre and Scranton—5.25, 9.54 a. m.; 5.48 p. m. Sundays—5.45 a. m. 2.03 p. m.

For Long Branch, Ocean Grove, Point Pleasant and seashore points—8.11, 11.25 a. m.; 2.42, 3.44, 4.47, 6.22 p. m. Sundays—8.52 a. m.; 12.58, 3.30 p. m.,

For Lakewood—3.37, 8.11, a. m.; 1.18 3.44, 4.17p. m. Sunday, 9.52 a. m.

For Atlantic City—9.27a. m.; 2.49p. m.

For Trenton—5.17, 5.25, 7.12, 7.44, 8.38, 9.14, 9.44, 10.44, 11.44 a. m.; 12.46, 1.01, 1.39, 2.11, 3.44, 5.20*, 7.34*, 8.21, 9.37* p.m., 1.17 night. Sundays—5.17, 5.45, 9.55, 11.14 a. m.; 1.39, 2.45, 4.55, 5.37,* 6.35,* 9.47 p. m.; 1.17 night.

For Philadelphia—5.17, 7.44, 8.38, 9.14, 9 44, 10.44, 11.14, 11.44 a. m.; 12.46, 1.39, 2.11, 3.44, 5.34*, 7.34,* 8.21, 9.37* p.m.; 1.17 ng't Sundays—5.17, 5.45, 9.55, 11.14 a. m.; 1.39, 2.45, 4.55, 5.37*, 6.35*, 9.47 p. m.; 1.17 night.

For Reading and Harrisburg—5.17, 5.25, 8.38, 9.54, (10.44 to Readind only) 11.44 a. m.; 2.11, 5.48 p. m. 1.17 night. 1.17 night.
Sundays, 5.17 a.m., 2.03, 5.37, 6.35 p. m.;

For Pottsville, Sunbury & Williamsport— 5.17, 5.25, 9.54, a. m.; 2.11, (5.29, to Pottsville only) 8.21 p. m.; 1.17 night. Sundays, 5.17 a. m.; 2.03,; 1.17 night.

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L. W. RANDOLPH'S
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Agent for HUYLERS CANDIES.
Try "PERSICA"
The latest at our Great White Onyx Soda Fountain.

New York City.—Long coats make a feature of the latest styles and can be relied upon as correct both for the present and for the future. This one,

WOMAN'S COAT.

designed by May Manton, is essentially smart and is shaped to take the outlines of the figure without being over snug. As shown it is made of Rhone blue cheviot stitched with corticelli silk, and makes part of a costume, but the design is equally appropriate for the separate coat and for all suiting and coat materials.

The coat is made with fronts that are cut in three sections, back, side backs and under-arm gores, and so allows of the many seams that mean perfect fit as well as vertical lines and apparent slenderness of figure. The neck is finished in regulation coat style and the fronts lap over to be buttoned in double-breasted fashion. The sleeves are the accepted ones that are without fullness above the elbows, but form puffs at the wrists and are finished with flare cuffs.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is six and a quarter yards twenty-seven inches wide, three and a half yards forty-four inches wide or three and a half yards fifty-two inches wide.

Little bow-knots of pretty straw are spaced down the narrow front panel of the skirt and a large bow knot design is appliqued on the blouse front. Small straw bows decorate the elbow puff of the sleeve.

Styles in Winter Millinery.

Lovely petunia and fuchsia mauves and magentas are promised in winter millinery. These tints are beautiful and highly decorative, but not every one can wear them. The decided blonde, alike with the decided brunette, has difficulty in assimilating them, and they seem to be especially planned for the accommodation of the natural-toned woman. She of the medium dark brown hair, medium skin and unobtrusive brown eyes generally carries them off successfully; therefore, as this style of woman is in the majority, one may look for a fuchsia and petunia cult.

The Shoulder Ruche.

In order to give the fair maid the proper width across the shoulders (which is intended to set off her slimness below the waist), sleeve trimmings droop lower and lower on the shoulder, and medallions of lace and pinched-out ruchings of taffeta or louisine silk are frequently placed as a shoulder decoration.

A Full Gilling Costume.

An ultra-smart outing costume for the fall is of navy serge, the fine but rough quality of goods being chosen in preference to the smoother finish. The skirt is perfectly plain in front, fits exquisitely over the hips, and falls in an inverted box pleat behind. The jacket is tight-fitting, the front turning back in small revers faced with white watered silk. Silver fall buttons, seven on each side, are placed on the front of the garment, to emphasize the lines of the revers. The distinctive note in the suit is sounded by the strappings of fuchsia mauve velvet, piped with the white silk, which come over the shoulders and curve from the centre seam of the back as far as the darts in front.

MISSES' WAIST WITH BERTHA.

Misses' Waist.

Bertha waists are apt to be exceedingly becoming to young girls, and are in the height of present styles. The very attractive one illustrated in the large drawing, is shown in white India silk, with trimming of Valenciennes lace and is stitched with corticelli silk, but the design is equally well suited to cotton, linen and woolen materials, and can be made either with or without the fitted lining.

The waist consists of the front and back of the fitted foundation, which can be faced to form the yoke or from which the yoke can be cut, the front and backs of the waist and the bertha. The front is bloused slightly but the backs are drawn down snugly on the waist line. The trimming is applied on indicated lines and gives the fashionable pointed effect while the tucked bertha outlines the yoke. The sleeves are the pointed ones of the season, tucked to be snug above the elbows and full below.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is four yards twenty-one inches wide, three and three-quarter yards twenty-seven inches wide, three yards thirty-two inches wide, or two and a quarter yards forty-four inches wide, with three-eighth yard of tucking for yoke and five and three-quarter yards of insertion to trim as illustrated.

Bow Knots of Straw.

A walking dress of bamboo-colored louisine is very smartly trimmed with the new decoration bands of straw. The straw is exceedingly glossy and the braid so fine, the band so slender that all stiffness is avoided. In fact, you would scarcely realize what is the trimming unless you see the gown very close. Satin-finished bands of pale yellow straw are an excellent match for the bamboo-colored silk. It looks not unlike a fine-woven braid trimming, with plenty of "body" to it.

Woman's Blouse Waist.

Blouse waists continue to hold the world of fashion and will be greatly worn during the coming season both as separate bodices and parts of entire costumes. This one, designed by May Manton, is adapted to both purposes and to all the soft and pliable materials so much in vogue, but is shown in white louisine silk with trimming of antique insertion.

The waist is made over a fitted foundation, which can be used or omitted as may be preferred, and closes invisibly beneath the centre group of tucks. The backs are tucked from the shoulders to the waist line and are drawn down snugly, so giving a tapering effect to the figure. The front is laid in three groups of tucks which extend full length, with two that are left free of yoke depth, and is pouched over the belt. The sleeves are backed above the elbows but left plain and full below.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is four and a half yards twenty-one inches wide, four yards twenty-seven inches wide or two and a quarter yards forty-four inches wide, with five and a quarter yards of insertion to trim as illustrated.

BLOUSE WAIST.

The Zebrule---
A Coming Mule.

Professor Cossar Ewart, of Penycuik, has been experimenting for the last eight years to see if superior animals for military purposes could be got by zebra-horse hybrids. His efforts have now gone beyond the experimental stage, and he has succeeded in producing an animal which is stronger, more vigorous and more intelligent than the ordinary mule. The Indian Government has lately bought two of his fine "zebrules," as he calls them, which are now at Quetta being tested as to their suitability for mountain battery work. The authorities have for some years met with considerable difficulty in obtaining good jacks for their mule breeding stations in India. The pick of the Spanish jacks have been bought up by the Americans, who have bred from them more carefully and scientifically than the Spaniards themselves. India is also now trying experiments on its own account with zebras which have been obtained from the East Africa Protectorate. Herds of these beautiful creatures are frequently to be seen on the Tana River, and drives are organized for the capture of the young zebra stallions for export to India, Jamaica and elsewhere. Baron de Parana, of Brazil, where he has bred and trained several, says the zebrule will be the mule of the twentieth century.—The King.

A ZEBRULE—HALF HORSE, HALF ZEBRA.

THE TREE THAT OWNS ITSELF

There is a grand old oak in Athens, Ga., that owns itself. Many years ago Chief Justice W. H. Jackson, of the Supreme Court of Georgia (father of the late Chief Justice) gave the following deed:

"I, W. H. Jackson, of the County of Clarke, of the one part, and the oak tree" (here defining location) "of the County of Clarke, of the other part: Witnesseth, that the said W. H. Jackson, for and in consideration of the great affection which he bears said tree, and his great desire to see it protected, has conveyed, and by these presents doth convey, unto the said oak tree entire possession of itself and of all lands within eight feet of it on all sides."

The important question now arises, Is this deed valid? On this point we are glad to quote the opinion of one of the present associate Justices of the Supreme Court of Georgia, as given in an informal and unofficial letter:

"By common consent the ground supposed to have been conveyed to the tree has been treated as not belonging to any one; and if a tree could acquire a title to supporting earth by prescription, this tree would have long since become the owner of the little piece of surrounding ground that is not claimed by any one else. If such a paper is in existence, of course as a conveyance it would have no legal effect, but as a declaration of intention on the part of Mr. Jackson that title to the land around this tree should not pass to his heirs, and the land around the tree being given to itself, as it were, and in that way to the public, the paper might be a circumstance indicating an intention to dedicate the land to public uses, the land embraced in the deed being adjacent to a public street; and the heirs having acquiesced in this, the dedication may now be complete. If the title to the land is not now in the heirs of Mr. Jackson it may be vested in the public under the theory above referred to."

It is obvious that the simple method of deeding the land directly to the people is safer and more practical than the above plan. However, the peculiar conditions have endeared the tree to the hearts of the people, and I believe

the "Tree that Owns Itself" is perfectly safe.—L. B. E., in Country Life in America.

Prevention Better Than Cure.

It is coming generally to be admitted, even in Germany, which invented the sanatorium, that its main role in the treatment of tuberculosis is educative. Curative it may be, but it is far more valuable as a means of imparting knowledge about prevention. Until an anti-tuberculous serum is discovered prevention remains the only efficient means of dealing with this malady, and it is almost a pity that its importance should have been obscured by the "fresh air" cure. Of "fresh air" prevention we cannot hear too much. With open windows, especially in the purer air of night, and sufficient food, one may defy tubercle bacilli. When the responsible members of the Government follow the advice of every living hygeist, rather than their own ignorance, and prohibit public expectoration, there will soon remain no tubercle bacilli to defy. Meanwhile a tuberculous patient dies about every seven minutes in this country.—London Chronicle.

In Southwark, the smallest London borough, there were more lunatics last year than in any other metropolitan borough.

Prominent in the Public Eye.

POPE PIUS X.

The Funny Side of Life.

THE RETORT COURTEOUS.

All repartee, I take it, is the pretty little knack
Of making witty boomerangs go lightly skimming back;
We taste chagrin and like it not, so, with a graceful flip,
'Tis tossed in air, and flies to touch its author on the lip.
—Detroit Free Press.

ON SOME OCCASIONS.

"Is kissing dangerous?"

"Well, I wouldn't try it on an athletic girl without her consent."—Chicago Post.

SAUNTERED INTO IT.

Nell—"He invited me to take a stroll, and before we had gone half a mile I had him proposing."

Belle—"Won in a walk, eh?"—Philadelphia Record.

VERSATILE.

Hobson—"How is your brother doing at college?"

Dobson—"Fine. He's singing first tenor and playing second base."—Indianapolis Journal.

THEIR MUTUAL FERVENT WISH.

She—"I trust, Jack, our marriage will not be against your father's will."

Jack—"I'm sure, I hope not; it would be mighty hard for us if he should change it."—Town and Country.

HIS ONLY AUTOMOBILE RACE.

"Did you ever engage in an automobile race?"

"Yes, once."

"How did you come out?"

"On crutches, two months later."—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

THE END OF IT.

"The artist who painted that picture gave the dog a very expressive tail."

"He must be a logician as well as an artist."

"How's that?"

"He knows how to draw a conclusion."—Detroit Free Press.

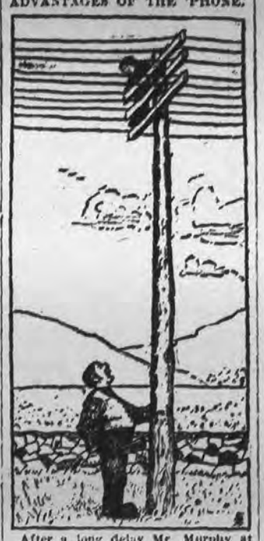
AN EQUINE PUZZLE SOLVED.

"Papa," said small Elmer, "I know why some pistols are called horse pistols."

"Well, my boy, why are they so called?" asked his father.

"Because they kick," replied the little philosopher.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

ADVANTAGES OF THE 'PHONE.



After a long delay Mr. Murphy at last got his son on the wire. "How do you like your new place?" he asked. "Oh, pretty well," was the reply; "I'm about as high as I can go, but I'm expecting a raise soon. By the way, I'd like to speak to mother—I'll hold the wire."—New York Times.

FULL STOCK.

"You say your brother began business from an incident that occurred on a railroad train?"

"Yes, he collected all the stuff the train boy put on his seat, jumped off and started a fruit store and news stand."—Chicago News.

USEFUL.

"Why don't you try to be of some use in society?"

"Mister," answered Meandering Mike, "I'm useful. I'm here for philanthropists dat hasn't quite worked up to givin' away libraries to practice on."—Washington Star.

NOT THE KIND HE WANTED.

"If you're so hard up," said the easy mark, who was temporarily unable to extend the accommodation asked, "why don't you borrow some money from Tiffles?"

"Heavens, no!" exclaimed the other. "Why, he always expects to be paid back."—Chicago Post.

THWARTED HER.

"If Mrs. Bounderly was so delightfully situated why did she leave home?"

"She left home for the same reason that so many other women leave home during the summer time."

"For rest and recreation?"

"No, indeed. To visit some women who would otherwise visit her."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Small Chameleons.

Four "dwarf chameleons" have just been presented to the Zoo, where they will be popular on account of the ease with which they can be kept, and their bright colors. "Green with a black-red patch upon the sides is the general pattern of their hues, which is only varied to duller tints when the animal is vexed in any way. This smallest among the tribe, called by Mr. Grant Allen the "Reptilian Vicar of Bray," is only five inches long, including its relatively long and prehensile tail. The little creature has a grim look when seen full face, by reason of the serrated fold under the throat, which suggests a fiercely untrimmed "Newgate fringe." There are very many kinds of chameleons; but all of them, like the present species, have an inordinate desire for mealworms, a slow and meditative gait, and eyes which move languidly up and down in a manner reminiscent of "ducks that die in tempests"—Westminster Gazette.

Traveling in Thibet.

Two Englishmen have been massacred for endeavoring to cross the Thibetan frontier. They applied first for permission to explore Sikkim, and were refused by the political agents. They appealed to the Lieutenant-Governor and were snubbed. Then they applied to the Viceroy, and, on being refused, they took the matter into their own hands and crossed the frontier. On the following day they were murdered by natives.

Thoroughly Married.

James Brazil and Mrs. Aggie Turner, of Cashion, Okla., have created a record by being married three times in one day. They first sought the probate judge at Kingfisher, Okla., and as there was a contest over the office they got both candidates to marry them. Not feeling satisfied as to the legality of the ceremony, they returned to Cashion and were married again by a minister.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

Teachers Get a Year Off.

Successful teachers of Chicago schools who wish to continue their studies in colleges, universities, etc., now may be granted leave of absence for the period of one year, under the authority of the superintendent of the schools.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

Pointed Paragraphs.

Sometimes a man's shady character keeps him in hot water.

What a pity it is that popular theories are not always practical.

Some men would die young if they were compelled to work for a living.

Train up a hired girl in the way she should go and it won't be long until she's gone.

Lots of men have so much genius that they are unable to do anything but sit in the shade and think about it.

If a man's wife doesn't think his least three times smarter than he r is, then he married the wrong w

A married woman is disap when she starts away for a tw visit unless her husband bro broken.

It costs at least ten time to live according to the pr of fashion as it does to live to the demands of nature. News.

Englishwomen's Easy

Think of the lives of th of Englishwomen, how they sort of dream, with a litt housekeeping after breakfast gentle saunter before lunch, with or a drive after, then tea and tab dressing for dinner, usually an un necessary profuse meal, after which a little strumming on the piano or novel-reading, and then to bed.—London Truth.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price, 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Largest Bottle in the World.

The largest glass bottle ever blown has recently been made for exhibition at the St. Louis Exposition. It held forty-five gallons, and required forty pounds of molten glass, drawn from the furnace and shaped on the end of a huge blowing pipe.

Home Duties

The real heroines of every day are in our homes. Frequently, however, it is a mistaken and useless heroism.

Women seem to listen to every call of duty except the supreme one that tells them to guard their health. How much harder the daily tasks become when some derangement of the female organs makes every movement painful and keeps the nervous system unstrung? Irritability takes the place of happiness and amiability; and weakness and suffering takes the place of health and strength. As long as they can drag themselves around, women continue to work and perform their household duties. They have been led to believe that suffering is necessary because they are women. What a mistake!

The use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will banish pain and restore happiness. Don't resort to strong stimulants or narcotics when this great strengthening, healing remedy for women is always within reach.

FREE MEDICAL ADVICE TO WOMEN.

If there is anything in your case about which you would like special advice, write freely to Mrs. Pinkham. No man will see your letter. She can surely help you, for no person in America has such a wide experience in treating female ills as she has had. She has helped hundreds of thousands of women back to health. Her address is Lynn, Mass., and her advice is free. You are very foolish if you do not accept her kind invitation.

For proof read the symptoms, suffering and cure recited in the following letters:

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I wish to express to you the great benefit I have derived from your advice and the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. My trouble was female weakness in its worst form and I was in a very bad condition. I could not perform my household duties, my back ached, I was extremely nervous, and I could not eat or sleep, and the bearing-down pains were terrible. My husband spent hundreds of dollars to get me well, and all the medicine that the doctors prescribed failed to do me any good; I resorted to an operation which the physician said was necessary to restore me to health, but I suffered more after it than I did before; I had hemorrhages of the womb that nothing could seem to stop.

"I noticed one of your advertisements and wrote you for advice. I received your reply and carefully followed all instructions. I immediately began to get stronger, and in two weeks was about the house. I took eight bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and continued following your advice, and to-day I am a well woman. Your remedies and help are a Godsend to suffering women, and I cannot find words to thank you for what you have done for me."—MRS. LOTTIE V. NAYLOR, 1329 N. J. Ave., N.W., Washington, D. C.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I write to tell you what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done for me.

"I was suffering with falling of the womb and could hardly drag about, but after taking five bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound I was completely cured. I am now a well woman and able to do all my work.

"I think your medicine one of the best remedies in the world."—MRS. J. M. LEE, 141 Lyndal St., Newcastle, Pa.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done a great deal for me. I suffered so much from falling of the womb and all the troubles connected with it. I doctored for years with doctors and other remedies but received only temporary relief.

"I began taking your medicine, and had not taken it long before I was feeling better. My husband said that I should keep right on taking it as long as it gave me relief from my suffering, as I could not expect to be cured by one or two bottles. I did so and am now able to be on my feet and work hard all day, and go to bed and rest at night. Thanks to your Vegetable Compound I am certainly grateful for the relief it gave me. It is the mother's great friend. I would not be without it in my house, for when I feel tired or out of sorts I take a few doses and feel all right.

"I would recommend your medicine to all tired mothers, and especially to those suffering as I was."—MRS. R. F. CHAMBERS, Bennet, Neb.

$5000 FORFEIT if we cannot forthwith produce the original letters and signatures of above testimonials, which will prove their absolute genuineness.
Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass.

COB RIIS

EPORTER —and— 'EFORMER

any rich man could mark city with as many good orks as Jacob A. Riis has nat upon New York. Lincoln Steffens, his would be called good no matter how he man would be a a reporter. The discovered as a wrong men's the reporter d indifferent reforms he nsider these exposed the city's water ; about the otun water- ered the de- ts, and thus arkness and ne poor. It was his nagging that ery Bend, the worst in the city, and had rned into a park. Riis word that incited Commis- oosevelt to abolish police sta- ing houses. Riis fought for ed a truant school, where play hooky are punished— d to be imprisoned with ju- ninials. Riis did the work small parks for bad spots in he labored years for enough e drove bake shops with their out of tenement basements; ed light for dark tenement got it, and thus opened one es of vice, crime, and filth. ed for the abolition of child hen a law was enacted. enforcement. Play- schools and the opening s to boys' and girls' clubs work. And he raised the s for the healthy as well ce.

He did not do all these handed, and he did not out of his own pocket. in pocket, but he was

ings found no expression in art, they went off, not as with most men of his temperament, in weird dissipations or lay sermons, but in action.

Now how did Riis win these victories? An effective reformer is so rare that he should be accounted for; a bold exposition of the methods by which an obscure reporter wrought so many reforms might make useful some of the well-meaning meddlers who never get anywhere. I fear not, however. Riis was simply a good citizen; the big, jolly, sentimental Dane took his adopted citizenship literally, and literally "worked for the public good"—"worked" like a political rascal. His methods were much like those of a boss. In the first place he kept himself in the background, sought no office, indulged no vanity and no self-glorification. In the second place he worked all the time. "The churches may close, the saloons and the shows are open all day and all night, all the year round," he said once to me. In the third place, he played upon men, used men, and women, too, and while he preached he pulled wires. In the fourth place, he waited to strike when the right iron turned up hot.

Gardening in India.

Gardening in India, except for planters or retired officers who have settled down in a pretty little estate on the hills, and can lay out their gardens with an eye to permanent effect in the course of a few years, is by no means an unalloyed pleasure. It is a proverb among Indian officials that if you want to make sure of being transferred to a distant place you have only to set about laying out a nice vegetable garden. By the time the produce is ready the inner man of the luckless designer of that garden will be languishing on native-grown vegetables several hundred miles away, and strangers will be enjoying the fruits of his labor. Yet, fortunately, things grow so fast during the six months of the rainy season, from July to December, that one is encouraged to do one's best in the way of gardening.—The London Garden.

Hansom Cabs in Berlin.

Hansom cabs have just been introduced for the first time in Berlin.

JACOB A. RIIS.
—From McClure's Magazine.

A SERMON FOR SUNDAY

AN ELOQUENT DISCOURSE ENTITLED "DUAL MINDEDNESS OF CHRIST."

The Rev. C. J. Greenwood Makes a Deep Impression With a Message Suggested by the Eighth Chapter of Romans—Mind of Flesh and Mind of Spirit.

WESTFIELD, N. J.—The Rev. C. J. Greenwood, pastor of the First Baptist Church here, who recently came from Meriden, Conn., and is making a deep impression, preached Sunday morning on "The Dual-Mindedness of Man." The text was chosen from Romans, viii: 6: "For the mind of the flesh is death; but the mind of the spirit is life and peace." Mr. Greenwood said:

The eighth chapter of Romans is full of startling statements and convincing climaxes. It is the great assurance chapter, beginning with "No condemnation" and ending with "No separation." It is a reliable thermometer with which to take one's spiritual temperature. It is a splendid exultant and tonic for spiritual heart failure. If taken in sufficient doses at frequent intervals, it will relieve that tired feeling which comes over so many of us during the summer months, when the hour for the Sunday service arrives. We especially recommend it as a vade mecum for the Christian on his annual outing. It is a wholesale message to proclaim in these days when so much is being said about the atrophy of the spiritual nerve and the decline of religious conviction.

Robert Louis Stevenson's great story of "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde" is, after all, but an elaborate working out of the statement made by Paul in the text. A strange book is this story of Stevenson's, and stranger still the two minds that struggle for the control of the man. Mr. Henry Hyde represents the mind of the flesh. He is a sinister, selfish, sensuous, murderous character, more demon than human. Dr. Henry Jekyll represents the mind of the spirit. He is a generous, gentlemanly, kind, considerate man. The two minds of one individual have nothing in common. A bitter hatred exists between them, and a fierce war that wages hotter and hotter to the end goes on in the battlefield of the soul. Gradually Dr. Jekyll becomes dependent, sickens, and the inhuman Hyde, that "insurgent horror caged in flesh" prevails over him and crushes out his life.

In the "Redemption of David Corson" we have the same contest between the two gladiators—the mind of the flesh and the mind of the spirit, with the result reversed. In the person of the hero, Corson, Hyde and Jekyll find a field for conflict. In this story the mind of the flesh triumphs over the mind of the spirit, but the victory is not decisive. Jekyll is sorely wounded, but not slain. From the crimson field, with uniform soiled and tattered, he rises, like David from wrestling with the angel, to find Hyde mortally wounded and himself the chastened and changed victor. The same truth has been illustrated in the scientific world by grafting the papa of a spider upon the papa of a fly. The result of the vivisector's skill is a monster within whose violated organism struggle two irreconcilable impulses. The one is a savage of the jungle with an abnormal appetite for blood; the other is an innocent creature with a passion for the sunshine.

To the ordinary mortal death is repulsive and life is pleasing. We adopt the grim skull and cross bones as the symbol of our loathing for the former, and show our love for the latter by filling the niches of our art temples with Venus de Milos and Apollo Belvideres. There is nothing particularly fascinating about the dead stump tree or the verdureless sands of a [illegible] No one but the grave robber or student is supposed to be in [illegible] corpses. A morgue is the last [illegible] would visit unless compelled by [illegible] On the other hand there is [illegible] that will awaken greater interest than life. To the Alpine traveler, the blue gentian is a welcome sight, as it opens its petals in the realm of perpetual snows. Sweet is the oasis with its shady palms and solitary fountain to the caravan creeping across the hot wastes of sand. Beautiful to the eye of the child is the butterfly as it spreads its wings of gauze and voyages through the empyrean blue. The fisherman delights to watch the speckled trout as he rushes for cover, or the grayling as he leaps from the swirling pool. One cannot watch the antlered deer bound through the forest glades and climb the rocky steep; or follow the flight of the eagle as he circles toward the sun, without feeling his nerves tingle and the blood rush through the arteries. While reading "The Crime of the Cachalot," I became so interested that I wanted to join in the exciting chase of the great sperm whale as he charged through the waters in his rapid flight. Life is the thing that fascinates us. Stir, snap, speech are the things that catch the eye. That is why the cry is for speedier autos and swifter Shamrocks.

But the common conception of life is false. The vast majority of people are laboring under a delusion. You stand where the tides of humanity roll swift and strong—you see men accumulating colossal fortunes at a bound and living in dazzling splendor; you notice the sleek, fat and pleasure-loving epicureans at the club houses; the costly unctuous Falstaffs at the social functions; the Cleopatras, the Salomes and society queens whose studied grace and wine flushed cheeks entrance but to destroy and, and you say "This is life—life at high noon and high midnight of the twentieth century."

Christianity comes to us and says: "This is not life. This is death." And a recent utterance of Dr. Hillis furnishes a splendid ritual for the committal service of the modern preacher: "Here we commit his body to the dust, his stomach to stalled ox, his palate to spiced wines, dust to dust, tongue to terrapin, while the spirit returns to the animal and the beasts that fed with it." Because a thing is dressed in a tailor-made suit and moves about, it is not necessarily alive. Thunder and smoke are not always indications of life. The meteor that comes plunging down the sky with a roar and a trail of light is dead. The heavenly bodies rise it for a football and toss it through space. Because a man walks about on two legs, winks with two eyes, listens with two ears and wags his tongue, he may not be alive according the Paul's theology. Let me illustrate. Here is a man whose occupation is such that the world derives no benefit from it. Rather, his business exerts a baleful and blighting influence upon his fellows. The business snatches character, destroys body and soul, and the outcome is a wreck cast upon the sands of life's great ocean to bleach and rot. He conducts a physical, intellectual and moral slaughter house for a monetary consideration. He knows that his business is damnable in the sight of God and demoralizing to society. He is fattening swine or flooding the social organism with lepers. There are no extenuating circumstances. There are no beneficial compensations. The results of his business are evil and evil only. Yet he continues to curse men. I say such a being, whatever his occupation or social standing, however great his wealth, is dead just as dead in the sight of heaven as though his body were rotting in the shrouds. He is dead to God, dead to all moral obligations, dead to all the higher promptings and pleadings of the soul that is within him. His moral nature is atrophied. All his thoughts, his impulses, his acts are carnal. He lives to the flesh, and of the flesh reaps corruption. Every sheaf that he binds for time or eternity is a bundle of corruption. The smiles and smirks of an evil person are not signs of life, but danger signals that warn us against falling into an open sepulchre.

You remember Valjean in Victor Hugo's "Les Miserables." He sleeps, and in his sleep he beholds the death of sin. As he comes to the house of revelry, the flowers, the trees and the very sky are all the color of ashes. Valjean wanders on through vacant rooms, courts and gardens. By the fountains, by the pavilions, everywhere, walk silent men who have no answer to his questions. Suddenly he finds all the inhabitants of the lifeless town clustering about him, and they cry, "Do you not know that you have been dead for a long time?" With a cry, Valjean awakes and feels his sin. Do you not know that all about us walk dead people? People who have no object in life but to amuse themselves and feed and fatten the animal? Ghosts that stalk about in shrouds and dwell in haunted chambers? No generous impulses stir the soul, no noble aspirations thrill the depths of the nature, no responsive chords of the being yield to the wave of the spirit that calls to sacrifice and service.

The mind of the flesh, like the crane in the old fable, is content with snails. A beautiful swan alighted by the banks of a stream in which a crane was wading about seeking snails. For a few moments the crane viewed the swan in stupid wonder, and then inquired, "Where do you come from?" "I came from heaven," replied the swan. "And where is heaven?" "Heaven," said the swan, "have you never heard of heaven?" And then the beautiful bird went on to describe the grandeur of the eternal city. She told of streets of gold, of gates of pearl and walls of jasper, and the river of life, "clear as crystal." In eloquent language the swan sought to portray the hosts who live in the heavenly world, but without arousing the slightest interest. Finally the crane asked, "Are there any snails there?" "Snails!" repeated the swan; "no! of course not." "Then," said the crane, as it continued its search along the slimy margin of the pool, "you can have your heaven. I want snails." There are thousands of people today who are meeting the appeals of the church of Jesus Christ, if not with the snail's answer, at least with the snail's attitude. "You can have your heaven. I want snails." And why? Because they have yielded to the mind of the flesh and allowed the lusts of the flesh to atrophize the spiritual nature. "Be not deceived; God is not mocked; for whatsoever a man soweth that shall he also reap. For he that soweth to his flesh shall of the flesh reap corruption." "Fancy may figure the wicked as borne aloft in chariots of the sun," says the Rev. W. L. Watkinson, "but a ray of daylight reduces the pretentious things to the monstrous forks of the policeman's stretcher, the workhouse ambulance, the prison van, the hearse that bears men to the grave ere they have lived out half their days."

On the other hand, "the mind of the spirit is life and peace." Christianity comes to men telling them of a divine Saviour in whom is life and Who came that we might have life and have it more abundantly. The Bible tells us of "the spirit of life," which exerts its power among men. Jehovah is spoken of as "the living God," and the Holy Spirit as His living agent. "By the spirit God hath garnished the heavens." "Thou sendest forth thy spirit; they are created. In so far as testimony and observation go life springs from life. The Spirit of God is manifest in all His methods and works. The same spirit, whose activity is exerted in creation and the sustaining of life, is also the spirit of truth, of holiness, of wisdom and grace. The Spirit of God "renews the face of the earth," turning winter into spring, calling forth life, beauty, fragrance and song. The same Spirit transforms the human soul. The Spirit of God touches our hearts; the great transaction is done. Behold a new creature in Christ Jesus. We pass from death unto life. We are alive unto God through Jesus Christ our Lord, and the things which are all in all to the sensuous worlding are of value to us only as they are connected with and minister to the kingdom of Jesus Christ, of which we are citizens.

If you have passed from death unto life you are not a piece of moral tinkering and ethical cobbling. Regeneration is a live wire. It is a permanent miracle. You are not only a new man, but a live man. The dictionary defines a top as a "gyroscope." A gyroscope may be made to spin. But it is a dead thing, nevertheless. It won't go without a string or a spring attached to it and manipulated by the hand of the spinner. If you have been regenerated you are more than a gyroscope. You will not "run down" like a top. You will not be subject to moods and modes. You will run without having a spring or string attached to you. The love of the Christ will "constrain you" and "restrain you." In the workshop, in the store, behind the counter and in the office your associates will know that you have been with Jesus and received life. "The mind of the flesh" has been buried, and no flowers were laid on his casket. "The mind of the spirit" lives and speaks through the kindling eye, the quivering lip and the softened and sanctified heart. The grazing grounds of the fleshly minded are the lotus meadows of pleasure and ease. The grazing grounds of the spiritually minded are the "green pastures" beside the "still waters," led and fed and satisfied by the Shepherd of Life. The difference between the carnally minded and the spiritually minded is the difference between the stall fed ox complacently chewing his cud and the creature created in the image of God agonizing to be worthy of wearing the white stone and bearing the new name.

With life comes also the gift of peace. "Peace be unto you," said the Saviour to the disciples. "My peace I leave with you; My peace I give unto you; not as the world giveth, give I unto you." What is it you are longing for this morning? Home? You have that. Business? You have more than you can attend to. Already you are worried nearly to death over business. To-morrow morning's mail will bring you a large bundle of letters. Perhaps some of them will read, "Please remit." Head over heels in business. Pleasure? Aren't you surfeited with pleasure? Aren't you at it every afternoon and evening, by the seashore, in the mountains, at the club? One continuous round of pleasure. Society? Don't you go in for it? Don't you have your teas, your card parties, your games and chit chats? What you want is peace—peace of mind and peace of conscience. And you will never get it until you get life—the life that throttles and lands and sets its heel upon this miserable carnal creature that whines and frets and burns with an abnormal thirst that nothing can satisfy? And why do you get peace when you get eternal life? Because you have anchored to do something within the vale, and wind and wave and tempest shock cannot disturb the calm and constant peace of the mind and heart that wait upon the Lord. You get peace because under the strenuous uplift of this new life you live a simple life nobly, which is the grandest thing any of us can do. He who follows "the mind of the spirit" will find the deepest satisfaction, for he has "in him a well of water springing up into everlasting life."

The other night George Primrose, the minstrel, was amusing an audience at the Masonic Temple Roof Garden in Chicago. In response to an encore he came out and sang "My Watermelon Queen." When he came to the line in the chorus, "She's all the world to me," he broke down, turned and walked into the wings, to the surprise of the audience. Just before he walked to the footlights he received a telegram saying that his wife was dead in their home in Buffalo. And when he came to that line which touched the deepest chord in his soul, footlights and faces, all save one, were forgotten. Love yearned to clasp love. The supreme grace that was born in heaven and which finds "its wavering image here," swayed the heart of the great comedian. The sorrow in the soul stilled the song on the lips. So it is when the mind of the spirit dismasters the mind of the flesh. The stagey mannerisms of society, the baubles, the trinkets, the Bacchanalian banquets, are forgotten, or they cease to allure. The soul turns away from the hollow handicapping and the vulgar throng into the wings to live with Him who "is all the world to me."

New Head of the Army.

Major General S. B. M. Young has succeeded General Miles as Lieutenant General Chief of Staff and head of

GENERAL SAMUEL B. M. YOUNG.

the Army. General Young is to retire from the active Army next January, and it is well understood that General Chaffee is to take his place at the head of the Army. He, in turn, will retire in about two years.

Detecting Food Adulteration.

The photo-microscopic camera for taking the pictures of food adulterants and disease bacteria, and the microtome for cutting articles of food into infinitesimal pieces have lately been used with great success by the Agricultural Department. Imported foods are now tested by the department in a microscopic laboratory established for the purpose. Many astonishing revelations have been made under the new regulations adopted by Congress.—Philadelphia Record

Rare Coins For Philadelphia.

Philadelphia will soon possess two of the rarest coins known to exist. They are the famous silver dollars of 1794. One is at present in the Philadelphia Mint, and the other was purchased by Henry Chapman, Jr., numismatist.

The latter coin was bought by Mr. Chapman at the sale of the Murdock collection of coins and tokens in London last week. The dollar purchased by Mr. Chapman surpasses the similar coin at the Mint in perfection and fineness.

Mr. Chapman wrote to the auctioneers in advance that he was willing to pay as high as $500 for the coin. It was knocked down to him for 148, or $240. The 1794 dollar is similar in face appearance to the dollars now in circulation, having the medallion face on the front encircled with stars and the date. On the reverse is the spread eagle seated on the wreath.—Philadelphia North American.

Stuffed a Monkey With Money.

What probably is the queerest of places for hiding money has just been revealed by the death in Paris of Louis Kerki, a supposed pauper, who for years had received relief from the authorities. The other evening he was found dead in his room, with a stuffed monkey clasped fondly in his arms.

The gendarme who was summoned noticed that there was a slit in the monkey's skin, and out of curiosity he thrust a pencil into the aperture. This led to the discovery that the monkey was filled with papers. The gendarme drew out a letter which stated that the writer, in fear of burglars, had placed his savings in the monkey, and he then tore open the animal's body. It was found to contain $1000 in bank notes and securities to the value of £5000.—New York Press.

Careless Letter Writers.

A correspondent writes to suggest that the Postoffice would save itself much trouble if it would place a warning over its letter-boxes. Every year thousands of people throw their communications into the official slit without any address on the cover, and keep a large number of detectives busy in the Returned Letter Office, which does its best to remedy individual folly. America leads the way in arresting announcements—such as "Please do not fall down the shaft!" We propose that over every postal-box should be painted something like this: "Hi! Stop! Have you addressed it?"—London Chronicle.

Don't kick about the quality of what you get for nothing. N. Y.—37

FITS permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free. Dr. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

A good bit of bravery is exhibited after the danger is past.

$1.00 Big 500-Pound Steel Range Offer.

If you can use the best big 500-pound steel range made in the world, and are willing to have it placed in your own home on three months' free trial, just cut this notice out and send it to SEARS, ROEBUCK & Co., Chicago, and you will receive free by return mail a big picture of the steel range and many other cooking and heating stoves; you will also receive the most wonderful $1.00 steel range offer, an offer that places the best steel range or heating stove in the home of any family; such an offer that no family in the land, no matter what their circumstances may be, or how small their income, need be without the best cooking or heating stove made.

The average political candidate does not care so much for the nation as he does for the nomination.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle

It's where the bore is concerned that absence makes the heart grow fonder.

Piso's Cure is the best medicine we ever used for all affections of throat and lungs.—WM. O. ENSELEY, Vanburen, Ind., Feb. 10, 1900.

It is better to run the risk of wasting your sympathy than to hoard it.

PUTNAM FADELESS DYES color Silk, Wool and Cotton at one boiling.

When it comes to stirrings things up the cook is generally all there.

Mother

"My mother was troubled with consumption for many years. At last she was given up to die. Then she tried Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and was speedily cured."
D. P. Jolly, Avoca, N. Y.

No matter how hard your cough or how long you have had it, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is the best thing you can take. It's too risky to wait until you have consumption. If you are coughing today, get a bottle of Cherry Pectoral at once.

Three sizes: 25c., 50c., $1. All druggists.

Consult your doctor. If he says take it, then do as he says. If he tells you not to take it, then don't take it. He knows. Leave it with him. We are willing.
J. C. AYER CO. Lowell, Mass.

NEW AND POPULAR ROUTE
TO
YELLOWSTONE NATIONAL PARK
VIA THE
UNION PACIFIC
TO MONIDA, THENCE BY SPLENDID CONCORD COACHES TO ALL POINTS IN THE PARK. VERY LOW RATES DURING JULY, AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER.
SPECIAL SIDE TRIP from Ogden, Utah, or Pocatello, Idaho, $40.00, available to holders of tickets to points in California, Nevada, Oregon, Washington and Western British Columbia. This includes rail and stage fare over line seven days, trip; also all meals and lodging beyond Monida. Last stage September 14.
For full information address
R. TEN BROECK, G. P. Agt., Union Pacific Railroad, 287 Broadway, N. Y. City.

GRATEFUL, HAPPY WOMEN

Miss Muriel Armitage.

Thank Pe-ru-na for Their Recovery After Years of Suffering.

Miss Muriel Armitage, 36 Greenwood Ave., Detroit, Mich., District Organizer of the Royal Templars of Temperance, in a recent letter, says:

"I think that a woman naturally shrinks from making her troubles public, but restored health has meant so much to me that I feel for the sake of other suffering women it is my duty to tell what Peruna has done for me.

"I suffered for five years with uterine irregularities, which brought on hysteria and made me a physical wreck. I tried doctors from the different schools of medicine, but without any perceptible change in my condition. In my despair I called on an old nurse, who advised me to try Peruna, and promised good results if I would persist and take it regularly. I thought this was the least I could do, and procured a bottle. I knew as soon as I began taking it that it was affecting me differently from anything I had used before, and so I kept on taking it. I kept this up for six months, and steadily gained strength and health, and when I had used fifteen bottles I considered myself entirely cured. I am a grateful, happy woman to-day."—Miss Muriel Armitage.

Peruna cures catarrh of the pelvic organs with the same surety as it cures catarrh of the head. Peruna has become renowned as a positive cure for female ailments, simply because the ailments are mostly due to catarrh. Catarrh is the cause of the trouble. Peruna cures the catarrh. The symptoms disappear.

Female Weakness is Pelvic Catarrh.

A'ways Half Sick Are the Women Who Have Pelvic Catarrh.

Catarrh of any organ, if allowed to progress, will affect the whole body. Catarrh without nervousness is very rare, but pelvic catarrh and nervousness go hand in hand.

What is so distressing a sight as a poor, half sick, nervous woman, suffering from the many almost unbearable symptoms of pelvic catarrh? She does not consider herself ill enough to go to bed, but she is far from being able to do her work without the greatest exhaustion. This is a very common sight, and is almost always due to pelvic catarrh.

It is worse than foolish for so many women to suffer year after year with a disease that can be permanently cured.

Peruna cures catarrh permanently. It cures old chronic cases as well as a slight attack, the only difference being in the length of time that it should be taken to effect a cure.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio.

BEST FOR THE BOWELS
Cascarets
CANDY CATHARTIC

GUARANTEED CURE for all bowel troubles, appendicitis, biliousness, bad breath, bad blood, wind on the stomach, bloated bowels, foul mouth, headache, indigestion, pimples, pains after eating, liver trouble, sallow skin and dirziness. When your bowels don't move regularly you are sick. Constipation kills more people than all other diseases together. It starts chronic ailments and long years of suffering. No matter what ails you start taking CASCARETS today, for you will never get well and stay well until you get your bowels right. Take our advice, start with Cascarets today under absolute guarantee to cure or money refunded. The genuine tablet stamped C C C. Never sold in bulk. Sample and booklet free. Address Sterling Remedy Company, Chicago or New York. 502

Official statistics for 1903 show that the British have 326 steamships of over 5000 tons, against 59 German, 54 American, 30 French, 16 Japanese and 10 Russian.

Dizzy?
Appetite poor? Bowels constipated? Tongue coated? Head ache? It's your liver! Ayer's Pills are liver pills, all vegetable. Sold for sixty years. J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

Want your moustache or beard a beautiful brown or rich black? Use BUCKINGHAM'S DYE

W. L. DOUGLAS $3.50 & $3 SHOES UNION MADE.
You can save from $3 to $5 yearly by wearing W. L. Douglas $3.50 or $3 shoes.
They equal those that have been costing you from $4.00 to $5.00. The immense sale of W. L. Douglas shoes proves their superiority over all other makes.
Sold by retail shoe dealers everywhere. Look for name and price on bottom.
That Douglas uses for over a half century proves there is value in Douglas shoes. Cornus is the highest grade Pat. Leather made.
Our $4 Gilt Edge Line cannot be equalled at any price.
Shoes by mail, 25 cents extra. Illustrated Catalog free. W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

RIPANS TABULES
Ripans Tabules are the best dyspepsia medicine ever made. A hundred millions of them have been sold in the United States in a single year. Every thinker arising from a disordered stomach is relieved or cured by their use. So common is it that diseases originate from the stomach it may be safely asserted there is no condition of ill health it will not be benefited or cured by the occasional use of Ripans Tabules. Physicians know them and speak highly of them. All druggists sell them. The five-cent package is enough for an ordinary occasion, and the Family Bottle, sixty cents, contains a household supply for a year. One generally gives relief within twenty minutes.

I PAY SPOT CASH FOR MILITARY BOUNTY LAND WARRANTS
Send full description of any war. Write me at once.
FRANK H. BROCK, Barth Block, Denver, Colo.

Illustrated with Thompson's Eye Water

WHEN PAIN AND ANGUISH WRING THE BROW, A MINISTERING ANGEL THOU:
BROMO-SELTZER.
10¢
SOLD EVERYWHERE.

TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT
Prevents Bilious Attacks by keeping the stomach clean and liver active.
50c. and $1.00
At Druggists or by mail from THE TARRANT CO. (Chas. Est. 1834) New York.

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY; gives quick relief and cures worst cases. Book of testimonials and 10 days' treatment Free. Dr. H. H. GREEN & SONS, Box B, Atlanta, Ga.

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

HAPPENINGS IN NEW JERSEY.

Concluded from Page 1.

creamery a mile or more away and fed and looked after 200 chickens. They delight in reading agricultural papers and and books and always advise with their mother in regard to the best mode of conducting the farm.

The American Telephone and Telegraph Company, of New Jersey, the New York and Philadelphia Telephone and Telegraph Company and the Midland Telephone and Telegraph Company filed in the office of the Secretary of State at Trenton last week, an agreement of consolidation into the American Telephone and Telegraph Company of New Jersey, entered into May 25, 1903. The principal office of the concern is at No. 8 Erie street, Jersey City. Its capital stock is $30,000, divided into 300 shares at $100 each. The officers are: President, Edward J. Holl, Morris township; vice president, Edward P. Meaney, Newark; secretary, Melville Egleston, Elizabeth, and James C. Vail, New York.

There is a rivalry between the Pennsylvania and Raritan River railroad companies for the freight business in certain parts of New Brunswick, both of the freight depots now being located about equally distance from the center part of the city. The Pennsylvania railroad paved the streets within a radius of some distance from the new station with stone block paving and soon after the Raritan River railroad announced that they would also do some paving on Sandford street about their freight yard. The Pennsylvania railroad then followed with the announcement that they would pave the streets leading to the main thoroughfares from its station so that they would be suitable for trucking, and the Raritan River R. R. is following with the statement that they will also pave on the same line on Sandford street. The people in that section are greatly pleased over the rivalry as the city little by little is being well paved where before there was nothing but muddy streets

New Jersey Roads.

Continued from Page 1.

was $1,295,168.55. Burlington county is in the lead, in mileage, having built two-fifths more miles than the next lowest county. Provided the State appropriation is liberal enough to meet the amount that can be expected by each county, according to the percentage allowed, it is estimated that within a few years all the leading roads could be covered with gravel and stone. At the present time the total amount of work petitioned for, in all the counties, amounts to 550.72 miles, at an estimate cost of $2,404,851.

The last Legislature of the State increased the appropriation from $150,000 to $250,000 and the counties promptly met this increased amount with their own appropriations. The numerous petitions for roads, however, greatly exceeded even this large amount. According to Mr. Budd work on many roads has been much delayed for two reasons. In many counties the freeholders consider they have no authority to advertise for bids until after they make their appropriation at the annual meeting in May. This delays the commencing of road building, and, by the time the surveys, advertising of bids, etc., is completed, little time remains for the actual building before the cold weather sets in. Four of the best road building months in the year, March, April, May and June are lost and the work has to be done in months when the teams and the men are engaged in the harvest fields. The law, therefore, should be amended so that freeholders can make appropriations at any time after the first of November preceding their annual meeting. All the preliminaries could be completed during the winter months and the work started as soon as the spring arrives.

During the years that the State aid law has been in effect the experience gained in working under its provisions has indicated several places in it that should be improved. In several instances the authorities in different counties interpreted the law in various ways, thus causing confusion and preventing uniformity in action. To obviate this trouble some amendments have been suggested as follows:

The desire of some of the counties to improve their roads more rapidly than the present law permits has become so great that the tax of one-fourth of one per cent. upon the ratables is not sufficient. On this account it is considered a wise plan to permit the freeholders to form contracts for at least one-half of one per cent. If, at any time this becomes too burdensome, they should be allowed to issue low rate bonds to meet the needs of the work. It is claimed that those who build the roads should also have the enjoyment of them. They are permanent improvements and it is only right that, as the succeeding generations are to benefit by them, they should should pay their share towards their construction. Thus the issuing of long term bonds at low rates of interest would carry the cost of road building over many years and take away from the present generation some of the burden of the cost of construction.

Many of the counties have asked that the present law be amended so that the first payment on the bonds would not have to be made until the first six years have expired. By this arrangement they could borrow more advantageously as investors would allow a lower interest rates if the payment on the principal did not begin for several years.

WANTED-FAITHFUL PERSON TO TRAVEL and supervise force of salespeople and make collections for manufacturing house. Straight salary $20.00 a week and expenses. Salary paid weekly and expense money advanced. Previous experience unnecessary. Local territory. Business succesful. Position Permanant. Enclose self addressed envelope. Superintendent, 324 Dearborn street, Chicago.

LEGAL NOTICES

SPECIAL ELECTION

—ON—

Constitutional Amendments.

Notice is hereby given that the Boards of Registry and Election in and for each and every Election District or voting Precinct in the County of Somerset, must meet on

TUESDAY, SEPT. 15, 1903,

from one to nine o'clock p. m., at such places as may be designated by the Township Clerks of the respective townships of said county, for the purpose of making, altering and revising, as the case may require, the registry of voters entitled to vote in their several districts or voting precincts for use at the special election to be held on Tuesday, September 22, 1903, as required by an act entitled, "An act to provide for submitting proposed amendments to the Constitution of this State to the people thereof," approved April 8, 1903.

Special Election
SEPTEMBER 22, 1903.

No person will be allowed to vote at said election unless his name appears upon the Registry List of his Election District.

JOSEPH FITZGA, Chairman,
J. H. MATTISON, Secretary,
JACOB SHURTS,
CHARLES H. BATEMAN.

Election Notice!

Notice is hereby given that the Boards of Registry and Election in and for each and every Election District or Voting Precinct in the County of Somerset will hold their first meeting on

TUESDAY, SEPT. 1, 1903.

At 10 o'clock in the morning, at such places as may be designated by the Township Clerks of the respective townships of said county. Such boards shall organize according to law and then proceed to ascertain the names and residences of all the legal voters in their respective districts, by making actual inquiry at every dwelling house or habitation, or of the head of ever, family residing therein, and shall continue such enumeration of voters from day to day, on successive days, completing same on or before Friday, Sept. 4. (See 23 Election law.)

SECOND MEETING

AND PRIMARY ELECTION

Said Boards of Registry and Election will also meet on

TUESDAY, SEPT. 8, 1903,

At the same places from 1 until 9 p. m., for the purpose of transcribing and making up from its canvass books two lists of all persons entitled to vote in its election District, who shall personally appear before the board for that purpose, or be shown to its satisfaction by the affidavit in writing of some voter in the election district to be a legal voter therein.

On the same day between 1 and 9 o'clock p.m., the Primary Election shall be held in every election district in the County of Somerset.

THIRD and FINAL MEETING.

Said Boards of Registry and Election will also meet on

TUESDAY, OCT. 27, 1903,

At the same places, and between the hours of 1 p. m. and 9 p. m. for the purpose of revising and correcting the Original Registers, and for adding thereto the names of all persons entitled to the right of suffrage in such Election District at the next election.

Notice is hereby given to all Boards of Registry and Election in the County of Somerset that they are required to strictly observe Sections 24 and 32 of "An Act to Regulate Elections (Revision of 1898)," approved April 4, 1898, and that the County Board of Elections will be in session in Somerville on

Wednesday, Oct. 28, 1903,

For the purpose of receiving the registers and receipting for affidavits, etc.

General Election Nov. 3, 1903

No person will be allowed to vote at said election unless his name appears upon the Registry List of his Election District.

JOSEPH FITZGA, Chairman,
J. H. MATTISON, Secretary,
JACOB SHURTS,
CHARLES H. BATEMAN.

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS

TO THE

CONSTITUTION

STATE OF NEW JERSEY
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

As required by an act entitled "An act to provide for submitting proposed amendments to the Constitution of this State, to the people thereof," approved April 8, 1903, notice is hereby given that on Tuesday, the twenty-second day of September, 1903, a

SPECIAL ELECTION

will be held in the several election districts of precincts of this State, at such places as the clerks of the several townships, cities, and municipalities of the State shall provide, to enable the electors qualified to vote for members of the Legislature to vote for or against each of the following proposed amendments to the Constitution.

S. D. DICKINSON,
Secretary of State.

ARTICLE V.

EXECUTIVE.

1. Insert in lieu of paragraph 10 a new paragraph, as follows:

10. The governor, or person administering the government, the chancellor and the attorney-general, or two of them, of whom the governor, or person administering the government, shall be one, may remit fines and forfeitures and grant pardons, after conviction in all cases except impeachment.

RTICLE VI.

JUDICIARY.

1. Insert in lieu of Section II a new section, as follows:

1. The court of errors and appeals shall consist of a chief judge and four associate judges or any four of them.

2. In case any judge of said court shall be disqualified to sit in any cause, or shall be unable for the time being to discharge the duties of his office, whereby the whole number of judges capable of sitting shall be reduced below four, the governor shall designate a justice of the supreme court, the chancellor or a vice-chancellor, to discharge such duties until the disqualification or inability shall cease.

3. The secretary of state shall be the clerk of this court.

4. When a writ of error shall be brought, any judicial opinion in the cause, in favor of or against any error complained of, shall be assigned to the court in writing; when an appeal shall be taken from an order or decree of the court of chancery, the chancellor or vice-chancellor making such decree or order shall inform the court in writing of his reasons therefor.

5. The jurisdiction heretofore exercised by the supreme court by writ of error shall be exclusively vested in the court of errors and appeals; but any writ of error pending in the supreme court at the time of the adoption of this amendment shall be proceeded upon as if no change had taken place.

Section IV.

1. Insert in lieu of paragraph 1 a new paragraph as follows:

1. The court of chancery shall consist of a chancellor and such number of vice-chancellors as shall be provided by law, each of whom may exercise the jurisdiction of the court; the court shall make rules governing the hearing of causes and the practice of the court where the same is not regulated by statute.

Section V.

1. At the end of paragraph 1 add the following:

The court may sit in divisions at the same or different times and places.

Strike out paragraph 3.

Section VI.

1. Insert in lieu of paragraphs 1 and 2 the following:

The court of common pleas shall be constituted and held in each county in such manner as may be provided by law.

ARTICLE VII.

CIVIL OFFICERS.

Section II.

1. Insert in lieu of paragraph 1 a new paragraph, as follows:

1. Judges of the court of errors and appeals, justices of the supreme court, the chancellor, the vice-chancellors, and the judges of the circuit court and the court of common pleas shall be nominated by the governor and appointed by him with the advice and consent of the Senate; all persons now holding any office in this paragraph named, except the judges of the court of errors and appeals as heretofore existing, shall continue in the exercise of the duties of their respective offices according to their respective commissions or appointments; the judges of the court of errors and appeals, except those first appointed, the justices of the supreme court, the chancellor, and the vice-chancellors shall hold their offices for the term of seven years, and shall, at stated times, receive for their services a compensation which shall not be diminished during the term of their appointment; and they shall hold no other office under the government of this State or the United States; the judges of the court of errors and appeals first appointed shall be appointed one for three years, two for five years and two for seven years; judges of the court of common pleas shall hold their offices for the term of five years.

Strike out paragraph 2.

To CONSUMPTIVES

The undersigned having been restored to health by simple means, after suffering for several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease CONSUMPTION, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To those who desire it, he will cheerfully send (free of charge) a copy of the prescription used, which they will find a sure cure for CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, CATARRH, BRONCHITIS and all throat and lung MALADIES. He hopes all sufferers will try his remedy, as it is invaluable. Those desiring the prescription, which will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing, will please address.
Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON, Brooklyn, N. Y.

AMOS R. ELLIS,
GRAVEL ROOFING,
ROOF PAINTING.
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Remodeling of old Furniture—Antique work—a Specialty.

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Paint your house now—if it needs it—to paint at the right time is to economize.
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Rubber Tires a specialty. The Kelly Springfield Tire is our choice. Somerset street above Johnston's Drive. Just bevond End of Trolley Line.

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Quick Service L. D. Telephone 1721
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Wholesale and Retail.

Great Clearance Sale of Women's Walking Skirts at $1 98.
Reduced from $3.50 and $2.75 to ONLY $1.98! The materials are pearl gray Scotch Cheviot and plain Oxford Meltons.
Also annual clearance of Shirt Waists at 25c, that have sold at 69c, 75c, and 98c.
Lawn Wrappers at 59c.
Early Selection is Advisable.
THE PARIS CLOAK STORE.
322 West Front Street JACOB A. FASS, Prop

J. W. MANHATTAN Dealer in all kinds of
BLUESTONE
Flagging, Curbing, Sills and Coping.
Has been awarded contract to lay all walks for Town Council of Westfield until April 1, 1904. References: Work done in Westfield in past ten years. All work guaranteed. Orders by mail will receive attention.
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Throughout Electric Lights
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The only college graduate optician who has diplomas to show for it. is
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Eye-Sight Specialist.
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Prices Reasonable.
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Carriages, Trucks, Express, and Business Wagons.
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Our stock of Furs and Skins and also Cloaks and Skirts and tailor made suits made to order are selected and made with the greatest care, and perfect fit is guaranteed. None but the best materials are used by us in the manufacture of our garments, thus assuring to our customers the finest to be had.
Our past reputation guarantees entire satisfaction to fit, style and finish.
We offer for a grand opening, a special priced suit of all-wool English mixture, long coat blouse effect, worth $15.00, sale price $9.98; also same in walking skirts worth $2.98, sale price $1.98.
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BEARS BROS., of 329 W. FRONT ST.
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Have opened a new store with a full line of
Men's, Women's and Children's Clothing.
BEARS BROS.,
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Prices Reduced; 58 inches high now 75cts. per rod (16 1-2 ft.); Staples free. Send for price list of other Iron Fencing.
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AMERICAN STEAM LAUNDRY
122 EAST FRONT ST.

North Plainfield Weekly Review.

VOL. 1—NO. 26 NORTH PLAINFIELD, N. J., SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1903. PRICE 3 CENTS

MATTERS OF LOCAL INTEREST.

Live Local Paragraphs Occurring in North Plainfield and Plainfield.

J. Herbert Case and family of Duer street, have returned from their vacation.

George Hummer has traded his house Stone street for a house on Coddington avenue.

Members of Company K are in receipt of their equipment of rifles from the State Arsenal.

Mrs. J. L. Bennett, of Watchung avenue, who has been ill with rheumatism is improving.

Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Grant of Westervelt Avenue has returned from visiting friuds in Toronto.

Attorney N. W. Nash, Jr., has been admitted to the United States District Court as attorney and proctor.

Hugo Maul, who purchased the hotel in the Notch from Fred Nelson, took possession Wednesday.

J. Herbert Case, secretary and treasurer of the Plainfield Trust Company has been elected a director by the Board of Directors.

The funeral of Redford Sutton, who died at his home on Elm place Sunday evening, was held Wednesday afternoon. Mr. Sutton is survived by three brothers.

The thirteenth annual reunion of the regiment New Jersey Veteran Volunteer Association will be held in Somerville, N. J. on Wednesday, Oct. 14.

The Somerset County Board of Elections will be in session today (Saturday) for the purpose of registering voters for the special election to be held next Tuesday.

A tug that had Anderson, of Sow the surf boat ? the last Counties compelled to cast loose a fourth of a mile away. But the crew seized their oars, determined to do or die. With splendid strokes they sent their boat into the swirling surf and [illegible] beat [illegible] the

[illegible] March.

[illegible] only [illegible] line about [illegible] into the Monday evening that it had no authority to issue a permit to Charles P. Sebring to remove the Wolfe house on West Front street, Plainfield, to Prospect place, this borough.

Objections were made by people living near where Mr. Sebring wished to locate the house, on the grounds that the house instead of improving the location would be detrimental, in appearance, to all near-by property.

Mr. Sebring is claimed to have said that there was no law against moving the building there bodily in trucks and carts.

[illegible] House.

Miss Augusta Klinsman, this borough and J. W. Waters, of Plainfield, which will take place at the home of the bride, Tuesday, September 22.

Miss Lucy Smith and John B. Judson, both of Plainfield were married at noon, Wednesday at the home of the bride's father, Chas. H. Smith, by Rev. Dr. Cornelius Schenck, pastor of Trinity Church.

The Building and Grounds Committee, Dr. J. H. Cooley, E. A. Overton and Murray Burtis, of the North Plainfield Board of Education, have been authorized to find a suitable site upon which to erect a modern school house.

The funeral services of W. H. Smith, of Watchung took place from his late home last Monday. Rev. G. O. Bowers officiated. Interment was made in the North Plainfield Cemetery.

Mrs. Carmen Parse, president of the Women's Christian Temperance Union addressed a meeting of the Christian Endeavor Society at Trinity Reformed Church last Monday evening.

Harry J. Northrop of Plainefild, will wed Miss Reba, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Washington Arnett, Wednesday evening, October 7th, at the Methodist Church, Lambertville, N. J.

Mrs. A. E. Willard is rehearsing a class of one hundred and fifty people who are to appear in the spectacular representation of the Last Days of Pompeii, to be given under the auspices of Mizpah Lodge, in the near future.

Thomas M. McDonald, of Jackson Avenue, a veteran of the Third New Jersey Regiment, Company I, is at Antietam attending the cermonies of the unveiling of the mounument erected there to the New Jersey soldiers.

At a meeting of the North Plainfield Athletic Association, Monday, the following officers for the ensuing year were elected: President, Wesley Messersmith; vice president, Leslie Becker; secretary, Ernest Powlison; treasurer, Carl Steiner.

Codington & Swackhamer have filed with the Secretary of State articles of incorporation for a concern to be known as the Plainfield Tool Equipment Company. The incorporators are J. B. Loughead, R. H. Snider, R. W. Barwood and P. J. McDonald.

Miss Mabel Kenney, of East Fifth street, Plainfield and George B. Zimmer, of this borough, were united in marriage Wednesday afternoon at the home of the bride's parents, by Rev. J. O. McKelvey, pastor of Warren Chapel. After the reception and wedding supper, the bride and groom left for a week at Niagara Falls. Upon their return they will make their home here in the borough.

Fire on Borough-City Line.

Fire in a small, frame store building, located at 41 and 43 Somerset street, on the borough-city line, owned by W. B. Heideloff, early Wednesday morning burned out the fruit store owned by Nicholas Martone, and badly damaged Frank Hand's blacksmith shop adjoining.

The cause of the fire is unknown, but it is generally supposed that cigarette stubs are responsible for it. Martone was in the building until about eleven o'clock Tuesday evening, and the fire was noticed about three o'clock Wednesday morning.

The walls and floors of the building are but little damaged and will be rebuilt as soon as the insurance adjusters have passed on it.

Wednesday's Storm.

One of the worst storms this vicinity has witnessed for many years occurred last Wednesday.

Great damage was done to the shade trees in the borough and city. The streets were covered with large limbs and in many instances whole trees were blown down and completely blocked the streets.

While no fatalities occurred in this vicinity, there were several very narrow escapes from flying debris.

Throughout the near-by counties of Union, Somerset and Middlesex much damage was done by the wind and heavy rains to growing crops.

Precautionary Measures.

The Borough Board of Health has been making tests of several wells of water on Chatham and Warren streets for the purpose of ascertaining whether such wells are responsible for the two recent cases of typhoid fever. Preliminary tests of these wells showed traces of nitrates sufficient to justify a thorough examination of the water, which is now being done.

The wells are old ones and it is feared that the water has been contaminated by cesspools nearby.

The Board has prohibited the use of the [illegible] fought it out with [illegible] the result of [illegible] and at the end of an hour [illegible] known, enough to throw the line to the fellow, who was piteously crying for help.

Whitfield N. Brown Passes Away.

Whitfield N. Brown, son, of John B. Brown, of Park avenue, Plainfeln, passed away at his father's home Wednesday night. Mr. Brown had been ill for some time.

The funeral services will be private, will be held from his late home this afternoon at 2:30 o'clock.

Death of Mrs. MacDonald.

The funeral services of Mrs. Richard MacDonald, who passed away Sunday, were held from her late home on Watchung avenue. Rev. E. L. Earp, pastor of the Grace M. E. Church, this borough, officiated. Interment was made in the Methodist Cemetery.

Golden Wedding Celebrated.

In honor of the fiftieth anniversary of their wedding, Mr. and Mrs. George L. Vanembergh, of East Second Street, Plainfield, tendered a reception at their home last Tuesday afternoon and evening at which over two hundred friends from this city, New York, Newark and Brooklyn were present.

The celebrants received a great many handsome presents. Mr. and Mrs. Vanembergh were married in Newark, September 15, 1853.

MacKillop—Blessington.

Announcement is made of the wedding of Miss Lelia Blessington, of Delaware Water Gap, to William A. MacKillop, of this borough, the ceremony having taken place on Saturday, September 5, at the Little Church Around the Corner, New York City. The groom is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles MacKillop, of Somerset street. Mr. and Mrs. MacKillop will reside in Easton, Pa.

Gassner Out on Bail.

William Gassner, of Plainfield, who is charged with having committed an atrocious assault on his brother-in-law, Herbert Chamberlain, on the night of August 30, was released Monday afternoon from jail on bail, under bonds of $2,000.

Where Voting Machines Will Be Placed.

Secretary of State Dickinson has prepared a schedule showing where the eighty-one voting machines purchased by the state are to be placed. Those to be sent to Camden, Passaic, Cape May and Morris have not as yet been assigned but will be placed after they are shipped.

Following is the list:

Atlantic county—Third ward, Hammonton.

Bergen—First ward, Hackensack; First district, Rutherford; Third ward, Englewood.

Burlington—First ward, Mt. Holly; Palymyra township; Fourth ward, Burlington.

Camden—Entitled to 4.

Cape May—Ocean City, 2.

Cumberland—First ward, Bridgeton; First precinct, Vineland; Second ward, Millville.

Essex—Newark—First district, Second ward; Fourth district, Third ward; Second district, Fifth ward; Sixth district, Sixth ward; Seventh district, Ninth ward; Sixth district, Tenth ward; Sixth district, Eleventh ward; Third district, Thirteenth ward; Orange, Second district, Third ward; East Orange, First district, Fourth ward; West Orange, Third district.

Gloucester—First precinct, Glassboro township; Second ward, Woodbury.

Hudson—Town of Union; Second district, West Hoboken; Third district, First ward; Third district, Third ward; Hoboken, First district, First ward; Second district, Third ward; Second district, Fifth ward; Bayonne, Second district, First ward; First district, Second ward; Second district, Second ward; Third district, Second ward; Third district, Second ward; First district, Fourth ward; First district, Fifth ward; West New York, Third ward.

Hunterdon—Western district, Raritan township; Third ward, Lambertville.

Mercer—Trenton, First precinct, First ward; First precinct, Fifth ward; Princeton, First district; Southern district, Hamilton township.

Middlesex—First district, Third ward; New Brunswick, Second district, Woodbridge, Third district, South Amboy; Fifth ward, Perth Amboy.

Monmouth—First ward, Asbury Park; Fifth district, Long Branch; Second district, Long Branch; Second district, Long Branch; Second district, Long Branch; Middle district, Red Bank.

Morris—Entitled to 3.

Ocean—Plumstead township, New Egypt; Lakewood.

Passaic—Entitled to 6.

Salem—Borough of Woodstown; Court House district, Salem.

Somerset—First district, North Plainfield; First district, Bridgewater township.

Sussex—Township of Bergen; Borough of Sussex.

Union—Elizabeth, First district, First ward; Second district, First ward; First district, Twelfth ward; Plainfield, First district, Fourth ward.

Warren—First district, Phillipsburg; Western district, Washington.

Railroad for North Plainfield?

A report is current that the Delaware, Lackawana and Western railroad will build a branch from Springfield, via Scotch Plains and Plainfield, to Hampton junction. It is only a matter of time until some railroad to New York will be built along the foot of Watchung mountains through the Borough, and when that time comes, the last argument of the annexationists will be erased.

SUBURBAN NOTES.

LIBERTY CORNER.

Mrs. Fink, Mrs. Stanton and daughter, of West Brighton, S. I., are stopping at Mrs. Froehlings.

August Frochling, of Newark, spent last Sunday with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Froehling.

Miss Louise Sylvester, of Denver, Colorado, and Miss Annie K. Miller, of La Grande avenue, Plainfield made a flying visit to this place last Monday.

Miss Jessie Monroe, of New York City, has returned to her home after two weeks' visit at C. M. Conkling.

Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Runyon, of New Brunswick, spent Sunday with W. G. Hayes.

* * *

WARRENVILLE.

Joseph Shelden, the champion corn husker, of Warren township, anticipates getting married this fall and going to California on his wedding trip.

The Board of Education are going to enforce the truant law and judging from the absence of children from school, they can't begin too soon.

A stray carrier pigeon with the initials P. F. came to Charles H. Mundy's place last week. Owner can have same by proving property.

Clark Mundy and family of North Plainfield called on his mother, Mrs. Nancy Mundy, last Sunday.

LETTER FROM "WALLED CITY."

Another Interesting Letter from a Former Boroughite, E. A. Embury.

Two weeks ago the editor of the REVIEW received an interesting letter from Edward A. Embury, a former resident of this borough, but who has for sometime been "sight-seeing" in different parts of Europe. Knowing how many friends Mr. Embury has here, the letter was published in these columns that they too might enjoy his impressions of old Edinbugh, Scotland. This week another letter, written from Chester, England, has been received and this also the REVIEW is pleased to share with its readers.

Chester, England.
Sept. 4, 1903.

You know what close friends Idleness and Mischief sometimes become; so, if to keep myself out such company, I occupy myself with writing you another letter, you will perhaps bear the affliction with patience. And to be busy indoors under a good roof is better than wandering about outside in wet and cold, for today, like nearly all days for weeks past in England, the clouds drop down their rain, and the farmers live in anxiety because their crops are harvested—some not even ready for harvest because of the unseasonable cold; and the fruits were blighted by the Spring frosts.

And yet England is prospering wonderfully, although some discontented ones wish for further advance and advocate a protection tariff as the means thereto.

The press abounds in conflicting opinions about a problem as hard as some of their native oaks.

But here in Chester a stranger may more wisely find great entertainment in plenty of things easier to comprehend, rather than mire himself in matters too deep.

No town in England or Europe has so well preserved its ancient city wall. Here in A. D. 61 was stationed the 20th legion, [illegible] Roman Castra and thence derives its name.

At that time its first wall was built, and probably the greater part was of earth. But in course of time and fates of war this being broken or destroyed, the city at a later period was encircled with walls of stone. Now it has come to pass that what once served as a defence is sacredly protected from decay as a relic of ages gone, and upon its top may be had a pleasant stroll around about the city—a circuit of nearly two miles. However, in doing this one goes not so much round as through the town; for in its old age the place has grown corpulent and overspreads its ancient bounds.

Far extending without the walls are churches and business buildings as well as private homes beautifully situated near the banks of the little river Dee, and lovely in their gardens of flowers now profuse in bloom.

The antiquarian finds great attractions in Chester, but its Norman churches and splendid cathedral have charms for all. The church of St. John, just outside the city wall, and dating in foundation from the year 689, has experienced at various times much misfortune in the falling of its three great towers completely demolishing much of the building; and yet the mere fragment now remaining and restored would be an ornament and glory to our Plainfield.

The fine cathedral within the city wall is altogether greater, although here too the hand of time has worked much ruin, and only recent extensive restorations have brought back most of its former features and noble appearance.

The daily morning and evening services are extremely devout and frequently attended by large congregations. It would seem as if all but hearts of stone must be touched by such reverence and the loveliness of the music in a place so full of venerable memories.

The building is of the Norman period and displays an interesting study in the development of that dignified style of architecture.

The organ is worthy of the building, and contains fine specimens of the full-toned diapasons so unlike the blaring stops with which we are usually afflicted in our noisy instruments.

Chester is nearly divided into four quarters by its two main streets which intersect at right angles and pass out under the four gateways of the city wall. Their pavements are in perfect condition, and well they are; for lack of sufficient sidewalk compels man and best to use the roadways equally.

The buildings along the sides placed regardless of regularity, are famous for their half timber work and various designs. No man seems to deign to copy his neighbor.

The river Dee, no great stream to us, being here perhaps only two or three hundred feet wide, yet affords a delightful sail of a few miles in one of the little steam yachts to Eaton Hall, the palatial mansion of the Duke of Westminster.

Somewhat further, and just within the limits of Wales, is the home and much-loved church of the great Gladstone. It is a spot of rustic beauty and a retreat for repose and rest after great activities.

And almost beside the Dee, Chester has its little park of twenty acres—a genuine Eden of flowers, hawthorn, laurel, and holly.

England may well be proud of Chester and happy the traveler who finds his way hither and puts up, as he may do, if he remains a week or more, in bed and board good enough for a king, at the price of but twenty-five shillings a week, and yet with all, one sighs for home and longs for the familiar faces of friends along his native streets. These could never be replaced by any here, however grateful the American must feel for the kind and generous treatment he receives.

The failure to win the cup seems but to excite expressions of goodwill and friendly admiration. During the races only the newsboys disturbed the peace and quiet of the little town with their screaming "extras."

The English press quite lacks such a sensation as the New York Journal and World.

England seems to be a place of everlasting rains and I have scarcely been warm for two days together all summer. I am looking forward eagerly to soon seeing the warm suns of (North) Plainfield, for I sail on September 16th.

Most sincerely yours,
EDMUND A. EMBURY.

The Plainfield Political Muddle.

"In county politics", says the Elizabeth *Journal*, "the bolt from convention, made by the contesting Plainfield delegates, who championed James T. Buckle's nomination, has caused a good deal of talk, but among the Plainfield supporters of William T. Kirk's candidacy it is not taken to mean anything serious. One of the latter in speaking of the matter today said:

"No serious importance can be attached to the action of the Plainfield delegates who left the convention. It may cause the loss of some votes to Mr. Kirk, but not enough to jeopardize his campaign. The fact is this: The Plainfield Republicans have control of the Common Council, every one of the eleven members comprising that body being a Republican, but there are seven of the eleven to go out this fall. The Democrats will make an effort to land their candidates for some of the councilmanic honors, and will take advantage of any disaffection there may be in the Republican ranks. It does not look to me that the Plainfield Republicans are going to do anything so unwise as to keep the breach open for the Democrats to move in. They are not generally given to that sort of thing, but to keep open the breach until election day would menace their strong hold on council. Least of all do I think the Republicans of Plainfield will depart from their allegiance and vote for a Democratic assemblyman to defeat Mr. Kirk. They will think twice before they resort to any such action. Besides, there is not only the councilmen to consider, but there is a tax collector to choose. The term of the present incumbent, expires this fall, and he is a candidate for the place again on the Republican ticket.

"There is so much, locally, at stake that it hardly seems probable that the dissenting faction will do anything to menace the chances of Republican control of Plainfield. The most they seem likely to do is to relax interest in the campaign, and they may scratch the ticket, but they know well enough the results of carrying their petty spite to the polls, because it has in times past let an occasional Democrat in for councilman.

"It is a question whether the action of the bolting delegates will be countenanced by their constituents after time is given for calmer deliberation."

Boy Has Four Great Grandmothers.

The Dunellen *Call* says that Willie Vail, of that borough, the eight year old son of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur F. Vail, claims the proud distinction of having four great-grandmothers and one great grandfather living. They are Jane D. Vail, of Quakertown, aged 78; Mary Curl, of Rockport, 81; Amanda M. Apgar, of High Bridge, 79; Mary J. Walters, of High Bridge, 76, and John Curl, of Rockport, 84.

When Willie was 2 years and 7 months old all four great-grandmothers and great-grandfathers were alive, but since which time three of them have died as follows: Abram R. Vail, died in 1898 at the age of 76; Matthias A. Apgar, in the same year aged 74, and George Walters, a few months ago, aged 84.

This probably breaks the record, but this county is hard to beat and before acknowledging defeat, old Somerset ought to be heard from.

Ex-Marshal Fahn Explains.

NORTH PLAINFIELD, Sept. 18, 1903.

EDITOR REVIEW:

Will you please allow me space in your paper to correct a statement which appeared in the Plainfield *Daily Press* Thursday to the effect that I was suspended as Borough Marshal for being intoxicated while on duty.

It is not true that I was drunk as sworn to by Recorder Doud and Chief Marshal Campbell.

I had over thirty witnesses on hand to prove that I had not been drinking, but was not allowed to offer any of them, and for that reason I handed in my resignation as Marshal. As I always deal openly and honestly in all things I want the public to know the facts.

If the authorities are in earnest in this matter let them go higher. I can furnish proof, that a higher officer than I was is mostly found when on duty at a certain pool room, or in the back room of a barber shop where he is playing cards much of the time, or drinking beer in a wholesale bottling establishment, and is always out of sight when there is "anything doing." I made three arrests myself during the last month and a half, but was not credited with them, but the credit went to a higher officer. During this time I was the only officer on night duty in the borough. [For about three weeks in addition to myself, there was a special marshal on duty up to midnight.

The public ought to know these things and that is my only reason for this letter.

LAWRENCE FAHN.

Praise For West End Company.

The West End Hose Company, of this borough, who took part in the Firemen's parade at Boonton, Labor Day, are very enthusiastic in their praise of the entertainment furnished them by the Boontou laddies. The Boonton Weekly Bulletin says:

"The West End Hose Company were given the freedom of the town and they made the most of the little time at their individual use in looking at and enjoying our beautiful mountains, valleys, lake and the picturesque Boonton Falls, where over the rocks to the beautiful Pass. They were a fine company, numbering about [illegible] men, their gentlemanly demeanor and conduct being a credit to the beautiful city from whence they came."

Weather and Crop Bulletins.

Central Office U. S. Weather Bureau,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Sep. 16, 1903.

The prevailing weather conditions during the week have been maturing crops. The temperature has averaged from 5 to 12 degrees above the daily normal, and the nights were much warmer. The rainfall was generly deficient, only light showers occurring on the 8th. and 9th. The cutting of early field corn has begun in the southern section; fall plowing is progressing, but in some sections it is retarded by wet grounds. The outlook for winter apples in some places is excellent, and the fruit is developing rapidly. Cranberry picking has commenced, and the prospects are for a larger yield than that of last year.

Locally John Neagle reports: oats, buckwheat, millet, and hay good crops; peaches scarce; corn poor.

Two Engines Wrecked at Elizabeth.

The Somerville express on the Central Railroad of New Jersey, which left Somerville, Wednesday at 11:45a. m., crashed into a freight train which had just left the transfer yard at Elizabeth and was crossing the main line. A. P. Mink, of Bayonne, a brakeman was instantly killed. John Van Fleet, the engineer, and Frederick Haelig, the fireman of the passenger train, residents of Somerville, were severely injured, as was also the engineer, Henry Hummell, of the freight train. The cause of the accident is being investigated.

Sunday Excursion to Mauch Chunk.

The New Jersey Central will run an excursion to Mauch Chunk on Sunday Sept. 20, 1903. Round trip 1.50, children 75 cts. from Plainfield at 9:22 a. m. Mauch Chunk is one of the most charming mountain resorts in this section. The trip over the gravity railroad to Summit and Mt. Pisgah is one of scenic grandeur and a trip that will never be forgotten. After the trip over the Switch-back you should go to Glen Onoko where you will find beautiful little cascades, caverns and like attractions.

Far Hills Post Office Robbed.

The post office at Far Hills was entered by thieves Saturday night who blew open the safe and secured over $200 in stamps and stole valuable mail matter. The thieves cut all the telephone wires running out of Far Hills, so as to ensure their safety. They stole a horse and wagon from the stable of a citizen and left town. The rig was found abandoned on the road. It is believed they escaped on a passing freight train on the Jersey Central road.

HAPPENINGS IN NEW JERSEY.

Interesting Items of News Occurring in Different Portions of the State.

The work of packing the pickle crop in South Jersey is about completed. The crop was only about one-fourth as large as last year.

A blight has struck the growing corn in many parts of South Jersey, killing the blades and giving the appearance of having been nipped by the frost.

Many farmers who have been depending on their lima bean crop to help swell their bank accounts find that they reckoned without the cost, as the crop at Salem has turned out a miserable failure, caused by a blight of the beans.

A tarantula with legs spanning five inches was killed in Gloucester Sunday by William H. Sink in his bedroom. The insect was discovered Saturday night, but managed to escape. Sink was formerly in the fruit business.

Mrs. Sarah A. Steepy, of Bridge street, Trenton brought suit in the Court of Chancery to compel the Public Service Corporation to remove an electric light pole which has been erected in front of her home without her consent. She says the light attracts mosquitoes.

Aaron I. Hildebrant brought to Belvidere a few days ago a potato of the Mayflower variety that weighed two and one-half pounds. Mr. Hildebrant says he has this season gathered from two and one-third acres of ground 465 bushels of Mayflower tubers.

The exceedingly warm weather of the past few days has ruined hundreds of dollars' worth of oysters that were "fattening" upon the floats at Morris River. All of the growers [illegible] tied up their boat and no more oysters will be caught until [illegible] change in the weather.

Many owners of horses in Tuckerton are suffering the loss of their animals from a strange disease which has been prevailing in that section for the past few weeks. There appears to be no cure when the animal is once attacked by the malady. A dozen or more deaths have occurred and two or three cases are reported daily.

The annual reunion of the Fourteenth regiment, New Jersey Volunteers, will take place at Point Pleasant, Ocean county, today, and will be attended by veterans from various sections of the State. This regiment was one of the best that left the State for the front, and was in command of Colonel William Truex, who also saw service in the war with Mexico.

The Central New Jersey Telephone Company, organized to compete with the Bell system in Union, Morris, Hunterdon and Middlesex counties, has applied for a franchise in Springfield. Service was promised at half the rates of the old company. The company is pushing its lines through from Elizabeth to Plainfield and New Brunswick, and it is desirous of constructing a line through from Elizabeth to Springfield, Summit and Morristown.

The State's new labor law, putting the age limit of factory workers at fourteen years, is causing trouble to the glass works. The plant of the Cumberland Glass Manufacturing Company at Bridgeton is running at only about one-half its capacity on account of the lack of boys. They have sent out over the State and even into Delaware, Maryland and Virginia trying to get boys to come there and work, but cannot fill the vacancies. Blowers cannot work without the boys and many of them are going to other States to work.

The marl industry named the town of Marlboro. Years ago men "struck it rich" there and an extensive industry began and flourished for years. The marl was mined and the farmers kept their hired men carting marl to their farms all winter. So valuable was the marl for fertilizing that farmers would often convey it a day's journey. Mother Earth is still rich in such resources, but man has manufactured a variety of artificial fertilizers, and their condensed form caught the farmers' approval for economy of time. After years of use the strong chemicals in patent fertilizers are wearing the land out, and many farmers are glad to resort to the old marl beds. Lewis Shoemaker, of Marlboro, has opened his marl bed and is operating the industry with the aid of a white mule. He finds ready sale for all the marl put out.

Why Nations Fail.

Historians Neglect the Scientific Explanation.

By Frederick Breithut.

ANCIENT Greece was the leader of the world. Her philosophers were of the greatest. Her sculptors and architects are still unsurpassed. The genius of her pre-Christian sons shines forth as strong to-day as when they lived. The whole atmosphere of old Greece was one of truth and beauty. Her temples, works of art, drama, philosophical conceptions were all the greatest which the world has yet produced.

Now all is changed.

Greece is one of the weakest and most unprogressive of the nations. She has no philosophers, no makers of art. Her leadership is gone, and forever.

Why this change?

Because the rich young blood of Greece was poured out upon the brown soil in warfare.

Old Greece, with its art and philosophy, its creators of beauty and searchers for truth, was robbed of its strength and depopulated by warfare. The best of her sons were sent forth to shed their precious gore on the fields of battle. Those young minds, killed off in the full flush of youth—what if they had gone in the paths of their fathers, following the gleams of beauty and of truth?

Where is Greece to-day? Sapped of all her virile manhood, with none but the descendants of the weak stay-at-homes for her survivors, desolate, she stands, never again capable of resuming her former place among the nations of the earth.

So much for Greece.

And what shall we say of Rome?

Rome was the ruler of all the world. Her empire stretched from sea to sea. The Romans were a practical lot. They had no art; philosophers were few. The Greeks built temples; the Romans built aqueducts. The Greeks wrote philosophy; the Romans wrote laws.

Where are those Romans who swayed the world? Whence has gone their strength? What has dissipated their power?

Rome went down for the same reason that Greece did.

Generation after generation, the young men who were the representatives of her strength, courage and endurance were sent forth to die. Her weakest thrived while her best went out to paint the soil with their red blood.

These suicidal wars worked their inevitable result. "The Roman Empire," says Seeley, "perished for want of men."

Spain's history shows a repetition of the experience of Greece and Rome.

"This is Castile," said a Spanish knight; "she makes men and wastes them." There you have it! Precious life, in a world where the best is none too good, ruthlessly cast away.

Is there any wonder that our young, strong, bloodful America should have so handily disposed of poor, weak, bloodless Spain? Her real blood is gone; she no longer breeds the Spaniards that lived of old. Spain's wars were her doom. Blood which is spilled can never be replaced.—New York American.

The Value of an Independent Man.

By Herbert N. Casson.

HOW it may be in the other nations of the world I do not know, but it certainly is a fact that there is nothing more lacking in the United States than independence.

In spite of the Declaration of Independence, which is becoming mythical, the average American has become an entirely dependent and sycophantic creature, who not only conforms in every respect to the opinions of the stupid majority, but deliberately tries to make himself the chattel of his neighbors.

There are seven political parties in France and a dozen in Germany, but in this country there is practically no difference of opinion on political questions. There are two parties, it is true, but the only difference between them is that while the one is in power the other is out.

There are many religious sects in the United States, but no one hears of controversies between them on matters of belief. The only struggle in which they take any interest is that for more members, more money and more property.

There are many colleges, but not one has ever dared to hold an exhibition of its finished products. At all the large colleges it is the independent professor who is in danger of being discharged. It is the timid and non-committal professor who has a life job. The ideal of all our universities is not the development of a nobler brand of men and women, but the manufacture of a greater number of the present inferior sort.

In fact, in this Mutual Slavery Association which we call society, if a man appears who is truly independent, who swings on his own pivot and cares nothing for the crowd, every one at once believes that his course of action is a scheme out of which more money can be made than by conformity.

It is becoming my strongest conviction that all the plans of social reform, all the co-operation of world-menders, would do less to establish industrial justice and to promote moral and intellectual improvement than would a few score of independent and fearless men or women who would stand out like giants amid the 80,000,000 human grasshoppers that populate this country.—New York Evening Journal.

The Artistic Temperament in Medicine.

By George Harvey.

SOMEBODY has recently raised the question as to whether the old-style doctor, with his queer, curt, stern manner, has really disappeared, or is merely superseded by a spirit of the same type who has learned to be politic among those of his patients from whom he may expect a good consideration for his services. Without going too deeply into particularities, it seems to us that the ethics of the profession have not merely improved, but have been actually regenerated. The artistic temperament can belong to a man of genius, but this is exceptionally the case, and nowhere more so than in the medical profession.

Of true geniuses in medicine there have been not a few, and by no means have all of these attained the distinction and received the honor of a Harvey or a Jenner, however worthy; but, like great men everywhere, they were characterized by that unobtrusiveness, that altruism, that lack of pretense, which demands no praise and has need of none. Such, by their modesty and sympathy for the weaknesses of mankind, have made the world a more habitable place and have set aloft noble ideals for future generations.

False geniuses, like false prophets in general, have ever been plentiful among doctors, but it is needless to say that the profession, as a whole, has decried them and refused them recognition. Of such are the obstreperous and pretentious quacks who demand for themselves undeserved encomiums, and in matters involving standards of taste are absolutely incompetent. "Art for art's sake" forms no part of their creed, while selfishness and avarice produce the inevitable result—viz., a perfect lack of sympathy for the foibles of humanity and that disobedience to every mandate of conscience which only the absolutely bigoted and unscrupulous can show.

The eccentric may be defined as an individual of average ability who derives his chief inspiration from his own self-glory. Consequently, he is entirely a self-centred person whose love of the conspicuous is manifest in long, shaggy hair and English trousers of the greatest possible width and most impossible pattern. Whether there be such who practice the healing art or not we do not know, but, in any case, the delusion as to his greatness is harmless enough, and so easily diagnosticated as to be unworthy of serious attention.

The Old School seldom produced the scholar, and almost never produced the refined gentleman, and in this lies its chief distinction from that of to-day. Its disciples were brusque, sometimes boorish, and often abrupt to the point of insult, yet beneath it all lay the kindly spirit and the generosity begot by a life spent in the service of mankind. Some of us can remember the country doctor of long ago who, summoned at midnight to a severe case of pneumonia, let us say, would ride a dozen miles through mud and slush, upbraid his patient most unceremoniously, and then proceed to give the minutest directions to the attendants, with a parting word to "send for me again if he gets worse." But times have changed. The New School demands the gentleman liberally educated in our universities, who can combine absolute firmness with unequivocal politeness. The polished gentleman is coming into the ranks, and there is less occasion for the artistic temperament in medicine to-day than ever before. The entire question is one of encouragement, in idiosyncrasy and of ignorance in matters of taste.—Harper's Weekly.

BALFOUR ON FISCAL REFORM

The Premier's Plea For a Change in the British Policy.

GUVERNMENT WILL NOT DISSOLVE

Publication of a Pamphlet on the Subject of "Insular Free Trade" Said to Mean That Balfour and Chamberlain Will Work Together For the Proposed Fiscal Changes—Views of the Premier.

London.—Premier Balfour has issued the advance sheets of a pamphlet on the subject of "Insular Free Trade," in which he presents at length arguments in favor of a change in Great Britain's fiscal policy. In introducing the pamphlet Mr. Balfour says his purpose in issuing it is that it would be impossible to put all the important points of this question within the limits of a single speech.

The Premier points out that as a result of England's policy of retaining a fiscal policy made for a free trade country in a world of free traders, not for a free trade country in a world of protectionists, the rate of her export trade has not increased, and in fact has seriously diminished. Compared with past years some departments show no increase, while others show symptoms of decay.

The Premier asserts that there is no reason to expect an improvement. Meanwhile Germany, America, France, Russia and even Great Britain's self-governing colonies continue to build up a protective interest within their borders.

Mr. Balfour says the mistakes made by the free traders half a century ago have left Great Britain bearing all the burdens and enjoying only half the advantages which should attach to the Empire. He devotes considerable space to the effect of protection upon combinations in countries in which protection exists.

Thus, the Premier points out, is to the disadvantage of the British manufacturer, who is unable to compete with the manufacturer who is able to sell abroad at a lower price than he charges for the same article at home. He gives an instance of German steel in this particular, saying that it is selling cheaper in England than the English manufacturer can possibly produce it.

Mr. Balfour declares that the optimists who advocate a continuance of the free trade policy in place of the injury worked by protection on Great Britain's interests are foolish and their arguments little short of reckless. He concludes:

"It cannot be right for a country with free trade ideals to enter into competition with protectionist rivals self-deprived of the only instrument whereby their policy can conceivably be modified. The most essential object of our national efforts should be to get rid of the bonds in which we have gratuitously entangled ourselves. The precise manner in which we should use our regained liberty is important, yet after all, only a secondary issue."

The publication of the pamphlet after the Cabinet had failed to agree on the proposed fiscal policy is taken to mean that the Government will stand, that the Colonial Secretary will not resign, and that the Premier will retain the leadership of the modified tariff cause, for which the way may be opened by the appointment of a royal commission.

AIRSHIP ONLY A MODEL.

Paper-Covered Affair is What Irvington, Ind., Saw.

Indianapolis, Ind.—The announcement by many prominent citizens of Irvington that they had seen an airship a few days ago caused great excitement here. A number of well-known business men offered to make affidvits that they had seen two men in it; one said he had called to them.

At noon the following day, in a field several miles from Irvington, some boys found a large, torpedo-shaped, paper-covered affair, with a canopy and two dummy figures in it. It is thirty feet long and is believed to have been a model of an airship upon which some local mechanics were working.

SUICIDE DUE TO SHAME.

Military Attache of Chinese Legation Kills Himself in San Francisco.

San Francisco, Cal.—The suicide of Tom King Yung, Military Attache of the Chinese Legation at Washington and secretary of the acting Chinese Consul-General here, has greatly excited the prominent Chinese of San Francisco. He left letters saying he could not stand the shame of a threatened trial in the police court for an offense with which he was charged.

Yung was arrested Friday in the street. He resisted arrest, as he held that his consular post exempted him from this, and he was roughly handled.

He turned on the gas in his rooms and was found dead.

NO FEAR FOR MISSIONARIES.

Up to Date They Have Fared Well in Turkey, Bulgaria and Macedonia.

Boston, Mass.—The American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions does not feel any uneasiness as yet about any of its people in Turkey, Bulgaria and Macedonia.

Dr. E. E. Strong, speaking of the situation, said that the board had property worth $30,000 in Macedonia, at Monastir and Salonika, but so far everything had gone well with the missionaries at those places. At Beirut the missionaries, all Presbyterians, are not under the jurisdiction of the American Board.

Killed in an Automobile Race.

Frank Day, of Detroit, Mich., was killed in an automobile accident at the State Fair Park, at Milwaukee, Wis., while riding in "Barney" Oldfield's automobile. The machine was in the fourth mile of a five-mile race when it ran into a fence, killing Day and damaging the machine.

Britain Backs Up Japan.

Great Britain will also protest to China against the Russian terms of evacuation, and Japan is determined not to accept a postponement.

GALE SWEEPS LAND AND SEA

New York and New Jersey Coast Strewn With Wreckage.

PRESIDENT ON YACHT IN PERIL

The Sylph Forced to Put Into the Brooklyn Navy Yard—Many Vessels Sunk—New York City Tied Up by High Winds—Immense Property Damage—The Loss of Life—Buildings Unroofed.

New York City.—In the worst storm which has visited New York since August, 1889, shores about New York were strewn with wreckage, in the city itself several church steeples were leveled with the roofs, windows innumerable broken in, signs twisted off and further damage done which may reach millions.

The wind registered sixty-seven miles an hour on the Central Park Arsenal aremometer. It apparently had no connection with the Florida hurricane, but struck the Jersey coast first.

The steamboat S. E. Spring, a 200-foot sidewheeler, was driven on the rocks near New Rochelle and beaten to pieces. The steam yacht Fulcomis slipped her anchor off the Larchmont Club house and was driven on Umbrella Point. At City Island $100,000 damage was done to yachts alone. The yacht Columbia was saved only by taking the schooner yacht Hildergrade out into the basin and scuttling her in twenty feet of water. The sloop Polly and the schooner Aoulia were driven on the rocks. The City Island police boat was driven on Flynn's Beach. Seventeen yachts were wrecked about the island. The pilot boat Hermit dragged her anchors off Stapleton and crashed down into the wharf of the Staten Island Yacht Club. She was badly damaged. More than a score of small boats were reported wrecked on Staten Island. The tug James Key was blown ashore on a Hell Gate reef known as Hog's Back.

The damage was great all along the Coney Island shore. The old iron pier began to break up early in the afternoon, and soon the giant breakers had torn away 200 feet. The entire roof of the pier was blown off. The tide rose to a great height, rolling in over Surf avenue. The foundations of the Edgemere Hotel were undermined by the water and the wind tumbled it over on its side.

At Rockaway Beach the Central Hotel and pavilion and the big merry-go-round were wrecked.

The roof of the Manhattan Flats, at Eighty-sixth street and Second avenue, was blown off. The spire of St. Bartholomew's Church, at Forty-fourth street and Madison avenue, was loosened and threatened to fall into the street. Police reserves kept every one out of danger.

Part of one Brooklyn church steeple was blown down. Another steeple was weakened and residents of the neighborhood have been made to move out by the police.

The steeple of the Church of the Holy Apostles, Twenty-eighth street and Ninth avenue, was stripped of its sheathing. A section about fifteen feet wide and seventy feet long was carried across the street, narrowly missing a Ninth Avenue L train.

In Wall Street nearly all the private wires running from the stock brokers' offices to Chicago and Philadelphia, were blown down.

The death record of the storm was remarkably small. In addition to the reports of death in shipwreck, there was but one death due to the storm in Greater New York and two in the New Jersey area visited.

PRESIDENT IN THE GALE.

Yacht Sylph Had a Hard Time in the Long Island Sound.

New York City.—President Roosevelt had an exciting day, full of peril and adventure, a day to bring terror to the hearts of most men, but the President appeared to enjoy it. He left Oyster Bay at 9 o'clock a. m. on the Government yacht Sylph, and was hardly into the Sound before the first part of the hurricane struck her. The captain ordered everybody on board, President Roosevelt included, to go below. The wind was blowing seventy miles an hour, and the waves and spray dashed over the Sylph. At times the yacht was in imminent danger, but as the result of skilful navigating the Sylph was steered into the shelter of the Navy Yard, and remained until 2 o'clock, when, the wind having abated, the President was taken to Ellis Island.

President Roosevelt and the others put in a few minutes inspecting the accommodations for immigrants and then sat down to a luncheon. No speeches were made. During the luncheon the bell tower, twenty feet high and located almost where the President landed, was hurled down by the wind. A few minutes later the top of a heavy metal ventilator over the dining room was torn away and hung by ragged pieces of tin. Workmen cut it loose and took it away.

Cause $1,000,000 Loss.

Atlantic City, N. J.—The hurricane which struck this city caused damage of more than $1,000,000. Fully fifty buildings were unroofed, several smaller hotels and houses wrecked, the board walk and verandas of large hotels swept out to sea and pavilions undermined and torn to bits.

The Hotel Strand was damaged to the extent of $20,000. The old Empire Theatre, the new Bartlett, the Hotels Rudolf, Chelsea, Youngs, Marlborough and Willmore are all damaged.

New Haven, Conn.—The hurricane which struck this city wrecked about half a dozen of the boats of the New Haven Yacht Club. They were anchored near the Yacht Club, and were swept from their moorings against the club's pier.

Nyack, N. Y.—Twenty rowboats and launches were wrecked during the storm here.

Plainfield, N. J.—Joseph Watts Jr., during the storm stepped on a live wire and was killed.

MADE COINS IN PRISON

Convicts in a Pennsylvania Penitentiary Counterfeiters.

Coinage of Subsidiary Silver Pieces Had Been Carried on in the Institution—Prison Inspectors' Discovery.

Philadelphia, Pa.—Following closely upon the exposure of gross irregularities in the cigar department of the Eastern Penitentiary came the public announcement that the illegal coinage of minor silver pieces has been carried on by convicts in the big institution. George Vaux, Jr., one of the prison inspectors, summoned newspaper men to his home and voluntarily made this statement:

"Dr. W. D. Robinson and George Vaux, Jr., who are at present the visiting inspectors on duty at the Eastern State Penitentiary, made the statement that it has come to their official knowledge that within a short time an attempt has been made by certain convicts now confined in the penitentiary to manufacture counterfeit silver coins."

"But a few pieces were made, and a number of these have come into the possession of the inspectors, together with metals and dies used, the attempt thus being nipped in the bud. The evidence in the case is not yet complete, but all that has been secured has been submitted to the United States authorities."

Mr. Vaux refused absolutely to give any more details. From other sources, however, it was learned that dimes, quarters and half dollars were the coins manufactured. United States Secret Service detectives were at once called in. Their investigation is still in progress to learn whether there was collusion between the convicts and employes of the institution.

LOTS OF DEER THIS FALL.

They Wintered Well in Maine and Have Thrived Since.

Bangor, Me.—No frosts have fallen as yet to kill off the swarms of goats in the woods, but the cool evenings of the last few weeks have diminished the energy of the insects, and the deer which have haunted the waterways during the summer are beginning to come out into the clearings to nibble at the second crop of clover. Reports from all parts of Eastern Maine are to the effect that deer have been seen in pairs and in herds, often showing themselves in places where no deer have come for years.

A great majority of the deer, however, are yet in the deep woods, along the streams and by the lakes, and those that have been seen are no more than a quarter of the number actually existing. It is plain from all accounts that there are more deer in Maine at this time than a year ago. Lumbermen say that the animals wintered well, and came into the spring in good condition. The dry weather from April 1 to June 1 helped the fawns to gain strength, and later on the feed became excellent. Accordingly the prospect for good hunting this fall is very good.

SENATOR FINDS FATHER SLAIN.

Southern Legislator Searching For Missing Parent Discovers Dead Body.

Newbern, N. C.—Furnifold G. Simmons, father of Senator F. M. Simmons, was murdered on his plantation a few miles from Pollocksville, Jones County. He had been missing. Senator Simmons, who was in Raleigh, and Senator Simmons' son James, who is a merchant in Newbern, were informed and both went promptly to the old homestead to assist in the search. The body was found near the river. Mr. Simmons had been shot several times with a shotgun. Bruises about the head indicate that he was clubbed also.

Mr. Simmons was a quiet, inoffensive man about seventy-five years old, and generally esteemed. The cause of the murder is unknown. A negro has been arrested as the assassin.

ROBBERS STAND OFF A TOWN.

Gang of Eight Men Picket Valley Springs, S. D., and Get $8000.

Valley Springs, S. D.—Standing off the entire town at the muzzles of their revolvers, a band of robbers cracked the safe in the Minnehaha County Bank, between 2 and 3 o'clock in the morning, secured from $8000 to $12,000 and fled.

The robbery was planned carefully and the streets picketed by the outlaws before the attack on the bank was begun. The citizens were first aroused by the sound of several rapid explosions as the cracksmen started their assault on the safe. When they started to their doorways, however, they were met by a hailstorm of bullets.

Seven or eight men were concerned in the robbery. After their departure some time elapsed before a posse could be organized, and it was morning before the pursuit began. As yet there is no clew to the identity of the robbers.

TOO MUCH PROSPERITY.

The City Treasurer of McKeesport, Pa., Makes Too Little by His Job.

Pittsburg, Pa.—City Treasurer Samuel Milliken, of McKeesport, may resign because of too much prosperity there. He has a nominal salary of $150 a year. The amount that he receives from delinquent taxpayers, however, usually swells his salary to more than $5000 a year. But this year the city is in such a prosperous condition that there are very few delinquents. Mr. Milliken has just figured up that his percentage cannot possibly run over $2108.50, out of which he will have to pay $1200 clerk hire. This will leave him less than $1000 for his year's work.

$12,000 Jewelry Robbery in Chicago.

While Matilma Mamer was attending a meeting of a benevolent society robbers entered his jewelry store, at West Harrison and Jefferson streets, Chicago, and carried away $12,000 worth of watches and jewelry.

Two Feet of Snow Blocks Trains.

Two feet of snow covers the ground, greatly delaying trains in South Dakota. It is said to be the worst storm in three years. At Mellora the snow is 40 inches deep, and at Kenmore nearly twelve inches.

SAY PROSPERITY WILL STAY

Optimistic Reports From North, East, South and West.

RECORD CONDITIONS PREVAILING

Advices Received by the New York Herald From Many Districts Are Unanimous in Predicting an Era of Continued Good Times—Commercial Agencies Report That Trade is Improving Generally.

New York City.—The Herald says: Merchants, manufacturers and bankers express themselves as satisfied that no diminution of our national prosperity is in sight.

The only note of doubt, and that a smothered one, is heard in New York City. Elsewhere the confidence is shared by all.

No financial stringency is reported, save in the metropolis. From the Middle West word is sent that the country banks are not asking for any assistance in furthering the process of moving the looming crops.

The steel companies are proceeding in a manner suggestive of confidence in continued prosperity.

The farmers of the South were never so well off, other crops besides cotton bringing in munificent returns. On the Pacific coast business is in a most satisfactory condition, every industry reporting brisk trade and excellent prospects.

The mercantile agencies do not report any more failures than at the same period a year ago. Trade journals print symposiums from their correspondents in various parts of the country that bespeak an optimism almost unanimous.

No reductions in wages are reported in any part of the country and the stoppage of work in New England cotton mills and Pittsburg glass works is declared to be merely temporary and not significant as regards future consumption of finished products.

The steady progress toward peace in the local building trade situation is taken to indicate a resumption of easier money, for it is estimated that with fifty thousand men idle here all summer at least $500,000 in wages has been withheld every week from circulation in channels where the tide of cash ebbs and flows.

The transient buyers have brought more money to New York this autumn than ever before, and they have left more extensive orders and taken away with them better qualities of goods than previously.

This has tended to offset the undeniable dullness in the wholesale dry goods district that has prevailed for some time.

The shrinkage in [illegible] two [illegible] F[illegible]

[illegible] and who are [illegible] with New York City. [illegible] the greatest confidence [illegible]ance of good times.

At Bradstreet's Commercial Agency it is felt that local conditions are steadily improving. Each week sees a resumption of work on more and more buildings in this city.

The far-reaching effects of the troubles in the building trades have not been appreciated by the average man. Brickyards up the Hudson were idle all summer. That was a quick, direct consequence of the strikes and lockdowns. At the same time the lumber trade felt the curtailing of demand, and this depression extended all over the Eastern States. The steel and iron business suffered, and all workers in wood soon felt the effect of diminished building operations, as did all allied trades.

In the West building has been steady and increasing in extent, and the metal and lumber trades have enjoyed continued prosperity.

There are no more failures reported now than in the corresponding weeks a year ago. There are a few large failures reported all over the country where the liabilities exceed $100,000 or $150,000, but the small dealers and the merchants are paying their bills as they fall due, and the banks report no unusual requests for loan extensions.

DEATHS IN FLORIDA STORM.

Nine of Wrecked Steamship Inchulva's Crew Drowned.

Jacksonville, Fla.—The wires being down south of Palm Beach and Tampa some details of the hurricane have come by mail and by passengers on incoming trains.

The steamship Inchulva, of Liverpool, owned by the Inch Shipping Company, of Galveston, loaded with lumber and cottonseed meal and bound for Hampton Roads for coal, went ashore near Boynton. The ship's steering gear broke and she struck the beach with great force, breaking into three pieces. The captain and mates and fourteen of the crew were saved. Nine men were drowned, among them the engineer.

At Palm Beach the damage was serious. Gruber's Opera House was partially unroofed, as well as his business block on Narcissus street and his warehouse. The Seminole block suffered heavily, and the Palms block to a smaller extent. Two lives were lost in Tampa through the storm.

The spire of the Buelah Baptist Church (colored) was torn from the building and carried across the street.

The property loss at Tampa will reach at least $50,000, probably more.

It is estimated that half the orange crop has been cut off around Tampa and one-fourth on the East Coast.

A Carnegie Observatory.

A letter received at Tulare, Cal., from George E. Hale, of Chicago, Secretary of the Committee on Observatories, says that a Carnegie observatory will be built on the top of Mount Whitney, 14,898 feet, the highest point in California. The building will be 16x30 feet, of granite and wood.

Ignoring the Canal.

The Colombian Congress is now ignoring the canal treaty, giving all its attention to the danger of Panama secession.

KILL 100,000 IN BALKAN

The Turks Are Deliberately Exterminating the Christians.

ATROCITIES OF SULTAN'S

Soldiers Spread Over Monastir to Slaughter the 700,000 Christians—Thousands Are Slain Also in Adrianople—Two Hundred Thousand Persons, Homeless Starving in the Forests.

Sofia, Bulgaria.—The situation of the 700,000 Christians in the vilayet of Monastir is desperate.

The Turkish troops are making a clean sweep of the whole Bulgarian element, and are not sparing the other Christians. Despite secret protests of European nations, the Sultan is carrying out unabatingly his savage policy of extermination.

News filters through from Monastir very scantily, but it all tells of towns and villages destroyed, thousands of families massacred, with tortures of children and women and other atrocities.

Nearly 200,000 persons are starving to death in the forests, their homes destroyed and their lives in peril from roving bands of soldiery.

It is estimated now that nearly 100,000 have been massacred within the past few weeks in various parts of Macedonia, mostly in Monastir.

Unless there is speedy intervention by civilized nations, it is feared, not only by the revolutionary leaders, but also by Bulgarian Government officials, that all the Christian population of Monastir will be slain.

The Turkish troops are scattered all over the vilayet, and the work of murder, pillage and destruction goes on daily without a sign of cessation.

In the vilayet of Adrianople also the Turkish and Albanian troops are pursuing their usual tactics of burning and plundering the villages, and killing the peasants, instead of making even an attempt to break up the insurgent bands.

The Albanians, especially, are said to be beyond control. At Kostursco influential boys complained to the officers of the excesses committed by troops. The officers resented [illegible]ticism, and told the soldiers [illegible] boys were friends of the rebels, whereupon the soldiers burned the boys' farms.

The Turks have burned the [illegible] of Almagik and Erikler in the [illegible] of Losengrad. They beheaded two Bulgarians at Almagik in the presence of their families.

Twelve thousand troops are [illegible]bled around Malkotonovo, and are engaged in pillaging and burning [illegible]es. The popula[illegible] to the f[illegible] the villages en route, re[illegible] churches and burned the villa[illegible] Norakoj. Another body of Albanians going to Vasiliko, on the Black Sea, was attacked by a band, and is reported to have suffered a loss of 100.

A band led by the insurgent chief Atamasoff was surrounded by Turkish troops at Kokushko. After six hours' fighting the insurgents cut their way through the soldiers by throwing bombs. The Turks lost twenty.

CASTRO TO INVADE COLOMBIA.

9000 Men Sent to Los Andes, on Boundary Line.

Curacoa, Danish West Indies.—The foreign Consuls at Caracas, Venezuela, report that President Castro is making preparations for a new invasion of Colombia. Nine thousand men have been sent to Los Andes, on the boundary of Colombia and Venezuela. Arms and ammunition have been sent every day for a week from La Guayra. Their destination is unknown.

The judges and umpires of the mixed arbitration tribunals in the matter of claims aginst Venezuela, have been subjected to further attacks by the Venezuelan newspapers.

M. Filtz, the umpire for the Belgium claims, who rendered a decision against Venezuela for 11,000,000 francs in the matter of the claims of the company which has the concession for supplying gas and water to the city of Caracas, has been the particular object of President Castro's wrath.

The President has avenged himself by ordering the publication of vile attacks on M. Filtz, who is treated like a highway robber.

Foreign claimants are afraid to present their claims, as a list of all persons so doing is published daily in every paper in the republic and posted everywhere, and they believe the situation is becoming critical.

Man Kicks Another to Death.

In a fight at McDonough, N. Y., Tracy N. Borrows was kicked to death by Frank Gole, whom Borrows had just shot in the neck with a revolver. Borrows had accused Gole of escorting his wife to the Greene County Fair.

Wind Wrecks Circus Tent.

A circus tent was blown down at Anthony, Kan., and 100 persons were hurt. One man may die. Cages containing 200 animals were overturned, but none of the animals escaped.

Destructive Grasshoppers.

Grasshoppers have destroyed the crops of the Picuris Indians in Taos County, New Mexico, and a famine is threatened unless the Government helps them.

Holiness Leader Arrested.

The leader of the Holiness sect in Anniston, Ala., has been arrested for refusing to call a doctor for his daughter, who is critically ill with typhoid fever; the Mayor of the town has ordered medical treatment for the child.

Killed Alleged Sorcerer.

Regarded as a sorcerer, "Uncle A." Tinney, ninety years of age and a former slave, was called to the door of his cabin, near Richmond, Va., and killed by three unknown men.

Black Adventure.

A TERRIFYING NIGHT.

At the entrance to Boston harbor stands the oldest lighthouse in the country. Its great reflector, that from a point a hundred feet above the sea casts its rays to eat-boat and Cunarder obscured by snow one fate- and in the strange irony of ys a storm struck that coast with the greatest . With deepening night n the coast, snapped an- and hurled craft upon the bolted them outright and ir bones upon the beach. y ghost the pilot-boat Col- ed in through the surf fisherman's cottage in ext the storm lifted up a er and dropped her upon Toddy ks, and made kindling wood of her d corpses of her crew of eight, and then piled a coal barge upon those selfsame "Rocks," and in a few minutes there was no evidence that it had struck at all. Surfman Tobin, patrolling the beach was compelled to crawl on hands and knees against the wind, and once was blown into a pond to the lea of the strip of beach on which he was walking.

Through the terrifying night the Point Allerton crew patrolled the beach, and when daylight broke, commanded by Keeper James, they went to the rescue of a schooner that was driven ashore one and one-half miles to the north of their station. For several hours they worked, and brought every man ashore, then hauled their heavy apparatus home, and just as they reached it, almost exhausted, were notified of the wreck of a coal-barge on the rocks a mile down the shore. They set out at once for the scene of this new horror, and reached it just in time to save the crew of five men, who were struggling in the furious surf. With no thought of self, the life-savers plunged in through the breakers, and bore their burdens through snow-drifts to higher shore.

Daylight was fading when the crew reached their quarters again. They had worked in the water continuously for twelve hours, but at the first suggestion of dawn they were off again to renew the fight. A ship was ashore beyond Lighthouse Island, and might go to pieces at any moment. The snow-charged gale still roared, and the spray that dashed into the air was ice before it struck the earth. A cano attempted to t surf- beha t land wa pelled to of the of a mile away. A the crew seized their oars, determ to do or die. With splendid caro they sent their boat into the swirling surf. The breakers dashed at her and lashed her and enveloped her with spray, but she weathered it all. On a small portion of the wreck they found five of the crew crouching in the lea of a broken bulwark, and in the centre of the group a dead man lay. With a load of the living, half alive and dead the life-savers pulled for shore. Once in their snug quarters, they cut the boots from the sailors' frozen feet, and ministered to their bruised and wounded bodies.

Before this work of mercy was complete, word was received that three men had been marooned on Black Rock by the storm. Now, Black Rock was six miles down the coast and a third of a mile from shore. A six-miles' tramp through sand and snow with a heavy apparatus, and another perilous dash through the surf, was a not very encouraging outlook. After an incredibly fatiguing journey the party halted at a point a mile to windward of the shipwrecked men. The boat was skilfully launched, and the surfmen pulled for Black Rock. There the sea was running high and breaking dangerously. For an hour they lay to, tossing idly; then a break occurred, and in a twinkling the veteran commander seized the chance the storm had given, and rushed his boat through the breakers. Quick as a wink the three shivering sailors were snatched aboard, and the boat pushed back into safe water. That night the veteran keeper said of the work of thirty-six hours, "We succeeded in getting every man that was alive at the time we started for him."—Woman's Home Companion.

HEROIC PATIENCE.

An instance which shows the unflagging pertinacity and heroic patience with which men fight the sea was that in which the schooner Ireland went ashore. She struck on the Dog Fish bar in the "midnight and the snow," and for twenty hours Keeper Hayman and crew of the Gay Head Station worked without food or rest to rescue her crew. The masts of the vessel could just be made out as she lay broadside on about six hundred yards off the coast. Although the surf was somewhat broken by the outlying shoal, the wind blew with such velocity as to prove an almost insurmountable obstacle to the launching of the boat. Time and again they shoved the boat into the water, some of the men wading in up to their arm-pits, but they could not drive it against the gale—a new experience to men who had never known defeat. Again they tried it, and again they were blown back; then, to make their helplessness the more emphatic, a second large vessel was dashed upon the bar less than a hundred feet away from the other. Resolutely they picked up the boat, determined to run it through the surf, when a gust of wind stronger than the rest smote it from their grasp, and hurled it into a pool of water two hundred feet away. Then the life-line was tried—a No. 4 shot, the smallest—but it might as well have been a pop-gun against that gale. The second vessel to strike had immediately gone to pieces, and the dawn revealed no vestige of her.

Alternately through the night they attempted to communicate with gun or boat, and daylight found them baffled, but not disheartened. A No. 7 shot on six ounces of powder flashed from the gun, but met the gale, and fell into the sea far short of the wreck. Then through the day they fought to put the boat beyond the surf. It was a rush and a retreat, then a breathing spell and another rush, the men's determination growing with the fight. They had never been "licked," and they never would be "licked." When the wind wrenched their boat from them and threw her upon the beach, they waited for a lull, then picked her up and rushed again. Now the day was waning. For twenty hours they had toiled without food or rest, and the physical strain was telling upon them severely. When at last eight stout men rushed the life-boat safely through the surf and leaped aboard, they gave a mighty cheer, unmindful that their clothes were frozen like boards upon their bodies. They took six living men from the wreck, and left one dead man hanging in the rigging.—Woman's Home Companion.

A MARVELOUS FEAT.

Who can imagine a more deliberate and cold-blooded bit of heroism than that performed by Keeper W. W. Griesser, of the Buffalo Life Saving Station, who, in the teeth of an eighty-mile November gale swam out in the icy waters of Buffalo harbor to rescue a man who was clinging to some piling 500 feet from shore? At times the seas broke over the man so deeply that he was lost from sight, and it was evident that in that awful weather he would soon succumb and go to the bottom. Greisser saw him, and knowing that it would be useless to attempt to launch a boat, determined to swim to him with a line. As he plunged into the lake the mighty surf caught him and flung him stunned upon the beach, but he was up and in again, and this time gained the water beyond the breakers. It took half an hour for Griesser to swim 200 feet against the storm; then, coming to an old pile, he wrapped his arms and legs about it and rested for a few moments. The cold was intense, and his clothes were frozen to him when he let go and slid into the water, again to resume his journey. At times he had to dive through the great combers to avoid being buffeted back to shore, and three times a floating telegraph pole struck him on the back with crushing force, once almost rendering him unconscious. But he fought it out with incredible courage, and at the end of an hour was near enough to throw the line to the poor fellow, who was piteously crying for help. The half-frozen wretch had only enough strength left to tie the line about his wrist, and then drop into the water. At that instant a wave caught and fouled the line about the piling, and hurled Griesser back a hundred feet toward the beach. Exhausted, but not dismayed or beaten, he made renewed efforts to regain lost ground, and at the end of another half hour had reached the man again, cleared the fouled line and given the signal to the people on shore to haul in.

In transmitting the gold medal which Congress had awarded to Griesser for heroism, the Secretary of the Treasury said: "It would seem incredible but for indisputable evidence that you performed the marvelous feat, which was, indeed, effected only at the extreme peril of your life."

FIERCE FIGHT WITH A HAWK.

After a fierce fight with an immense white hawk Robert Dairymple, of Centre Grove, N. J., managed to subdue the bird, and now has it in captivity in a pen on his place. Robert, however, is carrying a badly wounded arm around in a sling and also has his head wrapped up in bandages. A white hawk is something of an ornithological curiosity, which is the reason that young Dairymple was so anxious to capture this specimen, which had been flying around his farm all year. He noticed where the bird often came to earth and in that place set a large steel trap which was fastened to a stake driven into the ground. The hawk was caught in the trap but made a fierce fight for liberty, pulling up the stake and trying to fly away with the trap, which proved too heavy for it, although it lifted it several feet off the ground in its attempt to escape. When young Dairymple tried to capture it there ensued a fight which lasted for some time. At last young Dairymple clubbed the bird over the head, finally subduing it. Several bird fanciers have offered Dairymple twenty to fifty dollars for the bird, but he refuses to sell.

$5000 FOR WARTIME RESCUE.

Daniel Prime, of Easton, Pa., a colored man, has received a letter from Charles Smith, an attorney of Jackson, Mich., saying that he is a legatee to the amount of $5000 under the will of Jonathan Moore, of that city. The letter explained why the bequest had been made. In the Civil War Prime was a sergeant in Company H, Fifty-fourth (colored) Massachusetts Regiment. Jonathan Moore was a First-Lieutenant in the Eleventh Michigan. Lieutenant Moore was wounded in the leg in a charge. Prime saw him fall, took off his blouse and wrapped it around the leg to stop the flow of blood, and then carried the lieutenant to the rear. The men never met again, but Moore learned the name of his rescuer. Mr. Moore was a manufacturer of furniture.

The United States now takes half the world's crop of rubber.

NEW IDEAS in TOILETTES

New York City.—Long coats make a feature of advance styles and will be much worn during the coming season. This one, designed by May Manton, is

THREE-QUARTER COAT.

well adapted to suiting material and cloth of lighter weight as well as to the silks and pongees of warmer weather, and to both the odd wrap and the costume. As shown, however, it is made of black taffeta stitched with corticelli silk, and is trimmed with handsome buttons and held by loops of silk cord. The long lines of the plents are singularly becoming and the generous sleeves mean comfort as well as protection for those of the bodice.

The coat is made with blouse and skirt portions that are joined beneath the belt. Both portions are tucked to give a box pleated effect, and the blouse is fitted by means of shoulder and under-arm seams. The sleeves are tucked to be snug above the elbows, but form full puffs below and are finished with flaring cuffs at the wrists. At the neck is a flat collar.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is six and a half yards twenty-seven inches wide, or three yards fifty-four inches wide.

lines tend to entail apparent height.

The skirt consists of a foundation, the front gore, the yoke, the shirred portion and the flounce, all joinings being concealed by the tucks and the shirrings. The front gore is laid in two tucks at each edge that are stitched flat to flounce depth, then fall free. Both it and the flounce are tucked at the lower edge.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is eleven and a half yards twenty-one inches wide, ten and three-quarter yards twenty-seven inches wide, or seven and a half yards forty-four inches wide, with half yard of all over lace for yoke.

Trimmed With Blue Thistles.

Purple thistles beloved by donkeys are most familiar to wayfarers, but the requisitions of a fashionable milliner take a different view of natural history and botany. A blue straw hat is trimmed with bunches of blue thistles arranged on both sides of the middle and front. A scarf of white tulle is twisted loosely about the crown, and forms a sort of bed for the blue thistles to spring from. A green straw hat with a medium brim has an Algerian scarf as over-brim trimming. This is of changeable silk gauze, two shades of green, bluish and yellow green, one of white and one of blue. A bunch of white thistles is set at the left of front.

The Fitted Bodice Now.

The return of the fitted bodice is heralded. Women have been trying to get rid of the pouch effect, in bodices and coats for some time, and the autumn and winter models show that they are succeeding.

Woman's Shirt W[illegible]rs to know no limit. Month by [illegible]nd week by week new designs ap[illegible] each one seeming more attractive tha[illegible] than the last. The May Manton model illustrated shows a broad pleat i[illegible] the front with tucks at each side and also from the shoulders, that are ar-

SHIRRED WAIST AND TUCKED AND SHIRRED SKIRT.

A Late Model.

Shirrings of all sorts are notable features of the season and of the latest models. The smart May Manton waist, illustrated in the large drawing, shows them used in a novel manner, and is singularly well adapted to the soft and pliable materials in vogue. The original is made of white silk mull trimmed with cream guipure lace and is charming, but the many thin wools and silks are equally suitable as well as the fine linen and cotton fabrics.

The waist is made over a smoothly fitted lining that closes at the centre front. The fronts and the back are shirred at the shoulders to give a yoke effect, and are again gathered at the waist line. The folds at the back give a tapering effect to the figure, while the front blouses slightly over the belt. At the centre front is a shirred vest-like portion that can be made high and finished with the collar, or cut off at the shirrings to form a square neck. The long sleeves are soft and full and are shirred to fit the arms closely above the elbows, but form puffs at the wrists. When elbow length is desired they can be cut off and gathered into bands.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is five and a quarter yards twenty-one inches wide, four and a half yards twenty-seven inches wide, four and a half yards thirty-two inches wide, or two and a quarter yards forty-four inches wide, with three yards of applique to trim as illustrated.

Nothing marks the season more surely than the shirrings and tucks that are so abundantly used. The very smart skirt illustrated in the large picture combines the two, and with them a full length front that adds greatly to its effect. Soft materials shirred are pretty beyond a doubt, but horizontal ranged to give a double box pleated effect, and is exceedingly becoming at the same time that it is simple. The original is made of white cheviot, but all waisting materials, silk and wool, as well as linen and cotton are appropriate.

The waist consists of the fitted foundation, which can be used or omitted as preferred, the fronts and the back. The back is plain, being smoothly drawn down in gathers at the waist line, but the front is tucked at the shoulders and gathered at the waist line to pouch slightly over the belt. The sleeves are tucked at their upper portion, but form full puffs below the elbows and are gathered into straight cuffs at the wrists.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is four and one-half yards twenty-one inches wide, four

SHIRT WAIST WITH BROAD PLEAT.

yards twenty-seven inches wide, three and three-fourth yards thirty-two inches wide, or two and one-fourth yards forty-four inches wide.

SCIENCE & MECHANICS

A new French life-preserver is a belt filled with calcium carbide. It is quickly inflated by acetylene on being wet.

Benzine locomotives of eight horse-power, drawing freight trucks of a capacity of twenty-five tons on narrow-gauge tunnel roads, are changing the working of German, Belgian and Austrian mines.

An Austrian inventor claims to have discovered a method of preventing the warping of floors constructed of xylolithe (a mixture of sawdust, burnt magnesite and magnesium chloride). He does this by fixing sheet iron, open-work, or reticulated plates to the foundation and embedding them in the plastic material. For covering iron floors in ships, etc., the reticulated plates are laid loosely on the foundation and a series of cross-cuts are made in the partially hardened xylolithe covering by thin knife blades to allow for expansion.

The production of nitric acid by electro-chemical methods is a new process that promises extensive changes in our agriculture. The manufacture of nitro acid from the nitrogen and oxygen of the air in sufficient quantities for commercial use has been the dream and hope of scientists for years. At Niagara experiments have been conducted successfully in producing commercial nitric acid by using a high-tension current in an air chamber, by which a yield of one pound of nitric acid is obtained for every seven horse-power hours.

A German invention deals with the manufacture of plastic compositions for flooring purposes. Ash, moistened with a solution of sulphate and chloride of magnesium, is mixed with kaolin, or clay, and talc; gypsum and magnesite are then added. The mixture is tamped and rolled in place while cool to form the bed or foundation of a pointless floor. When the bed has hardened a surface layer composed of asbestos and sawdust moistened with magnesium, sulphate and chloride and mixed with kaolin, or clay, and talc, gypsum and magnesite is applied.

In 1902 Rutherford suggested that as helium was almost invariably found in minerals containing uranium, this gas might very profitably be one of the final results of radio-activity. William Ramsay and Frederick Soddy now publish the results of a series of experiments to test this theory. The gases occluded by solid radium bromide, which are continuously generated, were known to consist mainly of hydrogen with some oxygen. After removing the hydrogen and oxygen the experimenters found indications of carbon dioxide; upon freezing this out, the resulting spectrum gave unmistakable indications of helium. In a subsequent experiment, more carefully conducted, the spectrum of pure helium was obtained.

Superstitions About Bees.

A correspondent of the Field states that three times within his experience have bees died within their hives on the death of their owners. It would be interesting to know if those bees were informed of the death, for it is a common superstition in rural parts that bees kept in the garden of a house where a death occurs if not informed of the event will either die or leave the hive. Hence the custom is still observed of making three taps on hives with the door key, after which the bees are told of the sad event. A piece of black crape is then fixed to the hive or hives, and an offering of pounded funeral cake, soaked in wine, is placed at the entrance. Another common belief is that if bees when swarming settle on a hedge stake there is certain to be almost immediate death in the family of their owner.—London Chronicle.

Bear-Killing Without a Gun.

An old hunter told me this story, which I will tell in my own words.

"Did you ever hear of the time I licked a bear without my gun? No? Well, I'll tell it to you. About sundown, one pleasant afternoon, I was roaming through the woods with no weapon of defense, when, to my horror, I saw a wounded bear running towards me with open mouth and foaming jaws. I hadn't the least idea what to do, so I did nothing; I stood still, scared to death. As the bear sprang upon me I instinctively put out my arm to protect myself, and my hand went into his mouth! Then a happy thought seized me! I thrust my hand in farther, grabbed hold of his tail, gave him a pull inside out, and he ran away from me back into the woods!"—Lippincott's.

A Queer Gem.

Among the many strange things found in the Philippines are bamboo opals, vegetable gems which are occasionally found in the stem of the bamboo. Not one piece of bamboo in a thousand contains one of these gems, for there, as elsewhere, the bamboo is usually empty. Accident, however, sometimes brings to light a small flint-like substance in the appearance of a real opal. These growths are called by the natives tobacur, and some of them reproduce the characteristics of the opal so perfectly that even experts may well be puzzled to detect them from the real gem.

Largest English Farm.

Lincolnshire has the biggest English farm. Over 2000 acres are under plow. The second largest is near Coldstream, in Northumberland.

NO USE FOR RAT TRAPS.

Why Thrifty Individual Wanted His Money Back.

A wealthy resident of Philadelphia who has recently built an expensive log cabin on an island in Penobscot bay tells of his experience with the fishing and farming population of the island when he was building his rustic residence. As many workmen were employed for all summer, the owner of the new home opened a small store to supply his help with tobacco and other needful articles, including groceries for those who lived in camps with their families. One day an old laborer named Grant came to the store and told the clerk that his home was overrun with rats, which destroyed every bit of food as fast as he took it from the store. The clerk showed him a wire rat trap and told him he would sell it at cost, and that if it did not satisfy him he could bring it back after giving it a fair trial. Grant took the trap home, but brought it back a week later, saying that he did not wish to purchase.

"Didn't it catch any rats for you?" asked the clerk.

"Every blamed one of them," was the reply. "There isn't a rat on the premises now, and that's why I brought the trap back, as I do not wish to pay out money for things that I cannot use."—Philadelphia Ledger.

Hindo Boy's Strenuous Life.

When he is four years old the Hindoo boy's time of idleness and happy freedom is over. His father then consults an astrologer as to which would be the luckiest day to send the son to school. When the date has been fixed he is given a bath, his very best clothes are put on and he is taken to pay a visit to the temple and to offer up sacrifice to the god of learning, praying that in his school life he may become learned and industrious. Then he is taken to school and a period of rigid discipline begins. If he is the first boy to arrive in the morning he is given one stroke of the cane across his back, and each boy as he comes get an added stroke, the last boy receiving an abundance. How fatigued that schoolmaster must be! If a child is very late indeed he is made to stand on one leg for an hour or hold his arms straight out before him or hold a brick high in the air. For every new lesson he learns he must give the master a present.

Coal Burned in London Grates.

London grates burn 40,000 tons of coal on a cold winter's day. The product of this is 480 tons of sulphur.

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Founded March 24, 1900.

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HARRY H. WEBB, Editor and Proprietor.

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SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1903.

TO ADVERTISERS.

Frequent changes of advertisements is one of the main requisites for a successful result; we therefore urge our advertisers to change their ads at least once a month. Try and get such changes to us as early in the week as possible; never later than Thursday noon.

The REVIEW *is on sale at the Union News Stand, east bound railroad station, and at E. M. Laing's, 149 W. Front St.*

ELECTION NEXT TUESDAY.

Voters should not forget that next Tuesday is the day set for voting on the proposed amendments. At different times in these columns we have endeavored to throw all possible light on this important measure, and have given the opinions of many legal minds qualified to pass on this question; and now all that remains is for the voter to do his duty by voting for or against them next Tuesday.

ASSESSMENT LIST TO BE PUBLIC.

On December 20 the new tax act [illegible] into effect, one of the provisions of which requires assessors to make two copies of the assessment list, one of which must be filed with the City or Borough Clerk for public inspection.

It has been the custom of many assessors to sacredly guard their duplicate lists from the public, and instances have been known where citizens were refused point blank to be permitted to examine such lists. The new law will no doubt be appreciated and taken advantage of by the many who think their neighbors are being favored in this respect.

NEW JERSEY AT ANTIETAM.

Probably the most sanguinary one-day battle this country ever saw occurred at Antietam, Md., September 17, 1862. Of the 93,000 men engaged in that battle, 20,856 were killed or wounded—nearly twenty five per cent. of the entire number. At Chickamauga the percentage of the loss was nine, and at Gettysburg seven.

New Jersey furnished her quota of brave volunteer soldiers in that deadly fray, and it is proper and right that honor should be shown them, as was done Thursday by the unveiling of a monument on the battlefield. President Roosevelt, Governor Murphy and other notable men took part in the ceremonies.

COUNTY FAIRS.

County fairs will "be in season" for the next few weeks. As the *Youth's Companion* says: "Posters appear on rural fences, and groups gather at the blacksmith's shop to discuss the entries for the three-year-old and the free-for-all class. The women have finished the fancy work they intend to exhibit, and are nearly through with the preserving. As for the younger members of the family, there is at least a welcome interruption in the routine of life.

"That is the superficial aspect of an institution which is characteristic of American rural life; but there is more to it than appears on the surface. The county fair has a long and honorable pedigree. It comes down to us from the rural fairs of England and Scotland and Ireland, introduced by the early settlers of this country, and fostered and improved by their children. It has played a good part in American life, encouraging agriculture, improving the breed of horses and other farm animals, keeping alive a love for art even where it has been unable to teach a knowledge of it, and in general fostering the homely but useful and wholesome things of life.

"Its best work, perhaps, has been of a social sort. This annual gathering of families and individuals has provided—formerly, perhaps, more than now—the opportunity for making and renewing friendships, interchanging ideas, getting news and, in general, broadening the outlook.

"Changes in the conditions of farm life have made the agricultural fair less of social necessity than it once was, but they seem not to have lessened its popularity. We still gaze with unaffected joy at the largest pumpkin, and hang our wreaths of laurel on the neck of the prize porker.

FOUR HUNDRED BOYS KILLED

The following able editorial from the Newark *Evening News* is so important in its character, of such vital interest to every parent in this land, and echoes our own sentiments so accurately, that we have taken the liberty to quote it in full, in the hope that it will be given more than passing consideration by our readers. We think the suggestions given in the article should embrace the young men as well as their parents. We belong to the old-fashioned class who believe that young people are capable of reasoning for themselves, and if a plain open and shut proposition is placed before them which effects their life or death, that they will choose the one which offers life. True, they are more prone to take chances than those of more mature minds, but we have yet to hear of a young man who would deliberately go against the wishes of his parents when he was convinced that it was a matter of vital importance to follow such wishes. The trouble generally is that parents try to drive their children instead of using argument, coupled with reasonable requests. A combination between parents and boys will result more speedily and more effectively than any laws which may be enacted by legislators.

The article follows:

"Let us suppose a case founded on fact. Suppose 400 bright, intelligent American boys were arranged, in single rank, facing the men and women of this great country. These boys, let us say, are from every State in the Union, they represent every grade of society, they are in good health, happy, hearty and in high spirits. They go to school and give promise of becoming excellent, patriotic citizens and successful business or professional men; and some of them are manifestly destined to places of the highest honor and responsibility if their lives are spared.

And now suppose that some one with due authority should say: "Men and women of the United States; fathers and mothers; tomorrow is the anniversary of the birth of this great, humane nation. You may celebrate it in any way your patriotic impulses dictate, but if you insist upon using firearms and explosives of the kind in common use every one of these boys will be killed. Some will meet instant death, others will live but a few hours, many will linger for days and weeks in unspeakable agony, but for each and every one of these bright and promising boys a grave will be dug and a bereaved family will mourn ere another month goes by."

"What would be the reply of the men and women, the fathers and mothers, the officials and authorities who would gaze on that line of living, pulsating, promising young pupils? that bright, appealing array array of lads looking hopefully for the verdict? What would be the answer? It would be an outcry of horror against the proposed slaughter, an overwhelming burst of indignation at the very suggestion of paying such an awful price, in human life for the passing privilege of indulging in a noisy, dangerous and unnecessary pastime. This would be the answer were the conditions as supposed. The real, the shameful, the awful answer is, "Dig their graves."

"All the difference between the actual and the supposed facts is this: the boys are not visibly drawn up in line before the assembled population of this country. But the American people are warned authoritatively each successive year, the lists of fatalities are given, the inevitable results of playing with gunpowder, cannon, toy pistols, etc., are fairly blazoned in the public prints, and the number of boys who will probably suffer death in consequence is fairly estimated. But the answer of the people thus far has been, "Dig the graves."

"The number 400 is taken for the basis of these remarks, because the terrible aftermath of last Fourth of July's celebration has been gathered in, and the casualty and fatality statistics, as compiled by The Journal of the American Medical Association, show that 4,449 persons in the United States and Territories were injured on that day; of these 446 terminated fatally, and of the latter number 406 deaths resulted from tetanus alone. The estimate of 400 bright boys slaughtered to make an American holiday is therefore under rather than over the actual figures.

"It is certainly time that this awful annual tragedy were ended. What with new and more diabolic inventions, such as dynamite crackers and cheaper and more unsafe firearms, the list of killed and wounded grows even more rapidly than the normal increase of population. It is not true patriotism that prompts the use of these fatal weapons or that insists upon a celebration of only noise surcharged with danger. It is only a counterfeit sentiment. There are a thousand ways of celebrating our natal day perfectly free from such dreadful results, and, once introduced, they would ultimately become popular. This is proved by the eminently satisfactory celebration of other holidays without so much as a single explosion of any kind. But whether a new and different kind of celebration of the Fourth of July would be popular or not, the present annual sacrifice of 400 American boys to the Moloch of false patriotism through the agency of the toy pistol, the giant cracker and locksaw, should be absolutely and irrevocably abolished. New Jersey has provided her full quota of these fatalities, and should be among the first States to stop the sacrifice."

HERE is a little paragraph from the Newark Evening News which needs no comment whatever:

"Mayor Newton B. Smalley, of North Plainfield, criticises the Republicans of Plainfield because they talk too much. It is peculiar how the faults of an individual always make that person see distinctly the same fault in others."

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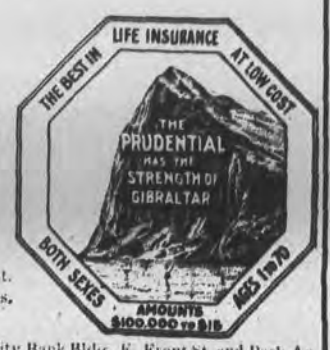

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ADVENTURE WITH A LYNX

"Who'll tell us a good winter story?" asked Bob, as the family, all at home for the holidays, gathered about the glowing grate on a stormy winter evening; "a regular rouser of a yarn, all about fighting blizzards and such?"

"Indeed," said his sister, "I'd rather ...e something summery—a story will make us forget for a few mo... the snow and the wind and the ...

...ght do that" said Jack, the ...n, a young collegian who had ...summer vacation in the ...woods. He had not been ...e then until now, and had ...cies to tell of his adven...

...addling my canoe up one of ...ll streams which in Canada ...run off into swamps and ...et lost there. We were a ...y of boys living in those woods where, you know, there ...not a human being for many and many a mile away. And we had an experienced old hunter, a regular woodsman among us.

"After a while I began to see, so far as I could take time to see anything, that I was losing my stream and getting deeper and deeper into the swamp. And now I began to think of getting back to the camp, but how was I to do it? I had been turning and turning about wherever I could find water enough to float my canoe, until I had little idea how far I had come or in what direction the camp lay."

"I began to realize that when I took up my gun to fire that I might get an answering shot from camp, as we had agreed upon, to let me know how to find my way there. But just as I was on the point of firing I thought of looking to see how my ammunition was holding out. I didn't want to be in those woods all alone without any. And, in fact, I found plenty of shot but not a full charge of powder in my flask.

"So I didn't dare to fire. I gave two or three shouts, hoping my voice might reach the fellows; and just then I heard a growl right square above my head. I looked up and saw a pair of the brightest, wickedest eyes I ever looked at in my life, glaring down upon me.

"I didn't know what it was, but I had heard the hunters tell about wild cats—I didn't care much then, Bob, whether you called it lynx or not—so that I guessed it might be that kind of a thing. For a moment I thought he was going to spring down on my canoe, and I knew that if he did there was little hope for me, for they do say that of all ugly things to take you at a disadvantage they are about the ugliest. What could I do in my cramped quarters without a chance of a shot at swirling it if he didn't turn me over her and the water, which was most likely? Those little Canada canoes are tricky things to manage.

"Well, he didn't bounce down on me at once, and as soon as I had time to rally my wits I gave a quick movement with my paddle and managed to reach the shore. There was a stump there and I set my back against it just as with a snarl and a growl he gave a leap and came to the ground not fifteen feet from me.

"I couldn't see anything but a dark mass, not very large, and those dreadful eyes. I thought the brute was going to spring at me and I fixed my eyes on the flashing ones to try the old plan of intimidation that we read of.

"I knew he could see far better in the darkness than I could, and I kept my eyes fixed upon him. It really seemed to have an effect, for he crouched down and crept off to one side as if trying to get round behind me. I turned, too, never taking my eyes off him. On he kept, making a complete round about the stump and I turned with him.

"Well, he kept that up for hours, at just about the same distance from me. In making his round he would sometimes be entirely hidden by the shadows and then come out again so that I could see the dim outline of his form; but in or out of the shadow all the time those terrible eyes kept up their glare. My own eyes ached and burned with the strain. I tried to calculate how the time might be going.

"At last a yellow light began to steal over everything and the moon came up—a little beyond the full, but so bright as to make things almost like day. Then I could see the grayish brown of the fur of my foe as he still crept round and round me. "I gathered all my nerve and fired. With a terrible snarling growl, which sounded like the exaggerated me-o-o-o-ow of a dozen home cats, he tore the ground with his cruel claws—how thankful I was they were not trying themselves on me! I kept out of the way of his struggles for a few moments until, seeing that my shot had done good work, I ventured near enough to give him a rap on the head with my gun, and that was the last of him.

"The next thing I heard was the crack of another gun, and then some shouts and hurrahs which sounded rather musically to me, you may be sure. I shouted back, and before long the old hunter and one or two of the boys came up."

Suits of striped galatea, linen and duck, and for dress wear plain white linen, are shown for the little man who is put in trousers as soon as he can toddle. Small boys will wear broad sailor hats turned up a bit more at the brim edge.

Ambition.

I'd rather give the world a smile
Than preach a mile long sermon,
For honest laughter's worth the while,
And mirth is quite confirmin'.

There's medicine in "ghoulish glee,"
Rare tonic force in laughter;
But may my humor kindly be—
No bitterness come after.

I'd rather make a nation's jokes
Than preach a nation's sermon,
And tickle ribs with friendly pokes
Than set the race a-squirmin'.

"There goes that funny, funny man!"
O words more sweet than honey.
Besides, a reputash, like that
Is worth a pot of money!
Moral.
'Tis funny to be funny,
But
There is such a thing as money.

Growls from the Tiger.

Money is no object; most of us believe it a myth.

Most girls close their eyes when they are kissed; do you blame them?

The poor ye have always with you—often so close that they touch you.

Politeness is the salt of life you hate to have it rubbed into you when you are cut up.

A lot of people who should be spending good time getting good money spend good money getting a good time.

It does not make it right to do what you ought not to do when you don't do what you ought to do.

It is all very well to get a good start, but the start you get when some fool puts his cold hands down your neck may be too good.—Princeton Tiger.

A Perpetual Supply.

Ascum—If "brethren" is a synonym for "brothers," why not "sistern" for "sisters"?

Henpeck—Nonsense! I've often heard of a cistern that would dry up occasionally.—Catholic Standard and Times.

John Randolph met a personal enemy in the street one day, who refused to give him half the sidewalk, saying that he never turned out for a rascal. "I do!" said Randolph, stepping aside, and politely raising his hat; "pass on, sir, pass on, sir!"

The Exceedingly Poor Verses.

"O, how glad we are," murmured the exceedingly poor verses as they went limping across the magazine page with their poor, imperfect feet; "how glad we are that a great poet wrote us instead of some obscure beginner. Otherwise we should never have attained any degree of publicity."—Baltimore American.

By Proxy.

"This, I suppose," said the visitor, "is the gun your great-grandfather carried through the Revolution."

"Most assuredly not," haughtily replied Cadleigh Rich. "That was his gun, but his man carried it for him, of course."—Philadelphia Press.

An Expert.

"I'm glad to hear that you have changed your mind.

"Yes, since our daughter came back she can tell what nearly everything you use on one of the hotel menus stands for in plain English."—Record-Herald.

A Simple Puzzle.

Cussie—Cholly says he met you and—aw—that you wemarked he was a puzzle to you.

Miss Pepprey—Yes; he reminded me of the average puzzle the moment he was introduced to me.—So simple when you know it.—Philadelphia Press.

The Spiteful Thing.

Amy—The way you wear your hair is becoming.

Mamy—Oh, thank you, dear.

Amy—Becoming very, commonplace, dear, I was about to say.—Pennsylvania Punch Bowl.

How He Considered It.

"Well, I understand that you are as good as married," remarked the first young man.

"As good? Better—much better! I'm not even engaged," replied the other.—Judge.

An Inference.

First Visitor—What crime did this murderer commit?

Second Visitor—It must have been some crime against woman. Look at all the flowers he has got.—Life.

No Germs, in That Case.

Oh, what a happy world 'twould be
If Noah had selected
A certain day to have the ark
Entirely disinfected.

—Chicago Tribune

Two Ways of Retiring.

"When a woman wishes to retire from the world," says the Manayunk Philosopher, "she enters a nunnery. All a man has to do is to marry a famous woman."—Philadelphia Record.

The Rewards of Culture.

"I used to think it was nothing but time and money wasted to send a girl to college.

"Why, of course, the money is never missed. Even the one cent postage stamp frequently has a corner on the envelope.

"There's a brandy smash!" as the wall fell when a drunken man fell through a plate glass.

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For Newark—5.38, 6.29, 6.57, 7.05, 7.25, 7.48, 8.11, 8.34, 8.46, 9.27, 9.59, 11.25 a. m.; 1.18, 2.31, 2.49, 3.44, 4.17, 4.47, 5.43, 5.53, 6.23, 6.33, 7.08, 7.42, 8.36, 9.40 p. m. Sundays—7.41, 8.52, 10.08, 11.10 a. m. 12 m.; 12.58, 1.45, 3.30, 5.41, 6.45, 6.52, 7 32, 8.13, 8.32, 9.42, 9.58 10.22 p. m.

For Somerville—5.25, 7.12, 8.21, 9.36, 9.54, 11 00 a. m.; 1.01, 2.02, 2.11, 3.32, 3.44, 4.33, 5.03, 5.29, 5.57 6.04, 6.19, 6.41 7.12, 7.33, 8.08, 8.21, 9.37, 10.23, 11.26 p. m.; 12.59 night. Sundays—5.45, 8.42, 11.14 a. m.; 2.03, 3.40, 5.37, 6.35, 8.30, 10.15, 11.16, 11.25 p. m.

For Phillipsburg and Easton—5.25, 8.21, 9.54, a. m.; 2.11, 5.29, 6.41 p. m. Sundays—5.45 a. m.; 2.03, 6.35 p. m.

For Bethlehem, Allentown and Mauch Chunk—5.25, 9.54 a. m.; 2.11, 5.29 p. m. Sundays—5.45 a. m.; 2.03, 6.35 p. m.

For Wilkesbarre and Scranton—5.25, 9.54 a. m.; 5.48 p. m. Sundays—5.45 a. m. 2.03 p. m.

For Long Branch, Ocean Grove, Point Pleasant and seashore points—8.11, 11.25 a. m.; 2.42, 3.44, 4.47, 6.22 p. m. Sundays—8.52 a. m.; 12.58, 3.30 p. m.,

For Lakewood—3.37, 8.11, a. m.; 1.18 3.44, 4.17p. m. Sunday, 9.52 a. m.

For Atlantic City—9.27a. m.; 2.49p. m.

For Trenton—5.17, 5.25, 7.12, 7.44, 8.38, 9.14, 9.44, 10.44, 11.44 a. m.; 12.46, 1.01, 1.39, 2.11, 3.44, 5.29*, 7.34*, 8.21, 9.37* p.m., 1.17 night. Sundays 5.17, 5.45, 9.55, 11.14 a. m.; 1.39, 2.45, 4.55, 5.37,* 6.35,* 9.47 p. m.; 1.17 night.

For Philadelphia—5.17, 7.44, 8.38, 9.14, 9 44, 10.44, 11.14, 11.44 a. m.; 12.46, 1.39, 2.11, 3.44, 5.34*, 7.34,* 8.21, 9.37* p.m.; 1.17 night Sundays—5.17, 5.45, 9.55, 11.14 a. m.; 1.39, 2.45, 4.55, 5.37*, 6.35*, 9.47 p. m.; 1.17 night.

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Sundays, 5.17 a.m., 2.03, 5.37, 6.35 p. m.;

For Pottsville, Sunbury & Williamsport— 5.17, 5.25, 9.54, a. m.; 2.11, (5.29, to Pottsville only) 8.21 p. m.; 1.17 night. Sundays, 5.17 a. m.; 2.03,; 1.17 night.

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THE MIDNIGHT MAIL.

Resonant, full, and deep
Is the voice of the Midnight Mail;
It rolls through the shadowy realms of sleep
When the high moon gleams on the rail,
It startles the drowsing oak,
And the clustered pines reply,
And the gray battalions of goblin smoke
Hang moveless under the sky.

But oh, not the lordly notes
That waken the dreaming hill,
Nor the cloud-white plume that backward floats,
Nor the clamor that warns, "I kill"—
Not the drifting smoke above,
Nor the transient furnace-glare—
But the freightage of sorrow and joy and love
Which the Midnight Mail doth bear!

The great, swift wheels—the long
Yellow chain of squares agleam—
It is not for these that the poet's song
Is blent with the roar of steam.
Not the triumph of splendid arts,
Nor the prince of the passionless rail—
But the anxious eyes and the beating hearts
That wait for the Midnight Mail!
—William Hurd Hillyer, in Lippincott's Magazine.

HOW ADJUTANT CUMMINGS PAID

By SANDY REDTOP.

"WANT me, Major?"

"Yes, Adjutant, I do. I want you to give our guests here a little exhibition of hypnotism; will you?"

"Why, how did you know I could?" asked the soldier.

"Ah, catch me not knowing what you young dandies in the regiment are up to!" And the Major laughed, looked very knowing, and gave Cummings a playful tap on the shoulder.

"But, Major, if I gave it here, I should monopolize—"

"Tut, tut, young man! No apologies. It's all right, and the girls will be delighted. Come."

Cummings smiled, then consented, though with evident reluctance.

While Major Onderdork was informing his guests that Adjutant Cummings would favor them with a little entertainment, Cummings looked about the salon in quest of a suitable subject. His eye fell upon a young man near him. After the quick breath of delighted applause which the Major's announcement had elicited had subsided, Cummings, in a low but clear voice, told the company that at their host's urgent request he would show them a few effects of the hypnotic influence, provided he could obtain one or more persons as subjects. Here he looked at the young man he had already chosen, who, after a moment's hesitation, arose, bowed, and declared that he would allow Mr. Cummings to try him, but he feared he should prove unimpressionable. Then two or three others offered themselves, whereupon Cummings briefly thanked them all, but signified his choice of the first volunteer. It is not necessary to enter into the details of what followed. Suffice it to say that the Adjutant, dashing, handsome and popular, proved himself a perfect master of his art, and held the Major's guests entranced for over two hours. He influenced his subject so thoroughly, despite the unbelief the latter had expressed, that the company was at times hushed into positive awe.

At the close of the evening Cummings sought the Major and asked whether he had satisfied him.

"Perfectly, my dear fellow, perfectly!"

"Who is the young fellow I hypnotized?"

"That? Why, to be sure—that is Hargrove—Robert Hargrove—fine fellow, and first assistant cashier for the great L— Trust Company, on Beaver street."

A little later, the company broke up.

The son of a wealthy but eccentric father, Stanton Cummings had chosen to enter military life. In consequence, his enraged and disappointed parent had cut him off with a dollar. Amid circumscribed surroundings, on a limited salary, the disinherited man saved nothing, and spent more than he earned. Naturally, after a few years, he was largely in debt, but how he was to meet his obligations, ever growing, never troubled him.

Recently, however, his superior officer had hinted at the possibility of his dismissal from the army if he did not pay his debts. At the present time, therefore, his mind was greatly perplexed.

As succeeding days went by, Cummings was frequently seen in and about the offices of the L— Trust Company.

"Strange how that quiet Hargrove has frozen to that military chap!" remarked one acquaintance at the club to another.

One morning the dailies announced the startling news that the L— Trust Company had been robbed in broad daylight of fifty thousand dollars! No one could understand how the robbery had been so successfully perpetrated. But that the strong steel doors had been passed, the cashier's private vault entered, and the money taken, was certain. No clue to the thief could be discovered, and the police were confronted with a mystery.

"It's not the amount," remarked Cummings among his messmates, "but the way the thing was done that startles."

"You know Hargrove, don't you?" asked a brother officer.

Cummings regarded his questioner with a quick, inquiring glance.

"I do," replied he. "What of him?"

"Oh, nothing, only the Trust Company, I hear, are inclined to blame him somewhat in the matter."

"In what way?"

"Not in any particular way. But they think the success of the 'steal' may have been due to some neglect of duty on his part."

Cummings laughed.

"There never was a trustier man in the world."

"That's what everybody says," returned the other, "but Hargrove is so worked up about it that he proposes to resign."

"Well," Cummings remarked slowly, "I can't see why he should. It would look better to stay right where he is."

"That's true enough, Adjutant, but Hargrove is a sensitive chap."

Months rolled away; the robbery remained a mystery and the company of Beaver street fame had parted with their first assistant cashier, not so much at their desire as at that of Hargrove himself. The Beaver street magnates politely hinted regrets, for there were few among them but trusted him; but Hargrove was determined. He left the city and for years was heard of no more. Adjutant Cummings, too, had made a change, having left the army after paying up his debts. He then sailed away for parts unknown. The strong currents of metropolitan life swept other names and topics of interest along the social channels upon which moved the life with which these two had once been familiar, and soon they were forgotten.

* * * * * * *

One cheerful day in October, seven years after the disappearance of Cummings, the doors of the L— Trust Company were darkened by a tall man attired in foreign style, and carrying a small bag.

A stout clerk glanced up from his books. Then he started with surprise.

"Robert Hargrove, sure as I live!" he exclaimed.

"Hello, Martin! How are you?"

The clerk arose and shook Hargrove's extended hand cordially. After further greetings, the new arrival asked whether the President was within.

"Yes, he is," replied Martin, "and he will be glad to see you. Step right into his private office."

For the ensuing ten or fifteen minutes President Green was the most astonished man in New York. Hargrove's sudden appearance had naturally surprised him, but Hargrove's story, told briefly and rapidly, was almost too much for the genial gentleman.

"Why bless my soul, young man," he declared, "it is simply unprecedented—paralyzing—that's what it is! So that handsome Stanton Cummings was at the bottom of the mystery?"

"Yes, through his influence over me by means of his hypnotic powers. He frequently called here during business hours. I never suspected him until, one day, when we happened to be alone in the cashier's office he commenced to exercise his strange influence. I strove to resist him and call for help, but was unable to do either. In a moment I had passed into the hypnotic state, during which I was unconscious of all that passed around me. When I regained my senses I was alone. Looking about me I saw the door of the private vault ajar. A hasty examination proved, to my horror and dismay, that fifty thousand dollars were missing. Instantly it flashed upon me how the money had been taken, but in the absence of positive evidence, I decided to breathe my suspicions to no one and bear upon my own shoulders whatever blame the company was inclined to impose.

"As you know, I shortly after resigned my position. I felt utterly disgraced. One night the idea occurred to me to verify my suspicions of Cummings, and compel him, if he proved to be the thief, to relinquish the stolen money. The next day I learned that he had disappeared. Happily for me, however, I gained a clue to the direction in which he had gone and followed him. I spent over six years in travel before I finally tracked my man to his hiding. It was in the wildest section of Northwestern Australia. At Sydney I had learned that Cummings was with a party of gold-seekers, and that they had 'struck it rich.' When I entered his camp Cummings recognized me instantly, turned deathly pale and showed so plainly that he was guilty of what I had charged him with that I had no difficulty in making terms with the rascal. This bag," Hargrove concluded, handing his grip to Mr. Green, "will show how satisfactory those terms were. It contains a full equivalent in first class Australian securities for the fifty thousand dollars taken by Stanton Cummings from your vault."—Waverley Magazine.

Sugar a Timber Preserver.

Among new uses to which sugar has recently been put is the preservation of timber. Much interest has been aroused by the announcement, as the result of a prolonged series of experiments, of a method of so treating timber as to secure even from soft wood a largely increased toughness and hardness. The treatment to which the timber is subjected is, roughly speaking, that of saturation at boiling point with a solution of sugar, the water being afterward evaporated at a high temperature. The result is to leave the pores and interstices of the wood filled in with solid matter and the timber vulcanized, preserved and seasoned. The nature of moderately soft wood, it is claimed, is in this way changed to a tough and hard substance, without brittleness, and also without any tendency to split or crack.

Economic.

Old Uncle Ben wanted to have his portrait painted, but he did not care to pay very much for it.

"Surely that is a very large sum," he said when the artist named the price.

The artist protested and assured him that, as portraits went, that was very little to ask.

Uncle Ben hesitated. "Well," he said at length, "how much will it be if I furnish the paint?"—Lippincott's.

A Rare and Interesting Trophy.

SCALP-LOCK SHIRT RECENTLY RECEIVED AT THE AMERICAN MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY.

A rare and interesting trophy is now on exhibition among the North American Indian collection in the new west wing of the American Museum of Natural History. It is the scalp-lock shirt worn in battle by War Eagle, the famous, fierce old Sioux warrior. More than ordinary interest is attached to this garment from the fact that it is said to be the only garment of its kind in existence—at least the only one that has yet come into the hands of the white man. Extraordinary and peculiar interest is attached to it from the fact that nearly two hundred or more human locks of hair cover the front and back portions of the same. These are all from the heads of victims slain either in battle or massacre during the early days of frontier life.

The material is of heavy buckskin made in primitive Indian fashion. Four rows of fine porcupine work, V shape, are stitched in the front and back, sewed with sinews, and to these bands are fastened the many locks of hair. The locks are of all grades and colors, many long and fine ones being undoubtedly those of women. The full history of the coat has not been ascertained.—New York Mail and Express.

Removable Shoe Sole.

Can Be Put on and Off Much Like a Skate.

A removable metal sole for shoes is a novelty which will be appreciated by many laboring men, more particularly those engaged in some classes of mill work, who are compelled to wear hobnail shoes in the performance of the daily labor, and who may not desire to be thus encumbered in going to and from their work. In a device recently brought out to meet this demand the metal sole can be taken off like a skate and laid aside until again wanted.

The removable metal shoe sole is shown herewith. It consists of a shape of the size and lines of a heavy shoe sole, with portions cut away to decrease the weight as far as possible. On the front and side edges are clamp pieces adapted to engage with the soles of the shoes and hold the metal sole in place, in much the same manner as is done in the case of locking skates. At a suitable point forward of the heel there is secured to the leather sole a plate with tongue-piece adapted to lock with the rear part of the metal sole and to hold the same rigidly in place, and yet to permit of its convenient removal when it is so desired. The wearing surface of the metal sole is furnished with points, much the same as those of the hob-nails. Besides being a very great comfort, this scheme is said to make a very great addition to the life of a pair of shoes, for the reason that the wear is equally distributed between the leather and the metal sole.

METAL SHOE SOLE.

Man's fondness for sharing his misfortune is equalled only by his hesitancy in whacking up his good luck.

How Hemp is Grown.

Hemp of the Philippine Islands, or rather the plant from which it is manufactured, is known in scientific circles as "musa textilus" and by the natives as abaca. It belongs to the plantain family, closely resembling the banana plant. The latter has a leaf similar

THE ABACA FROM WHICH HEMP IS MADE.

in shape to that of the abaca, but of a slightly darker green. The difference in appearance must be told by the expert; the inexperienced can tell the difference only by tasting the fruit. The abaca tastes like a green persimmon. Many of the natives are engaged in its growth and sale. It flourishes on hilly ground, and, like the banana plant, takes about three years to flower. When it comes to the flowering age it is cut down and made ready for scraping. The stalk springs up again from the roots, and soon begins its aspiration to go to seed. It is not permitted to do so, however, as the seeding process reduces the quality of the fiber.

The abaca grows to the height of eight feet, but is not a tree in any sense except that it gives shade. Its leaves run from its roots, enfolding the flower stem until near the top, when they branch out into great waving fans. The manner of growth can be compared to nothing in the United States except a young onion, which is not a fair illustration on account of the insignificant size of the latter. But the leaf layers are wound in that way, though they are fully a quarter of an inch thick and six inches wide.

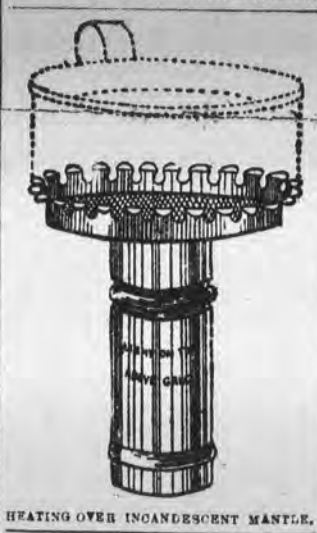
The whiteness of the hemp designates its grade, of which there are four. Binder-twine hemp is classed as "current," "fair current" and "brown." There are without doubt many tricks in this trade, and they are worked all the way from the lazy cultivator to the exporting agent and back again.

The pressing of hemp costs $1 a bale; the landing and shipping charges at Manila are thirty cents a bale. The freight to Manila averages about $1.25 a bale. The jobber's profit is enormous.

A great many things are made of hemp, from floor mattings to binder twine. The natives select the very finest of the fibre and weave a delicate fabric which is as expensive as the finest silk, and they make their rough garments of it as well. Sail cloth is made of it, and cordage, too. Manila paper is made of the rope ends; carpets are manufactured of it; it is used in upholstery and to make hammocks. It is asserted that Paris milliners use hemp in making bonnets. The time will come when new uses will be found for it and its waste, which is very large.

New Heater For Gas Jets

An attachment for boiling water and performing such operations on a jet filled with an incandescent mantle is among the recent novelties. There are



HEATING OVER INCANDESCENT MANTLE.

many attachments on the market for heating water over a fishtail burner, but with an incandescent burner such fittings are useless. The accompanying illustration shows an all-brass stove, which can be used under the circumstances by removing the mantle and chimney holder. It is asserted that it will boil a pint of water in about three minutes.

"The Little Father of the Russian Fleet."

At the recent celebration of the bicentenary of the founding of St. Petersburg the ancient craft above shown figured largely in the ceremonies. Concerning her the London Graphic says:

"This boat, it is interesting to note was presented to the Czar, Ivan the Terrible, by our Queen Elizabeth. When Peter the Great was a boy at Moscow, he played with this boat, and had her repaired so that he could sail with her in a lake. This led to the interest that he ever afterwards took in naval matters, and the founding of the Russian navy—his first war ships being little more than copies of this craft. He it was who christened her "The Little Father of the Russian Fleet," a name she has borne ever since, and in Russia she is regarded reverentially."

Of the children of school age in Russia 17,000,000 are receiving no instruction.

HORSES, DYING OF THIRST, DIG FOR WATER.

One of the most pitiable instances of the suffering caused by the prolonged droughts that have been reported from all over the world this season comes from Africa, whence a correspondent writes: "It is a common thing to see horses, when the surface water has dried up, digging in the sand to get water to quench their thirst, and it is surprising how deep they can dig. In the recent drought they were known to dig three and four feet down, and in many cases they struck the bottom without getting to water. Hundreds perished from thirst, and some died while in a weakened state from the sand giving way and holding them fast by the fore legs when down in a deep hole."

RAPID PHOTOGRAPHIC PRINTS.

Pictures Made as if Turned Out of a Printing Press.

The record for rapid photographic printing has been broken by a machine recently invented, and which is now engaged in the work of turning out prints for the publicity bureau of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. This machine is a very compact affair, no larger than a small table. The cabinet seen in the illustration herewith reproduced, under the table top contains a 500 candle-power electric light, which is constantly in operation and which is covered, in order to concentrate all the light rays on the sheet of sensitive paper. The latter is held in place over the light by a device which is to be seen in the top of the table. The printing operation is performed by the manipulation of a treadle, which is moved back and forth under the table, and the prints are made almost as rapidly as this can be done. In fact, the speed of this machine is almost as great as a foot-power printing press.

The paper used in the machine is what is known as the developing paper, which is sensitive to artificial light. The sheets of the desired size are placed in some convenient place

RAPID PHOTOGRAPHIC PRINTING.

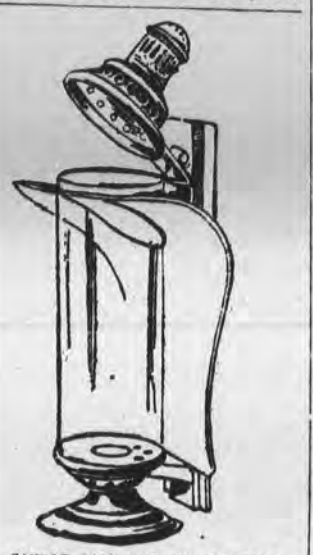
on the top of the table. The operator puts the sheet in place and drops the lid over it, which insures perfect contact of the paper with the negative. Pressure on the treadle opens a wing shutter under the table top, which heretofore protected the negative from the action of the light. A second or two at the most is sufficient for the exposure, and as the treadle is allowed to fall back into its normal position the shutter is again closed. Upon raising the lid the paper is projected by a spring attachment, leaving all in readiness for the succeeding sheet.

The operators at St. Louis have become very proficient with this clever bit of mechanism, and one of the young ladies recently established the record of 846 prints in one hour, the same negative being used during all that time. On another occasion, when it was necessary to make prints from thirty different negatives, 1500 prints were made in three hours. The latter task, under ordinary circumstances would have required the services of six men.

The prints made use of so lavishly by the Exposition authorities are for the purpose of advertising the event. The prints are sent to newspapers and journals of various kinds which make use of matter of this character.

New Safety Lamp.

A new safety lamp, the principal feature of which is that it cannot be opened by any unauthorized person



CANDLE LAMP FOR THE GERMANS.

has just been introduced in Bavaria. It is claimed that the lamp is especially adapted for use in factories where combustible goods are manufactured. Special candles, burning twenty hours and giving perfect light, are provided. The lamp is finding a ready sale in all parts of Southern Germany.

Essential.

"The tall silk hat," observed the student of affairs, "is an essential part of the equipment of the man who would be anybody in society. For it is only the man who doesn't care to butt in whose head is hard enough not to need the protection."—Puck.

A Pungent Record.

A bride in some parts of Switzerland receives from her friends a Gruyere cheese. It is not eaten, but is preserved by her, and all the important family events are marked on the rind.

The expert accountant generally speaks figuratively.

Most of us can find fault without the use of a search warrant.

TO RESTORE POLISH.

Four tablespoonfuls of turpentine, four of sweet oil, one of lemon juice and ten drops of ammonia make a dressing to restore the polish of mahogany. It should be shaken thoroughly before using and applied with a soft cloth.

CLEANING SILVER.

The following plan is highly efficacious for cleaning [illegible] which have been out of use for some time and have become discolored. Dip a soft cloth in sweet oil first, and then in powdered whiting or whiting. Rub the silver with a piece of Bulgaria until the stains disappear, polishing the other side; polish it with dry whiting, and give a final rub with a clean cloth.

HOUSEHOLD ECONOMY.

"Economy," remarks the resourceful Jerome, "is not buying what you don't want when you want it, in order that you may buy what you don't want when you have no earthly use for it." This aptly characterizes the state of being in many households. That a plaque or a plaster image may be purchased the supply of needles is allowed to reach the minimum of a broken one, pins have to be hunted for in unswept corners, cord and tape are luxuries. Anybody knows that a house without "medium black silk," "No. 60 cotton" and a generous supply of "No. 8s" is in reality an abode of squalor and utter misery.

USEFUL BORAX.

In the laundry borax has long been used and appreciated, but within the last few years it has been prepared according to such modern and scientific processes that now no one who delights in the fine dressing of linen should be without it. Borax produces the desired gloss, prevents the iron from sticking, and finally proves a source of economy both in the wear of the linen and in the labor spent on the ironing. Moderate pressure and ordinary skill will achieve equally good results. There is also no limit to the softening influence of borax, and the desirability of having it in the bathroom and on every toilet table, where only hard water is obtainable. Borax will be found useful in the laundry, where it aids and hastens the results achieved by good soap.—Brooklyn Eagle.

COLLAPSIBLE FURNITURE.

Collapsible and transmutable furniture is the most desirable kind that can be offered to the denizen of city flats these days, and, though much of it is of doubtful utility, much of it may be absolutely indispensable to the dweller. The trunk which [illegible] can be made to do duty as a dressing or writing table, appears to be a fascinating piece of furniture, and if it is as represented it will be eagerly sought after by the occupants of hall bedrooms and tiny flats. Baby fixtures, such as cribs and carriages, which can be folded up or turned into something else when not in use, have obvious advantages in homes where it is difficult to find room for children, and a table which has a best dress for cards and tea and an everyday surface for the pressing of skirts and trousers and similar necessary and boring occupations needs no recommendation.—New York Tribune.

Tomato Salad—Scald whole tomatoes, peel them, put on ice until cold; make a mayonnaise dressing; have small lettuce leaves in water; when ready to serve drain them and dry in a towel; arrange on a platter; cut the tomatoes in halves, crosswise; rest each half on a lettuce leaf; sprinkle with salt and pour over a little vinegar and put one tablespoon of mayonnaise on top of each.

Coffee Caramels—In an agate saucepan put one pound of brown sugar, one cupful of strong coffee, one tablespoonful of butter and one-half of a cupful of cream. Boil together without stirring until a little dropped in cold water is quite brittle. Pour into greased pans and when cooled mark off in squares with a knife. If desired grainy stir for a moment until the candy looks cloudy, then pour out quickly.

Chocolate Cream—Mix five level teaspoonfuls of cornstarch, half a cup of sugar and a pinch of salt; rub it smooth in one-third cup of milk; add it to two cupfuls of scalded milk; stir and cook over hot water ten minutes; melt one and a half squares of chocolate; add three tablespoonfuls of hot water to it and add it to the cornstarch mixture; stir until smooth; add the whites of two eggs beaten stiff and one teaspoon of vanilla; turn into a mould, put on ice and serve with cream.

Stewed Watercress—Trim off the coarse ends of the cress, wash it well through several waters and then throw into a saucepan of boiling salted water, cook until just tender, but not too long. Drain and press out all the water. Melt two ounces of butter in a saucepan, add the cress, sprinkle with a little flour, stir carefully over the fire for ten minutes; then pour in a cup of good broth, season with a little grated nutmeg, salt and pepper; boil ten minutes longer, stirring constantly. Turn into hot dish, garnish with croutons of fried bread and hard boiled eggs sliced or cut in halves.

Reindeer Meat.

No less than 174 tons of fresh and smoked reindeer meat were sent last year from Uleaborg to the interior of Northern Russia. The reindeer skins go chiefly to St. Petersburg, where they are treated in the local tanneries.

Zanzibar Copra.

During the year 1902 there were exported from Zanzibar over twenty [illegible] pounds of copra, valued at a over $625,000. It went almost to Marseilles, France.

Russian Sugar.

[illegible]g to official returns there [illegible]ugar mills in operation in [illegible]ussia last year. The beet [illegible]ountry amounted to nearly [illegible]ns, while the area under [illegible]s 1,310,000 acres. The [illegible]e all situated in the west- [illegible]and cis-Vistula provinces

[illegible]tly cured. No fits or nervousness after [illegible]ay's use of Dr. Kline's Great [illegible]$2 trial bottle and treatise free. [illegible]., Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Wild Animals in Captivity.

[illegible] captivity changes animal [illegible] nature. A lion captured when it is full grown will always be treacherous, but lions, tigers, leopards or other carnivorous animals that have been born in captivity can be tamed till they are quite as gentle and affectionate as poodle dogs.

Deafness Cannot Be Cured

by local applications as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever. Nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars free. F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Homing Instinct of the Horse.

When Dr. Erwin's possessions were in transit between Oklahoma and Morrill, Kan., last March, a fine Arabian horse was lost from the car. The [illegible] turned up last week at its old [illegible] in Oklahoma and was all right.—Kansas City Journal.

$10 Big 500-Pound Steel Range Offer.

If you can use the best big 500-pound steel range made in the world, and are willing to have it placed in your own home on three months' free trial, just cut this notice out and send it to SEARS, ROEBUCK & Co., Chicago, and you will receive free by return mail a big picture of the steel range and many other cooking and heating stoves; you will also receive the most wonderful $1.00 steel range offer, an offer that places the best steel range or heating stove in the [illegible] any locality, and by which you can [illegible] ugh [illegible] w [illegible] carcass th [illegible] swirling s [illegible] is generally a financier with her and [illegible]aces.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle.

There is seldom much profit in prophecies.

H. H. GREEN'S SONS, of Atlanta, Ga., are the only successful Dropsy Specialists in the world. See their liberal offer in advertisement in another column of this paper.

Most of the excuses have already been invented.

Piso's Cure cannot be too highly spoken of as a cough cure.—J. W. O'BRIEN, 322 Third Avenue, N., Minneapolis, Minn., Jan. 6, 1900.

They come high, but we must have 'em—air castles.

PUTNAM FADELESS DYES color more goods, per package, than others.

A woman may not believe everything she hears, but she remembers it just the same.

DYSPEPSIA OF WOMEN.

Mrs. E. B. Bradshaw, of Guthrie, Okla., cured of a severe case by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

A great many women suffer with a form of indigestion or dyspepsia which does not seem to yield to ordinary medical treatment. While the symptoms seem to be similar to those of ordinary indigestion, yet the medicines universally prescribed do not seem to restore the patient's normal condition.

Mrs. Pinkham claims that there is a kind of dyspepsia that is caused by derangement of the female organism, and which, while it causes disturbance similar to ordinary indigestion, cannot be relieved without a medicine which not only acts as a stomach tonic, but has peculiar uterine-tonic effects as well.

Thousands of testimonial letters prove beyond question that nothing will relieve this distressing condition so surely as Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. It always works in harmony with the female system.

Mrs. Pinkham advises sick women free. Address Lynn, Mass.

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT.

A CURIOUS OCCURRENCE.

Wee Willy Nilly ran gaily away
To green grassy woods one fine summer day.
So weary she grew, the sweet little maid,
She lay down to rest in the cool, pleasant shade.

Now what happened next is certainly queer,
And sadly perplexed the poor little dear,
But, strange though it be, I really can't doubt it,
For Willy herself told me all about it.

She scarcely was settled, and taking her ease,
When birds circled round her in flocks from the trees,
While squirrels and rabbits and like quadrupeds
Stared solemnly at her or stood on their heads.

The birds chirped and chattered and fluttered their wings,
The "beasties" turned handsprings and did lots of things.
At last a pert bunny climbed up on a stump
And cried, "Willy Nilly is such a sad gump!"

Then wee Willy Nilly arose in dismay,
Determined to drive the rude rascals away.
But, presto! before she could speak, in her fright,
The whole saucy circle quick vanished from sight.

—Washington Star.

A MYSTIFIED CROW.

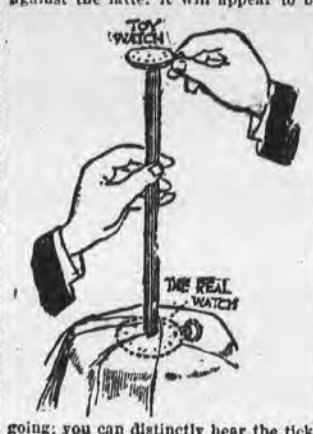
During a piazza game of ping pong, one of the balls was sent quite a distance out over the lawn, where a crow seized it and bore it off in triumph, evidently thinking it was an egg. After much pecking from all of which the frolicsome little ball bounced away unbroken, the crow had an excited consultation with several of his fellows, and then deliberately carried the ball to the top of a high tree and let it drop. Again the assembly of black feathered experimenters gathered around in amazement. Was there ever such a remarkable egg? It had fallen from a height that played havoc with their eggs and their little ones as well, and yet survived intact! Then one after another trainped on it, cawing loudly all the while.

At last, in sheer exhaustion and disgust, they all gave it up, flew to the top of their favorite tree, and, still cawing loudly, watched one of the ping pong players come out from the house and carry off this invincible egg that had baffled their boldest attacks.—New York Tribune.

MICROPHONIC TRICK.

Here is a curious illusion in accoustics based on the conductibility of sound through wood.

Take a long stick and at one end place a real watch and at the other a toy watch. If you will set your ear against the latter it will appear to be

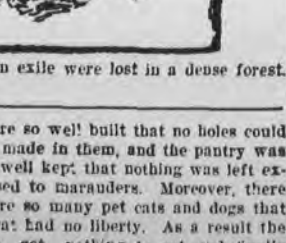


going; you can distinctly hear the ticktack, a fact which will produce the illusion that it is a real watch. The sound of the ticking has been transmitted through the wood because of the conductibility of wood.

In default of a toy watch you can simply place your ear at the bare end of the stick and you can hear the ticking of the watch at the other end just as if it were beside your ear. With this experiment you can perform a little trick; conceal the real watch under a cloth and place the toy watch in full view at the other end of the stick. To those uninitiated the ticking to be heard will appear marvelous.—New York World.

THE PHANTOM PIN.

In studying the properties of the reflection of light there are numberless interesting experiments to be performed. One is herewith presented: Take a cork and cut it out into the form of a disk of about the thickness of an inch. In the centre stick the point of a pin. This done, take a glass



about three-quarters full of water and place the cork upon the surface of the water with the pin below. Now if you will look at the cork from above you will not see the pin, but if you will alter your position and diminish the sense of the visual ray by placing the eye on a parallel with the table on which the glass rests, you will perceive a pin above the cork.

FABLE OF TWO RATS.

A rat seeking a place in which to live chose a palace, saying he preferred a high life, while his companion chose a hut, saying he was content with less. But the palace was found to be a poor place for a rat. The walls and floors were so well built that no holes could be made in them, and the pantry was so well kept that nothing was left exposed to marauders. Moreover, there were so many pet cats and dogs that a rat had no liberty. As a result the rat got nothing to eat and finally starved to death—all from trying to live in too high "style."

The other rat found the hut just what he wanted. There were plenty of holes, the provisions were poorly protected, the barn was near by. The cottage rat, accordingly, lived in plenty and enjoyed what was really high life for a rat. "For," he said, "a palace has fewer opportunities for a rat than a hovel, and they who aspire should consider what the advantages for them are in the places which they seek."

A WARSHIP'S MASCOT.

The mascot of the battleship Massachusetts is a three-legged dog named Rodger. The dog was brought to the ship at Culebra Island, West Indies. When the ship was in New York harbor last winter the dog was allowed to go ashore with several of the men, and while on the dock was attacked by Bum, the mascot of the training ship Hartford.

For a while both dogs put up a game fight, until Rodger slipped and caught his right hind leg between two planks. This was an opportunity for Bum to get the better of Rodger, and he rushed at him and burying his teeth in the back of Rodger's neck, tried to shake him. As a result the mascot of the Massachusetts had his leg broken, and the boys separated them and carried their pet to the hospital, where it was found necessary to amputate it.

On his return to the ship Rodger was unanimously elected an honorary member of the crew.

Americans Own Homes.

There are over seven and a quarter million families living in their own houses in this country. More than a million acquired homes in the last ten years.

French Possessions in Asia.

For more than two hundred years France has been acquiring possessions in Asia.

Historical Puzzle.

Two of Roger Williams' companions in exile were lost in a dense forest. Can you find them?

A SERMON FOR SUNDAY

AN ELOQUENT DISCOURSE ENTITLED "CROSS BEARING."

The Rev. James E. Holmes Urges Us to Have the Paul Spirit of Courage and Contentment, Even When We Stagger Under a Load of Adversity.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—In the Summerfield Methodist Episcopal Church Sunday morning the pastor, the Rev. James E. Holmes, had for his subject "Cross Bearing." He took as his text Matthew xxvii: 32: "And as they came out they found a man of Cyrene, Simon by name; him they compelled to bear His cross." Mr. Holmes said:

Three kinds of crosses were in use in the days of Jesus, the so-called St. Andrew's cross, the cross in the form of the letter "T" and the ordinary Latin cross. It was on the last of these that Jesus suffered crucifixion. This consisted of a strong upright post, which was carried beforehand to the place of execution, and two cross-pieces, which were born by the victim. It was these transverse pieces which proved too heavy for the Master. It was probably between the hours of 9 and 10 o'clock in the morning that that memorable procession, of which Jesus was the central figure, set forth for the place of execution; a place outside the city walls. Ordinarily such a procession was in charge of a centurion, and preceded by a public crier, who from time to time proclaimed aloud the nature of the crime. He also carried a white wooden board on which this was written. The longest route was always selected, and the most crowded streets, to attract the attention of the people. Each of the condemned would be accompanied by a guard of four soldiers, and, as a matter of course, a great crowd would follow. The weight of the cross soon proved too heavy for the exhausted strength of Jesus. You must remember He has not tasted food or drink since the Paschal supper the night before, and that events had occurred since then in quick succession, every one of which must have stirred His soul with deepest emotions. The betrayal by Judas, and the farewell to His disciples had occurred, after which He had spent some hours alone in Gethsemane, engaged in a terrific mental and spiritual struggle. It was then, as you remember, that His enemies found Him, since which time He has stood surrounded by enemies, practically alone; for His disciples had all forsaken Him. Meanwhile He has been hurried from place to place and from one official to another; from Annas to Caiphas, then to Pilate, then to Herod, and then again to Pilate. Indignity upon indignity, torture upon torture have been heaped upon Him all that livelong night and all that morning, so that it is not to be wondered at that the weight of the cross was too great for Him. Up to the last gate, however, He managed to drag it, but here He sank exhausted beneath the heavy load. It happened just then that this man, Simon of Cyrene, came upon the scene, and him the Roman soldiers seized and compelled to carry the cross the remainder of the way.

On first thought it might seem strange that the people would permit such an indignity put upon a fellow Jew, but this Simon was undoubtedly a foreigner, which his dress would indicate, and the soldiers would know that it was safer to put this humiliation on a foreigner than upon a native of Jerusalem. As it was, the people do not seem to have resented it, that a fellow Jew had to suffer the defilement of bearing a heathen cross, and this may have been the explanation that Simon was a foreigner, and only a proselyte Jew. How greatly surprised and chagrined he must have been, to be thrust so unexpectedly into such a predicament! How it happened that he was there walking abroad on a fast day we do not know. He may have been idly strolling along that country road without any particular aim or purpose in view, or he may have lived outside the city walls and was entering the city on business or to worship or merely on pleasure bent. We cannot know how to explain his presence there on that road between Calvary and Jerusalem just at that moment when some one was needed to bear the cross of Christ, but it happened that he appeared on the scene just as Jesus sank beneath His load, and he finds himself seized by the Roman soldiers, and despite his remonstrances, compelled to bear the cross of Christ. It is all so sudden, and so unexpected, that he can scarcely know whether it is not all a dream.

We see it all as he did not. We see in Simon's experience that for which we would gladly give all that we have. And why could he not appreciate it? Was it ignorance on his part? Had he never heard the name of Jesus of Nazareth? Had he not heard of those strange and startling events that had been stirring Jerusalem of late? To him it only appears as an unfortunate accident that he happened to cross the path of this man Christ on the way to execution, just as He sank down under the weight of His cross. As it is, he considers himself abused, humiliated, disgraced, and now he longs for the moment of release, that he may hide himself from the gaze of the people and bear in silence the defilement that has come upon him and upon his house.

And now I wish to place alongside of this, and in contrast to it, the words of the apostle Paul, "God forbid that I should glory save in the cross of Christ." To Simon the cross of Christ means disappointment, disgrace and loss; to Paul it is the one thing glorious and worth rejoicing over. How explain the difference in sentiment? It will not do to say Paul is simply dealing in a figure of speech, while Simon actually suffered the weight and the disgrace of an actual cross, for Paul bore the cross of Christ as actually as Simon.

It was the cross that brought him into conflict with the authorities and with mobs; it was the cross that drove him from place to place, a vagabond on the face of the earth; it was the cross that brought him into prison, and into danger; it was the cross that made him a disgrace, and his name an execration wherever there was a Jewish synagogue. Paul suffered loss and pain and humiliation over and over again on account of the cross. Call it a figure of speech if you will, but his back was bent, and broken; his bodily pains were as genuine, his humiliation was as deep and his loss as great as came to Simon of Cyrene and far more so. The experiences of the two men were very similar, almost identical; for it was on a country road leading into Damascus that Paul first came face to face with Jesus Christ, and it was then and there that the cross of Christ was laid upon him. And that from that moment until he died he bore that cross, feeling keenly the weight of it, the humiliation of it, the loss it occasioned him, but, unlike the other men, glorying in it and rejoicing on account of it. Why the contrast? Ah! Paul understood the cross, its meaning, its purpose, its power; Simon did not. Paul saw that that cross, instead of being the instrument of torture and shame, was on the contrary God's saving and sanctifying instrument among men. In that cross Paul beheld the method and the means whereby the transcendent plan of the Almighty to save this sinful world was made possible. Now any accident, or any providential occurrence that linked him to that cross, and thus to the glorious purposes of the Lord, Paul rejoiced in and counted most fortunate.

And now, my friends, I ask you to consider for a little while these two methods of cross bearing. The world is divided into Simons and Pauls; I am almost tempted to say equally divided, but perhaps not. On the one hand there are the people whose lives are a perpetual groan and complaint, and their burdens are not imaginary, either. Their backs are bent and breaking; their hearts are wounded to the very core; their souls are crushed. Life is a great disappointment. It was not ever thus with them; no, it is of comparatively recent happening. Almost without a note of forewarning, in a moment, in the twinkling of an eye, they have had thrust upon them an unspeakable sorrow, or some appalling responsibility, or some irksome restraint, or perhaps it is an overwhelming disgrace. Now are they like Simon of Cyrene, full of bitterness and resentment, struggling along under their burden with dogged persistence, but finding no joy and no profit in their cross. On the other hand, there are the Pauls; the men and the women that are bearing burdens just as real and just as heavy as the others. They have their own responsibilities and restraints, their own sorrows and disappointments, and they are as heavy to carry, and as painful, too, as men ever have in this life. But what a contrast they present! for their life note is joyous and triumphant, notwithstanding the cross on their backs. Simon is the man who is bearing his lot in gloomy and sullen silence, and bearing it in a way that makes you feel he is none the better for having to do it. Paul is the man whose sufferings and losses you can plainly see are the explanation of his buoyant and courageous spirit. His lot, disagreeable and difficult as it is, he accepts, not as the other man, with bitterness and resentment, but in that spirit of faith and obedience that God has a right to expect from all His children.

I know there are some to whom this will sound strange and perhaps impossible, and I know they are conscientious and religious people. They accept it as a fact that men must expect to be suddenly halted in life, and, like Simon of Cyrene, made to bear some heavy and humiliating cross, and they endeavor to be stout-hearted and brave under the ordeal, but it is always and only a disagreeable and unfortunate circumstance in their lives, and they resent it and hate it as did Simon, and that is all. They never seem to find the source of strength and happiness in their cross. Now, is it true that the Paul attitude and the Paul spirit are possible? Possible to the average man, I mean? Or do they require the Paul conversion and the Paul visions? Is it true that the Paul spirit is possible in ordinary life, or must one have first caught a glimpse of the third heaven? I ask you to ponder this query, in the hope that we may clearly see and be convinced that it is no unattainable principle for any man, anywhere in this world.

Here are two young men—classmates at college, or shopmates, if you please, in the same office or factory. The one is about as diligent as the other and about as successful. Nevertheless, there is a marked difference. The one finds study or business, as the case may be, irksome and enjoys it neither inspires nor develops him. He simply does what he does because he ought to or must, and his whole life is nothing more than a stolid persistence lacking the heartiness and the hopefulness of the other. The other man is no better scholar, no better workman or business man, but he is a contrast, notwithstanding. Whether it is study or business, he finds his joy and inspiration in what he does, and does what he does from a spirit of love. There are the same restraints, the same burdens upon both, but the one exults in them and is developed by them, where as the other is full of resentment, and is in no way benefited. While the one is full of enthusiasm and anticipation, the other is heartless and crushed. The one is Paul, the other is Simon.

People used to wonder why George William Curtis, the distinguished and gifted editor of Harper's Magazine, entered the lecture field. He was known to have a lucrative position and a considerable income from his writings; and so it seemed strange to many people that he should take up lecturing, with its inconveniences and risks. Some were inclined to regard him as mercenary, but on his death the explanation appeared. Years before, so it is said, Mr. Curtis had engaged in a business enterprise with a friend which proved unfortunate for both. It was in order to meet all the obligations incurred by the firm which bore his name that necessitated his going on those extended lecture tours; and Mr. Curtis lived long enough to retire from the lecture platform—and that, too, after he had paid every dollar of indebtedness, with interest. Some might say that is superfluous honesty, and yet many men there are to-day who would do this very thing Mr. Curtis did, and as a matter of fact the number of men who have done so in the past is not small. Indeed, there are men living in our midst who are striving to do this self same thing. But all men do not manifest the same spirit in this otherwise noble task. One man will act as if he were a bond slave, and while he is faithful to his duty, does it in a cheerless, heartless manner, apparently finding nothing in his hard experience to rejoice in or be thankful for. He goes about his task as Simon bore the cross—cursing the luck that brought him to the hour, and full of bitterness and resentment on account of it. Without heart or inspiration, and without comfort or joy, he takes up his cross and trudges toward Calvary. On the other hand, there are men to whom these heavy tasks become an inspiration and a source of strength; who are finding their happiness and their development in carrying the cross, a happiness and a development that they would otherwise never have known.

If you and I are to have the Paul spirit of courage and contentment, even while we stagger under the heavy cross, it can only be by the way of the Paul attitude toward God and the Paul relationship to Jesus Christ. This is the same Paul who wrote, "We are children of God and if children then heirs; heirs of God and joint heirs with Christ;" the same Paul who wrote, "All things works together for good to them who love God." Afterward Simon of Cyrene understood the cross of Christ, and then he became a Paul. Though the authorities turned him out of the synagogue as defiled, though he and his family became ostracised, it mattered little to them, since they could clearly see how great a good had come to them in the form of misfortune.

And do we not see how true this is of many people about us? Do we not see that the burden of the family to that young mother, and that the new and heavy responsibility to others were just what they needed to round out their characters and to fill their careers with force and strength?

And whatever may be the form of the weight of the cross laid upon us in this life my friends, let us remember these two things: That it is possible, like Paul, the apostle, to find the inspiration and joy of our lives in the cross; and, further, that it must be so if our attitude toward God is one of faith and obedience and our relationship to Jesus that of a loyal and loving disciple.

God's Gifts.

Into all our lives, in many simple, familiar ways, God infuses this element of joy from the surprises of life, which unexpectedly brighten our days and fill our eyes with light. He drops this added sweetness into His children's cup and makes it to run over. The success we were not counting on, the blessing we were not trying after, the strain of music in the midst of drudgery, the beautiful morning picture or sunset glory thrown in as we pass to or from our daily business, the unsought word of encouragement or expression of sympathy, the sentence that meant more for us than the writer or speaker thought—these and a hundred others that every one's experience can supply are instances of what I mean. You may call it accident or chance—it often is; you may call it human goodness—it often is, but always call it God's love, for that is always in it. These are His free gifts.—H. W. Longfellow.

Entirely For Itself.

No nation has a right to live entirely for itself any more than an individual.—Rev. Dr. Woods, San Francisco, Cal.

Kitty Ate the Newfoundland.

The jungle rub fad of the foolish is very profitable to animal dealers who reacquire them after they have been half reared at perhaps a quarter the price at which they were sold. A dealer recently received a letter says Leslie's, from a lady who had bought a whelp lioness, which runs as follows: "Please come and take Kitty away. She has eaten our Newfoundland dog."

When a difference of opinion arises it is sometimes wise to split the difference.

The crook can easily make a name for himself by adopting an alias.

Why He Was Happy.

The old man on the lanky nag was chuckling to himself when the neighbor rode up.

"Why are you so happy, Rufus?"

"Can't help it. Certainly it is an ill wind that blows nobody no good."

"What do you mean?"

"Why, just as my wife was about to give me a two-hour lecture a cyclone come along and blew her into the next county."—Chicago News.

Zanzibar Trade.

Ivory, hippopotamus teeth, rhinoceros horns, oilseeds, nuts, beans, rubber and wax are now the principal exports from the Chinde district of the Zambesi River.

FALL KIDNEY CHILLS.

With the chilling air of fall comes an [illegible] and dropsy signs vanish. They extra tax on weak kidneys.—It's the time [illegible] urine with brick dust sediment, Doan's Kidney Pills are needed—now high colored, pain in passing, dribbling, recognized the world over as the chief frequency, bed wetting. Doan's Kidney Kidney and Bladder remedy. Pills remove calculi and gravel. Relieve Aching backs are eased. Hip, back, and heart palpitation, sleeplessness, headache, loin pains overcome. Swelling of the nervousness, dizziness.

DEERFIELD, IND.—"It was called rheumatism. I could get no relief from the doctors. I began to improve on taking Doan's sample and got two boxes at our druggists, and, although 68 years of age, I am almost a new man. I was troubled a good deal with my water—had to get up four and five times a night. That trouble is over with and once more I can rest the night through. My backache is all gone, and I thank you ever so much for the wonderful cure Doan's Kidney Pills."

JAS. H. BROWN,
President, Ridgeville Banking, State Bank.

BAXTER SPRINGS, KANSAS.—"I received the free sample of Doan's Kidney Pills. For five years I have had much pain in my back, which physicians said arose from my kidneys. Four boxes of Doan's Kidney Pills have entirely cured the trouble. I think I owe my life to these pills, and I want others to know it." DAVID DAVIS,
Baxter Springs, Kans.

FALMOUTH, VA.—"I suffered over twelve months with pain in the small of my back. Medicines and plasters gave only temporary relief. Doan's Kidney Pills cured me." F. S. HUGHES,
Falmouth, Va.

Charming Japanese Children.

Nowhere are children more cherished than in Japan. Their parents are devoted to them, and are constantly with them, carrying them about, watching and joining in their games, and apparently never so happy as when with them. Other peoples might come in for a great share of admiration, and fathers seem to have as much pride in their offspring as mothers.

It is amusing on a fine morning about six o'clock to see half a dozen men sitting on a low wall, each with one or two little children whom he plays with and pets. The little folks are led to show off their cleverness, and, judging from appearances, they form the main interest of their fond elders.

One would imagine that with so much petting children must be spoilt and disagreeable. The contrary is the case, the children of Japan being the most well-behaved and charming little people in the world.—Philadelphia Telegraph.

The Weight of Ice.

In order that consumers may determine whether or not they are receiving the correct weight of ice a very good method to employ, next to weighing the ice itself, is to measure it very carefully with reference to its length breadth and thickness, and then compute the weight by the following method: We know in the first place that one cubic foot of water weighs 62.5 pounds, under ordinary conditions, and that the weight of any volume of ice is just ninety-two one-hundredths as much as the weight of the same volume of water. Therefore, one cubic foot of ice weighs ninety-two one-hundredths as much as the same volume of water. This equals 92 times 62.5, or 57.5 pounds. Hence to determine the weight of the ice take the product of the three dimensions divide by 1728 (since there are 1728 cubic inches in a cubic foot) and multiply by 57.5. The result will be the weight of ice in pounds.—New York World.

Sporting Meteorology.

"On the car the other day I overheard a short dialogue conducted certainly under cross purposes," said Will Hedger. "An old gentleman, somewhat hard of hearing, sat by me. A young fellow came in and, referring to the prevailing Little Rock summer custom, said:

"'Well, we won.'

"'Yes, pretty warm,' assented the old gentleman.

"'Eight to one,' continued the youth, referring to the score.

"'Worse than that, 92,' the old man gave answer, referring as before to the weather.

"Then the young men changed seats and found more congenial companions with whom to discuss the ball game."—Arkansas Gazette.

Even the blind beggar may have an eye for business. N. Y. Sun.

Black Hair

"I have used your Hair Vigor for five years and am greatly pleased with it. It certainly restores the original color to gray hair. It keeps my hair soft."—Mrs. Helen Kilkenny, New Portland, Me.

Ayer's Hair Vigor has been restoring color to gray hair for fifty years, and it never fails to do its work, either.

You can rely upon it for stopping your hair from falling, for keeping your scalp clean, and for making your hair grow.

$1.00 a bottle. All druggists.

If your druggist cannot supply you, send us one dollar and we will express you a bottle. Be sure and give the name of your nearest express office. Address, J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

Liver Pills

That's what you need; something to cure your biliousness, and regulate your bowels. You need Ayer's Pills. Vegetable; gently laxative. J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

Want your moustache or beard a beautiful brown or rich black? Use **BUCKINGHAM'S DYE**
FIFTY CTS. OF DRUGGISTS OR R. P. HALL & CO., NASHUA, N. H.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3.50 & $3 SHOES UNION MADE.

You can save from $3 to $5 yearly by wearing W. L. Douglas $3.50 or $3 shoes.

They equal those that have been costing you from $4.00 to $5.00. The immense sale of W. L. Douglas shoes proves their superiority over all other makes.

Sold by retail shoe dealers everywhere. Look for name and price on bottom.

That Douglas uses Corona Colt proves there is value in Douglas shoes. Corona is the highest grade Pat. Leather made.
Cap Toe or Eyelets used.
Our $4 Gilt Edge Line cannot be equalled at any price.
Shoes by mail, 25 cents extra. Illustrated Catalog free. W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

BAD BLOOD

"I had trouble with my bowels which made my blood impure. My face was covered with pimples which no external remedy could remove. I tried your Cascarets and great was my joy when the pimples disappeared after a month's steady use. I have recommended them to all my friends, and quite a few have found relief."
C. J. Pusch, 961 Park Ave., New York City, N. Y.

Best For The Bowels
Cascarets
CANDY CATHARTIC
THEY WORK WHILE YOU SLEEP

Pleasant. Palatable. Potent. Taste Good. Do Good. Never Sicken, Weaken or Gripe. 10c. 25c. 50c. Never sold in bulk. The genuine tablet stamped C.C.C. Guaranteed to cure or your money back
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ANNUAL SALE, TEN MILLION BOXES

RIPANS TABULES

Ripans Tabules are the best dyspepsia medicine ever made. A hundred millions of them have been sold in the United States in a single year. Every illness arising from a disordered stomach is relieved or cured by their use. So common is it that diseases originate from the stomach it may be safely asserted there is no condition of ill health that will not be benefited or cured by the occasional use of Ripans Tabules. Physicians know them and speak highly of them. All druggists sell them. The five-cent package is enough for an ordinary occasion, and the Family Bottle, sixty cents, contains a household supply for a year. One generally gives relief within twenty minutes.

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Issued to soldiers of any war. Write me at once.
FRANK H. REGER, Barth Block, Denver, Colo.

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY; gives quick relief and cures worst cases. Book of testimonials and 10 days' treatment Free. Dr. H. H. GREEN'S SONS, Box B, Atlanta, Ga.

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Banishes Biliousness

cures sick stomachs and aching heads. "It's good for children too." At Druggists, 50c. & $1, or by mail.
THE TARRANT CO., Chemists, New York

Happy Hours CURES MALARIA CHILLS & FEVERS 35c Johnson's

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. 25 CTS. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

Clerk at the Speaker's Desk.

The speaker's right hand man is called "clerk at the speaker's desk" and is one of the most useful men in the house of representatives. It is his business to know things, all things; in fact, everything connected with legislation. He must know parliamentary law, precedents of the house and must have them ready at a second's notice, so that they may be cited by the speaker or the chairman of the committee of the whole house whenever a point of order is raised or a parliamentary point is to be decided. He must know all the members of the house and from what state they come in order to tell the speaker or the chairman how to recognize them when they address the presiding officer. He must know all the secretaries of the president and clerks of the senate, so as to tell the presiding officer when there is a message from the president or the senate to be received by the house. He keeps the time on men who are addressing the house, and the "hammer" falls when he says that a man has consumed his allotted time. Of all these tasks the greatest is to be well informed upon parliamentary law. There is no index to parliamentary rulings, and many points are found by the man who will delve and dig and study the subject all the time.—Washington Post.

Infant Geniuses.

When he was but a schoolboy in the Jesuits' college at Dijon Jacques Bossuet was known as one of the best classical scholars in Europe.

At eight Louis de Bourbon, prince of Conde, was a perfect Latin scholar. Three years later he published a work on rhetoric, and at seventeen he was appointed governor of Burgundy.

Fenelon displayed so much precocity that he won fame as a preacher of rare eloquence when he was but fifteen years of age. Pascal wrote treatises on acoustics at twelve, at which age he was busily occupied in constructing elaborate circulating machines, and at sixteen he published his treatise on "Conic Sections," which Descartes refused to believe was not the work of a great master.

John Stuart Mill was studying Greek at three, had practically mastered the language at seven and a year later was acting as schoolmaster to his younger brothers and sisters. John Ruskin actually produced a manuscript work in three volumes before he reached his seventh birthday.

Mark Twain Is a Fog.

Mark Twain's former lecture manager told this story of an entertainment given by the humorist in London during a heavy fog: "One night the queen's concert rooms were like a smokehouse, and I saw from my chair in the royal box a shadowy dress coat, supported by a pair of shadowy trousers, girdled by the faint halo of the ineffectual footlights. A voice was in the air, but it was difficult to locate it with any degree of certainty. The apparently headless trunk of the lecturer told what he knew of our fellow savages, the Sandwich Islanders, and at intervals out of the depths ascended the muffled murmur of an audience invisible to the naked eye. Mark began his lecture on this occasion with a delicate allusion to the weather and said, 'Perhaps you can't see me, but I am here.'"

Improving on Horse Power.

In Venezuela many years ago a wealthy agriculturist was appointed minister of marine. Being a hard worker, he asked at once for particulars of the fleet. The secretary brought him particulars about the only war ship. The details gave length, tonnage and horse power. At this last the minister stopped the secretary and bade him write down quickly an order to the chief of customs. "Take out these 120 horses at once, and I will send you good mules in their places," explaining that mules were much more economical, both as regards food and ability to withstand fatigue.

Wavering.

Nervous Old Lady (addressing officer on board a passenger steamer)—Oh, captain, I wish you'd go and speak to the man at the wheel. He keeps turning it first one way and then the other, and I'm sure he doesn't know his own mind.—London King.

A Bit Unkind.

Holden — Burgess says he always says what he thinks.

Belden—That accounts for it. Saw him at the club last night, and he didn't utter a word the whole evening. —Boston Transcript.

Her Title to It.

Nell—Is she a society woman?

Belle—Yes, indeed. She belongs to no less than eighteen societies for the suppression of as many things. Philadelphia Record.

The genius and inspiration of American civilization rest upon the individual thought, character and action of every citizen.—Schoolmaster.

Transfers of Real Estate.

The following transfers of real estate in Somerset county have been recorded in the County Clerk's office at Somerville since our last issue:

NORTH PLAINFIELD

David H. French to Elston M. French, $1.00.

First Nat. Bank of Plainfield to Wm. H. Kirch, $2,150.

The banks of Gloucester county are almost bursting with deposits of the farmers, and the statements just made by the two institutions show deposits of upward of three-quarters of a million of dollars. While some crops have been a failure, others have come up finely and high prices are ruling, so that the farmers are wearing the broad smiles of prosperity.

The Great Trenton Fair.

Who has not heard of the Trenton Fair. Far famed, because it is the best, largest and most unique of many out of door exhibitions. This year no stone has been left unturned to make it the grandest show in its history. Every department is complete and the entertainment provided is of a character in keeping with the name Trenton Fair. For the occasion the New Jersey Central will sell reduced rate tickets, good going and returning on date of sale, the Fair dates being September 28th to October 2d.

A New Enterprise.

The community is agreeably pleased by the advent of a new store in town where mankind will get new ideas, styles makes and designs, and especially so by the introduction of the method of fitting out men complete from underwear to headgear for from $10, and boys from $3 as inaugurated by Harry Feinberg the popular priced outfitter, at his store 339 West Front street, opposite Grove street, where he has been filling the needs of all with his new and up-to-date stock of clothing; furnishing goods, hats and shoes; where you will find an abundant array of everything in wearing apparel for men and boys. A visit to his store will be well spent and as his motto stands, satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded, it means well for that establishment and those that patronize it.—ADV.

WANTED-FAITHFUL PERSON TO TRAVEL, and supervise force of salespeople and make collections for manufacturing house. Straight salary $20.00 a week and expenses. Salary paid weekly and expense money advanced. Previous experience unnecessary. Local territory. Business successful. Position Permanant. Enclose self addressed envelope. Superintendent, 324 Dearborn street, Chicago.

To CONSUMPTIVES

The undersigned having been restored to health by simple means, after suffering for several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease CONSUMPTION, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To those who desire it, he will cheerfully send (free of charge) a copy of the prescription used, which they will find a sure cure for CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, CATARRH, BRONCHITIS and all throat and lung MALADIES. He hopes all sufferers will try his remedy, as it is invaluable. Those desiring the prescription, which will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing, will please address

Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON, Brooklyn, N. Y.

LEGAL NOTICES

SPECIAL ELECTION
—ON—
—Constitutional Amendments.

Notice is hereby given that the Boards of Registry and Election in and for each and every Election District or voting Precinct in the *County of Somerset, must meet on*

TUESDAY, SEPT. 15, 1903,

from one to nine o'clock p. m., at such places as may be designated by the Township Clerks of the respective townships of said county, for the purpose of making, altering and revising, as the case may require, the registry of voters entitled to vote in their several districts or voting precincts for use at the special election to be held on Tuesday, September 22, 1903, as required by an act entitled "An act to provide for submitting proposed amendments to the Constitution of this State to the people thereof," approved April 8, 1903.

Special Election
SEPTEMBER 22, 1903.

No person will be allowed to vote at said election unless his name appears upon the Registry List of his Election District.

JOSEPH FITZGA, Chairman,
J. H. MATTISON, Secretary,
JACOB SHURTS,
CHARLES H. BATEMAN.

Election Notice!

Notice is hereby given that the Boards of Registry and Election in and for each and every Election District or Voting Precinct in the *County of Somerset will hold their first* meeting on

TUESDAY, SEPT. 1, 1903,

At 10 o'clock in the morning, at such places as may be designated by the Township Clerks of the respective townships of said county. Such boards shall organize according to law and then proceed to ascertain the names and residences of all the legal voters in their respective districts, by making actual inquiry at every dwelling house or habitation, or of the head of every family residing therein, and shall continue such enumeration of voters from day to day, on successive days, completing same on or before Friday, Sept. 4. (Sec. 23 Election law.)

SECOND MEETING
AND PRIMARY ELECTION

Said Boards of Registry and Election will also meet on

TUESDAY, SEPT. 8, 1903,

At the same places from 1 until 9 p. m., for the purpose of transcribing and making up from its canvass books two lists of all persons entitled to vote in its election District, who shall personally appear before the board for that purpose, or be shown to its satisfaction by the affidavit in writing of some voter in the election district to be a legal voter therein.

On the same day between 1 and 9 o'clock p.m., the Primary Election shall be held in every election district in the County of Somerset.

THIRD and FINAL MEETING.

Said Boards of Registry and Election will also meet on

TUESDAY, OCT. 27, 1903,

At the same places, and between the hours of 1 p. m. and 9 p. m. for the purpose of revising and correcting the Original Registers, and for adding thereto the names of all persons entitled to the right of suffrage in such Election District at the next election.

Notice is hereby given to all Boards of Registry and Election in the County of Somerset that they are required to strictly observe Sections 24 and 32 of "An Act to Regulate Elections (Revision of 1898)," approved April 4, 1898, and that the County Board of Elections will be in session in Somerville on

Wednesday, Oct. 28, 1903,

For the purpose of receiving the registers and receipting for affidavits, etc.

General Election Nov. 3, 1903

No person will be allowed to vote at said election unless his name appears upon the Registry List of his Election District.

JOSEPH FITZGA, Chairman,
J. H. MATTISON, Secretary,
JACOB SHURTS,
CHARLES H. BATEMAN.

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS
TO THE
CONSTITUTION

STATE OF NEW JERSEY.
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

As required by an act entitled "An act to provide for submitting proposed amendments to the Constitution of this State, to the people thereof," approved April 8, 1903, notice is hereby given that on Tuesday, the twenty-second day of September, 1903, a

SPECIAL ELECTION

will be held in the several election districts or precincts of this State, at such places as the clerks of the several townships, cities, and municipalities of the State shall provide, to enable the electors qualified to vote for members of the Legislature to vote for or against each of the following proposed amendments to the Constitution.

S. D. DICKINSON,
Secretary of State.

ARTICLE V.
EXECUTIVE.

1. Insert in lieu of paragraph 10 a new paragraph, as follows:

10. The governor, or person administering the government, the chancellor and the attorney-general, or two of them, of whom the governor, or person administering the government, shall be one, may remit fines and forfeitures and grant pardons, after conviction in all cases except impeachment.

ARTICLE VI.
JUDICIARY.

1. Insert in lieu of Section II a new section, as follows:

1. The court of errors and appeals shall consist of a chief judge and four associate judges or any four of them.

2. In case any judge of said court shall be disqualified to sit in any cause, or shall be unable for the time being to discharge the duties of his office, whereby the whole number of judges capable of sitting shall be reduced below four, the governor shall designate a justice of the supreme court, the chancellor or a vice-chancellor, to discharge such duties until the disqualification or inability shall cease.

3. The secretary of state shall be the clerk of this court.

4. When a writ of error shall be brought, any judicial opinion in the cause, in favor of or against any error complained of, shall be assigned to the court in writing; when an appeal shall be taken from an order or decree of the court of chancery, the chancellor or vice-chancellor making such decree or order shall inform the court in writing of his reasons therefor.

5. The jurisdiction heretofore exercised by the supreme court by writ of error shall be exclusively vested in the court of errors and appeals; but any writ of error pending in the supreme court at the time of the adoption of this amendment shall be proceeded upon as if no change had taken place.

Section IV.

1. Insert in lieu of paragraph 1 a new paragraph as follows:

1. The court of chancery shall consist of a chancellor and such number of vice-chancellors as shall be provided by law, each of whom may exercise the jurisdiction of the court; the court shall make rules governing the hearing of causes and the practice of the court where the same is not regulated by statute.

Section V.

1. At the end of paragraph 1 add the following:

The court may sit in divisions at the same or different times and places.

Strike out paragraph 3.

Section VI.

1. Insert in lieu of paragraphs 1 and 2 the following:

The court of common pleas shall be constituted and held in each county in such manner as may be provided by law.

ARTICLE VII.
CIVIL OFFICERS.

Section II.

1. Insert in lieu of paragraph 1 a new paragraph, as follows:

1. Judges of the court of errors and appeals, justices of the supreme court, the chancellor, the vice-chancellors, and the judges of the circuit court and the court of common pleas shall be nominated by the governor and appointed by him with the advice and consent of the Senate; all persons now holding any office in this paragraph named, except the judges of the court of errors and appeals as heretofore existing, shall continue in the exercise of the duties of their respective offices according to their respective commissions or appointments; the judges of the court of errors and appeals, except those first appointed, the justices of the supreme court, the chancellor, and the vice-chancellors shall hold their offices for the term of seven years, and shall, at stated times, receive for their services a compensation which shall not be diminished during the term of their appointment; and they shall hold no other office under the government of this State or the United States; the judges of the court of errors and appeals first appointed shall be appointed one for three years, two for five years and two for seven years; judges of the court of common pleas shall hold their offices for the term of five years.

Strike out paragraph 2.

Best Spectacles
$1.00.

Suited to your eyes and fully guaranteed. Money refunded if not satisfactory. Eyes examined free of charge.

CARL SILBERT
15-17 Somerset Street. Plainfield, N. J.

PAINTING.

Paint your house now—if it needs it—to paint at the right time is to economize. We will do the work splendidly for you. Besides, only use the kind of paint that looks best and wears longer.

JAMES C. HANSEN,
141 East Front Street.

Great Clearance Sale of Women's Walking Skirts at $1 98.

Reduced from $3.50 and $2.75 to ONLY $1.98! The materials are pearl gray Scotch Cheviot and plain Oxford Meltons.

Also annual clearance of Shirt Waists at 25c, that have sold at 69c, 75c, and 98c.

Lawn Wrappers at 59c.

Early Selection is Advisable.

THE PARIS CLOAK STORE.
322 West Front Street. JACOB A. FASS, Prop.

J. W. MANHATTAN
Dealer in all kinds of
BLUESTONE
Flagging, Curbing, Sills and Coping.

Has been awarded contract to lay all walks for Town Council of Westfield until April 1, 1904. References: Work done in Westfield in past ten years. All work guaranteed. Orders by mail will receive attention.

Residence 50 Elm Place. PLAINFIELD, N. J.

PLAINFIELD CLEANING AND PRESSING COMPANY.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Clothes Altered, Cleaned, Repaired and Pressed
AT REASONABLE PRICES.
41 Somerset St. Plainfield, N. J.
WORK CALLED FOR AND DELIVERED.

R. B. VAN ARSDALE,
Practical Tile Setter. Dealer in Mantles, Tiles Grates, Andirons, Fenders Fire Sets, Screens Gas Logs, Gas Grates, Grill, Ash Traps, Ash Doors, Dampers, Glass, etc. Telephone 1381.
140 Central Ave. Residence: 426 Orchard Pl.
Special Designs of all Kinds of Hard Wood Work. Estimates.

AUDSLEY'S ART STORE,
MAURICE A. AUDSLEY, Manager
No. 135 East Front Street.
First Class Enlargements
Pictures and Artists' Materials
Artistic Framing a Specialty.
VISITORS ALWAYS WELCOME.

HOTEL ROSELL, A. B. ROSELL, Prop'r.

Newly Furnished Throughout. Steam Heat, Electric Lights.
AMERICAN PLAN.

Your Milk Supply

IF your milk does not keep sweet on ice, change your milk man. If it keeps too long WITHOUT ice, be sure to change milkmen, as this indicates the use of chemical preservatives.

Nothing but superior facilities, care and cleanliness, and quantities of ice are used to make our milk and cream keep.

Marchant Bros.
Plainfield Milk and Cream Company,
191 NORTH AVENUE.

The only place in the city of Plainfield to get your eyes examined and fitted with glasses properly.

The only college graduate optician who has diplomas to show for it, is

Leo Slonim,
Eye-Sight Specialist.
231 W. Front St. Opposite Post Office.

M. WEINSTEIN,
—Boot and Shoe Maker—
Repairing with the best leather only.
Prices Reasonable.
315 Park Avenue.

MORRIS KUNZMAN
Practical Shoemaker.
I do the best work and use the best leather. I will call for shoes to be repaired.
122 Park Avenue.

FLOWERS FOR EVERY OCCASION
C. L. Peterson,
ARTISTIC FLORAL DESIGNER.
Greenhouses and Store: 209-221 Watchung Ave.
Telephone: 1693.
NEW DESIGNS IN FLORAL WORK at SHORT NOTICE

Emil Dembrowskey
52 Harrison St. North Plainfield.
Expert Cabinet Maker
Carpenter and Builder
Remodeling of old Furniture—Antique work—a Specialty.

Park Avenue Hotel.
734 PARK AVENUE, COR. 8TH ST.,
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
A select family and transient Hotel. Rooms arranged en-suite with or without bath.
Elevator and all modern conveniences
L. Wagstaff, Manager.
Telephone 206 a, Plainfield.

B. F. TALLAMY & BRO.
Contractors,
Masons and Builders.
—Jobbing Promptly Attended.—
Telephone 1306 536 West 6th Street.

JUSTUS H. COOLEY, M. D.,

TURKISH, RUSSIAN, ROMAN
BATHS.
SANITARIUM, SOMERSET STREET.
Open to Public.

George Neal,
Successor to S. J. Neal 114 W. 2nd St.
CURTAIN & MAT WEAVING A SPECIALTY.
Manufacturer & Dealer in
RAC CARPETS.

OWNERS OF PROPERTY
Attention!

A house will sell or rent much quicker if wired, than one not so equipped,

Because it's Modern and Up-to-date

It your residence is not wired have it done at once. Electric Light, everything considered, is really the cheapest illuminant.

WILLIAM H. POPE,
—Electrical Contractor—
116 North Ave. Tel. 2441

GAYLE HARDWARE CO.
Sells Hardware and House Furnishings
Garden Seeds and Tools
Lawn Seeds and Fertilizers
Blue Flame Oil Stoves
Ranges and Fittings
Enameled Ware, 3 Kinds,
Razors and Cutlery
Nickel Plated Ware
Rust Proof Tin Ware
Lincoln Water Proof Roofing
COR. FRONT AND PARK AVE
Tel. Call 682.

THE PLAINFIELD TRUST COMPANY
DEPOSITS - $600,000.00.

We point to the fact, and with not a little pride, that our deposits now total $600,000.00, and this in a little over one year of business. In calling attention to this gratifying record, we wish to invite the accounts of those who at present have no bank account in town as well as from those contemplating a change in their present arrangements, feeling sure that business inaugurated with us will prove mutually advantageous.

Subject to check 3 per cent. interest is paid on balances of $200 or more.
In our Special Department, 3 per cent. interest is paid on $5.00 or more.

O. T. Waring, President. Henry A. McGee, Vice President.
A. V. Heely, Vice President. J. Herbert Case, Secretary-Treas.

CALL AT VAIL'S
Jeweler and Optician
and have your eyes examined FREE. Glasses made to order
All kinds of work guaranteed. Prices Right.
The Old Stand. 103 Park Ave.

STEAM GRANITE AND MARBLE WORKS,
Manufacturers of Artistic Cemetery Memorials of Every Description.
Large Variety Constantly on hand.
L. L. MANNING & SON, FRONT ST. and CENTRAL AVE. Tel. 771.

The Popularity Of Our.....
PURE FOODS
is due to the art of selecting well-known brands that are suitable for the extremely critical taste of the present day. In no establishment are these points more carefully looked after than in the UP - TOWN STORE, 186 East Front St. Telephone 704.
JAMES F. DALY

MILK; Neither preservatives nor coloring used.
CREAM; Made with a separator at our farm.
Telephone 2511.
LINDSAY,
Farm and Headquarters Mountain Ave.

JOHN H. TIER,
Dealer in All Kinds of
Ice Cream & Confections
Wholesale & Retail. Orders Promptly Delivered.
134 - 136 Park Ave. and 32 Bank Place. Tel.: Store 714; House 706.
TIER'S LAKE HOUSE OPEN FOR THE SEASON.

J. P. HOMAN & SON,
Carriages, Trucks, Express, and Business Wagons
Made to Order
HARNESS
Repairing in all its branches.
Blacksmithing of all kinds.
Storage for Carriages and Sleighs.

KROEGER PIANO
House founded by Henry Kroeger, for twenty years superintendent of Steinway & Son. Factory Agency at
Sattels', 108 North Ave.
Are you shopping for a Piano? drop in and see the three finest patents in any one piano.

FRANK VAN WINKLE, DEALER IN
Bicycles, Photo Supplies, Kodaks and Cameras
Bicycles Stored, Cleaned and repaired Developing, Printing and Mounting
120 North Avenue.

THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT OF FURS
For Ladies and Children in this town. CANNOT BE EQUALLED
WE take pleasure to introduce to our friends and patrons our new and selected styles of
Furs, Cloaks, Suits, Skirts and Waists
Also Children's Coats and Dresses.
for the coming season. An early call and inspection is solicited.
Our stock of Furs and Skins and also Cloaks and Skirts and tailor made suits made to order, are selected and made with the greatest care, and perfect fit is guaranteed. None but the best materials are used by us in the manufacture of our garments, thus assuring to our customers the finest to be had.
Our past reputation guarantees entire satisfaction to fit, style and finish.
We offer for a grand opening, a special priced suit of all-wool English mixture, long coat and blouse effect, worth $15.00, sale price $9.98; also same in walking skirts worth $2.98, sale price $1.98.
BOSTON CLOAK & FUR CO.,
245 W. Front Street. GAIMAN & BERKOWITZ. Opposite Post Office.

ARE YOUR EYES ALIKE?
If one eye is more defective than the other, each should have the lense which best suits it. By coming to us you can be assured of getting the proper glass for each eye. FREE EXAMINATION. ALL GLASSES GUARANTEED.
Stiles & Co., Philadelphia Eye Specialists
107 E. FRONT ST. EVERY THURSDAY.
Hours: —11:15 a. m. to 1 p. m. and 1:45 p. m. to 4:30 p. m.

REMOVED
BEARS BROS., of 229 W. FRONT ST.
have removed their store to
215 West Front Street.
Have opened a new store with a full line of
Men's, Women's and Children's Clothing.
BEARS BROS.,
JACOB WOLFF, Manager
215 W. Front Street.

POULTRY WIRE.

Prices Reduced; 58 inches high now 75cts. per rod (16 1-2 ft.); Staples free. Send for price list of other Iron Fencing.
Cord Wood Delivered at $3.00, 4.00 5.00 per Cord
JOHN P. WOLFE, 78 Somerset St., Plainfield.

WILLIAM HAND & SON, Pianos
MOVING VANS and Storage Warehouse for Furniture, Pianos, etc.
TRUCKMAN & RIGGER.
Our facilities enable us to be at New York early in the morning. Our special field is within a radius of sixty miles of Plainfield.
Tel. 1722. 136 E. Second St.

HERMAN KELLER
MANUFACTURER OF
—Union-Made Cigars—
Wholesale and Retail 25 Somerset St.
Dealer in Smokers' Articles, Tobaccos, Pipes, Etc.

Try our Press System.
Better than hand work on shirts.
H. W. MARSHALL,
Proprietor
AMERICAN STEAM LAUNDRY
122 EAST FRONT ST.

North Plainfield Weekly Review.

VOL. 4—NO. 27 NORTH PLAINFIELD, N. J., SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1903. PRICE 3 CENTS

...ERS OF ...CAL INTEREST.

Paragraphs Occurring th Plainfield and d Plainfield.

Mission entertained about newsboys Thursday evening.

Retail Clerks' Association will give entertainment and supper Monday evening.

Thomas Marsh, of Bronx, N. Y., is visiting his brother-in-law, E. J. Smith, of Somerset street.

Rally Day will be observed in the Park Avenue Baptist Church tomorrow afternoon at 2:30 o'clock.

George Loerch, of Watchung, and Tilly Huckle, of Elizabeth, were married September 22 at Elizabeth.

A chimney at the home of William Root, Jackson avenue, caught fire Thursday evening. The damage was slight.

Oscar Schweitzer, of the New Jersey Rectifying Bottling Works, has purchased a thorough bred hound valued at $45.

W. G. Debele and family, of Somerset Street, have returned from Atlantic City, where they have been spending a short vacation.

Thomas E. Currin, assistant cashier in the First National Bank, has moved into the house recently completed for him on ...ountain avenue.

...y Day exercises will be held in ...h Chapel Sunday School tomorrow ...oon at 2:30. Rev. J. S. Zelie will ... an address.

Thos. Frank French, the wholesale grocer, of Somerset Street, has sold his business to W. C. Dunham, the transfer to take place on October 1st.

Miss Minnie Williams, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Seaman Williams, of Sandford ...

[redacted]

school are now admitted to all colleges without passing examinations.

Dr. Richard Moldenke has been elected Secretary of the advisory Board in connection with the model foundry to be operated during the Universal Exposition at St. Louis next year.

Elaborate preparations have been made for the special services which will be held in St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church tomorrow. The church was dedicated three years ago and this celebration will be in honor of the third anniversary.

Rosh Hashonah, "head of the year," is the Jewish New Year and began last Monday night at sunset, and was the beginning of the 5,664th year after the creation of the world. Reformed Jews keep but one, while the orthodox observe two days.

Miss Eleanor Cooley, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Justus H. Cooley, of Westervelt avenue, this borough, and Henry C. Jerkins, of New York City will be united in marriage in the Friends' Meeting House, Watchung avenue, Wednesday afternoon, October 14.

Sunday School Conventions.

A convention of the Union County Sunday schools will be held at Cranford, N. J. Thursday October 8.

The State Sunday School Convention will be held at Newark, November 18 20. An interesting program has been arranged.

Course of Entertainments at Grace M. E. Church.

The following entertainments will be given at Grace Methodist Episcopal Church: Mozart Symphony, Monday, October 19; J. Williams Macy, Tuesday, December 1st New York University Glee, Banjo and Mandolin Club, Thursday, January 28.

Death of Mrs. Thorn.

Mrs. Mary E. Thorn, widow of Edward M. Thorn, died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Robert Carson, of Belmont avenue, this borough, Wednesday morning. Funeral services will be held from the house this afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. Interment will be in the North Plainfield cemetery.

Mrs. Thorn had been a member of the First Baptist Church, Plainfield for forty years. Four daughters survive her.

Examination of Teachers.

Notice is hereby given that there will be a meeting of the County Board of Examiners of Somerset County, for the examination of candidates for teachers' certificates, at the Somerville Public School on Friday and Saturday October 2 and 3 Each applicant for a certificate should be present as early as nine o'clock a. m.

H. C. KREBS,
County Superintendent.

Slight Blaze on Willow Avenue.

The home of George F. White, 41 Willow avenue, caught fire yesterday afternoon about four o'clock and was damaged to the extent of about $25. The fire was caused by sparks from a chimney falling on the roof.

Before the fire department reached the house, neighbors succeeded in putting out the blaze.

Fresh Strawberries.

E. S. Elliott, of West 8th Street, is picking about three quarts daily, of fine luscious strawberries. The fruit is large, of fine appearance and flavor, and no difference can be noted between the quality now and in the early part of the season when he gathered the first crop.

In the southern part of the state several cases have been reported recently of strawberries being raised, but the cause of the late appearance of the berries is thought to be on account of the late spring which prevented the plants from bearing; the fall crop being the first and only fruit the vines bore this year. Mr. Elliott says this is not the case with his berries, as he gathered a fine crop in the early part of the summer. He says his vines are loaded with green fruit and if the frost does not interfere that he will gather a great many more.

After Intruder; Shot His Son.

John Bunn, of Bernardsville, who has been annoyed recently by sneak thieves visiting his chicken yard, was awakened several nights ago by his son, Bell Bunn, who resides in the same house, with the information that some one was prowling around the back of the house. Hastily dressing, the elder Mr. Bunn seized a loaded gun and proceeded to investigate the premises. His son in the mean time had run around the house in the opposite direction, and as he came into view his father, thinking it was a burglar, fired and wounded his son in the leg. As the young man fell to the ground the father recognized him. He was at once removed to the house and the wound was dressed. The wound is not considered

[redacted]

the Bolters.

Considerable curiosity has shown itself in Plainfield the past week about the effect the bolt made by the MacMurray delegates in the recent convention will have on the vote in November says the Elizabeth *Journal*. "The delegates who went out at that time are non-committal as to how far they intend carrying their temper into the campaign, but there is no indication so far of their having softened toward the situation.

"While they seem to be stolid in their apathy toward the compaign, it is said there is a disposition on the part of some to take a calmer view of the situation. There was much talk at first that the bolting delegation would carry their strength over to the Democratic ticket at the coming election, but this will be so distasteful to the sentiments of the fifteen who bolted the convention, because they are of the deep-dyed Republican type, that little credit is given to that talk,

"The seriousness of the bolt is magnified by Democrats here and there, who are not identified with the issues of the cumpaign to any extent, but not so much is said by either the adherents of the bolting delegates or by the opposite faction."

An Old Landmark in Bernards Township to be Torn Down.

Members of the Bernards Township School Board met last Thursday and decided to sell at public sale the old brick schoolhouse, which is to be superseded by the handsome new stone structure that is nearing completion, and will be ready for occupancy in about a month. The furnishings in the old building and the ground upon which it stands will also be sold. The old building will no doubt be torn down, and one of the oldest landmarks of this historic village will pass into oblivion. Under the roof of this old brick building, which has been standing almost a century, many men of prominence throughout the State received their early training. Notably among them were L. A. Thompson, former clerk in Chancery; the late Mayor of Elizabeth, John C. Rankin; W. L. Dayton, who was appointed foreign Minister. Several of the old Frelinghuysen family attended the school, as well as T. L. Southard who was attorney-general.

Transfers of Real Estate.

The following transfers of real estate in Somerset county have been recorded in the County Clerk's office at Somerville since our last issue:

NORTH PLAINFIELD

William Birrell to Carrie Pearson, $1.

Henry D. Morrison et ux to Mattie J. Wolfe, $1.

Cornelius E. Gulick et ux to Wm. Birrell, $1.

Leah M. Marshall to Geo. W. V. Moy et al, $1.

John Giddis to Jane B. DeMott, $1.

Park Golf Club Score.

At the close of the play for the two cups last Saturday at the Park Golf Club, the score stood as follows:

Nelson A. Miller, 107, 24—83; Ray B. Carroll, 93, 9—84; S. St. John McCutchen, 99, 14—85; Rev. Dr. H. K. Carroll, 105, 19—96; A. W. Anderson, 103, 71—86; Charles A. Reed, 100, 13—87; Charles B. Morse, 101, 12—89; Leon R. Thurlow, 106, 15—91; George T. Rogers, 115, 20—95; Samuel Townsend, 110, 15—95; Rev. J. O. McKelvey, 111, 15—96.

There was also a team match between the Bachelors and Benedicts which resulted as follows:

Bachelors—Ray B. Carroll, 6; G. W. Faber, 2; Leon R. Thurlow, 2; Charles B. Morse, 4; Frank Rogers, 0. Total, 14.

Benedicts—Dr. H. K. Carroll, 0; S. St. John McCutchen, 0; Rev. J. O. McKelvey, 0; Samuel Townsend, 0; W. L. Murray, 1. Total, 1.

SUBURBAN NOTES.

WATCHUNG.

Arrival and departure of mails at Watchung.

Leave Plainfield 9:15 a. m.	5:35 p. m.
Arrive Watchung 9:30 a. m.	6:00 p. m.
Leave Watchung 12:30 p. m.	6.10 p. m.
Arrive Plainfield 1:00 p. m.	*6 40 p. m.

*This mail makes connection for all outgoing mail from Plainfield the same evening.

Howard Vail and family who have spent the season at the cottage on Lake Vein, have returned to Newark.

Mr. and Mrs. Taggard, of New York City, who have spent the summer months with Mrs. Edward Cantwell, have returned home.

Miss M. M. Schick, of Silver Lake Park, N. Y., has been visiting with Postmaster Schmidt's family.

Dr. and Mrs. R. Moldenke's little daughters, Anna and Elsie, have returned to the Mary Drexel Institute, Philadelphia, to resume their studies.

Mrs. Bodine, of Brooklyn is visiting Mrs. Gordon.

The election last Tuesday was very quiet, and the Election Board found time hanging heavily on their hands.

Mr. and Mrs. Texier entertained a large party of friends last Sunday.

Mrs. David McLeash, of Johnstown, N. Y., who has been visiting Mrs. Texier, has returned home.

Peter Moran has set out a large water cress plantation for H. Texier, also a large tract in violets.

Mrs. Col. Heinz, of New Rochelle, has been visiting her daughters, Mrs. Richard and Mrs. Charles Moldenke.

Mrs. J. H. Koch entertained friends from Brooklyn last Sunday.

LIBERTY CORNER.

A silo which was being constructed for Seiler Brothers was blown down last Tuesday by the wind.

Mrs. E. H. Terry, of Plainfield, is visiting Mrs. Muse.

Mrs. I. Naughright, of Far Hills, is visiting at Mr. Quimbigs.

Mrs. C. N. Conkling has returned to her home in New York City.

The Village Improvement Society will meet in the chapel Monday evening September 28 at 8 o'clock.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Acken, of Plainfield, visited Mrs. Acken's mother last Sunday.

George English, U. S. A., son of the late James R. English, of Elizabeth, died at Fort Thomas, Kentucky, Sunday, September 20. His remains were brought to this place and interred in the Liberty Corner Cemetery last Wednesday. Rev. C. B. Condit officiated at the funeral services.

Cat Survives Dynamite Explosion.

With three lives still to his credit, Thomas J., the large black tomcat once the property of Frank O'Neill, of Kenvil, is still interested in things mundane. The last and most remarkable of his exploits was on the night when the forcite works at Kenvil were destroyed by an explosion which shook the country for miles around. Thomas J. must have been on the roof of one of the buildings at the time, because after the explosion he was found somewhat singed and considerably broken, up in a tree at Ledgewood, three-quarters of a mile from the scene of the wre[illegible]. He was recognized by the collar w[illegible] employ[illegible] at the forcite works pu[illegible] him three weeks ago, when he left his former master, Frank O'Neill, and went to make his home at the mills. The men at the mill were kind to him, because they had read of the attempts of O'Neill to kill the cat by five different methods, including shotguns, pitchfork, drowning and chloroform. Thomas J. was howling feebly and pitifully when found, and now has a warm berth beside the hearthstone of Mr. and Mrs. Herman Siegle, who discovered him and rescued him from the treetop.

Somerset County Courts.

In the Somerset County Courts Thursday the jury rendered a verdict in favor of the plaintiff for $100 damages in the case of Judson Westlecraft against Frederick V. Jacobus. The case of John Grogan against Alvah Gray was not taken up

WHEN A HOUSE GETS ON FIRE

Do You Know What to Do? Suggestions Which May Prove Valuable.

How many of the REVIEW readers know just what to do in case their houses or their neighbor's houses got on fire?

How many know where the nearest fire box is located and where the keys may be found?

How many know how to "pull" a fire box, supposing they have the key?

These are important matters for all people to know, and as simple as the proposition appears it is doubtful if one person in three knows where and how to properly send in a fire alarm. This is left, like many other things, until the time arrives to act, when minutes, and sometimes seconds, may mean the loss of property.

When a fire occurs, get the key nearest by in a line toward the fire-box; insert key in box, turn the key, and open door. A small hook will be noticed when door is opened, this is to be pulled downward, and completes an electric current which rings the fire alarm corresponding to that box number.

It is only a question of a few moments to look up the location of the nearest fire box, and for convenience a list of all the fire boxes and where the keys may be found, follows, giving box and location of same following which is given location of fire box keys.

132 Manning and Westervelt avenues.
Dr. J. H. Cooley, 121 Westervelt ave.
John A. Goodwin, 178 Manning ave.
Philip Giese, 50 Westervelt ave.

134 Mountain and Westervelt avenues.
Mrs. Philpot, 132 Westervelt ave.
Patrick Egany, 67 Mountain ave.
P. H. Currin, cor. Westervelt & Mountain
C. H. Mills, 109 Grandview ave.
A. V. Soaring, Jr. Grandview & Westervelt

135 Fairview and [illegible] avenues.
Wm. C. [illegible], 87 [illegible] Watchung ave.
A. E. Kenny, 112 Watchung ave.
Mrs. MacQuoid, cor. Fairview & Watchung

141 Pearl and Somerset streets.
Review Office, 33 Somerset street.
Alex. Thorn, 37 Somerset street.
Jno. P. Powers, 45 Somerset street.

142 Manning avenue and Somerset street.
Henry A. Voehl, 84 Somerset street.
Joseph Mattarazza, 109 Somerset street.
Debele & Stahl, 111-113 Somerset street.
Chas. Tallman, 110 Somerset street.

143 Grandview avenue and Somerset street.
Currin & Conover, Somerset & Grandview
J. A. Powlison, 203 Somerset street.
Arlington Hotel, 227 Somerset street.

145 Hudson avenue and Somerset street.
Adam Fritz, 295 Somerset street.
Bilyeu & Titus 315 Somerset street.
Mrs. Hudson, 294 Somerset street.

148 Duer street and Lincoln place.
Thomas Doud, 59 Duer street.
Dr. Buchanan, 43 Duer street.
W. W. Dunn, cor. Lincoln Pl. & Duer st.

151 Prospect place and Washington avenue.
Park Club House, 19 Washington ave.
John P. Emmons, 41 Prospect Place.
Rev. W. M. Downey, 30 Washington ave.

152 Linden avenue and Grove street.
Herman Deike, 316 Grove street.
Jas. Lewis, 148 Duer street.
Mrs. Wilson, 144 Grove street.
Silas Coddington, 155 Grove street.

153 Giraud and Willow avenues.
E. J. Waring
Chas. E. Horn, 64 Willow ave.
Edmund Tapscott, 68 Willow ave.

154 Rockview avenue and Rockview Terrace.
M. I. Cooley, 2 Rockview Terrace.
W. L. Perrin, 9 Rockview Terrace.
Mrs. Taylor, Rockview Terrace.

156 Harrison and Cedar streets.
Jacob Keller, 46 Harrison ave.
Louis Feiring, 53 Harrison ave.
Herman Klinsman, 60 Harrison ave.

157 Mercer avenue and Park place.
S. B. Joseph, 29 Willow ave.
G. R. Rogers, 32 Sycamore ave.
Geo. L. Howard, 80 Mercer ave.

It is probable that some names in the above list may be wrong; if so, kindly notify this office and it will be rectified in a future issue of the REVIEW.

"FIRST AID" SUGGESTIONS IN CASE OF FIRE.

The following suggestions, if acted upon, may be found of value, as oftentimes a slight thing at the right time, may save a house from total loss.

If a kerosene lamp is turned over or explodes, try and smother the flames with a rug, piece of carpet, blanket or other woolen article; if this fails, and the flames get beyond you, close the doors and windows of the room where the fire is and turn in an alarm.

In case of a gasolene stove getting out of order the best thing to do is to remove stove out of doors. In such an event, *pull the stove toward you*—that is, face the stove and back out, pulling stove with you. Should you push or carry stove in front of you in same direction you are going, the flames would fly backward and burn you. If stove is too hot to get near it, take a rake, hoe, or some such tool and pull it toward you

If the chimney gets on fire, put plenty of common salt on the fire in the stove; this will soon smolder the fire in the chimney.

Some people wait too long before summoning the fire department for fear of the damage they will do. This is wrong, as the firemen will do nothing to damage the property unless it is absolutely necessary to do so in order to extinguish the blaze. It is their object to save, not destroy.

It is always best to try and put out a fire, if it is a small one, but at the same time, to be on the safe side, the department should be immediately notified.

It is hardly necessary to add that in case a fire is discovered in a box, basket or anything removable, that the first effort should be to get it out of the house, bearing in mind to pull it toward direction you wish to go—don't forget that.

It sometimes happens immediately after a storm that the alarm will not respond when hook is pulled. In such cases another box should be tried.

It is well for the person sending in an alarm to remain by the box until the firemen arrive so they can be notified where the fire is, unless it can readily be seen from the box.

The above suggestions are made by Chief of Fire Department J. J. Stahl.

Somerset County Courts Reopened.

Owing to the fact that the Attorney General declared last Tuesday to be a holiday, the regular term of the Somerset County Courts was postponed to Wednesday, when Justice Garretson presided with Judge Schenck on the bench. The following Grand Jurors were called:

George E. Pace,	Cor. V. N. Suydam,
Peter J. Zeglio,	Howard P. Reynolds,
Newton B. Smalley,	William J. Moore,
Elias W. Howell,	Parmenas C. Henry,
Charles C. Acken,	David R. Dilts,
Ellsworth Brokaw,	William W. Smalley,
William H. Cawley,	John H. Mattison,
Charles H. Bateman,	Michael J. Hickey,
Holcomb D. Dilts,	Sewell O. B. Taylor.
P. Stelle Tingley,	Rynear Staats,
John V. Z. Griggs,	Clayton B. Allshouse,
George Mantz,	Frank C. Elliott.

All the jurors were present. Frank C. Elliott was excused. Constables Frank D. Cramer and Dennis Wyckoff were detailed to take charge of the jury.

The following causes were taken up:

SUPREME COURT CAUSES.

1. W. P. Lindsley v. Ernest Fischer—ejectment. Oliver K. Day; Reed & Coddington.

2. G. A. Van Doren v. Henry Willoughby—contract. J. J. Meehan; P. Q. Oliver.

3. John Clifford Schorb (by his next friend, John Schorb, Jr.) v. Geo. Marsh et als.—tort. J. P. Runyon; P. H. Gilhooly.

4. John Grogan v. Alvah Gray—tort. Charles J. McNabb; H. C. Suydam.

5. Wm. P. Hardenberg v. Eldridge G. Snow—tort. Lindabury, Depue & Faulks; David Harvey, Jr.

6. Judson Westlecraft v. Frederick V. Jacobus—tort. J. J. Meehan; L. A. Gibby.

CIRCUIT COURT CAUSES.

1. Wm. S. Gilhully v. Phebe E. Conkling—tort. Lambert & Stewart; Lindabury, Depue & Faulks.

2. R. J. Southwick v. Alonzo DeCamp—contract. Bartine & Beekman; Jno. A. Frech.

3. Nancy M. Miller v. Ruth E. and T. L. Dennis—contract. H. K. Gaston; Jas. J. Bergen.

4. Susan Jennings v. M. & S. Traction Co.—tort. Andrew Foulds, Jr.; Willard P. Voorhees and Alvah A. Clark.

5. W. C. Van Duzer, v. W. C. Durling—contract. Dungan & Reger; Horace Codington.

6. G. V. Van Doren et al. v. Estelle P. Brokaw—attachment. E. M. Wight; Geo. W. Anderson.

7. Aug. Bolmer v. Board of Freeholders of Somerset county—tort. J. L. Griggs; Jno. A. Frech.

8. Albert Mackie v. Frank O. Dunning—certiorari, argument. Isaac P. Runyon; Reed & Coddington.

9. Catherine and Wm B. Koechlein v. M. & S. Traction Co.—tort, argument, Andrew Foulds, Jr.; Willard P. Voorhees and Alvah A. Clark.

10. Aug. Bolmer v. Board of Chosen Freeholders of Somerset county—tort, argument. Jas. L. Griggs; Jno. A. Frech.

SOMERSET COMMON PLEAS.

1. G. A. Van Doren v. M. & S. Traction Co.—tort. J. J. Meehan; Alvah A. Clark.

SOMERSET QUARTER SESSIONS.

1. Harry Doyle ads. Inhabitants of Bridgewater township—appeal from Justice Kitchen. Dungan & Reger; Alvah A. Clark.

JUSTICES' APPEALS.

1. North Jersey Nurseries Co. v. David Y. Moore. Justice Bowers.

2. Pasquale Tullo ads. Angelina Azzoto. Sutphen.

3. Thomas and Margaret Conners ads. James J. McCloskey. Dezendorf.

4. Lewis Van Dorn v. Wm. D. Vanderbeek. Fleming.

5. Albert Voorhees ads. Frank Albert. Kitchen.

6. John Van Middlesworth ads. Joseph M. Maher. Sutphen.

7. Lemuel A. Tunison ads. John P. D. Kirch. Smalley.

The following licenses were granted:

INNS AND TAVERNS.

Frank Linke, Smalleytown.
Mahlon H. Rupell, North Branch.
Oscar Vleit, Gladstone.
Alfred E. Beins, Warren.
Henry E. Walter, Bernardsville.
Daniel B. Hoffman, Kingston.
John H. Groceley, North Plainfield.
Andrew R. Holcombe, Neshanic.
J. H. Taylor, Martinsville.
John Burns, Raritan.
George C. Ball, Somerville.

SALOONS.

William N. Honan, Raritan.
John Cagnassola, Raritan.
Jouh Fazekas, Bound Brook.

WHOLESALE.

Jacob Miller, Somerville.

The applications of Thos. Howard, for hotel at Peapack; Rafael Pizo, for hotel and saloon at Bound Brook and Louis Curcio, for saloon at Raritan, were laid over until Oct. 2, when Judge Schenck will give each applicant a hearing.

The following constables were appointed to serve during the term: Dennis Wyckoff, Jacob Hyler, David R. Moffett, Job Coddington, W. N. Pangborn, James Woods, Edward Farrell, Garret Dockerty, Frank D. Cramer, James Ralph, Arthur S. Dixon.

The list of petit jurors is as follows:

Bedminster—Charles P. Wyckoff, Geo. Philhower, Robert G. Lane, Frederick K. Lamerson.

Bernards—George Codington, Wm. N. Conkling.

Branchburg—Wm. Van Fleet, Asa C. Hall, Peter L. Tunison, Harmon P. Sutton, Elias H. Hoagland.

Bridgewater—Judson V. Coin, Charles Mehlenbeck, John Gernert, Jr., Lewis A. Bellis, Wm. Schure, J. Watson Terhune, David W. Pinkerton, George W. Smith, Thomas I. Honeyman, Samuel Ayres, Frederick Frech, John G. Gaston, James Hunter, Jr., Charles J. Smith.

Franklin—Garret V. Suydam, Wm. B. Voorhees, Henry Van Doren, John Stothoff, Edwin Garretson, John A. Voorhees, J. Frank Westcott.

Hillsborough—Charles A. Stryker, Jas. McCrady.

Montgomery—Stephen H. Drake, Peter A. Staats, Louis R. Labaw, Howard W. Meseroll, John N. Brokaw, Augustus Bechtold.

North Plainfield—Levi C. Kline, Andrew Love, Jr., Richard E. Cortell, Albert Brokaw.

Warren—Aaron H. Spencer, Diedrich Ehlen, Joel Giddes, Adrian Martin, Peter Friday, Wm. H. Codington.

A New Railroad.

A new line of railroad track is said to be projected across the central part of this State, says the Newark *News*, and it is expected to be in running order in the not distant future "if present plans go through." Periodically reports of a similar character get into print. They usually trace with heavy lines on a well-drawn map, a road leading from Paterson via Morristown, thence down through Somerset county to Princeton and Trenton, but not noticing Newark. The routes change a little each succeeding year, but they rarely start from any other city than Paterson, and they all stop at the Delaware River.

The latest, however, is over an entirely new route, and, unlike its predecessors, it does not wholly ignore this city. The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Company is this time the projector. It is to start its line at Millburn, in this county, touch Springfield in Union county, then pass on to Scotch Plains and Plainfield and thence parallel the Central road until it connects with the main line at Hampton Junction.

Were this line built it would provide three railroads from Easton to New York, practically paralleling each other, and only a mile or two apart. A loop of this kind would be considerably shorter than the present Delaware, Lackawanna and Western main line across the State, and present a more direct route for through traffic, but the Central and the Lehigh Valley roads now traverse the same section touching all the main towns and villages, and the new loop would have few important stopping places or commercial centres. The local traffic of such a line would hardly pay, but the time saved to through trains may possibly make its construction advisable, since the element of time is now one of the most important of all that enter into railroad competition. But the new spur is not yet built.

HAPPENINGS IN NEW JERSEY.

Interesting Items of News Occurring in Different Portions of the State.

A calf with two heads is the latest freak in Chatham. It died soon after it was born.

A large walnut tree, over a hundred years old, at Hancock's Bridge, Salem, has been cut down, having been bought by parties who will have it sent to Germany.

The ordinance passed by the Salem City Council prohibiting swearing on the streets has worked better than was expected. There has only been one arrest during the last ten days, and that was a farmer, who had not been in town since the new rule was made.

John Ward, of Perrineville, has sold $700 worth of McIntosh apples from a 13 year old tree. He also has 13, Weathy apple trees, 13 years old from which he sold this season 156 bushels at one dollar per bushel.

One hundred and ninety seven fish caught in less than four hours off Ocean City is believed to be the record catch of the season. Ninety per cent. of these fish were weakfish, the balance being sea perch and flounders. There were five persons in the party which made this phenomenal catch.

Some farmers in the vicinity of Vineland are marketing quite a fair crop of strawberries. The fruit comes from fields where frost nipped the buds last spring. Under the influence of the cool wet summer the plans recovered and put forth a second crop of blossoms. The berries are of good flavor and sell at twenty-five cents a quart wholesale.

Captain S. Nicoletti, vice-president of the American Land Improvement and Silk Culture Association of Philadelphia, has been making a tour in the vicinity of Vineland with a view to establishing a colony of cocoon growers. Investigation proves that the mulberry tree is a thrifty grower in this soil, and it is expected that a colony here will be the resut of Nicoletti's efforts.

Farmers of Warren county are meeting with severe losses on account of the rotting of the potato crop. Hundreds of bushels are being thrown away and the rot goes on steadily. Luther Miller and Edward Mackey, both farmers living near Belvidere, have lost from six to eight hundred bushels each, and other farmers are suffring in proportionate degree. The potatoes seem to rot as soon as they are dug.

Hans Lehman has presented to the New York Aquarium the only specimen of the swallowtailed filefish which has ever been on exhibition there. He caught it in a small net while fishing in Raritan Bay. L. B. Spencer, the assistant superintendent of the aquarium, pronounced it a perfect specimen. The body of the fish is five inches long and its tail measures eight inches, besides being split like a swallow's.

The copper box which was taken out of the cornerstone of the old Orange Methodist Church, which is to be dismantled and torn down, was opened Monday night and many interesting relics were found in it, among them being a section of the first Atlantic cable and an autograph letter from the late Cyrus W. Field. The letter was dated August 1, 1858, and stated that the portion of the cable was a bona fide piece of the original "Atlantic rope."

The historic old Seth Boyden homestead, in Hilton, where for many years the inventor lived and worked, was almost totally destroyed by fire Monday. The origin of the fire is not known. The house was at least one hundred years old. Obadiah Boyden, a son of the inventor, went to California in 1849, during the gold fever, and upon his return purchased the place for his parents, and later deeded it to his mother. The old people lived there for many years, and it was in the workshop that was preserved in the rear of the house that Seth Boyden conceived and worked out many of the inventions that gave him fame and success.

Captain John Smith, of Palmyra, relates the harrowing experience he had recently in consequence of having accepted as a present a bunch of bananas fresh from the tropics. Being detained in the city until late he stayed at a hotel all night. The bananas he deposited in the corner of his room, and placed his watch and pocketbook under the pillow,

[Continued on Last Page.]

Young Man--- This is For You.

By Frederick Breithut.

OUR young men hate advice. When you consider the amount of it which they have to swallow, you can hardly blame them.

As things stand to-day, a boy is taught as much as can be expected in school. We doubt whether as much can be said for the home.

But, be that as it may, the youth is thrown upon the world without any knowledge of it. Naturally, he makes mistakes. Society realizing its weakness in not preparing him in a better manner, indulgently forgives the young man on the ground that he is "sowing his wild oats."

Some few people, seeing where things are wrong, try to help the young chap along by giving him advice. They hope in this way to do the work which years of education should have done.

The young man does not forgive society as readily as society forgives him. He realizes unconsciously perhaps where the fault lies and resents the soothing talk which he is invited to digest. Moreover, he often feels that the man who is doing the advising is in no way superior to himself.

Despite all this, we are going to give advice. But, young man, we are not going to preach a sincere sermonette of the usual order.

We don't care whether you save ten cents a day or not. We don't think it makes much difference. We don't care whether you make a worldly success or not. We know it does not make any difference.

In these days of mammon worship it is dangerous to try to get a young man to look upon anything higher than money. And the young man who sets out with higher ideals than the attainment of wealth is ordinarily regarded as either a fool or a freak. It is that young man we want to talk to.

But our words are feeble. Let us rather listen to what a powerful man had to say on this topic. John Ruskin's words follow:

'I have no patience with people who talk about the 'thoughtlessness of youth' indulgently. I had infinitely rather hear of thoughtless old age and the indulgence due to that. When a man has done his work and nothing can any way be materially altered in his fate, let him forget his toil and jest with his fate, if he will; but what excuse can you find for wilfulness of thought at the very time when every crisis of future fortune hangs on your decisions? A youth thoughtless! when all the happiness of his home forever depends on the chances, or the passions, of an hour! A youth thoughtless! when the career of all his days depends on the opportunity of a moment! A youth thoughtless! when his every act is as a torch to the laid train of future conduct, and every imagination a fountain of life or death! Be thoughtless in any after years rather than now—though, indeed, there is only one place where a man may be nobly thoughtless—his deathbed. No thinking should ever be left to be done there."

There is little need be added to this.

Young man, stick to your ideals! Try to make them real, no matter what your friends think about them. You know your work better than they do. You can get away from their despise, but you cannot get away from yourself.

No doubt commerce is a great thing. But it is not everything. To place the useful always above the ideal is a demoralizing influence, the results of which are most harmful and pernicious.—New York Evening Journal.

Life by the Clock.

WHILE attending a recent gathering of his profession, an eminent physician directed notice afresh to the daily tension under which most Americans do their work. We rise on time, he remarked, in the morning, whether by an alarm clock, by the call of a servant, or by habit, eat breakfast and read the paper on time, a clock in every room, and a watch frequently in our hand. We then, on time, meet office and outside engagements, business appointments, consultations, always preconsidering the amount of time that will be required, and timing the next engagement accordingly. Often we subdivide this time, and note by our watches exactly how long we can discuss a subject.

This is no exaggeration of the American habit. Even such breaks in work as are compelled by the need of physical refreshment are brought within time limits. We eat on time just as we transact all our business on time. If the typical American were to be depicted in his most characteristic attitude, it would be perched on a stool at a "quick lunch counter," consuming his midday meal in seven minutes at the outside.

Doubtless punctuality is a virtue. Doubtless also the practice of doing things exactly on time has won for us, as a people, a large measure of industrial success. But, carried to an extreme, as it often is, it is wearing to the individual. The people whose nerves break down from exhaustion incident to overwork are not often not so much the victims of overwork as of the habit of compressing every bit of work within prearranged limits of time. Let anyone try the experiment of doing a given piece of work steadily and with application, but without noticing by his watch or a clock exactly how much time he is consuming, and he will be amazed to find how much easier it will go off than when he is timing himself, and scheming to bring the prescribed task within a fixed number of minutes.

We know a great deal more about sanitary matters than our fathers and grandfathers knew. We have hunted down microbes. We have concocted serums. Diseases which were once regarded as visitations of Providence we now know to be preventable and we take suitable means of preventing them. All these discoveries and new remedies ought to diminish the death-rate and to promote longevity. They have not done so, as a matter of fact; perhaps they might do so if they had a fair chance. The trouble is that along with these devices for lengthening life we are adopting practices which tend to shorten it. One of the most wearing of these is the habit of bringing all the details of our work within exact time limits.

The Eccentric Husband.

By Helen Oldfield.

OBSERVERS may experience varied emotions at the vagaries and the blunders of genius—regret, indignation, scorn; they may even feel a secret satisfaction that, after all, the beloved of the gods are in some respects inferior to everyday mortals; but nothing they may do can excite surprise.

But the latitude allowed to genius does not cover the same blunder on the part of those who are men of talent, level headed and shrewd in every relation of life, except in that of marriage.

The usual explanation that they are carried away by infatuation, though true sometimes, is not always so, and when it is, it does not sufficiently account for the why and wherefore that men who pride themselves upon their insight into character, men who rarely if ever make a mistake in the men whom they select as their lieutenants, who choose their friends with discretion, men remarkable for good judgment and strong common sense, go so far astray when it comes to choosing the power next the throne, the one friend of a lifetime.

Neither is accident a sufficient reason. It is not held as a valid excuse when a man has appointed an incompetent agent, a swindling attorney or a dishonest cashier. There must be something which, to quote the old saying, "pulls the wool over men's eyes" where women are concerned and obscures the clearest judgment.

This something undoubtedly exists, and is almost invariably one of two things, perhaps caprice, that mental impulse which takes no counsel with reason, but goes its own gait, unheeding and blindly regardless of warning. An impulse which with both sexes has apparently more to do with the choice of a companion for life than upon any other occasion. Why it should do so is one of the mysteries, but it does, and the reason may be that on such occasion it wakes up in unusual strength.

Caprice, under the guise of fancied independence of opinion, frequently influences able men in all affairs, and in marriage when reinforced by will and by the subtle attraction of sex it sometimes governs them altogether. If this be the reason, caprice is the cause of many more marriages than is suspected and becomes patent only when the unsuitability is such as to be plainly known to every one.

Next to this comes the headstrong, almost preposterous self-confidence which makes a man certain in his own conceit that if he fancies a woman he understands her and will be able to shape her to his wishes.

Opposition only confirms him in his opinion. Even sensible and practical men exhibit this propensity, a feeling as unreasonable in its way as the ancient rule of chivalry which obliged each true and doughty knight to fight to the death in support of his ladylove's claims to pre-eminence in beauty above all her sex.

There is an innocent vanity in most men, usually kept down by experience and good sense, as to their own sound judgment upon points where the world holds a cursory judgment a sign of intellectual power, and when the choice of a wife is to be made this vanity rises up full grown.

CHIEF OF POLICE KILLED

He and a Captain Shot by an Angry Detective.

AWFUL TRAGEDY IN INDIANA

Culmination of a Feud That Has Distracted the Police Force of Evansville, Ind.—After Shooting the Chief and Captain, the Detective Kills Himself Beside Bodies of His Victims.

Indianapolis, Ind.—For several years the Police Department of Evansville has been distracted by petty feuds among the patrolmen and detectives, and when the recent riots occurred these jealousies were potent in rendering the department inefficient.

It has been customary for one set of men and detectives to belittle the work of the other, and there have been occasions when criminals have escaped justice because of the efforts of one faction to circumvent the other.

These conditions culminated in a terrible tragedy, in which Thomas Hutchens, a detective, shot and fatally wounded Frederick Houke, Chief of Police, and Captain Frederick Brennecke, Jacob Lutz, a butcher, of Boonville, was a bystander.

One of the bullets intended for Brennecke penetrated Lutz's lung, and the doctor, who arrived a few minutes later, reported that he was fatally wounded. After dealing death to these three men Hutchens fired a bullet into his own temple and fell dead.

Early in the evening Hutchens reported at headquarters and asked Captain Brennecke to excuse him from duty, as he was sick. Instead, Brennecke ordered him to go to the Fair Grounds, where an entertainment was in progress.

When Chief Houke arrived Hutchens made a similar request, but the Chief sustained the captain, and Hutchens left, muttering something against the two officers.

He went to the Fair Grounds and entered the German village, where he was telling his troubles to a friend when Captain Brennecke and Chief Houke entered.

"There's two men that I'm going to get even with," said Hutchens to his friend, and as he spoke drew a revolver. A shot rang out Brennecke groaned and reeled. Hutchens heard the groan and it seemed to please him.

He dashed toward Brennecke and fired again. The bullet went into the captain's arm. The first shot had torn his lung. The captain fell in a heap as Chief Houke, who was a dwarf beside the massive Hutchens, ran toward the murderer to prevent another shot.

Hutchens turned upon the Chief and fired. Houke staggered and fell. The bullet entered his breast.

Patrolman Crowe sprang upon Hutchens, but the big detective threw him off as though he were a child. Another shot rang out and Lutz, the butcher, fell with a bullet in his breast. He was an innocent bystander, one of a hundred in the tent.

He is a Councilman at Boonville, his home. While Crowe was readjusting himself for another attempt to quiet the murderer, the crowd of men and women in the tent were thrown into a panic and shrieks and groans filled the air.

Houke, Brennecke and Lutz lay in pools of blood upon the sawdust bed of the "Village." Hutchens ran to the door, and with a cry that no one would ever see him tried, placed the revolver to his own head and fired, killing himself instantly.

O. P. DEXTER ASSASSINATED.

Shot Near His Summer Home in Franklin County, N. Y.

Malone, N. Y.—Orranda Perry Dexter, about fifty years old, a resident of Norwalk, Conn., and the only son of Henry Dexter, for many years President of the American News Company, was shot and killed while driving half a mile from his summer home, which is seven miles from Santa Clara, N. Y., the nearest telegraph office. It is a lonely spot in the woods and no one is known to have seen the shooting.

Mr. Dexter has been for years engaged in litigation with property holders in that part of Franklin County, and owns large tracts of land in the towns of Dickinson, Santa Clara and Waverly. He has made many bitter enemies and it is said had been warned many times by his friends that his life was in danger, but he always said he could take care of himself. His father lives in New York City.

SUICIDE FOLLOWED CONFESSION.

U. S. Deputy Marshal Was Implicated in Plot.

San Francisco, Cal.—W. P. Gamble, the United States deputy marshal who confessed complicity in a plot to substitute old Chinese for young Chinese who had been ordered deported, committed suicide in Buena Vista Park by sending two bullets into his brain.

Rather than face the disgrace of a trial and possible conviction in the Federal courts he left his young wife and killed himself.

Several days ago Gamble confessed his part in the scheme to defraud the Government to United States Attorney Woodworth and United States Marshal Shine, thinking that he was assuming the role of State's evidence, thereby saving himself from punishment.

Polo Ball Kills L. F. Swift's Son.

Nathan Swift, son of Louis F. Swift, the millionaire packer, died in Chicago from the effects of a blow on the temple with a polo ball at Onwentsia Field during a game.

Wheat Loss Is Great.

Board of Trade men at Duluth, Minn., say the damage to the Northwestern wheat crop by rains will not fall below $20,000,000. They say the loss will be increased through reduced grades. The wheat crop is estimated in round numbers at 200,000,000 bushels in Minnesota and the Dakotas.

Quarantine Against New Laredo, Mexico.

The Texas State Board of Health has established a rigid quarantine against New Laredo, Mex., because of suspected yellow fever.

SENATOR GREEN'S ARREST

New York Politician Accused of Complicity in Postal Frauds.

He Is Charged With Paying Bribes in Order to Furnish Time Recorders to Government.

Binghamton, N. Y.—Senator George E. Green, President of the International Time Recording Company and Chairman of the Republican County Committee, was arraigned before United States Commissioner Charles S. Hall on two indictments recently found against him by the Federal Grand Jury in Washington, charging Mr. Green jointly with George W. Beavers, of Brooklyn, with conspiracy to defraud the United States Government and charging Mr. Green with giving bribes to Beavers.

The Government was represented by United States District Attorneys G. B. Curtiss and T. L. Arms and by Inspector Mayer. Mr. Green was represented by James T. Rogers, the Broome County Assemblyman and Republican leader on the floor of the Assembly.

A plea of not guilty was entered to both of the indictments and bail was set in $5000 on each indictment, Jonas M. Kilmer qualifying as surety.

A formal examination into the charges brought against Mr. Green will be held before Commissioner Hall, Mr. Green will at that time be represented by John B. Stanchfield, a Democratic attorney, of Elmira, and T. R. Tothill, of this city. The indictment recites that Green, as President of the International Time Recording Company, undertook to furnish and did furnish, large numbers of time recorders to the Postoffice Department through George W. Beavers, and in so doing committed several offenses against the United States.

The indictment then sets forth that Green and Beavers on December 11, 1901, entered into an unlawful agreement, whereby Green undertook to pay Beavers ten per cent. of all sums paid to the Time Recording Company for all clocks and supplies furnished the Government, and that on the same day Green gave to Beavers a personal check for $325, drawn on the Knickerbocker Trust Company, of New York, to influence Beavers' decision to the detriment of the United States.

It is further charged that on January 13, 1902, Green gave to Beavers a draft on the Seventh National Bank of New York for $381.18; another check on April 26, 1902, for $418.36, and another on October 8, 1902, for $842.88.

The second indictment is worded much the same as the first and contains eleven counts.

The fourth count sets forth that Green and Beavers conspired on December 18, 1901, by sending out an official letter notifying certain officers that time recorders had been ordered for them, the letters having been unlawfully signed with Beavers' initials.

The tenth and eleventh count deals with a check for $1042.88, which, it is alleged, was given to Beavers by Green on behalf of the Time Recorder Company on October 8, 1902.

Senator Green has been Chairman of the Broome County Republican Committee for eight years and served two terms as Mayor of Binghamton. He is the general manager of the Yaqui Paper Company of Mexico, with offices in New York; is the owner of the Boremus Stamp Cancelling Company of Washington, which has figured prominently in the recent Postoffice Department investigations; is the President of six or eight large industrial corporations, director in about a dozen others, and in many ways has for years been the most prominent business man of this city.

WOMAN KILLED A BRIDE.

Jealousy Probably Was the Cause of a Tennessee Crime.

Nashville, Tenn.—The wife of John E. Wilson, a detective, was shot and killed at her home, and Miss Lenna Cunningham is in jail charged with the murder. Several years ago Wilson married the sister of Miss Cunningham, who went to live with them and continued to make her home with her brother-in-law after the death of her sister.

Wilson married Miss Alice Carey, of Louisville, and brought his bride to Nashville.

No cause is known for the deed other than the statement made by Miss Cunningham that providence directed her to commit the crime. She was probably jealous.

CAR RAN 106 MILES AN HOUR.

Highest Speed Ever Attained Reached on German Road.

Berlin, Germany.—An electric car ran at the rate of 106 4-5 miles per hour on the Zossen military road, said to be the highest speed ever attained, but engineers in charge expect 125 miles per hour will be reached.

It was found last year when a speed of 200½ miles was reached that the 70-pound rails and ordinarily ballasted roadbed would not stand the strain. Since then the roadbed has been reconstructed with broken basalt and closely set with pine ties faced with oak, so as to have the springiness of the pine and the hardness of the oak. The new rails are a little over 100 pounds.

Mysteriously Killed in a Bedroom.

Lawrence F. Adams, twenty-one years old, was shot and killed by William H. Reed, aged twenty-eight, a clerk in the Atlantic City postoffice, at their home in Atlantic City, N. J. The shooting took place in Adams' room on the third floor of the house. Reed was arrested. He says the shooting was accidental. The police say, however, that they have been informed that the men quarreled before the shooting.

Venezuela Wants Peace.

General Hernandez, the Venezuelan Minister, at Washington, has received a telegram from his Government saying that the reports in American newspapers of the likelihood of war between Venezuela and Colombia were not true. Venezuela, the telegram said, was at peace and wanted peace.

Trials of Submarines Postponed.

Further general trials of the submarine boats have been postponed until October 15.

A MISSION TO ABYSSINIA

U. S. Consul Skinner to Treat With King Menelik.

WILL HAVE ESCORT OF MARINES

The Consul-General at Marseilles Thinks Trade With Abyssinia May Be Increased by a Conference With the King—A Warship Will Land Him, and a Guard Go With Him to the Capital.

Washington, D. C.—The report from London that United States Consul-General Robert P. Skinner, at Marseilles, is going to Abyssinia to arrange a commercial treaty with King Menelik was confirmed at the State Department.

Mr. Skinner has been planning this trip for the past two months, and has several times consulted with the officers of the State Department on the question of trade possibilities in Abyssinia. Mr. Skinner is still in this country on a vacation, and is expected to return to Washington and perfect his plans for the trip to Abyssinia before departing for his post at Marseilles.

According to information obtained at the State Department, Mr. Skinner is of the opinion that trade with Abyssinia may be improved by a personal conference with King Menelik, and that some kind of friendly relations may be established with the Abyssinian ruler to the advantage of the United States.

The officers of the Navy Department acknowledged that there had been correspondence between the State and Navy Departments in regard to furnishing a guard to accompany Consul Skinner to King Menelik's capital in Abyssinia, and that it had also been arranged that Mr. Skinner is to go to Abyssinia on an American naval vessel. The port where it is proposed to land Mr. Skinner is Jubitil, and as no ship has yet been selected for this mission it is considered very probable that the Machias, now at Port Said, will be used.

It is explained that only a small marine guard will accompany Mr. Skinner, and this will probably be taken from either the Brooklyn or San Francisco, now at Beirut, but not unless they can be spared from these vessels. The Navy Department officers insisted that they did not know what Mr. Skinner's mission to Abyssinia is to be, and that all that has passed between the Navy Department and the State Department was a letter asking for the use of a warship and a small body of men to go with the United States Consul.

American cloth is the standard of value in Abyssinia, according to authorities quoted by Consul-General Skinner in his annual report, published by the State Department in "Commercial Relations," 1902. Consul Covert, of Lyons, also quotes from the report of the Italian Consul in Abyssinia, who says:

"The population of Abyssinia is about 10,000,000. The products of the country, exclusive of cereals, are ivory, sibeth or civet, wax, hides, coffee and gold, the latter abounding in the mountains, where the mines are merely scratched. In cotton, North Americans have captured the market against England, France and Germany. In spite of the high price of labor and the enormous cost of freight for such a distance, Americans have succeeded in capturing the trade by the low prices of their products. Different nations sell these goods, but they are all American made."

BIG STEEL RAILWAY SWINDLE.

Boston & Northern Company Defrauded of $100,000 by Bogus Transfers.

Boston, Mass.—An extensive fraud perpetrated upon the Boston & Northern Street Railway Company by the printing of bogus transfer checks, their sale to conductors of the road at a nominal price, and by them turned into the company at their full value has just been exposed.

Five persons, including two printers who printed the counterfeit checks, one conductor who is charged with selling them and two other persons alleged to be the principals in the plot to defraud have been arrested. A large number of fraudulent checks and the plates from which they were printed have been found by the officers.

The police have the names of more than twenty other conductors who have been turning in these bogus checks at the company's office for several months past, and their arrest is soon to be made. It is said that fully $6000 bogus checks per week have turned up at the office of the company since last November, and it is believed how sustained by the company will equal, if not exceed, $100,000.

Lynn, Mass.—Two employes of the Boston and Northern Street Railway were arrested in this city in connection with the extensive frauds perpetrated upon that company by means of bogus transfer checks. The men are Herbert E. Sherman, janitor at the Central Square station of the company, and Herbert Morris, a conductor on the Lynn and Boston division. Sherman admitted having purchased about $1,000 worth of the counterfeit transfers at various times, while Morris at the time of his arrest had 400 of the bogus checks in his pockets.

Killed Singer For Her Money.

Eugenie Fougere, a well known French music hall singer was murdered in her villa at Aix les Bains. A woman servant was also murdered and another so maltreated that she lost her reason. Robbery was the motive for the crime.

Football Player's Back Broken.

Augustus Decker was seriously injured while engaged in a practice game of football on the Lake Forest University gridiron, Chicago. He is a student in the school for boys. It is believed that his back is broken. The young man is practically paralyzed. He fell and several members of the team fell upon him.

May Prevent War.

A more peaceful outlook prevails in Bulgaria, and it is thought the Powers may prevent war.

DAZED BY HIS SENTENCE

Embezzling Cashier of Southport National Bank Gets Ten Years.

Full Penalty of the Law—He Had Misappropriated Funds and Securities to the Amount of $100,000.

New Haven, Conn.—Charged with misappropriation of funds and securities of the Southport National Bank to the amount of $100,000, Oliver T. Sherwood, former cashier of that institution, who was brought back from Panama, was sentenced by Judge Platt in the United States District Court to ten years' imprisonment, the maximum penalty. Sherwood appeared very nervous in the court room, his face and hands twitching convulsively, and he heard the sentence as if dazed.

In pronouncing sentence, Judge Platt expressed regret that an unpleasant duty had fallen to him, and said that he had tried hard to convince himself that it would be possible to meet the ends of justice by giving the prisoner a sentence of less than ten years, but he was unable to reach such a conclusion. He asked Sherwood and his counsel to remember that the court had it within its power to take into consideration all the three counts, and that since he chose to take only one of them, he was exercising forbearance as far as was consistent with the circumstances. He then sentenced the prisoner to ten years in prison.

ALL HOPE FOR THE CANAL GIVEN UP

Government Concludes Treaty Is Dead, and Morgan Says It Is Well.

Washington, D. C.—When the State Department closed its doors at 4 o'clock Tuesday it was agreed the Panama canal treaty was dead, although eight hours yet remained within which the Colombian Congress might take affirmative action upon it. No word however, had been received from either Minister Beaupre in Bogota or Minister Herran, the Colombian Charge here.

President Roosevelt now may elect to proceed under the Spooner act and take up the Nicaragua route or he can permit affairs to drift in the hope a way may be found to straighten the path of the Panama route.

Montgomery, Ala.—On hearing that the State Department had heard nothing from Minister Beaupre concerning the Panama canal treaty, United States Senator Morgan said:

"The treaty has been dead for twenty-five days. Nothing could have resurrected it. The action in Bogota means the building of the canal by the Nicaragua route. President Roosevelt has no discretionary power. It turned out exactly as I expected. It is the best thing for this country and the world."

WHOLESALE ARMY DESERTION

General MacArthur Reports 12[illegible] aways From Department of Cali[illegible]

Washington, D. C.—General MacArthur, commanding the Department of California, in his annual report, says the importance of an artillery reserve for the Pacific Coast cannot be overestimated, and he recommends that the entire organized militia of all arms, situated within easy distance of San Francisco, be invited to participate in a course of coast military training at the Presidio. He has the following to say on the subject of desertions:

"One thousand three hundred and forty-four men deserted during the fiscal year covered by this report. Of this number, 914 were from the permanent garrisons in the department, and represent, approximately, 19.42 per cent. of the main strength thereof for the year. The remaining 430 were from recruits, casuals and regiments passing to and from the Philippines."

HONORS OLDEST NAVAL VETERAN.

Secretary of Navy Visits Home on Seaman's 100th Birthday.

Philadelphia, Pa.—Secretary of the Navy Moody inspected the United States Naval Home in this city. He came from Washington and was the guest of Captain Clark, Commandant of the Naval Home. He said he had selected this date for his visit as a tribute to William MacAbee, the oldest American naval veteran who celebrated the one hundredth anniversary of his birth.

In his address to the inmates of the home the Secretary said:

"You must not think you are objects of charity by receiving the shelter of this home. You are here in the most honorable sense and nothing is a gift to you. You earned all you are receiving by your service under the flag."

Boy Dies of School Initiation Injuries.

Ralph McBride, aged seventeen, died at Bluffton, Ind., as the result of initiation into a high school secret society. Reed and four other students of the Bluffton high school went through the initiation last spring, and it is said the ordeal caused injury to the bone of McBride's leg. The immediate cause of death was septic inflammation of the leg. The Grand Jury returned indictments against nine students in connection with the affair.

Quickly Joined Dead Husband.

James L. Ferriere, a well known newspaper man of New York, died in Paris, France, as the result of a paralytic stroke. His wife in a fit of distraction soon afterward took her life. Mr. Ferriere was formerly for several years an editor of the Paris edition of the New York Herald.

Austrian Army Plans Stolen.

Plans for the mobilization of the Austrian army in Galicia were stolen from the cavalry headquarters at Lemberg.

Two Indiana Banks Fail.

The Elston banks at Topeka and La Grange, Ind., have suspended payment. The failures will mean no inconsiderable loss, for most of the proceeds of the recent harvest, amounting to about $200,000, were in deposit in the two banks. Both were controlled by Robert Elston, of La Grange.

Castro Imperils American Interests.

A decree of President Castro of Venezuela suspending the mining code was said to imperil American plants in that country.

HUSBAND ASSASSINATED

Arrest of Widow the Sequel of a Midnight Shooting.

Two Alleged Accomplices Also Locked Up, One Being Her Admirer—Bloodhounds Failed on Scent.

Suffolk, Va.—Charged with [illegible] been an accessory to the [illegible] assassination of Peter Winn[illegible] the victim's widow, Ida [illegible] Comelo in Courtland, Va. In jail [illegible] O. A. Alley, who is [illegible] crime itself, and Greenlee [illegible] ture of whose alleged [illegible] vilay the killing of Odom [illegible] who is said to have [illegible] making the act. It is said [illegible] Bulgaria tentive to Mrs. Odom, [illegible] the othe on a previous occasion, protests o from home so the hus[illegible] rival might visit the [illegible] carry fear of detection.

Mrs. Odom was arrested in [illegible] The seizure of the woman was a[illegible] of stories of her former alleged [illegible] tions with Alley that reached the [illegible] thorities at various times after Wednesday, when the murder was committed. It was told that Odom left his bedroom shortly after midnight to ascertain the cause of a strange noise outside his home. He carried a gun, but whether he had opportunity to use it is a disputed point. The widow says he did. The police hold the opposite belief.

Following the sounds of shots Odom, the back of his head bored by two bullets, was found in the yard. He was dying when lifted from the ground and too far gone to tell the story of the shooting, it was said at the inquest next day. Before the Coroner could reach the house the victim was dead.

Taking the bloodhounds to the spot where the dying man was found the detectives vainly sought to make the dogs follow a trail. Sniffing expertly, the hounds run around the yard several times, nose to the ground, apparently unable to get the scent. If they found traces of the murderer the tracks did not lead far, for the dogs would not leave the place. It appeared to some who watched them they were at a loss others believed they had found a tr[illegible] that led to the house instead of aw[illegible] from the Odom home.

Berry Odom, a brother of th[illegible] man, sought evidence day and [illegible] He collated all the stories hea[illegible] Alley's reported attentions [illegible] Odom, and from them develope[illegible] ory on which he swore out wa[illegible] for the arrests. No difficulty was [illegible] perienced in taking the woman into [illegible] custody beyond the pathos attending her separation from two little daughters, but a large and heavily armed posse was deemed necessary to the capture of Alley. Some of the best known men in the county aided the [illegible]

MEETS HIS FATE IN TENEMENTS.

Politics Leads Boston Society Man Into Cupid's Snares.

Boston, Mass.—One of Cupid's prettiest romances is contained in the announcement just made of the engagement of Ellery H. Clark, amateur all-round champion of America, clubman, social favorite, politician and lawyer, to Miss Victoria Mary Maddalena, a pretty brunette of humble Swiss origin.

Politics led the scion of wealth and Back Bay society into the very heart of Boston's tenement district. He won the goal of his political ambition, that of School Committeeman, but lost to Cupid. While working for votes Clark met, wooed and won the girl, not yet out of her 'teens, who is to become his bride this fall.

To better conduct his campaign Clark took up his lodgings in a cheap hotel over a saloon, and close to the elevated. There he fell victim at first sight to the charms of the pretty brunette. She is the oldest of four children of Daniel Maddalena, who came to this country from Switzerland in 1878, and soon afterward married.

TO DISARM NEW YORK TOUGHS.

Recent Shooting Affray by "Monk" Eastman's Gang Stirs Up Police.

New York.—The New York tough must give up his gun. The recent bloody affrays between East Side gangs have called the attention of the police to the fact that the roughs and loafers of that section of the city go armed with revolvers. In a fight one night this week 100 shots were fired by members of the gangs. Now the things will be disarmed.

The police have planned a systematic campaign. The first move to be made is to relieve the toughs of their revolvers. Permits have to be obtained from the police for the right to carry weapons, and the department does not issue such permits to men like "Monk" Eastman, "Piggy" Donovan and their followers. A sudden descent on the various notorious gangs is to be made, and all men found carrying weapons will be arrested. Police Magistrates will then be asked to inflict the full penalty.

SALT TRUST WRECK COMPLETE.

Has $37,500 Unencumbered Assets Out of $11,000,000 Capital.

New York.—If the story told by certain stockholders of the National Salt Company be true one of the most remarkable cases of trust wrecking ever brought before the public is to be aired in the courts. The company is an $11,000,000 corporation, and out of the sale of the assets they brought only $37,500, and it now develops that there is a claim of $200,000 against the proceeds of the sale.

Countess a Socialist.

A sensation has been caused in German court circles by the discovery that the Countess Adele Gross, who died recently, was secretly a Socialist, subscribing to many sums for the Socialistic propaganda.

Lynched by His Own Race.

Negroes overpowered the Sheriff at Lisbon, Ark., took a negro named Hellem and hanged him to a water tank, where his body was left dangling. Hellem was charged with assaulting two negro girls aged five and ten.

The Funny Side of Life.

KICKED ALL THE TIME.

All his life he'd been a kicker;
Some at kicking could be quicker;
Kicked at life and kicked at death,
Even kicked with his last breath,
Kicked because he so desired,
Kicked the bucket, then expired.
—Philadelphia Record.

CURIOUS.

"But, professor, how can you tell beforehand how much a man will weigh before he had been born?"

"Before men had arms with their flats."

BUSINESS.

"Grocer must have a grudge against me. He said he would give me credit for my order some day."

"Oh, he only said that from force of habit; he's an undertaker."

SELF-DEPRECIATION.

"What I like," said Willie Washington, "is a good, sensible girl."

"Why don't you propose to one?"

"What is the use? If she were sensible she'd say no!"—Washington Star.

HIS FINISH.

"You say that long-haired pianist gave a 'finished performance,'" said the Theatrical Thug. "Well, I'm glad he finished his 'finished performance' before he finished me!"—Baltimore Herald.

NOT TO BE ENDURED.

"Dash boy, is it true that you have discharged your valet?"

"Ya-as, the scoundrel! When I took him out with me he managed to make people think he was the mashah and I was the man, haw haw!"—Chicago Tribune.

A CRYING NECESSITY.

"What the world needs is more poets."

"More poets? Why, there are so many poets now that they can barely make a living."

"Yes, but if there were more of them they couldn't live at all."—Judge.

AMBIGUOUS.

"You'll be sure to tell Miss Smythe that I called while she was out?"

"Oh, yes. She'll be delighted to hear it."—New York Journal.

FORGOT HIMSELF.

"This offer of your heart and hand is very sudden," said the summer girl, "but I will take it."

"Ah!" gasped the swell dry goods clerk, badly rattled, "will you take it with you, or shall I send it home?"—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

RETORT.

Fussleton—"And what would you say, sir, if I were to tell you you were not a gentleman?"

Frostleton—"I would immediately reach the conclusion that you and I really had more in common than I had thought we had."—Baltimore American.

GOOD BUSINESS SENSE.

"Is Simpson, the tombstone maker, a good business man?"

"Good? I should say he is! Why, that man's business foresight is simply wonderful. He has just started a quick lunch restaurant by way of extending his operations."—Baltimore News.

STILL MORE EXCLUSIVE.

Mrs. Woodby—"There's nothing like a college education to open the way to exclusive society. Since my son started to go to the university he's got into the Four Hundred."

Mrs. McGinty—"My son's doing even better at college. He's on the nine."—Philadelphia Press.

IMPLACABLE.

"I understand that you spoke in derogatory terms of me," said the man who is always looking for trouble.

Mr. Sirius Barker looked at him reproachfully and said:

"Is it your habit to hunt people up and interrupt their work simply because you happen to understand something?"—Washington Star.

CAREERS UNTIMELY END.

Waggsby—"Yes, Shinkum had a great criminal career until his own carelessness brought it to an untimely end."

Naggsby—"How was that?"

Waggsby—"All went well with him until he attempted to take the gold filling from the teeth of one of his hold-up victims. That was where he struck a snag."—Baltimore American.

A MARVELOUS TIMEPIECE.

Phonograph Attachment Reminds One of His Duties.

The latest piece of clockwork ingenuity comes from Geneva.

In that home of horological marvels a clock with a phonograph attached to it has just been constructed. The clock acts as a mechanical mentor.

If a man has to keep a business appointment at 12 o'clock to-morrow he tells his phonograph clock all about it, and sets the alarm indicator at 11:30. At that time on the morrow the clock will speak the message of reminder, giving him half an hour in which to get ready.

"There is no limit to the things that clocks will do," said a London clock expert, "if only they are adapted. They have already been made to play tunes, work models, print records and do a hundred other duties. There is no likelihood of any firm going in extensively for the manufacture of horological phonographs."

An order for coffee for two, tea for one, eggs and bacon for all, might be given to the servant's clock, with the indicator set at breakfast time.

The ardent lover who must miss one evening in the week from his adored one's side on account of other pressing business might easily persuade her to whisper the three words which are the essence of most courtship colloquies. Then, in the middle of his reluctant work, and with a prefactory hiss, out would come the old, old story, and, provided there were two such clocks employed, there would be mutual contentment.—London Express.

WISE WORDS.

White lies are but the ushers to black ones.—Marryat.

Nature creates merit and fortune brings it into play.—Rochefoucauld.

Patience is power; with time and patience the mulberry leaf becomes silk.—Chinese proverb.

A true man never frets about his place in the world, but just slides into it by the gravitation of his nature and swings there as easily as a star.—E. H. Chapin.

As riches and favor forsake a man, we discover him to be a fool, but nobody could find it out in his popularity.—Bruyere.

Write your name in kindness, love and mercy on the hearts of those who come in contact with you, and you will never be forgotten.—Chalmers.

So remarkably perverse is the nature of man that he despises those that court him, and admires whoever will not bend before him.—Thucydides.

Let men peer as close as they may into the secrets of nature, they do not analyze away the fact that God, the mysterious, the unnamable, can yet delight in man, and man in him.—Henry Wilder Foote.

He that is faithful in the first alternative—that tests him not only acts more promptly, but also sees further in the next. Each little grace invites a larger; and his step being upward, his view is wider.—James Martineau.

If my dreams of doing something splendid and rising to something great are dead and gone, I will take hold with a will at what I know I can do still to a good purpose, and then let the eternal love which is watching for me take care of the rest.—Robert Collyer.

President Eliot on Judgment.

Said President Eliot, of Harvard, to a body of students some years ago:

"If the law requires that four cents' worth of postage be placed on a letter, comply with it. But do not place one stamp on top of the other. Exercise judgment.

"Love is erratic. Its course is not smooth. A lady requested her husband, who was absent in Europe, to grow a Van Dyke beard as that was all the style at home. The husband replied that he would do as requested. A few days later the devoted wife sent her husband a beautiful scarf pin, which she desired him to wear on his return home. She was entertaining house guests and wished her husband to make a good first impression.

"When the loving wife saw her husband she rushed to her room and wept piteously.

"Gentlemen, how was that obedient husband to grow a Van Dyke beard and not hide the scarf pin? I say, exercise judgment."

Rustic Work.

Sooner or later every owner of a country home runs up against the idea of rustic work. Generally it hits him hard—sometimes too hard. If you really need seats or summer houses in your woodland nothing can be more appropriate than logs with the bark on, because they harmonize with the growing trees, says Country Life in America. This is the real secret of the popularity of rustic work—its fitness. It is opposed to costlier and more architectural features which make a strong contrast with natural surroundings. Occasionally, however, you will find a man who has fallen head over heels in love with rustic work for its own sake. The consequence is that he fills the lawn in front of his house with all sorts of rustic impossibilities, which look doubly foolish because they have no earthly use and because they are out in a sunny spot in the midst of an environment which is civilization rather than nature.

Indiana's Great Oak.

The famous "Johnston's giant oak tree," on the farm of Joseph M. Johnston, near Amora, Ind., has been purchased and cut down by James Trister. It was conceded to be the largest oak tree in Indiana, measuring six and a half feet through at the base, making four twelve-foot logs containing 6780 feet of lumber.—Denver Republican.

One little brownie-boy sat on a wall,
Two little brownie-boys played with a ball;
Three little brownie-boys jumped in the hall,
Four little brownie-boys heard mother call,
Five little brownie-boys weren't there at all.

Six little brownie-boys came on a run,
Seven little brownie-boys raced up like fun,
Eight little brownie-boys sat in the sun,
Nine little brownie-boys each ate a bun,
Ten little brownie-boys found there were none.

—Chicago Record-Herald.

WILD THYME.

To one who loves the companionship of the flowers, an old field in midsummer days is replete with special interest. The breaking of the virgin soil eradicates much of the native plant life, and when the long tilled ground has earned a rest and is at last permitted to lie fallow for a while it becomes the home of many a plant that has wandered hither from Europe, where perhaps for centuries it has played a part in popular tradition and been sung in poetry.

One of the most interesting of these introduced wildings is the wild thyme, now sparingly naturalized in the oldest

parts of our Eastern States. It is a prostrate plant, whose tangled stems love to form themselves into cushiony mats with us, though in England it sometimes is found hanging in short graceful curtains from jutting crags. In late summer the small purple flowers appear, crowded at the tips of the branches, but its deliciously fragrant leaves make the plant a continuing delight throughout the open year.

In Old World superstitions the mounds of wild thyme were accounted favorite haunts of the frolicking fairies, so that it was just as might have been expected that Puck in "A Midsummer Night's Dream" did "know a bank whereon the wild thyme" blew. This, by the way, is the only passage in Shakespeare wherein this wild flower is mentioned, though English literature is full of allusions to it. Thus Sir Francis Bacon mentions it as one of several plants which, trodden upon and crushed, "perfume the air most delightfully." Cowper speaks of a spot, the mere mention of which makes us long for the country, "ankle deep in moss and flowery thyme." Does not Keats make Endymion hold

"a basket full
Of all sweet herbs that searching eye could cull,
Wild thyme and valley lillies"—

and Wordsworth in a passage that might have been written of one of our own neglected fields, describes a meadow where

"bloomed the strawberry of the wilderness;
The trembling eyebright showed her sapphire blue,
The thyme her purple, like a binsh of even."

In the days of classic Greece and Rome, this plant was one that was burned as incense in the temples, and readers of Virgil's "Georgics" may remember his recommending the burning of fragrant thyme to ward off impending misfortune. The famed bees of Hybla pastured upon beds of the aromatic herb, as witness the poet Martial's "cheese cakes dripping with Hyblean thyme."

In the traditions of the church, too, the little plant has a place—figuring as one of three of which the Virgin Mary's bed was made.—Philadelphia Record.

KINGBIRD AND ORIOLE.

The difference in the nature of the two birds was strikingly exhibited in the style of the two nests. The kingbird hasn't a particle of imagination, says the National Magazine, not an atom of the artistic in his soul. His shape, dress and voice declare it. He is hardheaded, straightforward and serious, somewhat overbearing, perhaps, and testy, but businesslike and refined in all his tastes. His nest is himself over again; strong, plain, adequate, but like its builder, refined. Contrast the oriole's. Romance, poetry and that indescribable touch—the light, easy, negligent touch of the artist—in every line of it. Why, the thing was actually woven of new mown hay—as if one should build his house of sandalwood—with all the scent of the hayfield about it. I put my nose near and took a deep, delicious breath. The birds had selected and cut the grass themselves and worked it in while green. Some of it was still uncured, still soft and sweet with sap. One side, exposed to the sun through a leaf rift, had gone a golden yellow, but the other side, deeply shaded the day through, was yet green and making more slowly under the leaves. And this nest was woven, not built up like the kingbird's; it was hung, not saddled upon the limb—suspended from the slenderest of forks so that every little breeze would rock it. And so loosely woven, so deftly, slightly tied.

HIEROGLYPHICS.

The game of hieroglyphics, which is really a trick, is played with a confederate, and if cleverly done a "goodlie companie" may be deceived.

A showman, armed with a long, pointed stick, stays in the room and his confederate, the guesser, is shut out while the company thinks of a word. The guesser is called in and the showman proceeds to spell out the word on the floor with sundry taps and strokes of his stick.

The solution is simple enough. The taps represent the vowels; one tap for "a," two taps for "e," three for "i," four for "o" and five for "u," and the guesser need pay no attention to any other sounds made by the stick. The rest is done by the showman's clever talking. Suppose, for instance, the company selects the word "book." The cue is given in the sentence which the showman uses to call the guesser in. He would say, in this case, "Better come in," and the guesser will know at once that the first letter of the first word in that sentence will be the first letter of the word to be guessed. The showman taps four times with his stick and makes a lot of misleading strokes and signs; then he taps four times more for the second "o," then he says, in an offhand way: "Kind of hard, isn't it?" or any other sentence introduced by the letter "k." He finishes up with more signs and strokes, as if to puzzle the guesser, who, of course, has already secured his word.

The showman must be quick and clever in placing his consonants at the beginning of spicy sentences, otherwise the humor of the trick is lost.—New York World.

FROGS SWALLOW SPARROWS.

"Do you know that out in one of the States of the Middle West one of my books was taken out of the school because it contained a statement that a frog which I watched caught and swallowed a sparrow?" asked a writer. "The probability of this was debated for an hour or more, and it was then decided that no frog could choke down a sparrow, and the book was withdrawn. They did not happen to know that frogs sometimes grow to a length of sixteen inches. There is a man in the upper part of Connecticut who has a number of frogs as long as that," he said, spreading his hands to indicate the length. "He often feeds them with mice and sparrows, and I have a photograph showing one of these frogs just about to take a bird in his mouth."—New York World.

COVERING BOOKS.

To cover paper bound books take two pieces of cardboard, a tiny bit larger than book. Paste fly leaves at front and back to cardboard, which of course is outside. Then take a strip of strong cotton cloth, paste it down back of book, have it wide so it will cover about one inch of each piece of cardboard, thereby joining the two pieces together. Now put a cover of brown paper over all, pasting securely, and your decorated cover goes over this.

The books may be covered with decorated silk, plque or duck if you paint or embroider, but the simplest way is to cover with tissue paper (not crepe). Paste a pretty card on the front and after cutting title and author's name from old cover arrange them prettily on the new one.

Appendicitis' Friends

For those who have a tendency to appendicitis the list of things which cannot be eaten with safety is long. Sir Frederick Treves declares that one of the deadliest sweetmeats is preserved ginger, but pineapple, fresh or preserved, is almost equally risky, while oranges, figs, raspberries, in fact, all fruits with pips, are also very dangerous eating.

THE SEWING ROOM.

A separate sewing room is a blessing which every mother who has her dressmaking done in the house appreciates. This room need not be large, but if it is a separate room that is all one needs for comfort. In this room all the tools required to build a gown are kept, and there is no necessity for tucking them away in odd corners after the day's work is finished. A chest of drawers where new and old materials are kept is invaluable. In one drawer there should be patches and scraps for mending; in another new dress goods which are waiting to be made up; in another dressmaking supplies.

A sewing machine and dress form, large work basket, cutting table and spoolstand form the furniture of this useful apartment, and a great deal of valuable time is saved by having these articles within reach at a moment's notice.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

PRESERVING PREPARATIONS.

Sort over your stock of fruit jars to see there are no defects, and that covers fit perfectly.

Do not use old rubbers. No matter how sound they may appear they are apt to be porous and will let in air.

Pour water into each jar, seat and invert. If it leaks ever so slightly do not use it.

When you have selected sufficient perfect jars, wash each one inside with a dish mop and hot soda water. Then sterilize by setting them in cold water, letting it come to the boiling point and boil for a quarter of an hour. Fit each jar with a ring, cover and leave in the water till used.

Get the other utensils needed together. You will require scales, a strainer, skimmer, silver spoon, perforated wooden spoon, large saucepan, a wooden rack to stand it on, a jelly bag, pint and cup measuring cup, funnel for fruit canning, tray, towels, holders, etc.

As the preserving should be done, if possible in the cool early morning, all these should be attended to the day before if possible.

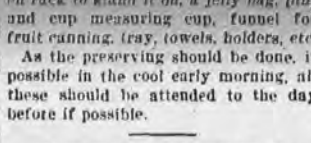
HOW TO WASH CHIFFON.

White chiffon is not nearly so perishable as it is generally thought to be; it will bear washing several times if carefully handled.

Wash in warm water and castile soap, rubbing gently with the hands, and rinse out in clear water. Have ready plenty of needle-pointed pins and a smooth, clean place on the bed where the spread has been carefully tucked in tight. Wring the chiffon dry by squeezing and quickly pin it out on the bed, going all down one side of the piece first with pins about an inch apart, and then stretching to the opposite side and pinning both ends out.

A little practice will enable a woman to stretch it rapidly, and almost as soon as it has been pinned carefully it has begun to dry. Five or ten minutes will dry it perfectly. When unpinned the chiffon is as smooth and fresh as if just from the store.

Accordeon-pleated chiffon can be washed without ripping up, if a basting thread is first run firmly through the lower edge of all the pleats, gathering them into a bunch like a closed fan. Instead of being pinned out, it should be hung in an open window with a heavy weight attached to the lower edge to keep the pleats out straight and to stretch them. They will be found in good condition when dry and released from the [illegible].—New York Press.



Breakfast Waffles—One and a half cupfuls of flour, half a level teaspoonful of soda, one teaspoonful of salt, add buttermilk to make a thin batter, add one cup of cold boiled hominy and two eggs well beaten. Bake in hot waffle iron.

Boiled Cucumbers—Peel cucumbers, cut them in halves lengthwise, then cut each half again lengthwise. Put them into boiling salted water and simmer until tender. Make a white sauce with butter, flour and cream. Drain the cucumber thoroughly and add them to the same. Sprinkle over chopped parsley. Serve hot.

Preserved Gooseberries—Weigh the fruit and allow a pound of sugar to each pound of berries. Dissolve the sugar in a very little water, and when it comes to the boil drop in the fruit. Let it cook fifteen minutes, then skim it out with a perforated spoon, and fill into glass self-sealing cans. Boil the syrup until rich and thick, pour it over the fruit, and seal.

Gooseberry Marmalade—Top-and-tail the berries, allow three-quarters of a pound of granulated sugar to a pound of fruit; put together in layers and set on the back of the stove to heat up very slowly. As the berries soften and the juice starts, mash the berries to free the juice and cook gently till thick. It must be cooked until the skins are tender. Seal like jelly.

Blackberry Plombiere—Pick over, wash and drain a quart of blackberries and press through a sieve. Make a good syrup of one and one-half cups of sugar and three-fourths of a cup of water, when cold add to the blackberry puree and set in a cold place. Then turn in a freezer for twenty minutes, and when it begins to thicken stir in a pint of whipped cream and pack for two hours before using.

WISDOM OF THE BEE.

Legent of the Visit of the Queen of Sheba to King Solomon.

"Here is the legend of the visit of the Queen of Sheba ao King Solomon," said the Pascagoula Diogenes in the Rotunda of the Great Southern hotel, Gulport, Sunday. "The queen reigned over a people that lived on the border of the Red Sea, who were the richest in Arabia. They were represented leading an idle life, owing to the abundance of natural produce of their country, which afforded the sustenance of life and also frankincense, myrrh, cinnamon and balsam that gave them an extensive commerce with other nations.

"The queen, owing to the splendid reputation of King Solomon, whose power and wisdom had spread to the remotest parts of the world, visited him at his own court. Presenting herself at the foot of his throne, in each of her hands she held a wreath of flowers—one composed of natural, the other of artificial. Art, in the labor of the mimic wreath, had exquisitely emulated the lively hues of nature; so that at the distance it was held by the queen to exercise the sagacity of the monarch for his judgment, it was deemed impossible for him to decide which wreath was the production of nature, and which the work of art. Solomon was, for a moment, perplexed; yet, to be vanquished by a woman irritated his pride.

"An expedient presented itself to the king by a swarm of bees on the outside of a window, which he ordered opened; the bees rushed in the court and alighted on one of the wreaths, while not a single one fixed on the other. Sheba was baffled and was convinced of the wisdom of Solomon. Such is the story handed down that the bee only rests on the natural beauties, and never fixes on the painted flowers, however inimitable the color may be laid on."—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

Women Brokers.

Two young women in New York have lately made a hit as stock brokers. One of them was a school teacher. Many women would rather deal with a woman broker when possible; and the men in the same line like her because she carries on her affairs in a businesslike way. The other woman broker, who has an uptown office, is just as discreet and systematic. They are both making money.

Telephone News.

There are now more telephones in use connected with independent exchanges than with Bell exchanges.

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HARRY H. WEBB, Editor and Proprietor.

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SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1903.

TO ADVERTISERS.

Frequent changes of advertisements is one of the main requisites for a successful result; we therefore urge our advertisers to change their ads at least once a month. Try and get such changes to us as early in the week as possible; never later than Thursday noon.

The REVIEW *is on sale at the Union News Stand, east end railroad station, and at E. M. Laing's, 249 W. Front St.*

PUBLIC SENTIMENT AROUSED.

Two horses driven to a patrol wagon in Jersey City had their tails docked and were much pestered by flies. Their driver prompted by a great big heart, secured two long tails from horses that had recently died and deftly attached them to what remained of the tails of the living horses, so that life to them again became bearable.

More and more are people awakening to the fact that dumb animals have nerves and suffer pain just as keenly as a human being and where ice they have thoughtlessly been indifferent in the matter, now that the subject has been brought to their attention through newspapers, humane societies and the literature and books they send out, public sentiment is changing, and the time is not far distant when people who now drive horses with mutilated tails, because it is fashionable, will soon look at the matter from a humane point of view and their former pride in the mutilated appendages will be turned to regret and shame.

Public sentiment is slow to concentrate on a subject, but when it does start it moves quickly and decidedly and there is no resisting it.

TUESDAY'S ELECTION.

Indications are that the constitutional amendments have been rejected, but it will take the official count to decide it. So far as can be learned, the returns from the twenty-one counties of the State indicate that the majority against the amendments is about one thousand.

In nearly every instance these figures are estimates, and the returns are still incomplete. In some cases the estimates vary in the basis, some taking the average vote for and against one amendment, and others taking the vote on another amendment.

Many reasons have been expressed as to the defeat of the amendments, but it appears that there was no organized fight made by the friends of the movement, while those opposed did make a fight—principally by organized labor; although it is not publicly known why they opposed it.

About ten per cent. of the normal vote was polled, hence the result can hardly be called a representative expression of the people.

One thing which operated against the amendments was the manner in which the ballots were prepared, the idea prevailing that the unusual way of marking them was a trick on the part of some person or persons to carry the amendments by confusing the voter. This caused many to vote against them.

It is simply impossible to account for the apathy of the voters on this important matter, thousands of whom neglected to vote.

THE SCHOOL LAW MUDDLE.

The Court of Errors and Appeals has decided that the McKee school act of 1902 is invalid.

This unfortunate condition of affairs will affect every school district in the State, and an immediate return to the old laws in force prior to 1902 will become necessary.

The principal points effected by this decision are:

1. No way to legally distribute school moneys, because no school census has been taken as the old law provides.

2. The State Board of Education as now constituted is an illegal body.

As originally drafted by a commission consisting of former Senator Edward C. Stokes, of Millville; J. Brognard Betts, of Trenton; and S. St. John McCutchen, of this borough, the new law was constitutional, but when it reached the legislature, so much tinkering was done to it that it was rendered unconstitutional.

One State educational officer is quoted as predicting that if the court overthrew the law, which it has done, the result could be best and most aptly illustrated by the use of the word "chaos."

"In the first place," said this man, "there will be no money on which to run the public schools. The appropriations for the support of the schools are now made on the basis of the attendance. We shall have to go back to the old law, under which appropriations were made on the basis of a school census, and no such census has been in three years, and none can be made until next May. In the second place the State Board of Education will go out of existence. The old board was appointed from the old Congressional districts, eight in number, which have been changed under the last federal census and re-arranged into ten districts.

"The decision," said State School Superintendent Baxter, "was no great surprise. Now we must go ahead on the old laws until we can secure from the Legislature a new and pefect act. As to chaos reigning on the school bond question, I am confident that no great evil can come from any attempt to invalidate the present bonds. A suit against them would be an equity one, and holders of New Jersey school bonds sold under the McKee law need not feel any worry."

The Legislature will probably be called in special session within the next four weeks to pass a law supplanting the McKee school act.

Treasurer Briggs and State Controller Morgan decided that the setting aside of the McKee act leaves them without power to disburs some $960,000, appropriated by the last legislature to defray 35 per cent of amount to be raised by taxation for the public schools.

The tying up of the school funds is, however, only one of the problems arising from the setting aside of the act. Officers are without legal authority, and the validity of bond issues for the erection of school buildings, and the power to incur debts by school authorities are questioned.

The law committee of the State Board of Education will prepare a memorial to the Governor urging the necessity for an extra session.

TROUBLE IN HUNTERDON COUNTY.

Hunterdon county is having an investigation of its Board of Freeholders, charged by taxpayers with extravagance and corruption.

Hunterdon county has taken advantage of the Strong act and decided to do away with the present board of freeholders, which will go out of existence next January and be replaced with three commissioners.

Supreme Court Justice Swayze has appointed Judge George M. Shipman of Warren county to make the investigation, which will extend back five years, since which time the appropriations have greatly increased.

During the past seven months it is charged that the Board has spent $110,500.00, while a few years ago $50,000 was considered enough to run the county a whole year.

One of the peculiar facts brought out by the Freeholders is that the county has 18,000 bridges in its domains—nearly equalling the number of inhabitants, allowing one bridge for each man, woman and child. It has been suggested that the present Board was trying to accomplish that result and but for their unexpected dismissal would soon have accomplished it!

The Board is composed of twenty-one members—fourteen Democrats and seven Republicans.

THE PLAINFIELD BOLT.

The Camden *Post-Telegram* is really serious over the matter of the bolt of the fifteen Plainfield Republicans, and gives advice that is good. It says "Stand by the ticket." Union county Republicans need to get together and stop their bickering if they would elect their ticket this fall. Factional fighting before the primaries was bad enough, but if the disgruntled Fowlerites of Plainfield make good their threat to cut the ticket, how shall they themselves be benefited by a Democratic victory?

"We doubt if there was ever waged in the state a fiercer factional fight than the Loudenslager-Vansant battle in this county last year, but the successful candidate was given the full party support on election day and by that means the common enemy was vanquished and the scars of the primary fight were quickly healed.

"'United we stand; divided we fall,' is a motto not to be ignored by Union County Republicans."—*Elizabeth Journal.*

LAST week a letter from ex-marshal Fahn was published in the REVIEW wherein he charged Chief Marshal Campbell, of the borough, of spending much of his time when on duty in back rooms playing cards, or at other places drinking beer, and that when needed he was always "out of sight."

These charges are serious and demand immediate investigation by the proper authorities.

But if the charges are not true, then it is up to Campbell to clear his name and reputation from the accusations.

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Within the last three years we have introduced a number of models of SINGLE BARREL SHOTGUNS, in both hammer and hammerless styles, and to-day they are the most popular on the market. We also make a large line of RIFLES and PISTOLS and several models of Double Barrel SHOTGUNS.

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that can be purchased, at as low prices as consistent with quality.
A specialty of vegetables and fruits.

Big Trees of Santa Cruz.

Santa Cruz, Cal., is rapidly becoming a show place. By accident more than foresight a grove of giant redwoods, in the canyon of the San Lorenzo, a little more than five miles from town, escaped the ax. Gradually it dawned upon the people that board measure was not the only standard by which the value of trees could be computed. Thus the lines of preservation were drawn about grove, and each year the size, and majesty of these monbecomes more impressive, and as they attract a larger numsitors. There are about 60 his grove, ranging from 30 in circumference, and from t in height. Beside their mensions, the curiosities mer of growth and the e grove itself combine one of the most attrac- California.—Sunset Mag.

It at the Post.

lowun," said the fair posthe square chin, "I must really decline to become your r half."

B-but why?" asked the astonished oung man who had figured from his form sheet that it was he under the ire in a canter.

"Because," replied the female exender of the frosty digit, "the man I marry must be brave and fearless. To-night you let out the information that you have loved me for five long, weary years but have not dared mention it until the present writing. A man who has no more nerve than that would hide under the bed while his wife went downstairs to interview a burglar who was making a raid on the family larder. Therefore, Mr. Slowun, I will work the piano for a little slow music while the curtain drops on the farewell scene. You will find your hat on the usual peg of the hall rack. Good evening."—Chicago Daily News.

Potato Planting.

The potato planter of to-day would make a farmer of a generation ago sit up and rub his eyes. It requires that the potatoes be supplied, but will do all the rest of its own initiative. It picks the potato up and looks it over—or seems to—cuts it into halves, arters ar any desired number of s, separates the eyes and removes old ends. It plants whole potaor parts thereof, as desired, as together or as far apart as the ment of the farmer on the driving suggests. Having dropped the seed it covers it, fertilizes it, tucks it in like a child put to bed and paces off the next row with mathematical accuracy.—Agricultural Journal.

Right Way to Bribe.

An amusing story is told among lawyers of a Walloon peasant who had gone to law with a neighbor. In a conversation with his lawyer he suggested sending the magistrate a fine couple of ducks.

"Not for your life," said his adviser. "If you do you'll lose the case."

The judgment was given in his favor, when he turned to his lawyer and said: "I sent the ducks." Astonishment on the latter's part turned to admiration when his client continued: "But I sent them in my neighbor's name."—London Express.

"Whisky on the Roof."

Terence V. Powderly, formerly commissioner-general of immigration, has been confined to the house all winter by an old injury to his knee, which has recenly given him much trouble. He was out recently for the first time in several months. He met Senator Penrose, of Pennsylvania, just outside the white house.

"How's your gout getting along?" a bystander asked Mr. Powderly.

"Oh, I suppose you might as well call it gout as anything," he replied.

"Up my way," remarked Senator Penrose, "they call it 'whisky on the hoof.'"—N. Y. Sun.

Looked Hard to Him.

Cholly—I tell you, Sloman's a clevah fellah. Heard him tell a girl lawst night something about "Kind hearts are bettah than cwowns," or something or othah.

Ascum—"Kind hearts are more than coronets." And did you consider that original with him? That's an old one.

"Ya-as; but think how clevah of him to keep it in his head!"—Catholic Standard and Times.

Great Expectations.

Her Former Mistress (admiringly)—He certainly is a bright baby, Norah. I expect he will make his mark some day.

Mrs. Mulcaughy (fondly) — Sure, ma'm, an' we expect he'll be able to do more than make his mark—we want him to be able to write his name!—N. Y. Times.

Beyond a Doubt.

"Riches will not buy happiness," remarked the man with the quotation habit.

"Perhaps not," responded the chronic doubter, "but I know lots of guys who would be happy if they had money enough to make the experiment."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Making a Noise.

"What do you mean by accepting a callow youth like Jack who's just out of college? Why, he'll never make a noise in the world!"

"Oh," said Mabel, "you just ought to hear him give his cute college yell and you wouldn't think so!"—Baltimore Herald.

Trick of Photography.

A German photographer, Kunwald, when taking a picture of a lady of doubtful age, places sheets of celluloid between the negative and the printing paper, thus producing a very softening effect, which hides the discrepancies of age.—Photography.

Finally Got It.

"What do you want, little boy?" asked the druggist.

"Say, mister," said the boy, who had been wrinkling his face, scratching his head and rubbing his right foot up and down his left leg in the effort to remember something that had escaped him, "what's the name of that place where we've got so many soldiers?"

"Fort Sheridan?"

"No; it's a good deal further away than that."

"The Philippines?"

"That ain't just it, but it's somewhere around there."

"You don't mean Manila?"

"Manila! That's right! I know'd I'd get at after awhile. I want a bottle of manila extract for flavorin' ice cream. How much?"—Chicago Tribune.

The Telephoto Lens.

The up-to-date explorer now takes a biograph or cinematograph with him. One of the first to do this was Prof. Haddon, of Cambridge, who has also included a phonograph among his outfit. With these instruments combined the scientific traveler can bring back an extraordinarily vivid record of manners and customs and cause the remotest savage to dance cancans and shriek their war songs in the decorous theater of the London university. Moreover, there is the telephoto lens, a combination of telescope and camera, with which all kinds of extraordinary subjects can be taken, such as a lion attacking an antelope, secret ceremonies of savages and other functions at which the immediate proximity of the explorer is highly undesirable in the opinion of all parties.—Pearson's Magazine.

A Spotless Character.

Prospective Employer—You don't drink?

Applicant—No, sir.

"Don't gamble?"

"No, sir."

"Don't smoke?"

"No, sir."

"Wouldn't touch the filthy weed, eh?"

"No, sir."

"Never swear?"

"Never, sir."

"Consider it a vile habit, I suppose?"

"Yes, sir."

"Well, I guess I'll try somebody else. I wouldn't feel quite comfortable if I had a coachman so much better than I am myself."—N. Y. Times.

Up-to-Date Courting.

"Then you will be mine?"

"All yours!"

"Oh, joy!"

"Oh rapture!" (They embrace.)

"It's getting late, dear; one more kiss, and then good-by. My husband doesn't permit my callers to stay after ten, and besides I must put the children to bed."

"But our wedding will be soon?"

"Yes, love, if our divorces do not flash in the pan. Good night. Give my love to your wife."—Houston (Tex.) Post.

House Rents in Mexico.

Rents are high in Mexico, not alone because of the growing demand for better homes and business houses, but because building is expensive and taxes are not low. The contribution to the government from a houseowner is no less than 12 per cent. of gross receipts from his rent, and this is quite aside from his water, paving, sewer and other taxes.

Horse Sausages.

The canton of Geneva recently passed a law which makes it compulsory that butchers who sell horse sausages must wrap them up in blue paper, so as to avoid confusion. The butchers are in high dudgeon, and have complained to the federal authorities that the new law interferes with the freedom of commerce.—Cincinnati Engineer.

Penalty for Russian Students.

By a law recenty enacted in Russia any university or high school student who creates or causes disorder shall be drafted into the army for a period of from one to three years. This is to curb the rashness and fondness for mischief of college students who imagine they have the privilege to annoy all creation.—N. Y. World.

The Real Thing.

"Have you ever played a leading role?" asked the theatrical manager.

"Sure thing," replied the applicant.

"What was it?" queried the t. m.

"I led the mule in an Uncle Tom's Cabin company for two years," answered the embryo star.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Not Superstitious.

"I am afraid you are superstitious," "Deed I isn't," said Mr. Erastus Pinkley; "some folks is a-skyaht of ghoses an' all kin's of critters; but as long as I has a rabbit's paw in my pocket I feels puffickly safe." — Washington Star.

He Had the Goods.

Earnie—Why did she refuse him? I thought she said he was a man of sterling qualities.

Helen—Yes; she did; but she found a man with sterling silver.—Philadelphia Record.

Slim Diet.

"Casey, they till me th' dochter has put ye on a slim diet, b't yeh kape on atin' as hearty as iver!"

"So I do, man, but I eat spare-ribs."—Baltimore Herald.

Valuable Insecticides.

The damage to the cotton crop from the leafworm, which in some seasons exceeded $30,000,000, is now prevented by insecticides.—Science.

Merely Foolish.

Many a man thinks he is unlucky when he is merely a fool. — Chicago Daily News.

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Surplus - - 50,000.00

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READING SYSTEM.

NEW JERSEY CENTRAL

Stations in New York foot of Liberty street and South Ferry; Whitehall station.

Time Table in effect June 28, 1903.

For New York—2.17, 3.37, 5.38, 6.02, 6.29, 6.57, 7.05, 7.25, 7.28, 7.48, 7.55, 8.02, 8.11, 8.30, 8.34, 8.46, 9.27, 9.59, 10.26, 11.25 a. m.; 12.09, 12.44, 1.18, 2.31, 2.42, 2.49, 3.44, 4.17, 4.47, 5.43, 5.53 6.23, 6.33, 7.08, 7.32, 8.36, 9.35, 9.40, 10.17, 11.28 p. m. Sundays—2.17, 3.37, 5.05, 7.41, 8.01, 8.52, 9.52, 10.08, 11.10 a. m.; 12.00 m.; 12.58, 1.45, 2.40, 3.17, 3.30, 5.41, 6.45, 6.52, 8.13, 8.32, 9.42, 9.58, 10.22 p. m.

For Newark—5.38, 6.29, 6.57, 7.05, 7.25, 7.48, 8.11, 8.34, 8.46, 9.27, 9.59, 11.25 a. m.; 1.18, 2.31, 2.49, 3.44, 4.17, 4.47, 5.43, 5.53, 6.23, 6.33, 7.08, 7.42, 8.36, 9.40 p. m. Sundays—7.41, 8.52, 10.08, 11.10 a. m. 12 m.; 12.58, 1.45, 3.30, 5.41, 6.45, 6.52, 7 32, 8.13, 8.32, 9.42, 9.58 10.22 p. m.

For Somerville—5.25, 7.12, 8.21, 9.36, 9.54, 11 00 a. m.; 1.01, 2.02, 2.11, 3.32, 3.44, 4.33, 5.03, 5.29, 5.57 6.04, 6.19, 6.41 7.12, 7.33, 8.08, 8.21, 9.37, 10.23, 11.26 p. m.; 12.59 night. Sundays—5.45, 8.42, 11.14 a. m.; 2.03, 3'40, 5.37, 6.35, 8.30, 10.15, 11.16, 11.25 p. m.

For Phillipsburg and Easton—5.25, 8.21, 9.54, a. m.; 2.11, 5.29, 6.41 p. m. Sundays—5.45 a. m.; 2.03, 6.35 p. m.

For Bethlehem, Allentown and Mauch Chunk—5.25, 9.54 a. m.; 2.11, 5.29 p. m. Sundays—5.45 a. m.; 2.03, 6.35 p. m.

For Wilkesbarre and Scranton—5.25, 9.54 a. m.; 5.48 p. m. Sundays—5.45 a. m. 2.03 p. m.

For Long Branch, Ocean Grove, Point Pleasant and seashore points—8.11, 11.25 a. m.; 2.42, 3.44, 4.47, 6.22 p. m. Sundays—8.52 a. m.; 12.58, 3.30 p. m.,

For Lakewood—3.37, 8.11, a. m.; 1.18 3.44, 4.17p. m. Sunday, 9.52 a. m.

For Atlantic City—9.27a. m.; 2.49p. m.

For Trenton—5.17, 5.25, 7.12,7.44,8.38, 9.14, 9.44, 10.44, 11.44 p. m; 12.46, 1.01, 1.39, 2.11, 3.44, 5.29*, 7.34*, 8.21, 9.37* p.m., 1.17 night. Sundays- 5.17, 5.45, 9.55, 11.14 a. m.; 1.39, 2.45, 4.55, 5.37,* 6.35,* 9.47 p. m.; 1.17 night.

For Philadelphia—5.17, 7.44, 8.38,9.14, 9.44, 10.44, 11.14, 11.44 a. m.; 12.46, 1.39, 2.11, 3.44,5.34*,7.34,* 8.21, 9.37*p.m.; 1.17 ng't Sundays—5.17, 5.45,9.55 ,11.14 a. m.; 1.39,2.45, 4.55, 5.37*, 6.35*, 9.47 p. m.; 1.17 night.

For Reading and Harrisburg—5.17, 5.25, 8.38, 9.54, (10.44 to Readind only) 11.44 a. m.; 2.11, 5.48 p. m. 1.17 night. 1.17 night.

Sundays, 5.17 a.m., 2.03, 5.37, 6.35 p. m.;

For Pottsville, Sunbury & Williamsport— 5.17, 5.25, 9.54, a. m.; 2.11, (5.29, to Pottsville only) 8.21 p. m.; 1.17 night. Sundays, 5.17 a. m.; 2.03,; 1.17 night.

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(N.J. Cent'l, P & R., B. & O. R'ys.)

For Baltimore and Washington—9.14, 11.14 a. m.; 1.39, 3.44,4.18,5.34,* 7.34* p. m;1.17 night. Sundays—11.14 a. m.; 2.45, 5.37, 6.35* p. m., 1.17 night.

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THE INADVERTENCE OF MISS PERKINS.

BY WARREN CLARKE.

IT was a queer little house, with sharp pointed gables and wide perpendicular weather-boarding, that seemed entirely out of place on busy Summer street, with its strenuous bustle and hurried air of importance. But the house was a relic of other days, when the now thriving town was simply a village, and the old residents, who had long since died or moved to quieter and more fashionable quarters, had considered Summer street the most desirable place of residence in the county. The Honorable Peter Perkins had built the house, and there he had lived for years, nominally practising law, but in reality cultivating that unproductive field, so dear to the heart of every true patriot, the field of Political Preferment; and being uniformly unsuccessful, at length, after a particularly disappointing campaign, had died, leaving only his daughter Martha—Miss Perkins—and his little old-fashioned house.

Westfield, with all its miniature metropolitan ways, had not outgrown the habits of everybody's knowing about everybody else's business, and after the Honorable Peter Perkins was laid in his final resting place, there was not a household in Westfield in which the probable doings of Miss Perkins were not more or less discussed. But Miss Perkins, being what her neighbors called "a strong-minded person," did not leave her friends long in uncertainty, for the very day after her father's funeral she announced her intention of opening "a flower store," a new venture for Westfield, but one that she felt sure the growing refinement of the people, as they got more money and were brought more and more in touch with city ways, would warrant.

Accordingly, in a few days there appeared a neat sign over the front door: "Miss Perkins, Flowers." And into the little front parlor there came a counter and a refrigerator, while the window was filled with fragrant blossoms—roses, carnations and violets predominating. The cut flowers came from a florist in a nearby city, but it was not long before a small greenhouse in the back yard did much to supply the demand.

[redacted] ks they [redacted] lied upon.

And so Miss Perkins' store became a permanent institution, and Westfield wondered how the town had ever gotten along without it. It was such a convenient stopping place, too; the ladies made it a sort of rendezvous, and drop in when you might, you were almost sure to find some one to tell you what was going on or coming off in Westfield society. Indeed, the young society reporter of the Westfield Weekly Watchman depended upon Miss Perkins' store almost entirely for the social gossip that made up her weekly "society letter." It is true that in this way she always printed what every one already knew, but the Watchman was a conservative paper and did not feel called upon to assume the responsibility of printing news before it had been discussed and confirmed by the whole town.

Miss Perkins was busy behind the counter one morning, arranging a freshly cut supply of flowers, when two young ladies arrived at the door at the same instant, and came bustling in together.

"Why, good morning, Miss Clemans," exclaimed Miss Perkins, looking up in surprise. "Good morning, Miss Elwell; aren't you chickens out a little early this morning?"

"Oh, not at all," replied Miss Clemans with a laugh. "You know, we're early birds at our house; I've been to market already."

"Well, dear me!" exclaimed Miss Elwell, who was a rather languid creature, "I'm sure you are an early one. Now nothing in the world would usually get me out this early, but I have a very important piece of news, and I could hardly wait to get down town to tell it."

Miss Elwell stopped and looked at Miss Clemans to see that she was duly impressed, while Miss Perkins went on arranging her flowers.

"Well, now that you are here," said Miss Clemans, "let's have the news. What is the wonderful piece of information that has gotten Miss Lazybones out of bed before ten o'clock?"

"I never was more surprised in my life," said Miss Elwell, "and I know everybody will be completely upset over it. Can't you guess what it is?"

"Why, of course I can't! How provoking you are! Without a hint of any kind except that it's the most surprising thing that ever happened!"

Miss Elwell seemed to enjoy her friend's curiosity. Finally Miss Clemans said:

"The most surprising thing that ever happened? You must be going to get married!"

"Now, see here, girls," exclaimed Miss Perkins from behind the counter, "that's the way young ladies talk, I believe, in the comic papers, but it isn't the kind of wit that is considered good form in good society, so Rose, if you have any news to tell, let us have it, and, Blanche, stop your chaffing."

The girls laughed, and Miss Elwell said:

"Miss Perkins' curiosity is getting aroused, so I won't keep you in suspense. Mabel's engagement is broken!"

"What!" cried both her listeners at once. "Mabel Richey?"

"Um-umph," said Miss Elwell, nodding her head in affirmation.

"Oh, you're joking," said Miss Clemans, "she and Harry were just devoted to each other. Why, nothing could ever come between them. Mabel told me so."

"But something did, just the same," replied the bearer of the news, "and that something was Miss Marguerita Daisy De Jones, of New York."

Miss Clemans exclaimed, "Well, I never!" and Miss Perkins groaned.

"To think," finally said the elder lady, "that Harry Martin has no more sense than that! What the young men of this day and generation are coming to I'm sure I can't tell. Here that bold-faced creature with her blonde hair——"

"It's blondined, I know," put in Miss Clemans.

"And her pink cheeks," continued Miss Perkins, "comes to town with nobody to introduce her but the hotel keeper, and sets half the men in town crazy, and they do say that some of her worshipers are not single men either," and Miss Perkins set down the sprinkling can so hard that the noise attracted the attention of people in the street. "It does beat all; Harry Martin was such a nice fellow, too!" said Miss Perkins; and then suddenly she asked, "When did it happen?"

"Oh, it's been going on for a long time, I guess," said Miss Elwell, fingering some flowers on the counter, "but the break came night before last. Mabel's brother Dick told my brother Tom yesterday, and Tom's been coaxing me to lend him my wheel, so he came straight home last night and told me. It was raining too bad for me to get out then, so I had to keep it to myself all night. I guess from what Dick said they must have had an awful time. It seems that Miss Marguerita Daisy De Jones is going to give a supper at the hotel to-night to a lot of young fellows, and Mabel heard that Harry was going, and of course that made trouble. They just had it in the parlor and she gave him back his ring and he left in a great huff. Dick says [redacted] never intended going at [redacted] but [redacted] ed to. [redacted]

"Well, I don't believe he was going," said Miss Perkins, "and somebody ought to patch it up between them."

"I don't think anybody will," replied Miss Elwell; "they're both as proud as Lucifer and as stubborn as—I don't know what. Tom says he bets Harry goes away, and I suspect he will. Well, I feel sorry for them, but I don't know what we're going to do about it. Say, Miss Perkins, what is that plant over in the corner? I never saw anything like it before."

Miss Perkins told her the name of the plant, and then a commercial traveler, who wanted to sell Miss Perkins some glass that she didn't need for her greenhouse came in, and while Miss Perkins was explaining why she didn't want and couldn't use a thousand panes of glass, even if it was the clearest ever cast, the young ladies slipped away.

All morning Miss Perkins, who usually did not give much heed to the gossip that went on in her little room, thought of the lovers' quarrel she had heard discussed. Both of the young people were general favorites in town, and their marriage had been deemed an eminently suitable one; it was a shame, thought Miss Perkins, that a frivolous stranger with yellow hair should have the power of working so much mischief.

"I do hope," said Miss Perkins to herself, "that those girls won't chatter about it all over town. I ought to have warned them about talking too much—not that it would have done any good, but it might have eased my conscience a little."

As she spoke a carriage drove up to the door, and Harry Martin sprang to the pavement and came in.

"Good morning, Miss Perkins," he said in his brisk, whole-souled manner. "Some roses this morning? Ah, those are beauties; how many have you? Three dozen, only? Well, I want them all. Here's my card, which you will drop in the box, and send them to——"

And he wrote an address on a tag lying on the counter.

"This address, I've left mother in the carriage and she's afraid of the horse, so I'll hurry out. Good morning, Miss Perkins."

And Mr. Martin was out and away before Miss Perkins had hardly recovered her breath.

She looked at the address he had left.

"Miss De Jones, Liberty House, City."

And then Miss Perkins lost her temper.

"Why, the impudent puppy!" she cried. "If he thinks I'm going to send those flowers to that creature, he's mistaken! He's crazy, he is. I wonder if his mother knows?"

And then out of pure vexation she sat down in a back room and had a good cry.

A few moments later she came out and calmly put the roses in a box, dropped Mr. Martin's card among them, tore into little bits the tag he had addressed, and with a firm hand wrote a new one, which she placed in the box; then put it with a half dozen smaller packages, which Nero, the factotum of her establishment, would deliver. Then Miss Perkins regained her habitual smile and gentle self-possession, and went about humming little snatches of happy songs and seemed as one conscious of having done a good deed.

* * * * *

Harry Martin was not a happy man. Indeed he had been miserable for thirty-six hours, for he was, or had been, deeply in love with Mabel Richey, and in reality had never been introduced to the golden-haired girl with the three-sectioned name, until since the quarrel with his sweetheart. But since that tempestuous interview, he had sought, and easily obtained an introduction, and had decided to send her roses for the decoration of the table at the supper that was making several Westfield sweethearts jealous and unhappy.

And Mabel Richey was not a happy woman. She had wept all night after the quarrel and gotten up the next morning firmly resolved to die rather than show any signs of weakening. And she had gotten through the preceding day fairly well; the only times that she manifested any unusual feeling being when the name of Miss Marguerita Daisy De Jones was mentioned in her presence.

Miss Perkins' Nero was never very swift, and it was quite the middle of the afternoon before he reached the Richey residence and left a long box evidently containing flowers. Mabel was in her own room, and Jennie, the maid, took the box to her. It did not take her many seconds to tear the box open and scramble among the roses for the card; even before she looked she felt sure of the name she would find on it, and when she read, "Mr. Harry Martin," she sank down on the floor and laughed and cried and said:

"Oh, what a goose I am!"

In less than ten minutes she was down stairs in a fresh frock with the tear-stains all washed away, and her father's stable boy speeding with a note to "Mr. Harry Martin," and under the stimulus of a coin in advance and the promise of another when he returned, Jack really hurried.

Harry Martin, for some reason, had found the work in his father's office very irksome that day. After he had made several more or less serious blunders, the elder Martin suggested in a tone permeated with sarcasm that he go home and rest, and Harry, acting on the suggestion, had put on his hat and street coat and left the office. He stopped on the front steps, however, and wondered where he would go and what he would do. Westfield, and life itself, seemed a dreary waste; he wanted to get away from it all. The satisfaction he had expected to feel in sending a box of roses to Miss De Jones was not very much in evidence, and he heartily wished he had never seen nor heard of that frivolous young woman.

While he stood on the steps wrapped in melancholy, which he punctured with an occasional, "Deuce, take it all!" he saw Jack, the Richey's stable boy, approaching, wearing a broad grin. Harry, from old time habit, began feeling with one hand for a coin and held out his other for the note, then he suddenly started and thought with bitterness—

"What an ass I am! He hasn't anything for me."

"Here's a letter, Mr. Martin," said Jack, his grin widening, and then he added in a lower tone, "Miss Mabel, she told me to hurry."

"Well, hurry back, then," said Harry, tearing the note open, and giving Jack the expected coin. "I'll take the answer.

The note he opened read:

"My Dearest Henry—How very good of you to send the roses. Oh, you don't know how awfully unhappy I have been! It was so mean in me to be jealous, but I know that you forgive me. When shall I see you? Yours,

"Mabel."

Harry whistled.

"Roses! What the deuce does she mean? I'll just go and see. Poor little girl, she's been all cut up and I've been a perfect brute!"

While he upbraided himself he was already taking rapid strides toward the Richey residence, which he reached long before Jack did.

He saw the roses in the drawing room before Mabel came in, but by what happy inadvertence they got there he could not guess, nor did he try to find out when Mabel came—they had other things of which to talk.

But on his way home, two hours later he dropped into Miss Perkins' and paid for the roses.

"And oh, Miss Perkins," he said, "about their delivery; wasn't there—through some inadvertence—a mistake made——"

Miss Perkins looked him straight in the eye.

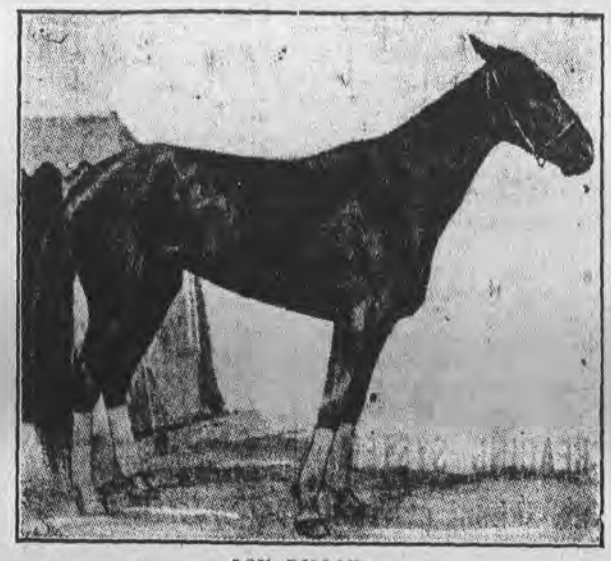
"Was there?" was all she said.—Waverley Magazine

Censored the Bonbons.

The censorship in Russia continues to be used in the usual arbitrary manner. One of the most curious examples of the use of the power has recently come to light.

A manufacturer of sweets was in the habit of wrapping up bonbons in colored paper, which was covered with all manner of little pictures. One of these pictures was that of a landscape with a storm coming up from the sea. Underneath was the sentence: "The storm rages: it approaches nearer." These papers were confiscated by the censor and their further use forbidden under a heavy penalty, as it was thought that they were political propaganda.—London Express.

FIRST HORSE TO TROT A MILE IN TWO MINUTES



LOU DILLON.

Lou Dillon accomplished at Readville (Mass.) track what American trotting horse breeders have labored years to produce—a mile trotted in two minutes. Millard Sanders was the driver of the great mare. For pacemakers there were two running horses hitched to road carts, Peggy From Paris, driven by "Doc" Tanner, and Carrie Nation, driven by Scott McCoy. Lou Dillon is a five-year-old red chestnut mare by Sidney Dillon, dam Lou Milton. She has never been raced. She was trained last year for the first time. She was bought by C. K. G. Billings for $12,500 at the sale of the Henry Pierce stables at the Cleveland May sale last year. The reason for the low price was her bad disposition and the difficulty in driving her. Last year she did a mile in 2.06 in her work at Memphis, Tenn.

Springs in the Anchor.

To Relieve the Cable of Repeated Shocks.

The constant tugging and pulling on the cable chain of a boat at anchor in a somewhat rough sea is very great, and when maintained for any great length of time seems to have a weakening effect on the chain links, which part under the severe stress. The boat is not only thereupon put in great

RELIEVES ANCHOR OF SUDDEN STRAINS.

danger, but there has been sustained the loss of the anchor and part of the cable, which is often a matter of very considerable moment. An anchor has been recently placed on the market, the design of which is said to overcome this danger by offering a yielding connection between the anchor and the cable chain, which connection absorbs all sudden or undue strain and increases the life of the chain and anchor by a very great deal. The shank of the anchor is hollow, and its interior is divided into three partitions. Through the centre of the hollow shank there extends a rod with two perforated pistons, one on each side of the central partition. These chambers are filled with oil to take up the shock of a sudden stress by acting as an elastic cushion. On opposite sides of the shank are two auxiliary pistons, working in chambers similar to the one described, but of smaller dimensions. All three pistons are held in their normal position by means of springs, which carry them back to their proper places after each disturbance.

By the operation of the perforated pistons and the auxiliary pistons a complete cushion is obtained, and yet the parts are of sufficient strength to stand the wear and tear to which they are put. Such a device will be of great value to the smaller craft along the sea coast, and especially to a great many fishing boats which are compelled to anchor in exposed places at times.

A Delicate Compliment.

A French correspondent who has been traveling in Turkey tells an amusing story of the high authorities in Salonica. It came to their knowledge that the representative of an important Paris newspaper (which may here be called La Journee) was on his way to Salonica, and that he had been instructed to record precisely what he heard and saw. Immediately the authorities sent for a hundred copies of La Journee, and when the correspondent at last arrived he was amazed to see Turks squatting on doorsteps, in shops, wherever he went, with their eyes fixed upon a copy of La Journee.—Golden Penny.

Genius and Long Hair.

Israel Zangwill says: "There are three reasons why men of genius have long hair. One is that they forget it is growing. The second is that they like it. The third is that it comes cheaper. They wear it long for the same reason that they wear their hats long. Owing to this peculiarity of genius you may get quite a reputation for lack of twenty-five cents."

ARC LAMP FOR INDIRECT LIGHTING.

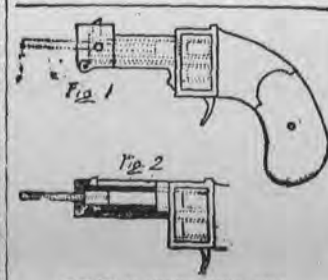
The illustrated arc lamp, a German invention, is specially noteworthy on the score of its strong and simple construction, the long period of burning

NEW GERMAN ARC LAMP.

without attention and the uniform distribution of the light. The lamps can be used singly on any voltage from 100 to 300 volts, or in series. About 300 of them were used for lighting the Dusseldorf Exposition. The light from these lamps is said to be especially adapted for photography, surgery, etc.

Cattle-Slaughtering Gun.

A German engineer, E. Finke, has invented a cattle-slaughtering gun, which provides a firearm for the killing of cattle. The weapon drives a bolt



CATTLE-SLAUGHTERING GUN.

into the brain of the animal, thus affording by means of a longitudinal perforation a path for the powder gases into the brain cavity. This produces a great shock and instant death of the animal. The enlarged rear end of the bolt fits in the barrel of the firearm, whilst the tapering front part thereof passes through a cap removably fastened on the barrel, and which serves as a stop for the bolt.

IN THE PUBLIC EYE.

THE PRINCESS OF MONTENEGRO.

How Eva Halliday Deaf, Dumb and Blind, Was Lifted Out of Darkness.

THE wonderful progress made in the education of the deaf, dumb and blind girl, Eva Halliday, a pupil in the Wisconsin School for the Deaf, continues to interest all who have heard of the affliction of the girl and the methods taken to teach her bright mind and to lift her out of darkness into light.

For the remarkable success in a very short time, the pupil is indebted to her patient and efficient teacher, Miss Hypatia Boyd, herself totally deaf and partly bereft of speech.

In four months the child was taught 125 words and sentences. To-day she is not only able to read and write Braille, but she cleverly operates an ordinary typewriting machine.

Miss Halliday was born with none of the afflictions from which she is seeking and finding relief. They were the result of an attack of catarrhal fever when she was but six years of age. She is now about sixteen. The girl's parents lived in Wausau, Wis., and were without means with which to undertake her education. Her condition was brought to the notice of the superintendent of the school for the deaf, the province of which does not include the teaching of the blind, but the sympathy of Superintendent Cary was aroused to such an extent that he made a personal appeal to the Board and was allowed to receive her at the school.

Teacher and pupil were thrown together by accident, and this is one of the interesting features of the story. Some time previous Miss Hypatia Boyd, of Milwaukee, who was deaf and had only a limited power of speech, applied to the institution for permission to enter for the purpose of learning how to teach the deaf and dumb. It is not the function of the school to impart this class of education, but finally an arrangement was made by which she was allowed to do as she wished.

Being endowed with a wonderful amount of energy, she entered enthusiastically on the course that was especially prepared for her. Soon after this, the sad condition of the Wausau girl was brought to the notice of the superintendent, and he at once decided to take her in and place her in the care of Miss Boyd.

This was in February, 1902. At the time that she entered the institution the girl knew only eight signs that to her veiled mind indicated anything.

EVA HALLIDAY AND HER TEACHER.

To illustrate, the blowing of the breath over the back of her hand was taken to mean that she was about to take a railway trip, and this was but one of several unique methods adopted to reach her mind.

The child's education began by the use of the manual alphabet generally, but particularly by any means by which it was thought best to convey the meaning of words and things. From the first the child seemed to be strangely drawn to her teacher, who would take her delicate hand in her own, and by the arrangement of the fingers, sundry patting and clapping, signs were spelled into her mind.

A box of objects would be spread out on the table. The blind girl would take up one of them and be allowed to feel it over and over again. Then Miss Boyd would spell the name of the object into the hand of her charge. Several other objects would be similarly treated, when the girl would commence over again and spell back the signs, showing that she understood what she held in her hand.

By artifices of her own, Miss Boyd was able to impart the rudiments of an education. For instance, the child was taught to understand that the touch of the hand on the cheek signified "good," and by raising the arm of the pupil and pulling it forward with several up and down motions the idea of "running" was conveyed. She has a sign to indicate the presence of certain other girls, the sense of touch and smell aiding her in this respect.

Practically all of this work was accomplished in the first four months that she remained in the institution. Speaking of the progress of her pupil, Miss Boyd said:

"I can never forget the beautiful change that came to her countenance when she was freed from her prison. At first her thoughts, as reflected in her face, were of an indescribably sad and pathetic nature, but from the day that I taught her her first word she began to look out on the world with an affection, an intelligence, and even a keen sense of joy that did one's heart good to see. And it is this and other things that convince me that Eva has a mission to fulfill in this world. In a way that I cannot find words to describe she awakens all that is sweet and noble in human nature, and gives to those who come in contact with her a strength and courage productive of much good, especially in overcoming obstacles and difficulties. Her happiness never leaves her. I believe she is the happiest child that I have ever seen. It is a real pleasure to see her day after day enter my school-room and feel around until she finds her teacher, and then, throwing her hands about my neck, cling to me in the way that must bring tears to the eye.

An element in the better fort[illegible] the girl is that she has enli[illegible] earnest sympathy of a well-k[illegible] wealthy Pennsylvanian, w[illegible] for the deaf and dumb ha[illegible] many fields. The philanth[illegible] William Wade, of O[illegible] Wade sent her a watch, [illegible] was able to read the [illegible] also provided her with a [illegible] the use of which she [illegible] mastered. He also pres[illegible] making a tandem bicycle, on [illegible] and pupil have spent ho[illegible] and rare enjoyment.

Miss Boyd has on se[illegible] taken the child to Milw[illegible] once when they were on the [illegible] her teacher by telling her of her [illegible] teacher.

She writes on an ordinary typewriting machine, finding the keys by the touch, doing good work in spelling and forming sentences. She has also learned how to operate a sewing machine and to do a variety of needlework. She goes walking and shopping, and is able to identify many of the attaches of the institution by feeling a button, a finger ring, by the sense of touch or smell.—New York Herald.

[illegible] Bulgaria [illegible] protests o [illegible] carry [illegible] Delavan the pupil sur[illegible] [illegible] g the othe [illegible] perience before she had known

Mitten-Like Hat Brush.

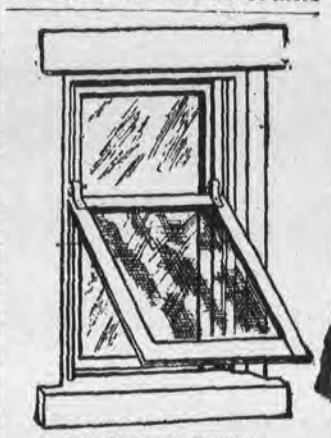
Were it not for the perspiration thrown off by the human cuticle the palm of the hand would make an ideal hat brush for rubbing up a slight-

CONVENIENT HAT BRUSH.

ly disordered silk hat, but to th[illegible] plush used in the manufacture of [illegible] headgear the moisture of the hand is disastrous. The curves of the hand seem to fit into those of the high hat to a nicety, and a Baltimore hat-maker has taken advantage of this fact to make a very convenient brush. This is a bag-like construction made of a suitable quality of plush and large enough to fit over the hand like a mitten, in which manner it is used, as shown in the cut. Having performed its functions, the device folds into three parts, one overlapping the other and fits snugly into the pocket.

A Screen Hanger.

Screens are a household necessity at the hot season of the year, yet, in many cases, a source of much inconvenience from the trouble they cause in their handling when the house is to be closed



A NEW SCREEN HANGER.

for the night or in case of a sudden storm. Much is claimed for the screen hanger shown herewith. It is said to keep screens always closed—make them fly tight, never stick, blow off or get loose. They are easily removed to clean windows and as easily put on by the amateur hand, requiring no professional hand in the first place. They are quite inexpensive, too, one dollar buying a set of hangers for twelve screens.

Some girls waste a lot of time looking for the ideal man when there are a lot of real ones lying around loose.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven Catarrh to be a constitutional disease and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address F. J. CHENEY & CO.

Druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

s in circulation $653,000,- oney from which nearly departed. The paper th is $163, and it takes e staff to pay a hotel

ng like a wet blanket e fire of enthusiasm.

Piso's Cure for Consump- is for coughs and colds—Jones rinity Springs, Ind., Feb. 15, 1900.

is often a poor apology to an ache part of an empty stomach.

Poorly?

"For two years I suffered terribly from dyspepsia, with great depression, and was always feeling poorly. I then tried Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and in one week I was a new man."—John McDonald, Philadelphia, Pa.

Don't forget that it's "Ayer's" Sarsaparilla that will make you strong and hopeful. Don't waste your time and money by trying some other kind. Use the old, tested, tried, and true Ayer's Sarsaparilla. $1.00 a bottle. All druggists.

Ask your doctor what he thinks of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. He knows all about this grand old family medicine. Follow his advice and we will be satisfied.
J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

Ships For War and Peace.

Those unfamiliar with the differences in the construction of ships made for war and peace may wonder that the speed of 13.1 knots an hour maintained by the Kearsarge is a cause for jubilation when passenger steamers make more than twenty knots. The pe- e ship, being built for speed, is ars of gain her limit gone to conve- ver the latter uses 25,000 to 37,000 orse-power, while the Kearsarge uses uf 6500. The Kearsarge made in her ficial trials 16.84 knots, but she was n greased for the occasion; every n p of coal used had been sorted out by the builders, and a crew, every man e expert, employed regularly in trials, ed that speed for but four hours smooth water.

xony there is an industrial r every 14,641 inhabitants.

ne is always willing to half way. N. Y.—39

Mrs. Tupman, a prominent lady of Richmond, Va., a great sufferer with woman's troubles, tells how she was cured.

"For some years I suffered with backache, severe bearing-down pains, leucorrhœa, and falling of the womb. I tried many remedies, but nothing gave any positive relief.

"I commenced taking Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound in June, 1901. When I had taken the first half bottle, I felt a vast improvement, and have now taken ten bottles with the result that I feel like a new woman. When I commenced taking the Vegetable Compound I felt all worn out and was fast approaching complete nervous collapse. I weighed only 98 pounds. Now I weigh 109½ pounds and am improving every day. I gladly testify to the benefits received."—MRS. R. C. TUPMAN, 423 West 30th St., Richmond, Va.—$5000 forfeit if original of above letter proving genuineness cannot be produced.

When a medicine has been successful in more than a million cases, is it justice to yourself to say, without trying it, "I do not believe it would help me?"

Surely you cannot wish to remain weak and sick.

Mrs. Pinkham, whose address is Lynn, Mass., will answer cheerfully and without cost all letters addressed to her by sick women. Perhaps she has just the knowledge that will help your case—try her to-day—it costs nothing.

I PAY SPOT CASH FOR MILITARY BOUNTY LAND WARRANTS
issued to soldiers of any war. Write me at once
FRANK H. REGER, Barth Block, Denver, Colo

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS

New York City.—Coats in three-quarter length make a notable feature of autumn styles and will be greatly worn by young girls. This May Manton one

MISSES' ENGLISH COAT.

is made in tailor style and is essentially smart. As shown the material is fuschia colored cheviot stitched with corticelli silk and the garment makes part of a costume, but the design suits the general wrap equally well and is appropriate for all suiting and cloaking materials. The loose sleeves are peculiarly good, inasmuch as they allow of wearing over the blouse without rumpling.

The coat is made with fronts that are cut in two portions and seamed to the shoulders, backs, side-backs and under-arm gores. The neck is finished in regulation coat style and the right front laps over the left in double breasted fashion. The sleeves are cut in one piece each and are finished with flare cuffs, over bands, at the wrists.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is three and a half yards forty-four inches wide or two and three-quarter yards fifty-four inches wide.

Two Stylish Garments.

Waists made with round yokes outlined by berthas appear to gain in favor with each succeeding week. The one illustrated in the large drawing by May Manton is peculiarly attractive as well as practical, inasmuch as it can be made high or low, with full length or elbow sleeves, and so serve a double purpose. The model is made of black and white checked louisine, with yoke of lace and bertha and cuffs of white panne cloth edged with lace applique, but any number of combinations might be suggested. The sleeves are among the latest and show cuffs of the newest sort. When made in elbow length these last are omitted and the puffs are pushed up to droop over their edges.

The waist is made over a fitted lining and closes invisibly at the centre front, the yoke being hooked over at the left shoulder. The lining is snugly fitted, and on it are arranged the yoke, the full fronts and back. The bertha is circular and serves to outline the yoke. The sleeves are shirred at the shoulders to fit the arm snugly, but form drooping puffs below the elbows.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is four and an eighth yards twenty-one inches wide, three and a half yards twenty-seven inches wide or two and a quarter yards forty-four inches wide, with seven-eighth yards twenty-one inches wide for bertha and cuff facings, three-eighth yard eighteen inches wide for yoke and collar and three and a quarter yards of applique edging to trim as illustrated.

House jackets are among the comforts which no woman should consent to be without. The one shown in the large drawing is graceful and becoming, at the same time that it is comfortable and appropriately can be made from a variety of materials. The model is of dark red albatross with frills and insertion of twine colored lace, and is finished at the neck and waist with ties of red louisine ribbons.

The jacket is simply made with fronts and backs, and is trimmed to give the vest effect. The fronts are gathered at their upper edges, and are arranged over a yoke which serves to keep the fulness in place. The back is plain across the shoulders, but gathered at the waist line, where it is attached to the belt which passes under it and the fronts to openings cut at indicated points, then through these and over the full front. But, if a simpler adjustment is preferred, the trimming outlining the vest can be omitted and the belt passed under the entire fronts, giving the effect shown in the small cut. The neck is finished with a big collar and the sleeves are in one piece each, cut in bell shape.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is three and three-quarter yards twenty-seven inches wide, three and a quarter yards thirty-two inches wide or two yards forty-four inches wide, with six yards of lace and four yards of insertion to trim as illustrated.

Complete Leather Costume.

For the modest sum of $195, says the New York Evening Post, one may become the owner of a complete costume of leather, as carefully tailored as the most modish cloth gown, and so contrived as to be fairly light in weight and perfectly ventilated. The leather gown is designed for automobiling. It is made with a gored and fitted skirt and a stylish shirt waist. There is much stitching on both skirt and waist, and the latter is finished with a high collar and a cravat of the leather. The sleeves are wide at the wrist, and there are under-sleeves of mauve satin tightly shirred at the wrist against wind and dust.

Styles For Small Girls.

Soft silks and woolens in sun-pleated and accordion effects will be worn by children and young girls this fall. One such frock, that is adapted to the small girl, hangs in fan pleats from a tiny yoke of lace. The neck is cut high, which is a characteristic of the fall models for small girls.

A Fall Collar.

Deep collars of panne, ornamented with embroidery or inset lace, will be much worn in the fall, replacing the cape collars of lace, embroidered batiste, etc.

WAIST WITH BERTHA.

WOMAN'S HOUSE JACKET.

Woman's Wrapper.

Tasteful morning gowns are among the possessions which no woman should be without. This one, designed by May Manton, is eminently graceful and becoming at the same time that it is simple and involves neither excessive labor nor expense. The model is shown in blue cashmere with trimming of Arab colored lace, and is exceedingly effective, but all materials used for house gowns are equally appropriate.

The wrapper consists of the fronts, backs and under-arm gores. The back is arranged in the Watteau pleat that always is satisfactory. The fronts are loose and are finished with the frill which is extended from the big collar and passes down the entire front. The sleeves are full and finished with frills of the material. At the waist is a ribbon which confines the fulness sufficiently for neatness, but this can be omitted when a looser adjustment is desired.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is eight and three-quarter yards twenty-seven inches wide, eight yards thirty-two inches wide or five and a quarter yards forty-four inches wide, with fifteen and a half yards of insertion to trim as illustrated.

WOMAN'S WRAPPER.

A SERMON FOR SUNDAY

AN ELOQUENT DISCOURSE ENTITLED "A SUPREME OPPORTUNITY."

The Rev. Cornelius Woelfkin Preaches Entertainingly on the Fascinating Biblical Romance of Esther—Seize Your Opportunities Resolutely.

NEW YORK CITY.—Sunday morning the Rev. Cornelius Woelfkin, minister of the Greene Avenue Baptist Church, had for his subject "A Supreme Opportunity." He chose as his text Esther iv: 14. "Who knoweth whether thou art come to the kingdom for such a time as this?" Mr. Woelfkin said:

The history of Esther is a fascinating romance. Every changing scene in the panorama is a graphic illustration of the providence of God. It traces the transition from obscurity to prominence; from weakness to power. The scene opens showing Esther an orphan girl belonging to a captive and despised race. Naturally, every door of influence would be closed to her. Alone in the world, dependent upon a cousin's bounty, the horizon of her life was limited. Her chief endowment was beauty, and that, as the world goes, is more likely to become a snare of evil than a benediction of good. Yet, behind this humble, modest life there is working the might, wisdom and love of God. The Queen's throne is empty. The royal crown is waiting some one who may please the mood of the King. Thousands of gentle blood dream of the Queen's place as the acme of all ambition. But the providence of Jehovah has reserved the place for Esther, the orphaned Jewish girl.

This same divine power seeks to mold every life. The circumstances and conditions that environ us may not seem promising. But what are these with God? His strength is made perfect in weakness. The vast majority of men and women who have made the molds of history were those whom God's providence brought from obscurity and lowly conditions. Your way is hot hid from the Almighty. There is a place held vacant for your filling. That place is as honored and dignified as any royal throne, because it is divinely appointed. The steps leading thereto may seem to be contingencies, accidents, fortuitous chances, and through the moods of other persons. But if there be the spirit of faith to trust Him, diligence to discover His will and readiness to obey, He will bring us to the place and position most suited for our eternal profit and glory. No one else may step into our place, until we, through unbelief and disobedience, have forfeited the privilege of its occupancy.

Every life has its own unique endowment. Success or failure depends upon the manner in which we hold these possessions. If we hold them selfishly to profit ourselves withal, they turn into corruption. But if they be held in trust as a sacred stewardship, used for the furtherance of His purposes and the bringing of His kingdom, they will turn out eternal treasures. Our temptation is to discredit our possessions and opportunities. But we may not despise the day of small things.

Esther had only personal beauty to commend her at first. This is not a gift despised by Satan in his attempt to ruin a soul; then why should it be discredited as a power for good? The lad had only five loaves and two fishes, but, consecrated to His service, they fed the multitude and more. It all turns upon whether we are using our endowments in the interest of self and by the energy of self, or whether we are living and working in co-operation with Him and for His glory. The form of a life will vary. God does not duplicate and make all lives to conform to a like pattern. There was a vast difference between the captive maid that served in Naaman's home and the orphan captive who mounted the Persian throne, but it was the same God who worked in each.

The orphan girl became the bounteous queen. She enjoys the honors and emoluments of royalty. Banquets are held in her honor and a retinue of servants minister to her continually. Can she support the dignity thus thrust upon her? Will adulation, flattery and vanity enervate her soul's ability, or will she grow strong and potent for good amid opportunities? Only trial can answer such queries, and that comes soon enough. From the outer world she hears the lamentation of her kindred people. Mordecai, her cousin, is in sack cloth and mourning and would not be comforted. All the captives are wailing with fear. What could it mean? If she had only been party to the conference between her royal husband and the prime minister prince she would have understood. If she could see all the clerks writing the sentences of death which were being hurried throughout the empire she would have known. She seems to be exempt. Does she not dwell in the palace? But the blackness overshadows her even there. No circumstance or condition can shut it out. The court of Persia permitted no one wearing sack cloth, that symbol of sorrow and mourning, to enter the royal precincts. They would not be disturbed by painful reminders of life's sorrows. But even the royal purple can neither ignore nor escape them. The tragedies of life are not shut out by hiding and ignoring them. We can build no barrier that will prevent their invasion.

The Redeemer of the world did not ignore them. He did not isolate Himself from human woe, but through suffering became a Saviour, forgiving sin, bringing glory out of the crucible of suffering and planting the light of hope amid the shadows of death. If Esther seeks to save her life alone she will lose it. But if in seeking to save others she lose it, she shall save it. We cannot in a time of epidemic think of ourselves alone. Individual carefulness will prove fatal.

There came a moment of despair to Esther. What can she do more than others. She had not been called into the King's presence for a whole month. And to venture unbidden might mean death. She had her limitations. Even her position seemed unequal to the need. Her privileges fell short. It is always so. A grave crisis ever brings the shadow of despair. There are problems that confront every generation that seem insoluble. We become bewildered and perplexed; we feel our inadequacy and despair. This perplexity and despair is purely human. Its shadow never falls upon the throne of God. He shall not fail nor be discouraged till He hath set judgment in the earth. All that He requires is an instrument that will not balk at the cost, and He brings speedy relief. Let us fling the sacrifice of life into the situation, and nothing shall be impossible to us. It is this desire to keep our skins whole, and to conserve our personal ease and comfort that makes situations difficult. Paul was an optimist, because he threw his life into the crisis. Comfort, ease, quiet, pleasure, were not aimed at by him, therefore he could confidently write: "I am pressed on every side yet not straitened; perplexed, yet not unto despair; pursued, yet not forsaken; smitten down, yet not destroyed." Selfishness brings the midnight, self-sacrifice the dawn.

Then followed Esther's heroic resolve. A crisis always develops the character. In a moment she read the meaning of her providential experiences. She saw something of God's plan in her life. Why had she been exalted from the lowly position of an orphan to the regal dignity of a queen? Why had she been preferred above all others for this great place? The recruiting begins to crystalize. God foresaw this crisis, anticipated the need, and for such a time as this was Esther come to the kingdom. In the very heats of that gravest difficulty lay her supreme opportunity. Our greatest moments are often set in darkest circumstances. The providences of God have shaped our course, and there is a purpose and end as definite as that of Esther's in our lives. The hand that guides may be invisible, and the light may not always illumine the meaning. But if we are faithful in trust and obedience to every passing opportunity, we shall some time understand that we, too, are come to the kingdom for a specific end.

To seize this supreme opportunity involved a risk. She dare not wait to weigh the chances too minutely. Life itself is a stewardship. Duty constrains us to pay out its energies in proportion to obligations and opportunities. Sometimes the whole price must be paid down at once. But if life be held at the disposal of God it will make little difference whether it be paid in installments or at one payment. Life is a possession that we must surrender anyway, but we may elect whether it shall be invested in eternal treasure or squandered in temporal gratification.

Esther was shut up to two courses, and both threatened death. Silence and inertness would mean to be overtaken in the general massacre. Attempt at salvation could but anticipate death by a few days, and had the chance of success. There is not much room for choice. Death is the worst that can come, and that will come either way. Esther said, "If I perish, I perish." This is synonymous with those expressions made by the martyr spirits of history. It is the only attitude and expression that will fit the supreme crisis and opportunity. In just such situations Moses said, "Blot me, I pray thee, out of the book which thou hast written," Jesus said, "I hold not My life of any account as dear unto Myself. I am ready to die." Whoever goes upon a great mission must, like the early Christians, take his life in his hands. It is only along that pathway that salvation lies. It is a great price, but often paid for an inferior purpose. Heroism asks for life as the price of patriotism, home and freedom. Ambition demands life for reputation and honor. Convenience and progress do not hesitate to accept life as a price. Our bridges, buildings and tunnels are built with the cost of life. Shall we, then, murmur at the missionary who is willing to risk fever and riot in the interests of eternal salvation? When examples of self-devotion fall into the perspective of history we applaud the martyr spirit. God help us to value and covet it when near at hand.

Esther went with fear and trembling, but not cowardice. Heroism is not foolhardy. To go forward in the face of danger, despite fear, is true courage. Paul ministered in Corinth with much weakness, fear and trembling, but beneath all was the splendid heroism of self-devotion. "If I perish"—but such a spirit cannot perish. It may seem to fall in self-sacrifice, but it does not perish. Some heroes of faith come out unscathed from conflict, they are delivered from the edge of the sword the force of violence and power of fire. Others are stoned, sawn asunder and killed. But they do not perish. The martyrs torn by lions on the Roman arena were as victorious as Daniel who was delivered. The witnesses who burned at Smithfield were as triumphant as the three men who could not be burned by the seven fold heat of Nebuchadnezzar's furnace. The Huguenots who fell on St. Bartholomew's Day were no less conquerors than Joshua's army. Christ did not perish on the cross. Paul did not perish in Rome. Telemachus did not perish in the Roman arena. Such dying is the highway to life and power.

The Queen asked the forfeited lives of her people. She was related to them and a sufferer with them. From their side she was moved with compassion. From her queenly position she obtained deliverance. This is the object of all mediation. Our Saviour as the man Jesus is touched with the feeling of our infirmities. As the exalted Lord He intercedes to supply our need according to His riches in glory. The privilege of prayer is granted to us, that from the human side we may feel the burden of human sorrow and woe, and so be pressed into an intercession for divine succor. In our weakness we are tempted to abuse this great carte blanche of our Lord. Salome, who received the same overture from a king as did Esther, asked the death of John the Baptist. Many a petition of prayer would end in death if granted. But no carnal, selfish supplication will receive the indorsement of the Lord Christ, and consequently fails.

Then we come to the banquet scene. It is most suggestive. Only the hostess and two guests, but what issues tremble in the balances. Esther is under sentence of death. The dark hour is drawing nigh. Haman, the prime minister, is in glee; he is succeeding most marvelously. Yet in one day all is suddenly reversed. The Queen becomes the author of life and Haman is sent to the gallows built for another. Success may be upon us in the very darkest hour, while failure may be dogging the tracks of the most lightsome heart. Righteousness seems to be worsted in the conflict with evil. Good measures seem to fail, evil ones to triumph. Scrupulous honesty goes to the wall, while trickery and fraud are crowned with success. Virtue is seemingly strangled and vice is robed with royalty. And we are tempted to be envious at the prosperity of the wicked. But we may not pass judgment until the issue is seen. There will come a day when righteousness shall flourish and evil perish. The plots of the world's Hamans, Herods and Judasses all miscarry. Sin and evil rot at the core. Righteousness and truth have the quality of immortality.

At the right moment Esther not only stated the plot, but named the adversary and enemy—this wicked Haman. It was an awful crisis. It is always a crisis when contending principles come to the decisive struggle. In every soul there is a Haman who seeks the betrayal and destruction of the spiritual life. In our conflict with this evil self there comes a time when we must be specific in naming the foe. No salvation comes from generalities. This adversary and enemy may wear different names in our disposition. It may be pride, envy, jealousy, bitterness, worldliness, etc. Whatever it may be, it has planned our ruin and waits the moment of execution. If we would save our lives, families, cities and the world we must deal uncompromisingly with the particular Haman who is working destruction. Not until Haman goes to the gallows can life stand secure.

Having seized the supreme opportunity at great risk, Esther finds a great reward. The clerks write the message of life more rapidly than they wrote the sentence of death. The good work is hastened with more speed than the message of woe. Joy supplants sorrow and life comes in the place of death. The harvest of sacrifice is life. We sow in tears, we reap in joy. In this success-ful mission of Esther the mediators we have an adumbration of the salvation wrought out by Jesus Christ. He took His life in His hands. He died and rose again from the dead. He secured a reversal of the sentence of death written against us and proclaims forgiveness of sins and the gift of eternal life. Ours is the privilege first to receive and rejoice in this truth, and then to speed the glad tidings to every creature in all the world. These are our supreme opportunities. They may be shadowed with self-sacrifice, but if they are resolutely seized they will issue in the morning of joy.

Victories Won.

"It is not by regretting what is irreparable that true work is to be done, but by making the best of what we are. It is not by complaining that we have not the right tools, but by using well the tools we have. What we are, and where we are, is God's providential arrangement—God's doing, though it may be a man's misdoing; and the manly and the wise way is to look your disadvantages in the face, and see what can be made out of them. Life, like art, is a series of mistakes, and he is not the best Christian nor the best general who makes the fewest false steps. He is the best who wins the most splendid victories by the retrieval of mistakes."—F. W. Robertson.

Makes One Charitable.

True religion will make its possessor truly charitable in dealing with his business associates and competitors.—Rev. G. I. Stair.

COMMODORE NICHOLSON OF OUR NAVY

Recommends Pe-ru-na--Other Prominent Men Testify.

Commodore Somerville Nicholson, of the United States Navy, in a letter from 1837 R Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., says:

"Your Peruna has been and is now used by so many of my friends and acquaintances as a sure cure for catarrh that I am convinced of its curative qualities and I unhesitatingly recommend it to all persons suffering from that complaint."—S. Nicholson.

United States Minister to Guatemala Endorses Pe-ru-na.

Dr. W. Godfrey Hunter, U. S. Minister to Guatemala, ex-member of Congress from Kentucky, in a letter from Washington, D. C., writes:

"I am fully satisfied that your Peruna is an efficacious remedy for catarrh, as I and many of my friends have been benefited by its use."—W. G. Hunter, M. D.

Member of Congress From Virginia Writes.

Hon. G. R. Brown, Martinsville, Va., ex-member of Congress Fifth District, 50th Congress, writes:

"I cheerfully give my endorsement to your Peruna as a cure for catarrh. Its beneficial results have been so fully demonstrated that its use is essential to all persons suffering from that disease."—Hon. G. R. Brown.

The day was when men of prominence hesitated to give their testimonials to proprietary medicines for publication. This remains true to-day of most proprietary medicines. But Peruna has become so justly famous, its merits are known to so many people of high and low stations, that no one hesitates to see his name in print recommending Peruna.

The highest men in our nation have given Peruna a strong endorsement. Men representing all classes and stations are equally represented.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case, and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, O.

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GUARANTEED CURE for all bowel troubles, appendicitis, biliousness, bad breath, bad blood, wind on the stomach, bloated bowels, foul mouth, headache, indigestion, pimples, pains after eating, liver trouble, sallow skin and dizziness. When your bowels don't move regularly you are sick. Constipation kills more people than all other diseases together. It starts chronic ailments and long years of suffering. No matter what ails you, start taking CASCARETS today, for you will never get well and stay well until you get your bowels right. Take our advice, start with Cascarets today under absolute guarantee to cure or money refunded. The genuine tablet stamped C C C. Never sold in bulk. Sample and booklet free. Address Sterling Remedy Company, Chicago or New York. 502

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10¢ SOLD EVERYWHERE

The investment in pleasure yachts in America is about $50,000,000 and the annual cost of their maintenance is about $6,000,000 a season. When a steam yacht is chartered the price usually is $10 a month per yacht ton.

FITS permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free. DR. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Many theories are excellent until you try to reduce them to practice.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle.

The hardest work some people have to do is looking for a good time.

Money refunded for each package of PUTNAM FADELESS DYES if unsatisfactory.

Does success make the optimist, or does the optimist make success?

A Death-Feigning Plant.

That certain insects, birds, mammals and reptiles habitually pretend to be dead when danger threatens them is a well known fact; but it is generally believed that this stratagem is resorted to only by animals. In South America, however, there is a plant a species of mimosa, which resorts to death feigning, evidently for the purpose of preventing grass eating animals from eating it. In its natural state this plant has a vivid green hue; but directly it is touched by a human finger or by any living animal it collapses into a tangle of apparently dead and withered stems.—London Globe.

Tried by Time.

Eugene E. Lario, of 751 Twentieth avenue, ticket seller in the Union Station, Denver, Col., says: "You are at liberty to repeat what I first stated through our Denver papers about Doan's Kidney Pills in the summer of 1899, for I have had no reason in the interim to change my opinion of the remedy. I said when first interviewed that if I had a friend and acquaintance suffering from back ache or kidney trouble I would unhesitatingly advise them to take Doan's Kidney Pills. I was subject to severe attacks of back ache, always aggravated if I sat long at a desk. It struck me that if Doan's Kidney Pills performed half what they promised they might at least help. This induced me to try the remedy. It absolutely stopped the back ache. I have never had a pain or a twinge since."

A FREE TRIAL of this great kidney medicine which cured Mr. Lario will be mailed to any part of the United States on application. Address Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y. For sale by all druggists, price 50 cents per box.

Your Liver
Is it acting well? Bowels regular? Digestion good? If not, remember Ayer's Pills. The kind you have known all your life. J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

Want your moustache or beard a beautiful brown or rich black? Use BUCKINGHAM'S DYE
FIFTY CTS. OF DRUGGISTS OR R. P. HALL & CO., NASHUA, N. H.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3.50 & $3 SHOES UNION MADE.
You can save from $3 to $5 yearly by wearing W. L. Douglas $3.50 or $3 shoes.

They equal those that have been costing you from $4.00 to $5.00. The immense sale of W. L. Douglas shoes proves their superiority over all other makes.
Sold by retail shoe dealers everywhere. Look for name and price on bottom.
That Douglas uses Corona Coltskin proves there is value in Douglas shoes. Corona is the highest Grade Pat. Leather made. Patent Leather Tipped Shoes wear well. Our $4 Gilt Edge Line cannot be equalled for any price. Shoes by mail, 25 cents extra. Illustrated Catalog free. W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

RIPANS TABULES
Ripans Tabules are the best dyspepsia medicine ever made. A hundred millions of them have been sold in the United States in a single year. Every illness arising from a disordered stomach is relieved or cured by their use. So common is it that diseases originate from the stomach it may be safely asserted there is no condition of ill health that will not be benefited or cured by the occasional use of Ripans Tabules. Physicians know them and speak highly of them. All druggists sell them. The five-cent package is enough for an ordinary occasion, and the family bottle, sixty cents, contains a household supply for a year. One generally gives relief within twenty minutes.

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY; gives quick relief and cures worst cases. Book of testimonials and 10 days' treatment Free. Dr. H. H. GREEN SONS, Box B, Atlanta, Ga.

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THE TARRANT CO. Chemists, New York.
Insures against Biliousness
Has been regulating rebellious livers for more than 58 years.
50c. and $1. At druggists or by mail.

If afflicted with weak eyes, use Thompson's Eye Water

HAPPENINGS IN NEW JERSEY.

Concluded from Page 1.

as is his custom. In the morning he got up and dressed without noticing anything unusual, but when he lifted the pillow to get his valuables he found a venomous tropical snake coiled around his wallet. He succeeded in killing the reptile without being struck, and now has it preserved in alcohol. He left the bananas with the proprietor of the hotel where he stopped.

Cupid has wrought such havoc in the ranks of the public school teachers of Paterson that the commissioners of public instruction at their meeting yesterday had to fill twenty vacancies, that number of women instructors having married during the summer vacation. When the schools opened Superintendent Goodenough filled the vacancies temporarily with seniors from the Normal School. The available list is now nearly exhausted, and in order to find teachers it will be necessary to draw on other classes in the Normal School.

Officials of the Middlesex and Somerset Traction Company, have two odd claims for damages. Several days ago a man was jarred by the sudden stopping of a car and dropped his false teeth on the footboard. He wants damages. Another man sent this demand a day or two ago: "I was on a trolley car that left New Brunswick about 7:30 in the afternoon, Sunday, September 13, 1903. While passing through Sayreville, a short distance from the siding, I was struck in the face by a piece of watermelon, thrown by parties along the track, ruining my clothes. I hereby make a claim for same in the amount of $20, and for the assault $100. Please forward check for same."

Concerning Proctor's Theatres.

The east Side of New York has a new combination house this season, and one that bids far to surpass in popularity any theatre of the kind in the entire metropolis. It is Mr. Proctor's big, handsome play house in Fifty-eighth Street. In point of comfort, luxurious fitting, artistic decorations and accessibility, this theatre has many points of advantage over its competitors. This season its policy was changed, and since August only the better class of popular price traveling combination are now being played, the bill changing weekly, with low price matinees on Monday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday. The prices range from $1 to 15 cents, the latter admitting to the gallery, which, by the way, is always jammed to the limit. Melodrama dominated in the weekly programs, but it is always the best sort of melodrama.

Insane on One Point.

Erskine mentions a case where a person who had been confined in an asylum prosecuted his brother and the proprietor for imprisonment and false arrest. The prosecutor, himself a witness in support of the indictment, was put into the witness box and examined. When Erskine came to cross examine him, he tried to discover some lurking delusion of mind, but during a cross examination conducted with all the skill and sagacity of which he was master, for nearly an hour he was completely foiled.

But a gentleman who had come accidentally into court whispered in Erskine's ear that the witness thought he was the Saviour of mankind.

On receiving the hint Erskine made a low bow to the prosecutor, addressed him in terms of great reverence, respectfully begged to apologize for the unceremonious manner in which he had treated a person of his sacred character and called him by the name of Christ. The man immediately said: "Thou hast spoken truly. I am the Christ."

The Original Carnation.

The original carnation was a five petaled bloom native in the south of Italy. It was imported into England about the time of the Norman conquest. As early as 1619 horticultural works gave minute directions for the cultivation of the flowers in winter. The carnation industry has risen to considerable importance during the last ten years, according to Town and Country. As 2,500,000 of young carnation plants are sold each year and florists produce an equal amount grown by themselves which are not sold, the entire production of young carnation plants approximates 5,000,000 and upward a year. These plants are grown under glass during the winter time for cut flower purposes, producing an annual average of more than 100,000,000 blooms. What becomes of this enormous number of flowers is somewhat of a mystery. They are put to innumerable uses.

Spiders Eat Their Mothers.

One of the most unnatural things in nature, if the expression is allowable, is the manner in which the young of the common wolf spider treat their mother. After the little creature has laid her eggs she envelops them in a silken covering, so as to make a ball about the size of a pea, and this she carries about with her wherever she goes and will defend it with her life. When the young are hatched, they climb on her back, giving her a monstrous appearance, and ride about until nearly half grown, and as soon as they discover their strength they fall to and devour their mother. As a rule the maternal relation is recognized in the animal and insect world only as long as the necessity for protection exists, but instances of the young actually devouring a parent by main force and common consent are extremely rare.—London Nature.

AMONG OUR ADVERTISERS

Bradley & Smith, brush manufacturers, are still doing business at 251 Pearl street, Pearl street, New York City where they have been since 1860.

S. Hirsch, the New York Ladies' tailor, 432 Watchung avenue, Plainfield, is exhibiting some of the latest models for fall and winter. He assures the highest grade of workmanship and an absolutely flawless fit.

The Crescent Furniture Company believe in preparing for cold weather and have purchased a large quantity of stoves of all kinds which they are placing in the store adjoining their old headquarters at 23 Somerset street.

Louis C. Ortner, formerly of Elizabeth, has recently opened a grocery and vegetable store, corner of Park avenue and Fourth street. He will also make a specialty of American and imported delicacies. See his advertisement elsewhere in this paper.

Mrs. E. E. Waldron, of 150 East Fifth street, has added to her establishment a full line of toilet articles with a specialty of shell pins and combs. An assortment of fine hairgoods and articles for manicuring will be on sale. A gas and electric dryer adapted for quick and uniform work has also been added.

The Plainfield Business College reopened September 1. More students have now registered than during any previous year at same date. Pupils from many surrounding towns are attending, Somerville, Bound Brook, Martinsville, Dunellen and Raritan. The school has been greatly improved and enlarged during the summer vacation.

It is the talk of the town that there will be more fur clothed people in town this fall than has been for many a season, as demonstrated in workshops of the Plainfield furriers. The Boston Cloak and Fur store 245 West Front street opposite Post office, have more orders for furs, cloaks and suits on hand than any other house could handle, and it is only the superior knowledge of Gaiman & Berkowitz, who are the only European artists in that line in Southern Jersey, that this can be accomplished with promptness and dispatch.

WANTED-FAITHFUL PERSON TO TRAVEL and supervise work of salespeople and make collections for manufacturing house. Straight salary $20.00 a week and expenses. Salary paid weekly and expense money advanced. Previous experience unnecessary. Local territory. Business successful. Position Permanent. Enclose self addressed envelope. Superintendent, 324 Dearborn Street, Chicago.

AUDSLEY'S ART STORE.
MAURICE A. AUDSLEY, Manager
No. 135 East Front Street.
First Class Enlargements
Pictures and Artists' Materials.
Artistic Framing a Specialty.
VISITORS ALWAYS WELCOME.

HENRY MEHRTENS,
Confectioner.
Candies Fresh Daily.
Highest Class of Production—in First or Medium Grades.
Parties and Social Functions will receive our Special Attention.
131 East Front Street.

Dr. Elizabeth B. Stowe,
Graduate Chiropodist and Manicure,
All Instruments Sterilized.
Office Hours: 9 a. m.—6 p. m., or by appointment. Telephone 1674
Babcock Building, Plainfield

Imported Wallpapers,
English, French and German Makes.
C. CONOVER & CO.,
Decorators, Painters, and Paperhangers.
115 Elmwood Place. Telephone 226-A.

MRS. E. E. WALDRON,
Ladies' Hairdressing Parlors,
On ground floor.
TOILET ARTICLES. SHELL GOODS. HAIR GOODS AND MANICURE ARTICLES.
150 EAST 5th ST. Telephone 2272.
Shampooing, Manicuring.

WALTER APGAR
(Successor to Bateman Thatcher)
Contractor, Carpenter, and Builder.
Jobbing a Specialty.
136 E. Fourth St. Telephone 1164

THOMAS J. Mc GANN,
CONTRACTOR.
Grading, Cellar Digging, etc.
Building Sand and Cesspool Stone.
17 LINCOLN PLACE. Telephone 2411.

George Neal,
Successor to S. J. Neal 114 W. 2nd St.
CURTAIN & MAT WEAVING A SPECIALTY.
Manufacturer & Dealer in
RAG CARPETS.

JOHN JOHNSTON,
All the best grades of
COAL
929 South Avenue. Telephone 193

LEGAL NOTICES

SPECIAL ELECTION
—ON—
Constitutional Amendments.

Notice is hereby given that the Boards of Registry and Election in and for each and every Election District or voting Precinct in the County of Somerset, must meet on

TUESDAY, SEPT. 15, 1903,

from one to nine o'clock p. m., at such places as may be designated by the Township Clerks of the respective townships of said county, for the purpose of making, altering and revising, as the case may require, the registry of voters entitled to vote in their several districts or voting precincts for use at the special election to be held on Tuesday, September 22, 1903, as required by an act entitled "An act to provide for submitting proposed amendments to the Constitution of this State to the people thereof," approved April 8, 1903.

Special Election
SEPTEMBER 22, 1903.

No person will be allowed to vote at said election unless his name appears upon the Registry List of his Election District.

JOSEPH FITZGA, Chairman,
J. H. MATTISON, Secretary,
JACOB SHURTS,
CHARLES H. BATEMAN.

Election Notice!

Notice is hereby given that the Boards of Registry and Election in and for each and every Election District or Voting Precinct in the County of Somerset will hold their first meeting on

TUESDAY, SEPT. 1, 1903.

At 10 o'clock in the morning, at such places as may be designated by the Township Clerks of the respective townships of said county. Such boards shall organize according to law and then proceed to ascertain the names and residences of all the legal voters in their respective districts, by making actual inquiry at every dwelling house or habitation, or of the head of every family residing therein, and shall continue such enumeration of voters from day to day, on successive days, completing same on or before Friday, Sept. 4. (Sec. 23 Election law.)

SECOND MEETING
AND PRIMARY ELECTION

Said Boards of Registry and Election will also meet on

TUESDAY, SEPT. 8, 1903,

At the same places from 1 until 9 p. m., for the purpose of transcribing and making up from its canvass books two lists of all persons entitled to vote in its election District, who shall personally appear before the board for that purpose, or be shown to its satisfaction by the affidavit in writing of some voter in the election district to be a legal voter therein.

On the same day between 1 and 9 o'clock p.m., the Primary Election shall be held in every election district in the County of Somerset.

THIRD and FINAL MEETING.

Said Boards of Registry and Election will also meet on

TUESDAY, OCT. 27, 1903,

At the same places, and between the hours of 1 p. m. and 9 p. m. for the purpose of revising and correcting the Original Registers, and for adding thereto the names of all persons entitled to the right of suffrage in such Election District at the next election.

Notice is hereby given to all Boards of Registry and Election in the County of Somerset that they are required to strictly observe Sections 24 and 32 of "An Act to Regulate Elections (Revision of 1898) of 1898" approved April 4, 1898, and that the County Board of Elections will be in session in Somerville on

Wednesday, Oct. 28, 1903,

For the purpose of receiving the registers and receipting for affidavits, etc.

General Election Nov. 3, 1903

No person will be allowed to vote at said election unless his name appears upon the Registry List of his Election District.

JOSEPH FITZGA, Chairman,
J. H. MATTISON, Secretary,
JACOB SHURTS,
CHARLES H. BATEMAN.

Best Spectacles
$1.00.
Suited to your eyes and fully guaranteed. Money refunded if not satisfactory. Eyes examined free of charge.
CARL SILBERT
15-17 Somerset Street. Plainfield, N. J.

PAINTING.
Paint your house now—if it needs it—to paint at the right time is to economize.
We will do the work splendidly for you. Besides, only use the kind of paint that looks best and wears longer.
JAMES C. HANSEN,
141 East Front Street.

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE
PATENTS
TRADE MARKS
DESIGNS
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Anyone sending a sketch and description may quickly ascertain our opinion free whether an invention is probably patentable. Communications strictly confidential. Handbook on Patents sent free. Oldest agency for securing patents.
Patents taken through Munn & Co. receive special notice, without charge, in the
Scientific American.
A handsomely illustrated weekly. Largest circulation of any scientific journal. Terms, $3 a year; four months, $1. Sold by all newsdealers.
MUNN & Co. 361 Broadway, New York
Branch Office, 625 F St., Washington, D. C.

Great Clearance Sale of Women's Walking Skirts at $1 98.
Reduced from $3.50 and $2.75 to ONLY $1.98! The materials are pearl gray Scotch Cheviot and plain Oxford Meltons.
Also annual clearance of Shirt Waists at 25c, that have sold at 69c, 75c. and 98c.
Lawn Wrappers at 39c.
Early Selection is Advisable.
THE PARIS CLOAK STORE.
322 West Front Street. JACOB A. PASS, Prop.

J. W. MANHATTAN Dealer in all kinds of
BLUESTONE
Flagging, Curbing, Sills and Coping.
Has been awarded contract to lay all walks for Town Council of Westfield until April 1, 1904. References: Work done in Westfield in past ten years. All work guaranteed. Orders by mail will receive attention.
Residence 50 Elm Place. PLAINFIELD, N. J.

LOUIS C. ORTNER, STAPLE AND FANCY GROCERIES
Butter and Eggs a specialty. Fruits and Vegetables.
A full line of American and Imported Delicacies.
NEW STORE. NEW GOODS.
Park Avenue and Front St. Telephone 196.
Prompt Delivery in City and Borough.

PLAINFIELD CLEANING AND PRESSING COMPANY.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Clothes Altered, Cleaned, Repaired and Pressed
AT REASONABLE PRICES.
41 Somerset St. Plainfield, N. J.
WORK CALLED FOR AND DELIVERED.

R. B. VAN ARSDALE,
Practical Tile Setter. Dealer in Mantles, Tiles Grates, Andirons, Fenders Fire Sets, Screens Gas Logs, Gas Grates, Grill, Ash Traps, Ash Doors, Dampers, Glass, etc. Telephone 1381.
140 Central Ave. Residence: 426 Orchard Pl.
Special Designs of all Kinds of Hard Wood Work. Estimates.

HOTEL ROSELL, A. B. ROSELL, Propr.

Newly Furnished Throughout. Steam Heat, Electric Lights.
AMERICAN PLAN.

Your Milk Supply
IF your milk does not keep sweet on ice, change your milk man. If it keeps too long WITHOUT ice, be sure to change milkmen, as this indicates the use of chemical preservatives.
Nothing but superior facilities, care and cleanliness, and quantities of ice are used to make our milk and cream keep.
Marchant Bros.
Plainfield Milk and Cream Company,
191 NORTH AVENUE.

The only place in the city of Plainfield to get your eyes examined and fitted with glasses properly.
The only college graduate optician who has diplomas to show for it, is
Leo Slonim,
Eye-Sight Specialist.
251 W. Front St. Opposite Post Office.

M. WEINSTEIN,
Boot and Shoe Maker
Repairing with the best leather only.
Prices Reasonable.
315 Park Avenue.

MORRIS KUNZMAN
Practical Shoemaker.
I do the best work and use the best leather. I will call for shoes to be repaired.
122 Park Avenue.

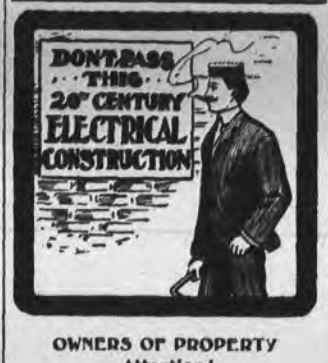
FLOWERS FOR EVERY OCCASION
C. L. Peterson,
ARTISTIC FLORAL DESIGNER.
Greenhouses and Store: 209-221 Watchung Ave.
Telephone: 1893.
NEW DESIGNS IN FLORAL WORK at SHORT NOTICE

Emil Dembrowskey
52 Harrison St. North Plainfield.
Expert Cabinet Maker
Carpenter and Builder
Remodeling of old Furniture—Antique work—a Specialty.

Park Avenue Hotel.
734 PARK AVENUE, COR. 8TH ST.
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
A select family and transient Hotel. Rooms arranged en suite with or without bath.
Elevator and all modern conveniences
L. Wagstaff, Manager.
Telephone 206 a, Plainfield.

B. F. TALLAMY & BRO.
Contractors,
Masons and Builders.
—Jobbing Promptly Attended.—
Telephone 1306. 536 West 6th Street.

JUSTUS H. COOLEY, M. D.,
TURKISH, RUSSIAN, ROMAN
BATHS.
SANITARIUM, SOMERSET STREET.
Open to Public.



OWNERS OF PROPERTY
Attention!
A house will sell or rent much quicker if wired, than one not so equipped,
Because it's Modern and Up-to-date
If your residence is not wired have it done at once. Electric Light, everything considered, is really the cheapest illuminant.
WILLIAM H. POPE,
—Electrical Contractor—
116 North Ave. Tel. 2441

GAYLE HARDWARE CO.
Sells Hardware and House Furnishings
Garden Seeds and Tools
Lawn Seeds and Fertilizers
Blue Flame Oil Stoves
Ranges and Fittings
Enameled Ware, 3 Kinds,
Razors and Cutlery
Nickel Plated Ware
Rust Proof Tin Ware
Lincoln Water Proof Roofing
COR. FRONT AND PARK AVE
Tel. Call 682.

THE PLAINFIELD TRUST COMPANY
DEPOSITS - $600,000.00.
We point to the fact, and with not a little pride, that our deposits now total $600,000.00, and this in a little over one year of business. In calling attention to this gratifying record, we wish to invite the accounts of those who at present have no bank account in town as well as from those contemplating a change in their present arrangements, feeling sure that business inaugurated with us will prove mutually advantageous.
Subject to check 3 per cent. interest is paid on balances of $200 or more.
In our Special Department, 3 per cent. interest is paid on $5.00 or more.
O. T. Waring, President. Henry A. McGee, Vice President.
A. V. Heely, Vice President. J. Herbert Case, Secretary-Treasurer.

CALL AT VAIL'S Jeweler and Optician
and have your eyes examined FREE. Glasses made to order.
All kinds of work guaranteed. Prices Right.
The Old Stand. 103 Park Avenue.

STEAM GRANITE AND MARBLE WORKS.
Manufacturers of Artistic Cemetery Memorials of Every Description. Large Variety Constantly on hand.
L. L. MANNING & SON, FRONT ST. and CENTRAL AVE. Tel. 771.

The Popularity Of Our . . . . . PURE FOODS
is due to the art of selecting well-known brands that are suitable for the extremely critical taste of the present day. In no establishment are these points more carefully looked after than in the UP-TOWN STORE, 186 East Front St. Telephone 704.
JAMES F. DALY

MILK; Neither preservatives nor coloring used.
CREAM; Made with a separator at our farm.
Telephone 2311.
LINDSAY,
Farm and Headquarters Mountain Ave.

JOHN H. TIER,
Dealer in All Kinds of
Ice Cream & Confections
Wholesale & Retail. Orders Promptly Delivered.
134-136 Park Ave. and 32 Bank Place. Tel.: Store 714; House 706.
TIER'S LAKE HOUSE OPEN FOR THE SEASON.

J. P. HOMAN & SON,
Carriages, Trucks, Express and Business Wagons
HARNESS.
Repairing in all its branches.
Blacksmithing of all kinds.
Storage for Carriages and Sleighs.
29-31 Somerset St.

SATTELS Pianos, Organs, Musical Merchandise. 108 North Avenue. Cash or Installment.
FOR SALE, or TO RENT. Tuning a Specialty.
Kroeger Pianos manufactured under personal supervision of Mr. Henry Kroeger, twenty years superintendent of Steinway & Son.
A full line of Pianos and Organs. Exchanges made.

FRANK VAN WINKLE, DEALER IN
Bicycles, Photo Supplies, Kodaks and Cameras
Bicycles Stored, Cleaned and repaired. Developing, Printing and Mounting
128 North Avenue

WHY CAST AWAY YOUR OLD FURS?
When you can have it made to look as good as new by the
Plainfield Furriers
Where the best European Artists are at your service, and where the best and latest Parisian styles in Furs, Cloaks and Suits are in abundance at prices to suit the purse of all. Our Specials for Fall Opening
$15.00 all-wool, Eng. Mixture, long coat & blouse $9 98
$ 3.00 Walking Skirt - - - $1 98
and many other specials too numerous to mention.
An early call invited.
BOSTON CLOAK & FUR CO.,
245 W. Front Street. GAIMAN & BERKOWITZ. Opposite Post Office.

ARE YOUR EYES ALIKE?
If one eye is more defective than the other, each should have the lense which best suits it. By coming to us you can be assured of getting the proper glass for each eye. FREE EXAMINATION. ALL GLASSES GUARANTEED.
Stiles & Co, Philadelphia Eye Specialists
107 E. FRONT ST. EVERY THURSDAY.
Hours: —11:15 a. m. to 1 p. m. and 1:45 p. m. to 4:30 p. m.

REMOVED
BEARS BROS. of 329 W. FRONT ST. have removed their store to
215 West Front Street.
Have opened a new store with a full line of
Men's, Women's and Children's Clothing
BEARS BROS.,
JACOB WOLFF, Manager
215 W. Front Street.

POULTRY WIRE.

Prices Reduced; 58 inches high now 75cts. per rod (16 1-2 ft.); Staples free. Send for price list of other iron Fencing.
Cord Wood Delivered at $3.50, 4.00, 5.00 per Cord
JOHN P. WOLFE, 78 Somerset St., Plainfield.

WILLIAM HAND & SON,
MOVING VANS and Storage Warehouse for Furniture, Pianos, etc.
TRUCKMAN & RIGGER.
Our facilities enable us to be at New York early in the morning. Our special field is within a radius of sixty miles of Plainfield.
Tel. 1722. 136 E Second St.

HERMAN KELLER
MANUFACTURER OF
—Union-Made Cigars—
Wholesale and Retail 25 Somerset St.
Dealer in Smokers' Articles, Tobaccos, Pipes, Etc.

Try our Press System.
Better than hand work on shirts.
H. W. MARSHALL,
Proprietor
AMERICAN STEAM LAUNDRY
122 EAST FRONT ST.

North Plainfield Weekly Review.

V. 4—NO. 28 NORTH PLAINFIELD, N. J., SATURDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1903. PRICE 3 CENTS

'S OF AL INTEREST.

agrapha Occurring Plainfield and lainfield.

Association visited the hursday.

th Plainfield Board of Health et Monday evening.

rs. W. E. Honeyman, of Lincoln place is convalescing slowly.

The Board of Education will hold a special meeting Monday evening.

The Interstate Fair at Trenton opened Monday and scored a big success.

The Carpenters' Union of Plainfield has withdrawn from the Trades Council.

The voting machine that will be used for the general election has arrived.

At the fair held all last week, at the German Reform Church, about $200 was realized.

The Kings' Daughters Baby Camp on the mountain, was closed last week, Thursday.

The Ladies Aid Society of St. Peter's German Luthern Church held a sociable in the church parlors Wednesday evening.

George Kirch has purchased the prop- ty, corner Somerset street and Manning nue, formerly owned by the Peter See e.

e home of Miss Stafford, of Grove ast evening, is club to be known 'Unique Reading Club" was ni.

e R. Ellis formerly with D. C. & Co., has accepted a position with lumber concern of W. R. Doyle, of ton.

The Plainfield Democratic Club will their annual ball in Saengerbund ll, this borough, Thursday evening, r 22.

n, former manager, of the Lumber Co., of Somer- the firm J. D.

The local Jew r Day of Atonement unset Wednesday evening Thursday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. William H. Kirch and son Earl, of Duer street, returned last Tuesday from a visit of several days with friends in Brooklyn.

The eighteenth annual meeting of the Somerset County W. C. T. U. will be held in the Reformed Church, East Millstone, Friday, October 9.

The Union Bible Class taught by the Rev. D. M. Stearns will hold its first session for the season on Tuesday afternoon, Oct. 6 at 2:30 o'clock at the Y. M. C. A. Hall.

Miss Nellie Begley, of this borough, and Cornelius Guinee, of West Third street, Plainfield, were united in marriage Wednesday afternoon at St. Joseph's R. C. Church.

Yardley T. Brown, of Summit avenue, this borough, has sold out his interest in the Monarch Printing Office and will leave here soon to locate either in Philadelphia or Roanoke, Va.

John H. Tier has closed out his ice cream and confectionery business on Park avenue, having recently sold the property. He will continue to manufacture cream at 32 Bank place.

A blaze last Monday evening at McCullough's planing mill called out the fire department, but the blaze was extinguished almost as soon as started and the firemen's services were not required.

J. D. Loizeaux, of East Second street, Plainfield, has returned from Pine Hill, New York, where Mrs. Loizeaux is recuperating. He reports ice there an inch thick and beautiful autumnal foliage.

The North Plainfield High School girls have organized an athletic association. The officers elected are: Miss Mary Woolston, president, Miss Sadie Fountain, secretary and Miss Mabel Farley, treasurer.

At a meeting Monday night of the Grace M. E. Church Epworth League, Mrs. George Nelson and Miss Della Voehl were elected delegates to the Epworth League Convention to be held in the First M. E. Church, Plainfield, October 15.

The formal opening of the Educational Department of the Y. M. C. A. will occur on Monday evening, Oct. 5. All young men who are interested in the evening class of the Association are invited to be present. An enjoyable program will be rendered.

Stephen Cahoone will address the Y. M. C. A. meeting on Sunday afternoon, at 4 o'clock. A vocal trio composed of Mrs. Thomas McDonald, Frank S. Lockwood, and Charles L. Lewis will render "Praise Ye", by Verde. All men are invited to be present.

Twin daughters made their appearance Tuesday morning at the home of Mr. and Mrs. H. Greer Garrett, of Washington avenue, this borough.

The Independent Fife and Drum Corps have made all arrangements for their fair at Sangerbund Hall beginning on October 12th to 17th. Many novel features are booked.

The funeral of Peter N. Eckhardt, who died at his home in Watchug after several months of illness, was held Tuesday afternoon from the home of August Mobus, Regent street, this borough.

Mrs. Henrietta Pittis, widow of the late Thomas A. Pittis, died at the home of her son, Dr. Albert Pittis, of Somerset street Friday morning. Funeral will be held Sunday morning at 9:30 at the house.

The congregation of the Crescent Avenue Presbyterian Church, is preparing for the installation of Rev. J. Sheridan Zelie, the new pastor. The formal ceremony will take place Thursday, October 15. Rev. Dr. William R. Richards, will have charge of the service. He will be assisted by other noted Presbyterian divines.

Dixon—Weiss Marriage

Miss Carolyn Elizabeth Weiss, daughter of Mr and Mrs Henry Weiss, of Regent street, this borough, and Frederick J. Dixon, of Plainfield last Tuesday afternoon at the home of the bride's aunt, Mrs. Leland, of Somerset street, by Rev. Dr. Yerkes.

Episcopal Women to Hold Missionary Meeting.

A general missionary meeting of the Woman's Auxiliary of the Episcopal Church in this part of New Jersey, will be held in St. Paul's Church, Bound Brook, on Thursday October 8th. Delegates are expected from many places, from Elizabeth to Camden. The meeting will open at 10:30 a. m. The ladies of Holy Innocents' Church, Dunellen, and St. Paul's Bound Brook, will entertain the visitors at luncheon.

Golden Wedding Celebration.

The golden wedding anniversary of Mr. and Mrs. John Bodine, of Grandview avenue, was celebrated Thursday. There were present four generations. The couple were married October 1, 1853. in the Dunkard Church, at Sand brook, N. J., by the pastor, Rev. John Moore. Soon afterward they moved to this borough. Mr. Bodine is one of the oldest contractors in the borough and many of the best houses here and in Plainfield were built by him.

Plainfield Democratic Campaign Officers

At a meeting of the Plainfield Democratic Club, Monday evening, the following officers were elected to serve during the coming campaign:

President, Charles A. Sturtevant; Vice President, Charles L. Moffett; Recording Secretary, Charles Messerschmidt; Financial Secretary, Victor Troice; Treasurer, B. W. Marshall; Executive Committee, A. J. Nolan, Sylvester Sharkey, J. V. F. Dilts, Frank McInerney, Charles Messerschmith, Michael O'Keefe, M. Leichtentritt, P. J. Reville and George Fischer.

Republican Club for Plainfield.

A number of prominent Republican of Plainfield realizing the need of a club for the city, met Wednesday and effected an organization, with the following officers, the office of president being left open: Vice-president, Sheriff Corielle; secretary, W. S. Angleman; treasurer, J. Fred McDonald. An executive committee was also selected.

Its membership represents every polling district in the city. Headquarters will be established at once and an aggressive campaign begun to bring about the election of the Republican ticket.

The constitution adopted reads:

The objects of this club are to promote the interests of the Republican party, and to that end to provide for its members and all legal voters of the city of Plainfield information respecting National, State, County and local political issues; to promote harmony among Republican voters of the city of Plainfield and to interest our Republican voters in good government and procure their attendance at primaries of the party and at the polls on election day.

It will be the duty of all members of the Club to support the platform of the Republican party and in all legitimate ways endeavor to secure the election of the Republican ticket.

Auction Sale of Valuable Lots.

On Saturday, October 10, six very desirable building lots will be sold on Westervelt avenue between Grandview and Summit avenues. For persons desiring to build, this location is an attractive one situated as it is near the Watchung Mountains and on one of the principle avenues of the borough. See advertisement elsewhere in this paper.

NO RACE SUICIDE HERE.

Triplets and Two Sets of Twins Look Encouraging.

A Pennsylvania conductor on the Long Brach division reports the following incident which nearly gave him nervous prostration, says the Newark *News*:

At Long Branch on the regular morning run there were the usual number of pasengers, and among them a natty little women, full of life and bustle, with seven small children and two maids, the later loaded down with satchels and bundles. It was evident that the party were returing home after a summer outing, and all looked extremely well, especialiy the children.

While collecting tickets the conductor reached the Long Branch party and the women handed to him three single tickets The party were spread out, with their satchels and bundles, occupying four seats. Conductor Titus looked at the tickets an then looked over the party, and, addressing the women, said:

"Are these all your tickets? I hardly think this is right."

"Yes thats all," said the women, smiling.

"But there are three grown persons and seven children," said conductor Titus, "and there are only three single tickets."

"Well the tickets are for myself and maids," replied the women. "As to the children, these are twins," indicatsng two of them; "these are twins," indicating another pair, "and these are triplets," and they are all under five years of age."

It was evident the mother spoke the truth, for the children indicated resembled each other and they were all small.

Foster—Bach.

Mrs. Charlotte C. Bach, and Mr. James C. Foster, both of North Plainfield, were married at Millington last Sunday afternoon by Rev. Chas. B. Condit, of Liberty Corner, at the residence of the bride's sister, Mrs. Fred. Bauman.

August Bach, of this borough, brother-in-law of the bride, was best man, and Miss Eliza Happe, of Liberty Corner, sister, of the bride, acted as bridesmaid. Two little boys, sons of the bride, acted as pages and carried baskets of flowers.

There were about thirty-five invited guests present. The house was decorated with autumn leaves, golden-rod and bitter-sweet.

The bride's gown was of white and blue satin; she carried white roses.

After the ceremony the couple made a short trip to Washington, D. C. They will reside on Grove street, this borough.

The Thirtieth's Reunion.

The thirteenth annual reunion of the 30th Regiment of the N. J. V., will be held in Somerville, Wednesday, October 14.

The comrades will meet at the Court House at 10:30 a. m., where the business meeting will be held. The address of welcome will be made by Hon. James J. Bergen, President of the Board of Commissioners, and replied to by some member of the regiment. Other impromptu speeches will be made. At 1 p. m. the comrades will march up Main street escorted by the Somerset Band, and counter march to the Somerset Hotel, where dinners will be served, the band discoursing music from the front balcony in the meantime; after which the comrades will disperse.

Official Figures on Amendments.

The Somerset County Board of Elections met at Somerville Monday and canvassed the vote on the constitutional amendments. The total vote of the county was as follows:

Article 5—For 458; against 394
Article 6—For 452; against 395
Article 7—For 444; against 409

Trolley Line a Lane of Death.

There is a growing demand for some policing or lighting of the tracks of the Middlesex and Somerset Traction Company, in the vicinty of South River and Sayreville, where they run through the clay-producing section, and seem to possess a peculiar fascination for drunken clay workers. During the last few years there have been over ten men killed as they lay asleep on the rails. The tragedy of Sunday night, when an known man was killed by a car that was stopped within a few feet of another man, has aroused public interest in the matter. The trolley company has equipped all of its cars with powerful searchlights, but even these have proven only partly effective. The company disclaims further responsibility in the matter.

Last Days of Pompeii.

Rehearsals for this spectacular productions are being held daily, and give promise of good results. This play requires 150 performers and will be given at the Casino by amateur talent at a date to be announced later on.

MAYOR SMALLEY BEHIND THE BARS?

Herald Says he was Mistaken for a "Confidence Man" and Placed in Jail.

The following telegraphic despatch appeared in the New York *Herald* and the Newark *Evening News* for some reason failed to appear in the Plainfield dailies.

That so interesting a bit of news concerning the Mayor of North Plainfield be denied the many people who were not fortunate enough to read it in the *Herald* or *News* seems regretable, and we therefore print it here for them in full.

SOMERVILLE, Sept. 26.—Mayor Newton B. Smalley, of North Plainfield, was locked up in the county jail here yesterday through a mistake on the part of a new German jailer.

When this dignitary entered the office of the sheriff and picked up the commitment papers he saw two men, well dressed, sitting on a bench. One was a "confidence man" and the other was Mayor Smalley. The former was waiting to be taken to his cell and the latter was waiting to see the sheriff on business.

The jailer singled out the Mayor and with little ceremony took him by the collar. Mr. Smalley tried to explain that he was the Mayor of North Plainfield, but the German, thinking he was feigning insanity, rushed him behind the bars.

The mistake was soon discovered.

SUBURBAN NOTES.

WATCHUNG.

Arrival and departure of mails at Watchung.
Leave Plainfield 9:15 a. m. 5:35 p. m.
Arrive Watchung 9:30 a. m. 6:00 p. m.
Leave Watchung 12:30 p. m. 6.10 p. m.
Arrive Plainfield 1.00 p. m. *6.40 p. m.
*This mail makes connection for all outgoing mail from Plainfield the same evening.

Dr. Richard Moldenke was a guest of Commissioner Parker, of the Anthracite Strike Commission, last week.

S. H. Tug[illegible] and special music by Reuben Sharp, cornetist, and Mr. Witt Frazee, cornetist, George Speer, violinist, Edward Speer, organist, at the Chapel 8 p. m. Sunday.

A social was held Wednesday evening at St. Peter's Lutheran Church on Grove street with the intention of raffling off a silk quilt made by Mrs. J. H. Koch, but owing to the short notice given the raffle was postponed for another day.

Rally Day memorial exercises were held in the chapel last Sunday. Rev. Mr. Herring delivered the address. George Speer rendered violin music and Miss Florence Ackor sang a solo. The chapel was crowded.

Rev. Theodore Duensing has resigned as pastor of St. Paul's Lutheran Church, and will soon remove to Brooklyn. Rev. Dr. Chas. Moldenke will preach next Sunday morning.

Names of pupils on Roll of Honor for September. Grammar Grade.—Clara Kelm, Tessie Schmidt, George Schmidt, Willie Demler, Douglas Demler, Minnie Beyer.

Primary Grade.—Elsie Schmidt, Helen Schmidt, Tiny Texier, Theodore Wormser, Tony Wormser, Gussie Troiano, John Blumetta, Minnie Blume, Clara Mobus, Lillian Willis.

* * *

LIBERTY CORNER.

Walter Smalley, of North Plainfield called on his friends here this week.

Mrs. William Bird and Mrs. James Boyle, of Plainfield, called on friends here last Monday.

Arthur Benbrook and Miss Anna Havalett, of Morristown, N. J., spent Sunday with Mrs. Rommel, an aunt of the young lady.

James King, of Jersey City, is spending two weeks here among friends.

The Public school will hold a box sociable at the home of John Wood, next Tuesday evening. A cordial invitation is extended to every one. The ladies are requested to bring boxes to which is attached their name and in which is luncheon for two. The proceeds will be used in the purchase of an organ.

Transfers of Real Estate.

The following transfers of real estate in Somerset county have been recorded in the County Clerk's office at Somerville since our last issue:

NORTH PLAINFIELD

Bell Lewis to First National Bank of Plainfield, $25.

Lewis M. Codington et ux to Frank Mobus, $325.

Calvin D. McMurtry, sheriff, to A. Arthur Cannon, $2,050.

Alfred University to Geo. N. Van Orden, $100.

Richard G. G. Moldenke et ux to Alfred B. Moldenke, $1.

James L. Griggs et ux to Geo. Hummer et ux, $3,050.

Annie E. Hummer and husband to James L. Griggs, $2,500.

WHERE THE CRANBERRY GROWS.

Facts but Little Known Regarding This Popular Berry.—New Jersey Heads List in Production.

She was the young wife of a millionaire, says the Newark *Evening News*, who gave her orders to the cook to be careful in stewing the cranberries and not forget to peel them first. This would seem to indicate that people know little about the cranberry saving its close affinity to the turkey and its peculiar delicious flavor, without which a turkey dinner would be deprived of much of its succulence.

The cranberry, like the whortleberry, grows wild on swampy ground, but it is the cultivated berry that is largest and possesses the most deliciously tart flavor. The berry is grown principally in New Jersey, Connecticut, Massachusetts and Wisconsin, and it is a singular fact that a one-legged Connecticut Yankee named John Webb was first to cultivate the cranberry. Previous to 1857 the vines had grown wild in Ocean county, N. J., and no attempt at cultivation or preservation of the vines had been made by the growers.

Somewhere about the year 1850 "One-legged John" landed in Ocean county, and between farm work and cranberry picking managed to eke out a sparse existence. John was a thoughtful man, and it did not take him long to figure out the difference between the cost of raising and the market price for the cranberry.

He was a poor man, but by dint of close saving he managed to get together enough money to purchase an acre of swamp ground. It takes three years of hard work in the cultivation of the growing vine before happy results are reached.

The expense of caring for it during two years is $100 an acre, and in September of the third year the blossoms appear and give indications of what may be expected of the crop. While working his acre during the first year John discovered what the whole world has now to be thankful for—that on spots of the peat bottom, where there was sand, the vine was doing better than elsewhere—and after gathering his crop at the end of the third year he covered the peat with three inches of sand, while the other growers wondered.

The next crop was something to wonder at, for the berry was larger, of a richer color and a far finer flavor, to say nothing of the crop being double what the other growers had realized. From thenceforth the hills were torn down to cover the peat bogs, and John bought more land and continued his growing. In twenty years he was a rich man and, the cranberry did it.

Not one-tenth of the quantity was put on sale before 1857 that was offered during the following few years, for previous to that time it was a great luxury, which only people of means might indulge in. It was here, in Ocean county, that John Webb made his discovery and gave to the world the cranberry in all its pertection.

Nothing in nature pleasanter for the eye to rest upon than a cranberry marsh in full bloom of the vines can be imagined. It is one mass of bright green things growing in all their luxuriance, pleasant to the eye and refreshing to the senses, but the rearing of the vines until bearing time, at the end of three years, is attended with no end of care and toil. A slip of the vine is first used, one end of which is thrust into the sand and the sand pressed down hard around it. The slip quickly takes root and everything looks promising for its growth.

Nothing seems to have troubled the vine in its wild state, but the cultivated vine has three powerful enemies. During the first two years of its growth a sharp edged, stiff-leaved grass, called the three-square grass, grows out of the sand with the growth of the vine and a persistent and hardy bulrush also makes its appearence, each twining to choke the vine out of existence.

The third destroyer of the cranberry vine is a destructive little insect called the webworm. The sharp-edged grass and bulrush have to be removed by gouges and grub hoes, and this process must be kept up every week during two seasons, so fully does the soil seem to be impregnated with their germs and so rapidly do they grow.

In New Jersey alone there are some 10,000 acres of swamp land devoted to the cultivation of the cranberry, and probably the same amount in the other cranberry growing States, and even this is insufficient to supply the increasing demand for the berry. England and other foreign countries were not slow in appreciating the delicious tartness of the cranberry and it peculiar adaptability to the turkey, which is another article of diet indigenous to the United States.

Not less than one-third of the entire cranberry crop is shipped to foreign countries, and, like our ever delicious apple, the foreigner seems to get the pick. Nothwithstanding this fact, although prices will rule high, there can be no doubt that we will not be deprived of our delicious cranberry jelly at our turkey dinners, which will soon be in season.

Mr. Blair Wins His Suit.

The suit of Thomas Walters against his former employer, C. Ledyard Blair, of Somerville, to recover $103 for wages which, he declared, were due him by the terms of his contract, was disposed of Tuesday by a verdict for Mr. Blair. The suit was the outcome of an incident at Blairsden, Mr. Blair's summer home near Peapack. His housekeeper, Mrs. S. W. Simpson, was alleged to have driven Walters from the house at the point of a revolver, because he refused to depart after she had discharged him. Walters instituted criminal action against Mrs. Simpson and civil action against Mr. Blair. He failed in both.

Mysterious Death of Somerville Man.

William Brown, a well-known resident of Somerville, was found lying near the Hamilton street crossing of the New Jersey Central Railroad, there at an early hour Sunday morning with his skull crushed. He was taken to the Somerset Hospital, where he died at noon without recovering consciousness.

There is considerable mystery surrounding the man's death. He lived in First street, a half block from where he was found, with his wife and two children. He left his house after supper Saturday night and started to return near midnight. It is not known how he came to be on the railroad.

The side of his head was crushed, and his brains were strewn along the track, but there was no other bodily injury to indicate that he had been struck or dragged by a passing train. Part of the hat Brown wore was found on the Bridge street crossing, a block from his body. The authorities are still investigating the case.

Women Tramps Bother Somerville Policemen.

A police was called to the station of the New Jersey Central Railroad at Somerville Tuesday night to arrest a woman who was found stealing a ride on a freight train. She was found in an empty freight car by a conductor of a westbound train.

When the train stopped there and she was aware that she was about to be arrested she jumped nimbly from the car and sprinted down the tracks and escaped before the arrival of the policeman.

Woman tramps are a recent inuovation on the freight trains of the Jersey Central. They have been seen in a few instances in company of male tramps. A woman tramp who was arrested along the railroad some time ago boasted that she had come to town on a coal train from Pennsylvania.

A Jersey Monstrosity.

Charles Stein, of West New York, has in his possession a freakish-looking animal, which he caught last Sunday in the woods at Fort Lee. It possesses sixteen toes, all perfectly developed, five on each of the front feet and three on each of the hind feet. In appearance it resembles a guinea pig, but Stein, who was once a keeper in a menagerie in Germany, claims it is not, but probably of that species. The monstrosity is smaller than a guinea pig, has long silky hair, and a head shaped like a board. One side of its coat is fiery red and the other pure white. It has no tail. The animal has made friends with a cat which Stein has at home, and both enjoy their meals at the same time and from the same plate. Stein's neighbors who have seen the animal are as much mystified as to its species as he is. He intends to exhibit the animal before some of the keepers in one of the metropolitan zoos.

Somerset County Courts.

Twenty-seven indictments out of fifty-seven bills, is the record of the Grand Jury, which adjourned last week.

Pelino DeBacco, was arraigned for trial before Justice Garretson, under indictment for the murder of his brother-in-law, L. Polobizio. He pleaded not guilty. He will be tried during this term of court.

A sensation was created by the indictment of several wholesale liquor dealers for illegal selling. These indictments are the result of investigations made by the New Jersey Liquor Dealer's Protective Association. Following are those indicted: Frank Kovac, Louis Curico, Sebastin Frescella, John Filak, Frank Bufano, Lawrence Wells, Adolph Bohran, Lena M. Hurston and Henry Haurand, the latter from this borough. Each pleaded not guilty and gave $200 bail for trial, which will probably be held this term.

The following prisoners were arraigned and each plead not guilty:

Stewart Hardgrove for mayhem, atrocious assault and assault on Augustus Lane (colored). Held under $2000 bail.

Charles Q. Wyckoff, assault and battery on Frederick Wyckoff.

Charles Q. Wyckoff, assault and battery on George Myers.

Alexander Wyckoff, assault and battery

[*Continued on Last Page.*]

HAPPENINGS IN NEW JERSEY.

Interesting Items of News Occurring in Different Portions of the State.

Isaac Law, ninety years old, died at his home near Merchantville, last week. He was a negro slave and claimed to have served Lincoln's meals on several occasions.

B. P. Barracliff, an extensive cattle dealer, of Vineland is dangerously ill with blood-poisoning, caused by the sting of a mosquito. His right arm became inflamed soon after the bite, and swelled to enormous size.

Rev. J. B. Richards, pastor of the Methodist Protestant Church, of Magnolia has purchased a farm in Pennsylvania, and will retire from the pastorate of the church there on October 20. He has moved to his new home, but will be there on Sundays until his final departure.

Joseph Fenton, of Second street, South Amboy, picked last week in his garden some fine strawberries, being the second time the plants have borne fruit this season. He disturbed them among his friends to whom the luscious fruit proved a treat.

The keel of the Washington, the first armored cruiser ever built in New Jersey, which is to be constructed by the New York Shipbuilding Company was laid last Wednesday. The time limit of construction by the Government is forty-two months, and the contract price is $4,035,000.

A destructive wind storm, accompanied by heavy rain and hail, swept over the northern section of Hunterdon County Sunday afternoon. In some localities the apple trees were stripped of their fruit, corn was levelled to the ground and other serious damage done, the extent of which cannot be accurately estimated.

Rather than go through life with one ear, John Purcell, sixteen years old, of Trenton, submitted to a painful operation last Sunday and now appears with an ear tightly bandaged and sewed to his head with many stitches. The member was badly lacerated Saturday night in a mill where Purcell is employed. It merely hung suspended by the skin when the doctors commenced work.

Employes of the Erie Railroad Company have been advised that hereafter any employe who shall have his pay with held by a writ of attachment, for debt or otherwise, will be dismissed from the service of the company. One exception is made. Should the proceeding prove to be a mistake, without grounds for action, the employe will be exonerated.

A swarm of bees compelled a gang of carpenters to quit work at the home of Morris Goodwin at Salem. The bees had made their home for several years in the eaves of the house, but the owner decided that several improvements were to be made. The men with mosquito netting over their heads, started to tear away the boards, but the bees made things so warm that the task was given up.

The merchants of Belvidere have received many calls for shostrings during the past month, and it is said in four weeks than in the five years previous. The watch fob and belt craze is responsible for the great demand. The craze has even spread to the county jail. One of the women visitors at the jail instructed an inmate in the art, and since then he has made and sold about fifty belts, twenty fobs and twelve baskets made of cheese cloth.

Joseph Albini, forty-five years old, of Kingsland, was arrested by Deputy Game Warden Reipe in a field along Schuyler avenue, North Arlington, last week for shooting song birds. The prisoner was taken before Justice Byron, of Kingsland, who fined him $25 and costs. The game laws have been frequently violated of late it is said, in North Arlington along the meadows, and the authorities have been asked to be on the lookout for offenders.

Frank Keller, a teamster in the employ of John Berger, a contractor, of Verona, was arrested in Montclair last week by Lewis C. Tweed, an officer of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. He was arraigned before Justice Darlington and charged with driving horses whose backs were covered with sores. Keller admitted that the animals had been in that condition for two weeks. The justice fined Keller $30 and costs, which were paid.

WRECK ON THE SOUTHERN

Train Plunges at High Speed From Trestle Into a Stream.

MAIL COACHES ARE DEMOLISHED

Out of a Crew of Sixteen Half a Score Were Killed and the Others Injured—Locomotive and Cars Dashed Upon Rocks, Crushed Into Pieces—Tragic Scenes Attended the Accident.

Charlotte, N. C.—While running at a high rate of speed train No. 97, on the Southern Railway, the southbound fast mail train, jumped from a trestle seventy-five feet high, half a mile north of Danville, Va., and was almost demolished. Of the crew of sixteen men, including mail carriers, on the train, nine were killed and seven injured.

The dead are: J. A. Broady, of Saltsville, Va., engine driver; A. G. Clapp, of Greensboro, N. C., fireman; J. T. Blair, of Danville, Va., conductor, and J. L. Thompson, of Washington, D. C.; W. T. Chambers, of Midland, Va.; D. T. Florry, of Nokesville, Va.; P. N. Ardanwright, Mount Clinton, Va., mail clerks; a flagman named S. J. Moody, of Raleigh, N. C., and a boy of twelve years, son of J. L. Thompson. The express messenger, W. F. Pinkney, remained uninjured.

The injured are: Louis W. Spiers, Manassas, Va.; Frank E. Brooks, Charlottesville, Va.; Percival Indenmauer, Washington; Charles E. Reames, Culpeper, Va.; Jennings J. Dunlap, Washington, D. C.; M. C. Maupin, Charlottesville, Va., and J. Harrison Thompson, St. Luke, Va., mail clerks.

All of the injured men are seriously hurt and have been taken to the hospital in Danville. The recovery of Spiers is not expected and other clerks are thought to have received fatal injuries.

The trestle where the accident took place is 700 feet long and is located on a sharp curve. Reuben, the engine driver, was a new man on that division of the Southern, and it is said he went to the curve at a high rate of speed.

The engine had gone only about fifty feet on the trestle when it sprang from the track, carrying with it four mail cars and an express car. The trestle, a wooden structure, also gave way for a space of fifty feet.

At the foot of the trestle is a shallow stream with a rocky bottom. Striking this the engine and the cars were reduced to a mass of twisted iron and steel and pieces of wood. As the cars went down they hit the sides of the Riverside Cotton Mill, which is very close to the trestle.

Several thousand persons were soon at the scene of the wreck. No one on any of the cars had made an effort to jump, and the bodies of all those killed were found in the wreckage of the different cars to which they belonged.

Women who drove to the wreck from Danville fainted at the sight of the bodies. It seemed miraculous that any one should have escaped death, for every car completely collapsed after striking the rocks at the foot of the trestle. The express matter in the express car was practically destroyed except six crates of canary birds. None of the birds was hurt, though the crates were in the thickest of the debris.

All unofficial opinions agree in giving only one cause for the wreck—the high speed of the train on the sharp curve. The train was running about an hour behind time. It is believed that the engine driver, being unfamiliar with the road, did not take into consideration the danger of coming on the curve with such great velocity.

The mail bags in the mail car were torn open and the letters and packages were scattered, but it is believed none is lost. Fire, which appeared in the wreckage shortly after the accident, was quickly extinguished by the Danville Fire Department.

In loss of life it was one of the most serious wrecks that have taken place on the Southern. It is the third time that a fast mail has been almost entirely demolished.

The ill-fated train was the regular mail train which carried mail from eastern points to the West and Southwest, coming over the Southern Railway from Washington to Atlanta. No passengers were carried on the train between the two points, the train being made up of an express car and three or four mail cars.

TEACHERS BECOME MOTORMEN.

It Pays Better in Ohio—So Eight Schools Remain Unopened.

Springfield, Ohio.—There are eight township schools in this county—in Mad River, Moorefield and Harmony townships—that have not been opened this fall and cannot be opened until teachers are secured. There is a dearth of teachers, due to the fact that the salaries paid are considered insufficient. It is said that many teachers in the rural districts have deserted the country and come to the city to take places as motormen and conductors on the street railway because the pay is better.

A. B. Graham, Superintendent of the Township Schools, said the trouble is due largely to the fact that the poorest workman on the streets receives as much on the average as the country teacher.

Big Contract For Fuel Oil.

The State of Texas contracted with the Higgins Oil Company, of Beaumont, to purchase seven barrels of fuel oil to be used in the State charitable institutions. The price is said to be thirty cents per barrel.

Trusted Employe a Suicide.

William S. Mills, money order clerk in the office of the Southern Express Company, at Nashville, Tenn., was found dead in a room in a hotel with an empty morphine bottle by his side. Investigation of his books has revealed a shortage of less than $200. He had been a trusted employe of the Southern Express Company there for more than twenty years.

Texas Has Good Cotton Crop.

Texas railway officials report favorably on the cotton crop in that State.

IN WHITE HOUSE AGAIN

Vacation Ended, President Roosevelt Returns to Washington.

His Advent Marks the Beginning of the Busy Season in Legislative and Administrative Matters.

Washington, D. C.—President Roosevelt, accompanied by his family, Secretary and Mrs. Loeb, and members of the executive staff, who spent the summer at Oyster Bay, have returned to Washington. Postmaster-General Payne, Major Symons and one or two other intimate friends of the President were at the station when the special train arrived, but the President and the members of his family were driven immediately to the White House, where they spent the evening quietly.

The President received no callers except Major Symons, who as Superintendent of Public Buildings and Grounds, is Major-Domo of the White House. As only three members of the Cabinet are in the city, it is not probable that a formal Cabinet meeting will be held this week. Many persons are in Washington, however, with the object of seeing the President on various business and political matters, and Mr. Roosevelt will probably have a busy time of it.

When the President was asked if he had enjoyed his vacation, he said:

"I did. I had a bully time. Never felt better in my life. I am ready for thirteen months more of hard work."

The report has been current recently that President Roosevelt, in view of the resolutions adopted by the Central Labor Union in Washington concerning the case of Foreman W. H. Miller of the Government Bindery, will confer with labor union leaders in regard to a final disposition of the case. This report, it can be said authoritatively, is not true.

The President will confer with nobody about the Miller case, in so far as it is concerned with the principle set forth in his correspondence with Secretary Cortelyou, when he ordered the reinstatement of Miller in the Government service.

That principle, as enunciated in Mr. Roosevelt's letter to his secretary, is that there shall be no discrimination against the employment of non-union men in the Government departments.

Mr. Roosevelt regards that point, which is clearly defined at the very opening of the Miller case, and which is, in fact, the only real point at issue, as definitely settled, and any attempt to get the President to reverse himself, and declare for Miller's dismissal, as the Central Labor Union's resolutions ask, will be futile.

Entirely aside from the principle involved in the Miller case, the President may, however, have to reconsider the case on its merits. That is, he may have to pass on it in the light of the evidence which the union may present in support of its claim that Miller is unfit morally for employment in the Government Printing Office, but so far as the principle of unionism is involved in the case, Mr. Roosevelt will not consider it further.

MEXICO VOTES GIRL A MEDAL.

She Ran City of Linares in Yellow Fever Epidemic.

Linares, Mexico.—The heroic action of Miss Manuela Flores, the beautiful eighteen-year-old daughter of old Colonel Mariano Gomez, Mayor of this city, has attracted the attention of President Diaz and the Mexican Congress, which has voted a medal to her.

This high honor will be conferred upon Miss Gomez in recognition of her brave and untiring service to the people of this city during the yellow fever epidemic. For several weeks she has been the acting Mayor of Linares.

Surrounded by the dying victims of the terrible disease, and with her father, the Mayor, lying at home stricken with the malady, she assumed the duties of Mayor and has directed the affairs of the city in its time of greatest distress with an ability that has won for her the praise of the highest authorities of the Mexican Government.

When death entered her own home, she remained at her post of duty.

She saw the population of the city reduced from 15,000 people to less than 3000, a result of death and panic due to the epidemic. When her associates were fleeing to the mountains to escape the scourage Miss Manuela was directing and carrying out plans for improving the sanitary condition of the city and using her utmost efforts to prevent the spread of the disease.

All the city officials were stricken with the fever and died. As they dropped off, one by one, Miss Manuela took up their respective duties, and she is now performing the work of the other officials, as well as that of Mayor.

MUSTACHE CAUSES APPENDICITIS.

Patient Had Habit of Nibbling It and Swallowing Hairs.

Sioux City, Iowa.—J. J. Snyder, a cigarmaker, has had appendicitis from from biting off his mustache and swallowing the hair.

Snyder was taken to a hospital, where an operation was performed, and the surgeons found the hairs. After recovering consciousness Snyder acknowledged he had a habit of biting his mustache.

Robbers' Clean Out a Nebraska Bank.

Robbers dynamited the safe in the Ewing (Neb.) State Bank and escaped with the entire contents, taking all papers as well as cash. The noise of the explosion awakened the citizens, but the escape had been made before a posse could be formed.

Cuba to Urge Reciprocity.

At a meting of Cuban planters, sugar brokers and bankers and merchants at Havana, it was decided to send a committee to the United States to seek the co-operation of the American boards of trade in support of a reciprocity treaty with America.

Belmont Retires From the Turf.

August Belmont, Chairman of the Jockey Club, announced that he would leave the turf for a year and sell all his horses in training, retaining his breeding establishment.

ROOSEVELT TO LABOR MEN

President Sticks to His Decision in the Miller Case.

NOT TO DISMISS THE FOREMAN

He Cannot Discriminate Against Him Because He is Non-Union Man—Question of Fitness Will Be Determined in Routine Way—Two-Hour Conference With Mitchell, Gompers and Others.

Washington, D. C.—President Roosevelt announced to labor leaders who conferred with him on the subject that his decision not to dismiss Foreman W. A. Miller, of the Government Printing Office, is final. He told them that the question of Miller's personal fitness must be settled in the regular routine of the administration. Foreman Miller is the man who was dismissed because he had been expelled from the local bookbinders' union and afterward was reinstated by direction of the President. At the conclusion of the conference, which took place at the White House and lasted until almost midnight, the President issued the following statement:

"Pursuant to the request of Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, the President granted an interview this evening to the following members of the Executive Council of that body: Mr. Samuel Gompers, Mr. James Duncan, Mr. John Mitchell, Mr. James O'Connell and Mr. Frank Morrison, at which various subjects of legislation in the interests of labor as well as Executive action were discussed. Concerning the case of William A. Miller, the President made the following statement:

"'I thank you and your committee for your courtesy, and I appreciate the opportunity to meet with you. It will always be a pleasure to see you or any representatives of your organizations or of your federation as a whole.

"'As regards the Miller case, I have little to add to what I have already said. In dealing with it I ask you to remember that I am dealing purely with the relation of the Government to its employes. I must govern my action by the laws of the land, which I am sworn to administer, and which differentiate any case to which the Government of the United States is a party from all other cases whatsoever. These laws are enacted for the benefit of the whole people, and can not and must not be construed as permitting discrimination against some of the people. I am President of all the people of the United States, without regard to creed, color, birthplace, occupation or social condition. My aim is to do equal and exact justice as among them all. In the employment and dismissal of men in the Government service I can no more recognize the fact that a man does or does not belong to a union as being for or against him than I can recognize the fact that he is Protestant or Catholic, a Jew or a Gentile, as being for or against him.

"'In the communications sent me by various labor organizations protesting against the retention of Miller in the Government Printing Office the grounds alleged are twofold: 1. That he is a non-union man; 2. that he is not personally fit. The question of his personal fitness is one to be settled in the routine of administrative detail, and cannot be allowed to conflict with or to complicate the larger question of Governmental discrimination for or against him or any other man because he is or is not a member of a union. This is the only question now before me for decision, and as to this, my decision is final.'"

The labor leaders came away from the interview much downcast at the President's firm and unyielding position. As one of them remarked, "He stands pat, and that is all there is to it." No intimation was given as to what course the labor federation would take as the next step in the controversy. No criticism was offered on the President's remarks or his attitude in the matter, but it was indicated that the Federation could not afford to lie dormant under the reverse that the committee met, and that the Miller case could of necessity be forced to the front in the National Convention in Boston in November.

Mr. Gompers said he had nothing to say by way of comment on the President's statement. As a matter of courtesy, if for no other reason, he said he should decline to say whether it was satisfactory.

CARRIED WATER IN HIS HAT.

Thereby an Ohio Man Saved Trestle From Destruction by Fire.

Delaware, Ohio.—F. P. Hills, cashier of the Delaware Savings Bank, saved a 300-foot trestle on the Pennsylvania Railroad from burning by carrying water in his derby hat. While visiting his farm north of town Hills discovered that the trestle was on fire. The water barrels placed near by the company were filled, but no buckets were at hand. Taking his new fall hat and carrying water in it for almost an hour, he put out the blaze just a short time before an express train went by at a speed of a mile a minute.

First Class at Annapolis May Smoke.

On the recommendation of Captain Willard H. Brownson, commandant of the Naval Academy, Secretary Moody authorized the discontinuance of the rule prohibiting smoking so far as it applies to the members of the first class. In the opinion of the Secretary the members of this class are old enough to be relieved of such a restriction.

Payne Not to Resign.

It was said in Washington that Postmaster-General Payne's health having improved, his resignation from the Cabinet was not expected; Mr. Payne informed the President that his report on the postal investigation would be submitted late in October.

More Teachers Wanted in the Philippine

The Civil Service Commission, Washington, has received a call from the Philippine Government for 150 male teachers, at salaries ranging from $900 to $1200.

DOUBLE CRIME IN CHURCH

Husband Shoots Wife and Himself While Choir Chants.

Herman Rossow, of Lacrosse, Wis., Takes Desperate Vengeance on Wife From Whom He Was Separated.

Lacrosse, Wis.—While the congregation of the most fashionable German Lutheran Church of this city was taking communion Sunday morning and the choir chanting a Psalm, Herman Rossow shot his wife in the church and then himself. She is dying, but he may recover to answer the charge of murder. They married three years ago, she being nineteen and a popular girl and he twenty-seven years old, with the best of prospects and wealthy parents. For the past two years they have had domestic troubles, culminating a short time ago in her leaving him. Although a divorce suit was not commenced it was contemplated, non-support being the charge.

Rossow has stated at different times that his wife would not live to get a divorce, but, being a peaceable man, no one thought anything of it. To-day he stopped at a livery stable near the church, ostensibly to chat, but really to watch for his wife, who he knew was a devout church member. When she entered the church he rushed to the entrance as she was in the aisle, just ready to kneel at a pew, ran up behind her and shot her three times in the back with a revolver of large calibre, the balls going clear through her and passing up the aisle.

The screams of the injured woman mingled with the voices of the choir and panic reigned instantly. Rossow then shot himself in the region of the heart, but did not hit that organ. Rossow evidently repented of suicidal intent and with blood gushing from his wound raced up the street. Eugene Derr, an ex-police officer, caught him.

Rossow says he goes not regret the deed, as no matter how it ends it will terminate his domestic troubles.

CATCH A REPEATER, WIN A PRIZE

Rewards of $50,000 to Purge Election in New York.

New York.—The Citizens' Union will offer rewards aggregating $50,000 for the arrest and conviction of violators of the election laws during the coming municipal campaign. It is proposed to obtain from fifty wealthy members of the union $1000 each toward this fund. A capital prize of $5000 will be offered for evidence first presented which shall result in a conviction. There will be several prizes of $1000 each and others of $700, $500, $400, $300, $200 and $100 each. Policemen and election officers will have the same chance of competing as private citizens.

The offenses for which rewards will be offered are numerous. An inspector of election who knowingly permits a person not entitled to vote is a good catch for the reward-seeker. So is any person who falsely personates any registered voter, or who registers or votes under an assumed name.

Directly or indirectly giving or receiving any money or other bribe for voting or withholding a vote is an offense. If any inhabitant of another State or county is detected trying to vote here his captor may win a prize. An additional sum will be given where the conviction is of an election official.

AGED MAN KILLS GIRL.

Wealthy Coal Broker, Sixty-five Years Old, in Jealous Rage Shoots Young Woman.

Pittsburg, Pa.—George Worthington Garwood, a wealthy coal broker, sixty-five years old, shot and killed Hilda Vogel, twenty-two years old, and then killed himself in a room at No. 121 Moultrie street. Jealousy was the cause of the deed.

Garwood was formerly a farmer, living at California, Pa. His wife and nine children are still living. For the last two or three years he has been dealing in coal land options in and around his native town and was very successful. This business necessitated his living in Pittsburg a good portion of his time, and about two years ago, it is said, he became infatuated with Hilda Vogel, who was a waitress in the restaurant where Garwood took his meals.

Since then Garwood has frequently shown his jealousy over attentions shown the girl by other men. Garwood took rooms at the Moultrie House in July and introduced the woman as his wife.

The Garwood family is one of the most prominent in Fayette County. One of the sons is principal of a public school in Pittsburg and a daughter is a stenographer.

NEGROES DISFRANCHISED.

Five-sixths of Colored Men in Virginia Now Have No Right to Vote.

Richmond, Va.—Registration books have closed in Richmond, and the result shows that 5000 negroes have been disfranchised. Less than a thousand are now qualified to vote, and they have been entirely removed as a factor in local politics.

Reports from the State at large justify the belief that at least five-sixths of the negroes in Virginia have not now the right to vote.

Republicans contend that their party will be largely augmented from the Democratic ranks, there being no fear of possible negro domination in the future.

Tillman's Trial Begins.

James H. Tillman, former Lieutenant-Governor of South Carolina, was placed on trial in Lexington, S. C., upon the charge of having murdered N. S. Gonzales, an editor.

No Lynching Indictments in Delaware.

The Grand Jury in the Newcastle County Court, Wilmington, Del., after deliberating all day, reported no indictments in the lynching of the negro White, who was burned to death by a mob on June 22.

$1,000,000 I. O. O. F. Memorial.

At the session of the Sovereign Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows, at Baltimore, Md., the report of the Finance Committee on the proposed million-dollar memorial building of the Washington Lodge of Baltimore was adopted.

"SOO" EMPLOYES IN A RIOT

Attack Company's Building in an Attempt to Obtain Wages.

AFTERMATH OF A STOCK BUBBLE

Consolidated Lake Superior Concern's Men, Unpaid, Grow Desperate and Battle With the Police—Four Wounded—Mob of 2000 Woodsmen of Mixed Nationality Held Town at Its Mercy.

Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.—The Canadian Soo after the most exciting day in its history was left practically at the mercy of a mob of more than 2000 Finnish, Norwegian and Italian woodsmen and miners, who were recently discharged by the Consolidated Lake Superior Company with two months' pay due them.

At midnight all the lights in the Canadian Soo were suddenly extinguished, and immediately the fire bells began ringing an alarm. The greatest confusion prevailed.

The rioting grew out of a promise to pay off all the men, although the Consolidated Lake Superior Company's officials who made this promise admitted that they had no knowledge of where the money was coming from to satisfy the men.

The trouble for the most part was confined to the grounds occupied by the works of the company, where an immense throng of woodsmen gathered to get tickets cashed.

Upon being told there was no money for them they became ugly, and a big rock that crashed through one of the windows of the offices was followed by a cloud of missiles of all descriptions, which demolished every window in the building and drove the officials inside to places of shelter.

A rush upon one of the doors was repulsed only after two policemen were seriously injured and a number of others more or less hurt. The policemen wielded their clubs and several shots were fired by occupants of the building into the crowd.

The injured member of the mob were taken away by their fellows, and no details could be obtained.

Three or four streams of water from fire hose seemed to drive the crowd away temporarily, but it returned later and forced an entrance into the ground floor of the building, where movable pieces of furniture were demolished.

An assault upon the stairs to the upper floors was thwarted by a number of officials, who confronted the rioters with drawn revolvers. The rioting by this time had become general, and about noon, in a fracas on one of the down-town streets, two Frenchmen were shot by the officers. Both were seriously wounded. This row grew out of an attempt of some French women to rescue one of their number who had been placed under arrest.

The shooting inflamed the mob to a high degree, and only a big display of force prevented a fiercer riot on the spot.

The local company of militia was assembled at 2 o'clock, ball cartridges were issued and orders given to fire to kill if commanded to do so. The appearance of the troops on the streets caused more confusion.

About 4 o'clock the leaders of the men held a conference and demanded that the company provide lodgings and food until their wages were paid. In an effort to appease them the officials turned over one of the large boarding houses operated by the company to the men, and this building is now headquarters for their operations.

A big meeting was held at night and speeches of the most inflammable kind were permitted without interference by the police.

A vigilante committee of the young men of the city has been organized to protect the house of the Mayor and Mr. Shield, president of the company, from attack by the rioters.

The greater number of the mob were ignorant Italians, Finns, Norwegians and Frenchmen, the latter perhaps the hardest of all to handle. All have been drinking, more or less, although the bars finally obeyed the order to close up.

KILLS WIFE AND SELF.

A. Bruce Brownlee, of Youngstown, Ohio, Committed Double Crime.

Youngstown, O.—A Bruce Brownlee, one of the most prominent citizens of Youngstown, shot and killed his wife, Henrietta, and with the same pistol committed suicide by firing three bullets into his body, one of which passed through his heart.

Brownlee had been drinking heavily for some time. He came home drunk at night, and shortly after his arrival the shooting took place.

The only other person in the house was Mrs. Hollingsworth, the aged mother of Mrs. Brownlee.

They leave a son, Bruce, Jr., seventeen years of age, who, upon learning of his parents' death, lost his reason.

GUILTY OF SEVEN MURDERS.

A Veteran of the Hatfield-McCoy Feud Strung Up at Last.

Richmond, Va. — Clifton Branham, who was hanged at Wise Court House for the murder of his wife, was by his own confession one of the worst desperadoes that ever infested the borderlands of Virginia and Kentucky.

As a member of the McCoy gang in the Hatfield-McCoy feud he killed Jack Hatfield, George Ments and a man named Mason. Then he became a moonshiner, organizing a gang that was a terror to Eastern Kentucky. Seven murders in all were committed by him.

Good Showing of a Railroad.

Figures of the Illinois Central's annual report show a substantial increase in earnings.

Russia on a War Footing.

Russian forces in the Far East number 250,000 men of all branches of the service and eighty warships.

Curtail Pig Iron Output.

It is announced that the Northern manufacturers of pig iron will curtail their output twenty per cent.

SAD FINALE OF A REUNION

Group Returning From Family Party Near Philadelphia Run Down.

Watching Their Own Train Approaching They Didn't See That a Flyer Was Coming—Slaughter in the Dark.

Sharon Hill, Pa.—A party of nine persons were run down at this station during the night by a fast train on the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington Railroad. Five met death instantly, one was fatally injured and three were seriously injured.

The dead are: Mrs. Jane Clark, of Philadelphia; Mrs. Jane W. Brown, of Philadelphia; David Farran, of Sharon Hill; John Farran, of Sharon Hill, grandson of David Farran; James Brown.

The injured: Miss Farran, of Sharon Hill; Thomas Brown, eighteen years old, son of the dead woman, injured about the abdomen and internally; condition serious; Miss Martha J. Farran, thirty-one, of Sharon Hill, broken nose; Miss Florence Argood, thirty-eight, of Sharon Hill, lacerations and contusions of the head and legs.

The Farran family at Sharon Hill entertained a number of guests, some of whom were numbered among the dead and injured. The Philadelphians decided to return on the train leaving Sharon Hill at 10.05 o'clock p. m.

The Sharon Hill family and friends accompanied them to the station. David Farran, his grandson, John Farran, and others who had spent the afternoon with those who were to journey homeward, went to the platform on the east side of the track. Between the two northbound and the two southbound tracks there is a fence.

As the Philadelphia train was heard in the distance the Farran family and their guests passed from the higher platform of the station to the nearest track. They failed to notice that the coming train occupied the track on which they were standing.

The engineer did not see the group at first, and when he did it was too late. The engine plowed through the group. The happy salutations of a minute before were turned into agonizing shrieks for help. When the engine struck the party bodies were seen to fly as though shot from a catapult.

The station was closed, no one, it is said, remaining to warn passengers of any impending danger. The only assistance, therefore, came from the crew and passengers on the train.

Dr. Webb, a Sharon Hill physician, cared for the injured. After temporary treatment they were hurried aboard the train and were rushed to the University Hospital at Philadelphia.

Five Killed in a Street Car.

Chicago.—A Wisconsin Central passenger train going at high speed crashed into an electric car at the Fifty-second avenue crossing of its tracks at Hawthorne. Jockey J. Williams and four colored stable hands were instantly killed.

TYPEMAKERS OUT.

About 1000 Employes Over Country Go on Strike.

New York.—The first strike of typefounders in thirty years has gone into effect, involving about 1000 men [illegible] and in San Francisco, Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Philadelphia and Boston. About 200 men are supposed to be affected in this city.

The strike was ordered in Chicago by President Nurnburger, of the International Typefounders' Union, and the order was telegraphed to the other cities.

According to Vice-President O'Mara, of the International Union, who is an employe of the Bruce Type Foundry in Great Jones street, the strike, while ostensibly for a new wage scale, is really for a recognition of the union. At a conference held between the employing typefounders and the union at the Park Avenue Hotel on May 21, a new agreement was submitted which included a clause providing that if the union could not supply enough men the employers could fill the gaps as they pleased. The employers, he said, would not agree to this, but submitted to a contract to be signed by the men as individuals. The union wouldn't have this, so no agreement was signed, and now a strike for union conditions has been ordered.

E. W. Nelson, President of the American Type Foundry in Jersey City, will take charge of the strike situation for the employers.

He said that no concessions would be made to the men, and that foundries all through the country would stand together in resisting the demands. This company, he said, had sufficient type on hand to last for some time.

SCANDAL CLOSES BILTMORE.

G. W. Vanderbilt Disgusted by Dishonest Employes, Goes Away For a Year.

Asheville, N. C.—Biltmore house, the country home of George W. Vanderbilt, two miles from Asheville, on which Mr. Vanderbilt has spent millions of dollars, is to be closed for at least one year and probably for a longer period.

Mr. Vanderbilt is disgusted with the discovery made some days ago that the estate had been robbed to the amount of $8000 or more. The servants at Biltmore House, with few exceptions, it is understood, have been discharged.

The Biltmore estate proper consists of 8700 acres, all of which is improved. On it is situated a mansion which is said to have cost its owner from $3,000,000 to $5,000,000. The whole estate comprises between 100,000 and 125,000 acres.

Alexander's Slayers Get Light Sentence.

The trial of the officers concerned in the murders of King Alexander and Queen Draga has ended. Captain Novakovics and Lazarevics were each sentenced to two years' imprisonment and the loss of their commissions. Dr. Velikovics and Captain Lotkijevics, former aide-de-camp to King Alexander, were sentenced to one month imprisonment each. The other conspirators were sentenced to serve terms of from three to twelve months. It is expected that King Peter will pardon all of them.

CONDITION OF TREASURY

Mr. Roberts Gives Figures of the Fiscal Year Ended Last June.

WORKING BALANCE, $86,000,000

Total Net Revenue, $560,396,67[illegible] Increase of $38,988,439—Expenditures Greater Than Those of 19[illegible] $583,783,934—Money in the [illegible] $687,140,621—$631,420,7[illegible] Remain

Washington, D. C.—Vi[illegible] Treasurer of the Uni[illegible] submitted to Secretary [illegible] Treasurer Roberts's annual report on the condition of the Treasury June 30, 1903, and its operations during the last fiscal year.

The total net revenue [illegible] making the total receipts from Bulgaria was $560,396,674, an [illegible] being the other $88,439 over the year [illegible] protests of the total expenditures [illegible] carry 1[illegible]7, an increase of $35,7[illegible] dicy surplus was $54,297,967, [illegible] with $61,287,375 in 1902. In [illegible] ceipts there was an increase of [illegible] $23,000,000 from customs, and a falling off of more than $41,000,000 from internal revenue, the latter being the result of legislation enacted with that object. On the side of the expenditures there was an increase in every important account except pensions and interest, in which there were slight savings.

The expenditures for the two military departments, together amounting to $101,257,554 and forming by far the heaviest outlay for any single purpose, were upward of $21,000,000 greater than those of the year before. The aggregate income, including besides the revenues the receipts from bonds, notes and coin certificates, was $1,211,234,007, and the aggregate outgo was $1,122,947,095. At the close of the year the Treasury held $865,058,809 in gold and silver on deposit against outstanding certificates and Treasury notes, besides $75,000,000 in gold, forming the reserve against United States notes.

Treasurer Roberts places the monetary stock of the country on June 30, including gold and silver, United States notes, Treasury notes and National bank notes, but not certificates, at $[illegible],688,149,621, an increase of $124,[illegible] for the year. The increase in gold was $99,137,401, and in National bank gold was $56,598,550. The total estimated [illegible] notes of gold was $1,252,731,990, [illegible] stock nearly forty-seven per cent, constituting whole. The gold in the Treasury of the amounted to $631,420,789, after a [illegible] of $71,220,480 in twelve months. During the year $126,715,723 in gold was deposited at the mints and assay offices. Of the receipts from customs at the Port of New York, constituting sixty-seven per cent. of the whole, eighty-eight per cent. was in gold. The proportion of gold at other ports is about eighty per cent. The [illegible] of gold were $44,982,027, [illegible] ports $47,000,505.

The increase of the [illegible] tion during the [illegible] of which $[illegible] gold certificates and [illegible] 363 in National bank notes. The share of money in circulation increased eighty-nine cents, and the proportion of gold to the whole rose to forty-two per cent., the highest ratio ever recorded.

There has been a continual increase in the proportions of paper currency of the denominations of $10 and under in circulation, but the growth hardly keeps pace with the demand. The supply can be increased, if Congress will authorize the issue of gold certificates for $10 and remove the restriction on the issue of $5 notes by National banks. To meet the constant pressure requires strenuous effort in the preparation of the currency for issue.

The National bank notes presented for redemption during the year amounted to $126,420,021, or fifty-one per cent. of the average outstanding. Of the five-dollar notes the redemptions were fifty-five per cent., of the ten forty-six per cent., of the twenties forty-nine per cent., of the fifties sixty-one per cent. and of the hundreds seventy-three per cent. These figures show that the tens and twenties remain in circulation longest.

AMBASSADOR HERBERT DEAD.

British Representative at Washington a Victim of Quick Consumption.

London.—Sir Michael Herbert, the British Ambassador to the United States, died suddenly at Davos Platz, Switzerland, of quick consumption. He was on leave of absence from Washington, and had been staying with Lady Herbert at the Hotel Belvedere, in Davos, for the past five weeks in the hope of benefiting his health. His wife and his brother, the present Earl of Pembroke, and the Countess of Pembroke, were present when he passed away.

Sir Michael Henry Herbert was the son of the first Baron Herbert of Lea. He was born in 1857. He was married in 1888 to Miss Lelia Wilson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Richard T. Wilson, of New York City. Lady Herbert is a sister of Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., and Mrs. Ogden Goelet. Sir Michael entered the diplomatic service of Great Britain and in 1888 was made Charge d'Affaires at Washington. He was sent to The Hague in 1893 and the following year to Constantinople. There he remained until 1897, when he went to Rome for a year. In 1902 he was appointed Ambassador to Washington to succeed Lord Pauncefote. Sir Michael leaves a widow and one son, nine years old.

Murderer of Three Women Found Dead.

Tom Madison, the man who murdered Mrs. Ada Williams, her daughter and her mother, Mrs. Payson, on the night of September 16, and who has been pursued by a posse since, was found dead in a corn field thirty miles south of Hastings, Neb. He had shot himself.

Swift Has Cornered Lard.

Swift, of Chicago, has cornered the lard market and controls over half the world's supply, which exceeds 210,000 tierces.

Horrible Crimes Perpetrated by the Sultan's Bashi-Bazouks

There is no political turmoil in Turkey in which the Bashi-Bazouks are not permitted and encouraged to take a prominent role in the bloody drama of Armenian massacre. So thoroughly is this recognized that their name has come to be synonymous with bloodshed, their very appearance a grewsome forerunner of the harvest of death. Even the Turks themselves their connection has come to be regarded as the devil of the night, and a naughty and refractory child becomes obedient at the mere mention of that awful name.

These troops, known as irregular soldiery, are recruited solely by the Sultan, and they are always sure to do his bidding. They are the Sultan's chosen instruments when it becomes his imperial pleasure to wreak wholesale vengeance upon any of his Christian subjects. It was the Bashi-Bazouks let loose upon the Greeks at Scio in 1822 that reduced that fair island of gardens to ashes, while 25,000 people met death in a single day and 20,000 women and children were carried off and sold as slaves, to the scandal of Christendom.

In the Turkish war with Russia in 1877 thousands of Bashi-Bazouks were transported from their homes in the highlands of Asia and turned upon the helpless Christian population of southern Bulgaria, massacring over 40,000 of them in the month of June alone. It was at this time that a whole large school of children were killed at once and the bodies of the victims, together with the school house, burned by the destroyers.

It was the Bashi-Bazouks, armed with Martini rifles by command of the Sultan, though in defiance of the Berlin treaty, who began the awful Armenian massacres at Sassoun in 1894. For twenty-three days the work of carnage was permitted to go on in that single district, village after village being wiped out of existence, while 7,000 people—men, women and little children—were put to death with every conceivable torture. In one village all the young men were tied hand and foot, laid in a row, covered with brushwood and burned alive. Others were cut all and hacked to pieces; little children were cut in two and mutilated. Here fiting girls outraged in the presence of their families. On the last day of the quantity, the anniversary of the Sultan's accession to the throne, a speech was made to these ensanguined butchers by Zekki Pasha, the Turkish general, urging them to redouble the slaughter in honor of the day. So well did they act on this suggestion that after the war many of them boasted openly having killed a hundred Christians apiece. The Bashi-Bazouk, indeed, takes pride in his prowess and of the part he plays in the extermination of the Christians. In an interview with E. J. Dillon, the war correspondent, a notorious Bashi-Bazouk, after narrating several adventures of his, in the course of which he dishonored Christian women, killed Armenian villagers, robbed and looted from right and left, went on to say: "We did great deeds after that, deeds that would astonish the twelve powers to hear told. We attacked villages, killed people, gutted houses, taking money, carpets, sheep and women, and robbed travelers. Daring and great were our deeds, and the mouths of men were full of them."

Who are these Bashi-Bazouks who pride themselves on being such mighty men of valor, calling themselves "Lords of the Hills?"

They are Kurdish nomads, descendants probably of the ancient Carduchii who occupied the mountainous eastern border of the Assyrian Empire in the time of its glory.

While there are many different tribes or clans among the Kurds, they may be divided roughly in two general divisions, the nomads, lawless and brutal, to which belong the Bashi-Bazouks, meaning literally "crazy heads," and the serfs or subject Kurds, who are merely stolid, stupid peasants, content with tilling the soil in the most rudimentary way, but displaying wonderful skill in weaving rugs.

The nomadic Kurds never work, but depend upon the Armenians, as a parasite does upon a plant. When not upon the actual warpath, and nothing more than ordinary brigandage is going on, the chief of each tribe comes down from the mountains every spring at the head of his men to collect tribute of the Armenian villages in sheep, mules, rugs, stockings, or anything else that takes his fancy. All of their wheat and grain they get from the Armenians, who are forced to support themselves and the Kurds, and at the same time pay taxes to the Turkish Government.

CHIEF OF THE BASHI-BAZOUKS.

They are all very fond of finery, and never hesitate to avail themselves of any opportunity for adding to their store. They seem to know by intuition when an Armenian girl is getting her wedding finery together, and often appear at the last moment to snatch her wedding garments, fashioned with such loving care; then off to the hills with their ill-gotten booty. If the Armenians ever dare to make a complaint they are oftener than not thrust into prison themselves with the words, "All Armenians are liars. The Kurds are the Sultan's warriors. To do this is their right." The only time that these "crazy heads" are ever punished is when they are indiscreet enough to hold up some wealthy Turk or insult a Turkish woman.

It is from among these men that the Sultan has drawn his notorious Hamidieh Cavalry, called by his own name, and provided with uniforms and arms. While the unvarying rule of the Turkish Government has been to send its soldiers far away from their own homes for active service, a conspicuous exception has been made in their case. While they have special barracks fitted up for them in Constantinople, they are permitted in times of peace to remain in their own mountains, where they are authorized to act as police. The effect of this is to give them absolutely unlimited opportunity to plunder with the result of bringing into bold relief the worst elements in the Kurdish character.

While the Kurds are Moslems in religion, and largely under the influence of dervishes, no sense of religious duty or patriotism animates them in their guerilla warfare.

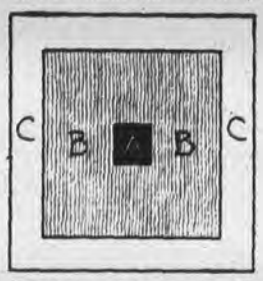
They go forth to battle simply as locusts to devour the spoil. Of this fact the Turkish Government is thoroughly cognizant, and when the Government, at its own expense, armed and transported these fiends in to Macedonia their very presence gave the lie to the promised reforms. To-day finds the Bashi-Bazouk in his element. Licensed by the Sultan, furnished for the first time with the uniform of the regular army, provided with the latest military equipment and protected by the Turkish soldiery, he has already begun his carnival of loot, license and bloodshed, looking to the utter extermination of the Christians, who, driven to desperation, have at last turned against the iron heel of the oppressor.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

BASHI-BAZOUKS IN FULL UNIFORM.

THE NEW CANADA

This illustration, says London Answers, tells more convincingly than would many columns of letterpress why the eyes of the land-hungry all over the world are turned to the Canadian West.

The square, C C, represents the total area of the Province of Manitoba, and



the Territories of Assiniboia, Alberta and Saskatchewan—270,000,000 acres in all. The shaded square, B B, shows the area of land good for farming—125,000,000 acres; while the black square, A, is the land at present under cultivation—4,000,000 acres. The black centre of cultivated land is but a dot on the great expanse of land suitable for tillage. From that little black dot over a million bushels of various sorts of grain were reaped last year. What will the harvest be when the whole area comes under the plow?

Cream to Burn.

Two little girls were engaged in an animated discussion as to the merits of their respective homes.

"Well, anyway," said one little maiden in a triumphant tone, "you may have more bedrooms than we have, but we have more cream than you do. We have enough for our cereal every single morning."

"Pooh!" said the other, "that't nothing. We own a Jersey cow, and we get a whole cowful of cream twice every day."—Lippincott's.

The Prince of Montenegro

Reminiscent of Hugo.

One of the Interesting Relics in the Great Writer's House.

Thanks to the devotion of M. Paul Meurice, his friend and literary executor, says the Paris correspondent of the London Graphic, Victor Hugo has now his museum in Paris in the house he lived in for so many years in the Place des Vosges. In the case of the great French writer the task of getting together several hundred articles of

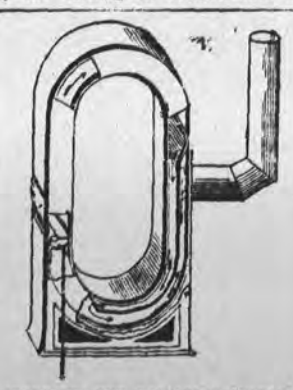
POET'S WORK TABLE.

interest has proved a comparatively easy one. This is due to the fact that Victor Hugo was not only a great author, but was also an artist—and particularly a caricaturist—of talent, and a wood carver and cabinet-maker of skill. The house in the Place des Vosges is, therefore, filled with interesting relics of the master. One that is regarded with the greatest respect is the writing table at which he wrote nearly all his masterpieces. This is in Louis XIII. style, and is very high, for Victor Hugo always wrote standing. Another desk is interesting from its associations. This is the one on which are placed four inkstands and four pens. These belonged to Lamartine, Alexandre Dumas, Georges Sand and Victor Hugo himself. In front of each is the framed autograph, covered with glass, of each writer.

Probably the most interesting part of the museum is the furniture made by Victor Hugo. He was in the habit of taking pieces of carved wood which he picked up here and there, and combining them into furniture of the most fantastic shapes. The results were often more bizarre and curious than artistic.

Stove Improvement

A comparatively small percentage of the heat of any stove having direct flue connection with the outside air, which applies to all fuel oil and coal stoves, becomes available for useful heating. Most of the heat passes up the chimney or flue. With oil stoves it is different. All the heat developed by the burning oil radiates into the

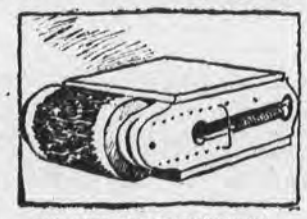


INCREASES THE RADIATING SURFACE.

room and furnishes useful heat or is utilized in cooking. In order to increase the efficiency of the first class of stoves, Philip S. Spiller has designed a stove which greatly increases the radiating surface, and, accordingly, extracts more useful heat from the oil burned. This object is attained by providing a circular flue encircling the entire stove. To still further increase the radiating surface and insure the hot gases produced by the flame, which is located in this passageway, passing entirely around the stove before escaping to the flue, a deflector is placed in the heat passage. The effect is to divide the heat passage with a division wall, deflecting the hot gases from the flue until such time as they have completed the entire circuit of the stoves. These are usually built in O-shape, and may be adapted for house-warming or for cooking or hot-water heating.

For Dressing a Belt.

A new device for applying dressing to leather belts is being introduced. It consists of a roller at the end of a case, into which a cake of dressing is



FOR APPLYING BELT DRESSING.

inserted and is kept in place by a spring follower, which keeps the cake of dressing in contact with the roller at all times. When the moving belt engages the roller it causes it to revolve rapidly and rub against the cake of dressing on the inside of the case. By this means the dressing is applied to the belt very evenly and quickly.

The Funny Side of Life.

NOT CURRENTLY CONSIDERED.

This world is but a fleeting show,
Where worth and folly join.
Posterity's the critic, but
It doesn't pay the coin.
—Washington Star.

HER PLACE.

Dolly—"What place does Mrs. Rusher hold in the Four Hundred?"

Kitty—"Oh, she's one of the naughts."—Baltimore American.

HINDSIGHT.

Brown—"Did you always practice economy?"

Smith—"Gracious, no! If I had I wouldn't have to do it now."—Judge.

A BIT PUZZLED.

Jack—"Well, you see, I offered to kiss her tears away."

Molly—"Well?"

Jack—"She cried more than ever. And what worries me now is, whether she was crying for me to kiss the tears away, or at the thought of my kissing her?"—Comic Cuts.

PARTICULARLY RICH.

"Rich?"

"Oh, very! It would take at least two figures to write the number of seconds he can afford to spend at lunch."—Puck.

ATAVISM.

"Well, there's a curious, somewhat old-fashioned emotion that crops up sometimes, even in modern life."

"What's that?"

"Love."—The Wilderness.

EASILY SETTLED.

Pa—"I don't know whether to give you a ring or a watch for your birthday."

May—"What a dear, good pa you are! Then, of course, you will give me both."—Chelsea (Mass.) Gazette.

ASSURANCE.

"Young man," said the wealthy Mr. Pompous, "you ask for my daughter's hand. What expectations have you?"

"Why," replied the young man in a somewhat surprised tone, "I expect to get what I'm asking for."—Philadelphia Press.

WILLIE AND SALLIE.

"Willie, why does a lawyer write 160 pages of a legal document and then call it a 'brief?'"

"That's one on me, Sallie. But, then, there are a good many things about the lawyer business I don't understand."—Rollet Monthly.

STRENUOUS.

"What! you don't lift those heavy weights, do you?"

"I, aw, don't lift them, old fellaw, I just roll them over the floor."—New York Journal.

NO USE FOR ONE.

New Yorker—"Why are you looking so curiously at this map?"

Stranger—"Because I can't find my way without looking at it."

New Yorker—"Not find you way? I have lived in this city for forty years and have never had use for a map."—Judge.

GONE.

Edyth—"When I refused Charlie Alight before last, he threatened to blow his brains out."

Mayme—"Well, he didn't. He proposed to me last night."

Edyth—"Indeed! Then he must have got rid of them in some other way."—Chicago News.

A HARD TASK.

First Member Board of Public Improvement—"It will be mighty hard to enact any effective anti-mosquito ordinance."

Second M. B. P. I.—"Yes, especially in the light of the fact that each mosquito presents his own bill persistently and continues to blow his own horn."—Baltimore American.

COLD FACTS VERSUS SCIENCE.

Physician Tells of Danger of Hastily Formed Opinions.

In talking to a class of students recently, a prominent hospital physician of this city cautioned them against hastily forming and expressing opinions as to the nature of patients' diseases. He emphasized his warning with two stories from his own experience. He was once present at a clinic the subject of which was a man evidently suffering from some disease of the heart.

"A strange, unnatural, murmuring sound could be heard from that organ," said the doctor, 'and the pupil of one of the man's eyes was much dilated. The peculiar appearance of the eye struck all present, and seemed to have some connection with the cardiac, or heart, affection. We wondered what the precise nature of this relation could be, and more than one of us had out a note book as the discussion grew animated. But they were put away in a hurry when the patient remarked that his queer looking eye was made of glass.

"At another clinic the professor in charge was talking learnedly and pedantically about the importance of attending carefully to minor symptoms.

"'For instance, gentlemen,' said he, 'I have no doubt but that certain things might be confidently affirmed as to this woman's condition by the appearance of her teeth.'

"He was forging ahead with particulars when the patient interrupted him.

"'Here you are, sir,' she said, taking out her teeth, 'you can hand them around if you like.'"

DINNERS TO BUSINESS MEN.

Heads of Departments Remembered in This Way by Employers.

Twenty years ago the president of a big company, the owner of a big business or industry, would as soon have thought of asking his subordinate heads of departments to spend the summer at his country home as of giving them a formal dinner once or twice a year. Now the formal dinner-giving practice is so common that it is almost taken for granted. The big corporations of the country give annual dinners to heads of departments which cost thousands of dollars. Even mercantile firms, small in comparison, are in the habit of meeting their chief employes around the dining board.

There are several reasons for this interesting development. In the first place, Americans are learning to enjoy the formal dinner, with its elaborate menu, its wine and its speeches. Then the capitalist has come more and more to realize how much of his success is due to his heads of departments. Oftentimes he gives them an interest in the concern or corporation, and immediately they begin to work for the concern as well as the company. Anything that will bind them closer to the employer's interests is not overlooked, and a dinner once in a while is one of these.

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Founded March 24, 1900.

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HARRY H. WEBB, Editor and Proprietor.

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Long distance and local telephone : : : 217.

Entered at the Plainfield post office as second class mail matter.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1903.

TO ADVERTISERS.

Frequent changes of advertisements is one of the main requisites for a successful result; we therefore urge our advertisers to change their ads at least once a month. Try and get such changes to us as early in the week as possible; never later than Thursday noon.

The REVIEW *is on sale at the Union News Stand, east bound railroad station, and at F. M. Laing's, 130 W. Front St.*

SOMERSET POLITICS.

SOMERSET COUNTY is normally Republian by about five hundred, but strange as it may appear, every important county office but one is filled by democrats.

The reason for this, which is well-known, is on account of the bickering between would-be leaders, who, if they cannot have everything their way they cut and slash the ticket or "bolt" thus helping to turn a Republican county over to the Democrats.

This is fun for the Democrats and no opportunity is lost by them in encouraging these so-called Republican leaders to keep up their revengeful methods.

The North Plainfield contingent, which has made an unenviable reputation for this kind of work now comes out and demands the nomination this fall of a certain boroughite for county clerk.

It has not been decided yet that there will be any nomination for County Clerk this fall, and if there is, the nomination will probably go farther South, but if there should be one and it be given to a North Plainfield man is it not reasonable to suppose that it would fall to a man who had always been loyal and worked for his party, and thus deserved the honor, rather than to one who has never done anything for his party and who owes his present position to the chief slasher and bolter of the Republican ticket here? But if it should be decided that the name of the would-be party leader's incumbent should be nominated then may we expect to see the next County Clerk of Somerset a Democrat.

Later.—It has been decided by Attorney General McCarter that the delegates elected to the county convention should nominate a candidate to fill vacancy caused by the death of F. W. Somers.

With this vacancy to fill and an Assemblyman to elect, the election promises to be more lively than usual.

A NEW COUNTY PROPOSED.

A report reaches us, emanating from New Brunswick, that the dissatisfied politicians of Plainfield who bolted the Elizabeth convention because they failed to get their favorite nominated, now propose to cut Plainfield out of Union county, unite with North Plainfield, of Somerset county and South Plainfield, of Middlesex county, and any other territory necessary for the success of the scheme, and form a new county. The chief purpose of this, as we understand, is to stop the bickering between factions in the Republican party in the district named.

Now this is becoming real interesting. Just imagine, if you can, the North Plainfield bolters and the Plainfield bolters, each side bearing records second to none in the State, brought together in one county. It would mean one long drawn out love feast where harmony would reign supreme(?). If there were not offices enough for the leaders and their friends, they would calmly accept the situation and everything would end happily, as they say in the story books (?). Yes, indeed!

But there are the people to reckon with—something the North Plainfield contingent failed to take into consideration when they tried to cut loose from Somerset. If the Plainfield bolters will profit from the experience of their neighbors in this direction it may save them much worrying.

EXTRA SESSION CALLED.

Governor Murphy has called an extra session of the legislature to be held on October 15, for the purpose of passing a remedial school law legislation.

Public opinion is divided as to the necessity of a special session, the negative side arguing that inasmuch as the court of errors and appeals has not made public its decision against the McKee law, that the state officers would be justified in going ahead with the distribution of the school funds; but other officials, Governor Murphy included, think the safe way is through a special session, which will cost the State little or nothing, and the legislature should then be able to pass a law which will stand.

BETTER DROP IT NOW.

It seems poor policy on the part of the State Bar Association, or of any person or persons, to try and pick flaws in the returns from the election of the constitutional amendments, when it has been so clearly shown that it was the intent of the voters to vote against all the amendments.

We believe the amendments, had they been carried, would have benefitted the State very much, and we worked for them, but realizing our defeat, we purpose accepting it, realizing that to amend the constitution on a technicality, against the will of the people, would be dishonest and precipitate the wrath of a majority of the people on all concerned in such an act.

With one or two exceptions the prominent Republicans of the State are opposed to any such scheme, and although much effort has been made (and is still being made, for that matter) to make a political issue of this election, such a course can do no harm, as the people generally know full well that the amendments were not at any time in their history made a political issue, but Republicans and Democrats worked side by side to get them introduced and brought before the people.

THE NECESSITY OF GOOD BANKS.

Our attention is drawn to the fortunate condition existing here in the city and borough through its excellent banking facilities by the following article from the *Youth's Companion*. The article is so applicable to this vicinity that one would almost think it had been written expressly for us:

"Since March, 1900, when the act permitting the organization of national banks with twenty-five thousand dollars' capital became a law, nearly seventeen hundred new national banks have been organized. This is about one-half as many as there were before the new law was passed. The majority of the new banks have started with the minimum capital. Many of them have been old state or private banks, which sought the privileges of the national banking act and gave in return to their depositors the security which the provisions of that act insure.

"The object of the law was to give safe and sound banking facilities to the citizens of the small towns, and attract capital to those towns. The figures quoted seem to indicate that there was an urgent demand for such legislation.

"It is of great importance to every community that its business men shall be able to obtain money when they need it. The merchant may desire to build a new store, and he must borrow part of the cost; the farmer's barns may need enlarging, and he has not ready money till after his crops have been sold: the lawyer plans a new house, and he cannot erect it unless he can borrow.

"Of course if it were possible or wise for a man always to postpone expansion of business facilities until he had the ready money to pay for the needed improvements, banks would not be so necessary; but much business is done on borrowed capital. It is borrowed money that builds railroads and erects large office buildings. Managers and promoters hire money just as they hire men, and that town in which money can be obtained easily by its enterprising citizens is the town which flourishes."

TO SAY the least, New York City politics are decidedly mixed, and it will be strange if some democratic voters do not vote for republicans, and *vice versa*.

THE Citizen's Union of East Orange, is taking active part in politics this fall, with the chances greatly in favor of electing its ticket. Sytematic effort on this line will surely succeed over the average, political machine.

SHERIFF'S SALE,
IN CHANCERY OF NEW JERSEY.

Between Emma F. Hobbs, Complainant, and George M. Merrill et als, Defendants.—Fi. Fa, for sale of mortgaged premises.

By virtue of the above-stated writ of Fi. Fa., to me directed and delivered, I will expose for sale, at public vendue, on

MONDAY, THE SECOND (2) DAY OF NOVEMBER NEXT,

between the hours of twelve and five o'clock in the afternoon of said day, that is to say, at two o'clock p. m., at the Court House in Somerville, to wit

All the following tract or parcel of land and premises hereinafter particularly described, situate, lying and being in the borough of North Plainfield, in the county of Somerset and State of New Jersey, bounded and described as follows, to wit:

Beginning at a stone in the middle of the road and Warren st. and corner of Isaac Manning's land; thence along the middle of Warren st. north (47¼) forty-seven and one-quarter degrees west two chains and eighty-four links to a stone, another of said Manning's corners; thence north (42½) forty-two and one-half degrees east ninety links to a stone in David Coon's corner; thence south 47¼° east two chains and eighty-four links to a stone in Pearl street; thence along said Pearl street south forty-two and one half degrees west ninety links to the point or place of beginning. Containing one-quarter of an acre of land, more or less. Being the same premises conveyed by Emma F. Gamberton, now Emma F. Hobbs, to George M. Merrill, by deed dated December 18, 1901.

CALVIN D. McMURTRY, Sheriff.
JOHN H. O'CONNOR, Solicitor.
Dated September 21, 1903. [8.10]

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10 room house, all improvements, at Netherwood	5,500

Building Lots For Sale.

On Lyman Place, 50 x 125	$400
On Hunter Avenue, 50 x 100	300
On West Third Street, 50 x 125	350
On Evona Avenue, 54 x 175	350
On DeKalb Avenue, 50 x 149	300
On Rushmore Avenue, 50 x 125	200
On Rushmore Avenue, 50 x 125	150
On Manson Place, 65 x 150	500

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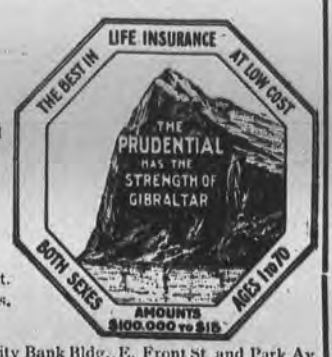

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w It Differs from the Imported Cuban Dog.

The Cuban dogs which were procured to exterminate the Seminole Indians, and only succeeded in exterminating a lot of calves, were not the ue bloodhound. The Cuban hound ers in every essential point from bloohound proper. They were de- om various crosses of "Fog- dogs of war, of which the and the mastiff are exam- the bloodhound was origi- d from the older races hat is, sagacious or in-

lhound was given the reign of Henry III. ted from the old Tal- was brought over nqueror. All author- he Talbot was iden- Hubert hound, a bert's Abbey in Ar- according to old orted by St. Hubert of Gaul about the sixth This is the condensed his- e breed, and the name blood- when applied to dogs of differ- escent, is a misnomer.

he bloodhound will not tear or rend he object of its pursuit. On the con- ary, when it overtakes such object simply evinces joy and gladness. he bloodhound will follow the trail Indians, or any other living creature hich leaves a trail.

In size the bloodhound differs as reatly from the Cuban dog as it does appearance, disposition and intelli- ence. It stands from 22 to 25 inches gh at the shoulder and weighs from 0 to 100 pounds, while the Cuban og measures from 30 to 36 inches the shoulder and weighs from 0 to 200. I have heard of their eighing as much as 300 pounds. I an find no evidence to show that the loodhound was ever bred or used in for any purpose. They are rare in England, and this seems e when we consider their many rkable qualities. However, Ameri- fanciers are becoming impressed h the true value of the breed, and breeders as J. L. Winchell, of Fair en, Vt.; Dr. C. A. Lougest, of Bos- Col. Roger D. Williams, of Lex- Ky., and Dr. J. R. Fulton, of Neb., have already raised the of its excellence to a higher n it has ever reached before. is only one class of persons e any reason to decry the use es abunds in tracking criminals, form ess is the criminals them are they have abundant reason bloodhound is the crimi- e quantity.—Forest and Stream.

Wise Georgians.

outsoar connubial." Sh! er a New England dialect Mary Wilkins nor the idle sy of a linotype machine operator is cursing the penmanship the unchirographical cub reporter is what Local Forecaster Marbury bout Atlanta's weather yester- And he thought so much of it e wired it to Washington. And ington thought so much of it that wired it all over the country that er men in the different United stations everywhere might that the strato-cumulus clouds, a mild brand of the nebulous not- anding the label, covered less one-tenth of the sky that covers Empire Building, the sausage fac- in Peters street and all things and Atlantan. And it told to the ting world the condition and tem- ature of the Atlanta barometer and how it had been doing all day and her things of intelligent interest to e only who live in the world of bars and other meteorological enomena. Seriously, it was the e signal, and being interpreted it d: "Barometer 28.98 inches; ther- meter, 84 deg. at 7 o'clock; wind th; sky, clear; wind velocity, 8 s; maximum temperature, 88; ds, strato cumulus, coming from southwest and covering less than tenth of the sky." As for the rest the day in the weather market, it was generally quiet and Atlanta's part is accounted for in: "Tossed my out- ar connubial."—Atlanta Constitution.

Treatment of Whooping Cough.

Jacob Sobel gives the results of his experience with the paroxysms whooping cough treated by pulling the lower jaw downward and forward. Pulling the lower jaw downward and forward controls the paroxysms of whooping cough in most instances and most of the time. The method is usually more successful in older children than in younger ones and infants. In cases without a whoop the expiratory spasm with its asphyxia is generally overcome, and in those with a whoop the latter is prevented. It is as successful as any single drug, or even more so. Mothers should be instructed in its use, so that attacks, especially at night, might be arrested. The manipulation is harmless and painless. Its only contraindication is the presence of food in the mouth or esophagus. Patients thus treated are less likely to suffer from complications and sequelae than those treated only medicinally. It is advisable to try this method in other spasmodic coughs and laryngeal spasms.—New York Medical Record.

A Spartan Father.

Two young law students were summoned recently at Budapest for having fought a duel. One of them was prosecuted by his own father, who urged that as the object of the punishment was to prevent any recurrence of the offense, it ought to be as severe as possible. The magistrate approved of the father's argument, and condemned the young students each to two months' imprisonment.

NOTICE

Dr. G. D. Herring, Osteopath, has removed from 212 West Front street to suite 309, 10 and 11 Babcock building, where he will receive his patients in the future, and will welcome at all times others interested in the science of Osteopathy.

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Time Table in effect June 28, 1903.
For New York—2.17, 3.37, 5.38, 6.02, 6.29, 6.57, 7.05, 7.25, 7.28, 7.48, 7.55, 8.02, 8.11, 8.30, 8.34, 8.46, 9.27, 9.59, 10.26, 11.25 a. m.; 12.09, 12.44, 1.18, 2.31, 2.42, 2.49, 3.44, 4.17, 4.47, 5.43, 5.53 6.23, 6.33, 7.08, 7.32, 8.36, 9.35, 9.40, 10.17, 11.28 p. m. Sundays—2.17, 3.37, 5.05, 7.41, 8.01, 8.52, 9.52, 10.08, 11.10 a. m.; 12.00 m.; 12.58, 1.45, 2.40, 3.17, 3.30, 5.41, 6.45, 6.52, 8.13, 8.32, 9.42, 9.58, 10.22 p. m.
For Newark—5.38, 6.29, 6.57, 7.05, 7.25, 7.48, 8.11, 8.34, 8.46, 9.27, 9.59, 11.25 a. m.; 1.18, 2.31, 2.49, 3.44, 4.17, 4.47, 5.43, 5.53, 6.23, 6.33, 7.08, 7.42, 8.36, 9.40 p. m. Sundays—7.41, 8.52, 10.08, 11.10 a. m. 12 m.; 12.58, 1.45, 3.30, 5.41, 6.45, 6.52, 7 32, 8.13, 8.32, 9.42, 9.58 10.22 p. m.
For Somerville—5.25, 7.12, 8.21, 9.36, 9.54, 11 00 a. m.; 1.01, 2.02, 2.11, 3.32, 3.44, 4.33, 5.03, 5.29, 5.57 6.04, 6.19, 6.41 7.12, 7.33, 8.08, 8.21, 9.37, 10.23, 11.26 p. m.; 12.59 night. Sundays—5.45, 8.42, 11.14 a. m.; 2.03, 3.40, 5.37, 6.35, 8.30, 10.15, 11.16, 11.25 p. m.
For Phillipsburg and Easton—5.25, 8.21, 9.54, a. m.; 2.11, 5.29, 6.41 p. m. Sundays—5.45 a. m.; 2.03, 6.35 p. m.
For Bethlehem, Allentown and Mauch Chunk—5.25, 9.54 a. m.; 2.11, 5.29 p. m. Sundays—5.45 a. m.; 2.03, 6.35 p. m.
For Wilkesbarre and Scranton—5.25, 9.54 a. m.; 5.48 p. m. Sundays—5.45 a. m. 2.03 p. m.
For Long Branch, Ocean Grove, Point Pleasant and seashore points—8.11, 11.25 a. m.; 2.42, 3.44, 4.47, 6.22 p. m. Sundays—8.52 a. m.; 12.58, 3.30 p. m.,
For Lakewood—3.37, 8.11, a. m.; 1.18 3.44, 4.17p. m. Sunday, 9.52 a. m.
For Atlantic City—9.27a. m.; 2.49p. m.
For Trenton—5.17, 5.25, 7.12, 7.44, 8.38, 9.14, 9.44, 10.44, 11.44 a. m.; 12.46, 1.01, 1.39, 2.11, 3.44, 5.29*, 7.34*, 8.21, 9.37* p.m., 1.17 night. Sundays—5.17, 5.45, 9.55, 11.14 a. m.; 1.39, 2.45, 4.55, 5.37,* 6.35,* 9.47 p. m.; 1.17 night.
For Philadelphia—5.17, 7.44, 8.38, 9.14, 9.44, 10.44, 11.14, 11.44 a. m.; 12.46, 1.39, 2.11, 3.44, 5.34*, 7.34,* 8.21, 9.37* p.m.; 1.17 ng't Sundays—5.17, 5.45, 9.55, 11.14 a. m.; 1.39, 2.45, 4.55, 5.37*, 6.35*, 9.47 p. m.; 1.17 night.
For Reading and Harrisburg—5.17, 5.25, 8.38, 9.54, (10.44 to Readind only) 11.44 a. m.; 2.11, 5.48 p. m. 1.17 night. 1.17 night.
Sundays, 5.17 a.m., 2.03, 5.37, 6.35 p. m.;
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Our Fire Reserves.

By J. P. Kimball.

ON March 1, 1900, the area of forest reserves, thirty-five in number, as officially stated, was 71,697 square miles, distributed in eleven States west of the 103d meridian. With the additions of 1902 by President Roosevelt in Wyoming and Montana, the area foots up at present to over 80,000 square miles, an area equal to the combined areas of the New England States together with the area of Maryland.

With the forest reserves of 1891 and 1897, 3332 square miles in area, the additions of 1901 by President Roosevelt inclose the Yellowstone National Park on all but the western side, constituting an expanse of over 9000 square miles in Wyoming and some 2200 in Montana. On January 29, 1903, the President, not yet satisfied with his startling additions of nearly 8000 square miles to the Yellowstone reserves, was further induced to sign a third proclamation within eight months, merging the Teton, Absaroka and Yellowstone forest reserves with additional territory of several hundred square miles yet uncomputed, all to be known as the Yellowstone Forest Reserve.—North American Review.

Life in Newfoundland

By Norman Duncan

GO, in Newfoundland—where, on some bleak stretches of coast, the potatoes are grown in imported English soil, where most gardens and some vineyards are made of earth scraped from the hollows of the hills, where 419 bushels of lean wheat are grown in a single year, and the production of beef-cattle is insignificant as compared with the production of babies—in such a land there is nothing for a young man to do but choose his rock, build his little cottage and his flake and his stage, marry a maid of the harbor when the spring wind stirs his blood, gather his potato patch, get a pig and a goat, and go fishing in his punt.

And they do fish, have always fished since 400 years ago the island was settled by adventurous Devon men, and must continue to fish to the end of time. Of a total male population of 100,000, which includes the city folk at St. John's and an amazing proportion of babies and tender lads, about 55,000 men and grown boys catch fish for a living. Out of a sea that is cold, rock-bound and swept by great winds they take every year, by hook and trap, more than 150,000,000 pounds of cod (dry), of which they consume one-fourth and sell the rest to the Catholic countries of the world for $4,450,000. This dried fish, some salmon, herring, lobsters, cod oil, whale oil, seal oil and skins (the value of the seal fishery is approximately $400,000 for a haul of about 275,000 seals), lumber ($15,000) and copper and iron ores ($900,000) comprise the articles of export; the articles of import include everything else.—World's Work.

Good and Bad Citizenship

By President Theodore Roosevelt

THE line of cleavage between good and bad citizenship lies, not between the man of wealth who acts squarely by his fellows and the man who seeks each day's wage by that day's work, wronging no one and doing his duty by his neighbor, nor yet does this line of cleavage divide the unscrupulous wealthy man who exploits others in his own interest from the demagogue, or from the sullen and envious being who wishes to attack all men of property, whether they do well or ill. On the contrary the line of cleavage between good citizenship and bad citizenship separates the rich man who does well from the rich man who does ill, the poor man of good conduct from the poor man of bad conduct. This line of cleavage lies at right angles to any such arbitrary line of division as that separating one class from another, one locality from another, or men with a certain degree of property from those of a less degree of property.

The good citizen is the man who, whatever his wealth or his poverty, strives manfully to do his duty to himself, to his family, to his neighbor, to the State; who is incapable of the baseness which manifests itself either in arrogance or in envy, but who, while demanding justice for himself is no less scrupulous to do justice to others. It is because the average American citizen, rich or poor, is of just this type that we have cause for our profound faith in the future of the republic.

Ours is a government of liberty, by, through and under the law. Lawlessness and connivance at law breaking—whether the law breaking take the form of a crime of greed and cunning or of a crime of violence—are destructive not only of order, but of the true liberties which can only come through order. If alive to their true interests rich and poor alike will set their faces like flint against the spirit which seeks personal advantage by overriding the laws, without regard to whether this spirit shows itself in the form of bodily violence by one set of men or in the form of vulpine cunning by another set of men.

Let the watchwords of all our people be the old familiar watchwords of honesty, decency, fair dealing and common sense. The qualities denoted by these words are essential to all of us, as we deal with the complex industrial problems of to-day, the problems affecting not merely the accumulation, but even more the wise distribution of wealth. We ask no man's permission when we require him to obey the law; neither the permission of the poor man, nor yet of the rich man. Least of all can the man of great wealth afford to break the law, even for his own financial advantage; for the law is his prop and support, and it is both foolish and profoundly unpatriotic for him to fail in giving hearty support to those who show that there is in very fact one law, and one law only, alike for the rich and the poor, for the great and the small.

What a Candle Teaches

By Frederick Breithut

GROUPS of facts are usually uninteresting. The human mind prefers to leave cold reality and to soar into the high regions of imagination and desire. But facts are the only true basis of real knowledge. There is no getting away from them. If they are neglected, no matter how beautifully we build on another foundation, our structure is doomed to collapse. Considering this, does it not seem rather surprising that facts are so frequently neglected?

You can get a man to read a dish-water novel or a piece of sentimental poetry with the greatest ease. But put a scientific book in his hands, a book which contains truth and real instruction, and if you can get your man to read more than the first page you are lucky. Even though this is the case, I want to ask you to consider a little problem with me, with a view to getting some facts—the problem of a burning candle.

A burning candle is a small gas factory. No matter in what state any material is, whether it is a solid like wax, or a liquid like kerosene, it must first be converted into a gas before we can have a flame. The only difference between a candle and a gas factory is that the gases of the candle are not made at a distance and conveyed by means of pipes to distant burners, but they are manufactured on the spot and consumed as fast as they are made.

Our ordinary candle is made of tallow, a solid which consists mainly of two substances, one of which is called carbon, the other hydrogen. The burning of the wick melts the tallow near it. This molten tallow is absorbed by the wick and carried to the flame. It is here that the liquid is changed into gases. The decomposition of the molten tallow yields acetylene gas, marsh gas and olefiant gas and these burn with a flame. By burning we mean that the carbon and hydrogen of these gases unite with the oxygen of the air with sufficient heat to make a flame.

Flames may be luminous, as the ordinary yellow gas flame, or non-luminous, as the bluish flame you get in your gas stove.

The ordinary gas flame is luminous because particles of carbon, set free by the burning, are made to glow. You can prove this statement by introducing a cold object, like a plate or saucer, into a candle flame. You will see a black deposit of soot. This soot is the carbon which has come from the acetylene gas. The great heat of the flame makes the finely divided carbon particles glow in the flame.

The light of the Welsbach incandescent light is due to the glowing of the incombustible materials of which mantles are made.

The understanding of so simple a thing as the light of a burning candle takes a little thought. It took hundreds of years of blundering theorizing before men really understood why a candle burns.

You may ask, "What difference does it make why a candle burns? The thing is that it does burn and we can use it to give us light whether we know the cause of the flame or not."

In the first place there would be sufficient satisfaction in knowing the true cause of a phenomenon to warrant years of thorough investigation even though there were no practical result. Truth is higher than utility.

But the understanding of the real cause of flame has led to very practical results.—New York Journal.

The Old Hand Organ.

The old hand organ in the street
Has not the gaudy gold and gilt
The new ones have—but, oh, the sweet
Old tunes it plays with limping lilt!
"The Harp That Once Through Tara's Halls,"
"Jim Crow" and "Annie Laurie," too—
And, answering its bugle calls,
The old times rise for me and you.

"Then You'll Remember Me," it plays—
And straight our memories go back
Through all the dead years' mellow haze,
With frequent pause along the track.
And then we see the grass-grown streets,
The orchards gleaming in the sun,
Where crooning bees seek out the sweets
And shadows o'er the grasses run.

We see the flash of merry eyes;—
We see the gleam of old-time smiles;
And, ere the old-time music dies,
We live again the old-time whiles.
We walk the pathway in the lane,
And day-dream as we used to then
For on the rippling old refrain
The old times come to life again.

Play! Old hand organ in the street!
Play every song we used to sing,
And let our hearts in cadence beat
With each glad memory they bring.
Play, in your halting, careless way,
The fine old tunes that softly tell
Of every God-made happy day
In those old times we love so well.
—W. D. Nesbit, in Baltimore American.

JOHN THOMAS

BY MARY GRACE HALPINE.

"IT will not be the least use for him to come, uncle, as I have firmly resolved not to marry a rich man! That is, one born such; if a man get his wealth by his own exertions, it is quite another thing."

"My dear," said Mr. Bagstock, rather dryly, "if you had said that you had resolved not to marry a man solely for his riches, I should call it a very sensible decision; but, as it is, I can't say a great deal for its wisdom or justice. I happen to know a number of most excellent men who have the misfortune to be rich, as well as some of quite the contrary description, who don't own a hundred dollars' worth of property, and never will."

"True, uncle; and I don't deny that there are many worthy people among our rich men. What I do say is that the sons of rich men are generally the most useless and worthless portion of the community. Just look around our own circle, for instance, and tell me if you can find one, cursed with a rich father, who is not utterly bankrupt in truth, energy, self-reliance; in fact, everything that constitutes true manly worth."

Kate Vernon's soft, dark eyes sparkled, and the rich color in her cheeks grew brighter as she uttered these words.

Mr. Bagstock smiled as he looked upon her glowing countenance.

"Unfortunately, there is too much truth in what you say, Kate. But, though right in theory, you are wrong in fact. John Armstrong has been brought up to work. His father put him in his counting-room as soon as he left school, giving him the duties and salary of the lowest clerk in it; and, though he was only promoted according merit, he worked himself up to the position of head-bookkeeper. Mr. Armstrong then took him into the firm, giving him a certain share of the profits. He is a young man of excellent principles."

"I certainly ought to know that, uncle," said Kate, turning her head away, with an impatient gesture; "I have had John Armstrong's manifold perfections dinned into my ears ever since I can remember. I am sorry that you have to go away at this time; but as Cousin Jane is with me, we shall get along very well, I dare say."

"I hope that you will not only receive him kindly, Kate, but do your best to make his visit pleasant; if not for his sake, out of respect to the memory of the father that so loved him. You know he has never seen you, and may regard the idea with as little favor as you seem to do."

On the evening of the same day on which the above conversation took place, John Armstrong sat alone in his counting-room. There was not a sound in the warehouse, so busy and active through the day; his clerks had all gone home, but he still lingered, though it was considerably past his usual hour for leaving.

He held a letter in his hand from Mr. Bagstock, stating "that his niece and ward, Kate Vernon, had now reached the age of eighteen, and, as it had been the wish of both his father and hers that their meeting should not take place before that time, he deemed it advisable, as an act of justice to both, that it should not be delayed further."

John Armstrong's brow wore a thoughtful and perplexed expression. He had loved and revered his father above all human beings, and felt how sacred was his dying wish that he would form the acquaintance of his friend's daughter before committing himself elsewhere. And yet his heart revolted at the thought of being thus fettered in regard to a step upon which his lifelong happiness depended.

Motherless and sisterless, his heart had often yearned for the joy, the sympathy only to be found in the companionship of a loved and loving wife, but he had been so often smiled upon by scheming mammas and ambitious daughters, whose only lure was the report of his great wealth, that he had grown a little cynical in regard to women. He wanted to be loved for himself alone—as what man does not?

"The rich merchant may be received gladly," he muttered, "but would John Armstrong's self meet with so much favor in her sight? Ah, well! we shall see."

* * * * * * *

"Mr. John Armstrong, I presume? Let me introduce you to my cousin, Miss Jane Dudley."

The stately stranger bowed profoundly, first to the fair speaker and then to her companion, whose lovely countenance looked still lovelier from the brighter blushes that mantled it as he fixed upon it his admiring gaze.

"I am sorry to undeceive you," he said, smiling, "but, unfortunately, I have no such claim upon your favor as that name should give. Unfortunately, in more senses than one," he added, gallantly, with another bow to Kate.

"My name is John Thomas," he continued, handing her a letter, "I am but an humble clerk in the establishment of which Mr. Armstrong is the head. He gave me this letter of introduction to you, and also commissioned me to express his regrets that the imperative claims of business should oblige him to postpone a few weeks the pleasure he has so long anticipated."

Miss Vernon seemed to take this announcement very coolly; but not so with her companion, whose eyes looked still brighter from the scorn that she made no effort to conceal.

"Mr. Armstrong seems to be entirely devoted to the art of money-getting," she said, with curling lip.

"Mr. Armstrong is as devoted to his business as his father was before him," was the rather grave response.

"Let us hope," he added, with another bow and smile, "that he will ere long find a more worthy object for his devotion."

The terms in which the letter of introduction spoke of its bearer insured him a very cordial reception, while his pleasing and gentlemanly manner soon placed him on a friendly footing with both ladies. But, though polite and attentive to his fair hostess, he seemed from the first to be instinctively drawn toward her cousin, Jane, who on her part, received his advances coyly indeed, but with evident pleasure.

Some pleasant weeks passed—weeks which flew all too swiftly to at least two of the trio, and with whom admiration ripened into friendship, and friendship into love.

One day, as the happy pair were seated quietly by themselves—Miss Vernon having considerately withdrawn into the back parlor—they caught a glimpse of Mr. Bagstock descending from a carriage at the door, whose return had not been expected until the week following; upon which Jane manifested considerably more agitation than her lover anticipated.

"Don't be alarmed, dearest," he whispered, pressing fondly the little trembling hand in his; "I will make it all right with your uncle."

"Yes, but, dear John," she said, hurriedly, "do please step into the back parlor, and let me explain matters to him a little before he sees you."

Somewhat reluctantly John obeyed, disappearing through the folding doors into the adjoining room just as Mr. Bagstock entered.

The customary greetings over, Mr. Bagstock regarded his niece with both a vexed and amused expression.

"So it seems it is you that has got the mitten," he said. "I had a letter from Mr. John Armstrong, declining the honor of your hand."

"If he had waited a few days he would have been spared the trouble," said the young lady, with a look of offended pride, "as I happen to have chosen for myself, as every one ought to have the privilege of doing."

"So has he, it seems. And of all women that it should be your Cousin Jane?"

"Cousin Jane! Why, where could he have seen her?"

"Why, here, to be sure. Hasn't he been visiting here the last three or four weeks?" returned Mr. Bagstock, staring.

"No, indeed, uncle. His high mightiness didn't consider me of sufficient importance to warrant his taking so much trouble! He sent one of his clerks, Mr. John Thomas, who, I do assure you, uncle, is a most agreeable and excellent young man——"

"Who can speak for himself," said the individual alluded to, walking out from the back parlor.

"Why, John, my dear boy, how do you do?" exclaimed Mr. Bagstock, shaking him cordially by the hand. "I didn't get your letter until yesterday."

"Are you acquainted with Mr. John Thomas?" said his niece, looking from one to the other with a bewildered air.

Mr. Bagstock now began to have an inkling of the truth.

"I am, or ought to be, well acquainted with John Thomas Armstrong!" he said, smiling.

"Forgive me this deception, dear Jenny," whispered John, as he drew the astonished girl to his side. "I wanted to be sure that my wife loved me for myself alone."

"There will have to be a mutual forgiveness," responded the laughing and blushing girl, as she raised her head from her lover's shoulder; "my name not being Jenny, but Kate! I, too, wanted to be sure of your love."

"I hope you are both satisfied," said Mr. Bagstock, as soon as his merriment would allow him to speak. "I am sure you ought to be."

Neither John or Kate made any verbal response to this, but they looked perfectly contented.

Kate married the rich merchant, John Armstrong, and the happy years that followed proved the wisdom of their choice; but she often declares "that the dearest and sweetest name to her is the one by which she first began to know and love him, that of John Thomas."—New York Weekly.

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT.

HEREDITY.

Little Willie is a wonder,
So his parents say.
Tries to stay awake all night
And wants to sleep all day.

Likes to exercise his lungs,
Whoop it up and squall;
Makes more noise than some folks do
At a game of ball.

Willie's brow is very high;
Willie's hair is thin;
Willie wants to be the boss
Of all his kith and kin.

Yet his father's very proud—
Proud as he can be—
As he murmurs, "Folks all say
That boy takes after me!"
—Washington Star.

CHARLES CARROLL'S BRAVERY.

There is one episode in history which made a great impression on me the first time I remember hearing about it, and that impression has not been lost or even become fainter in the years that have passed since.

It happened in July, 1776, when a group of men, the representatives of the American people, were gathered together about a table, signing their names to that great work known as the Declaration of Independence.

Among the last to come forward was a man from Maryland, and after writing his name, Charles Carroll, one of the others said to him, "If England ever gets us in her power we are sure to be hung as traitors. But there are other men in the colonies by the name of Charles Carroll, so you have more of a chance to escape."

For a moment there was silence, then Carroll picked up the pen and after his signature wrote the words: "Of Carrollton"—the only man in all those fifty-six to tell the name of the town in which he lived.

Other things, perhaps, of far more importance to the world have taken place than when Charles Carroll wrote the name of his town after his own, but the remembrance of his unselfishness and bravery will ever be treasured in my mind as an evidence of those qualities which I most admire.—St. Nicholas.

INDIAN LEMONADE.

The sumac shrubs, whose reddening foliage and pyramidal clusters of crimson fruit are a conspicuous feature along our country roadsides and in neglected fields in the late summer and throughout the autumn, have a Western cousin which goes by the unusual name of Indian lemonade. It is a sturdy looking bush, with stout, leathery leaves, resembling in texture those of the well-known India rubber plant of our homes, but smaller, and bears amid the foliage small clusters of flattish berries, which are coated with a sticky crimson skin. This covering is as sour as a lemon, and if some of the berries are allowed to soak awhile in a vessel of water the result is a very pleasant, thirst-quenching drink.

The Indians of the arid regions where this sumac grows discovered long ago that this, in default of ice, was a good way to make warm drinking water palatable, whence the popular name of the shrub and of the beverage. Children, with their omniverous appetite for wild provender, are fond of munching the ripe berries, though one would think the acid dose would make their little jaws ache beyond bearing.—Philadelphia Record.

A FISHING ADVENTURE.

Upon one occasion in Northern Michigan I was trout fishing in company with a veteran timber cruiser, a man who knew everything about the rough bush life. In time we reached a bend in the stream where a lot of small logs had jammed during the spring freshet. My comrade unconcernedly ventured upon the logs, and before I could follow by some mischance he stepped upon a loose one and instantly disappeared. Had I not been looking at him it is likely I should have imagined he had crossed and gone into the brush upon the further side. One log of all the mass was rolling and a hand showed at one side of it. To dart across and seize the hand occupied very few seconds, but to my horror I could not pull him up through the narrow space through which he had slipped. To set a foot upon the log either side the opening and shove with all strength was the only hope. For seconds I clung to the wrist and strained mightily. Slowly the logs separated and up he came till he was able to twist upon his stomach across a log. Half drowned as he was he had not lost his nerve. "Do—don't let 'em squeeze back on me!" he gasped, and a moment later he was on his feet. Most men would have weakened then, but he was iron. He had swallowed a lot of water, had been cheek by jowl with an awful death, yet he had no idea of proving false. The logs were slowly slipping further apart and I was standing like a certain large gentleman of Rhodes, and unable to stand much more spreading or to spring to either side, while of course to slip into the water meant to enter the trap he had just escaped. In a few seconds he seized my hand and one quick haul carried me to firm footing. The logs at once closed like a gigantic trap. When we reached solid ground my comrade almost collapsed, and for half an hour he was a very sick man. Later he said: "I held my breath as long as I could, calculatin' you might try to get me, an' pardner, I'll never forget that little turn. I reckon I was in a mighty tight place."—Edwin Sandys, in The World's Work.

THE GOLDSEEKER.

Half a dozen Mexican cowboys rode into Douglas, Ariz., having in charge a wild man whom they had captured in Sonora, twelve miles below Cos. The man's hair was long and disheveled, his eyes were set far back in his head and his clothes were torn into shreds. The cowboys came upon him in the mountains near a pool of water, and had great difficulty in capturing him. When he was finally caught with a lasso the cowboys bound him hand and foot, tied him on a horse and rode with him to Frontieras, where he was given food and clothing. Later the cowboys brought him to Douglas and turned him over to American authorities.

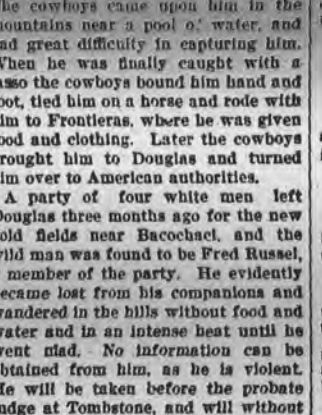
A party of four white men left Douglas three months ago for the new gold fields near Bacochael, and the wild man was found to be Fred Russel, a member of the party. He evidently became lost from his companions and wandered in the hills without food and water and in an intense heat until he went mad. No information can be obtained from him, as he is violent. He will be taken before the probate judge at Tombstone, and will without doubt be committed to the territorial insane asylum.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

BIG THINGS OF THE WEST.

In Southern California the vegetation is often remarkable for its size. At Santa Barbara is a grapevine which covers several hundred square feet, says the Scientific American, the vine itself resembling a tree, said to be the largest vine in the world, though this is open to doubt, for some of the old vines of Spain are of enormous size.

The Eastern heliotrope grows in the form of a vine reaching twenty feet upward, covering the fronts of houses, in some way resisting the frost if at all protected by overhanging roof. In the city of Pasadena a potato, which was trained to grow upon a trellis, assumed the form of a lusty vine over twelve feet high, producing an extraordinary number of potatoes.

Some of the photographs of fields of pumpkins taken in the fall in Southern California might well be considered open to suspicion, so numerous are the productions. One pumpkin exhibited in Los Angeles was so huge that a calf was held in the interior. Another colossal pumpkin raised in 1901 weighed two hundred and thirty pounds, and when dug out after the



SPECIMEN OF A CALIFORNIA PUMPKIN.

jack-o'-lanter fashion afforded a playhouse for the rancher's little daughter, if we may judge by the picture. In the old days California pears were famous all over the civilized world for their size, but to-day this reputation applies to all fruits. Strawberries grown there are sometimes so large that three or four would fill a plate. Sweet potatoes are often mammoth—four feet in length.

The School of Journalism.

As the profession of journalism now exists the code is somewhat of the Spartan. Enthusiastic aspirants flock to it and try to master it, but they are weeded out one by one in the workshop until only the newspaper men who were "born that way" remain. Perhaps the school of journalism can do that quicker. It may not require years of additional experience. The school may be a good test of a false start.—New York Commercial.

Pest of Woodchucks.

Woodchucks have been worrying the farmers of Gorham. One farmer found eighteen holes in his field, into which the pests disappeared when any one approached. The animal does great damage, having a special fondness for the growing bean pods, and they have been so numerous on Gorham farms that to attack them with gun and buckshot is about as effective as war against flies with a pea shooter. Some local genius has discovered a method of extermination that has won favor. Local powder dealers have been obliged to send out of town for their stocks of explosives, so great a demand for woodchuck that perchance there is a scarcity on the part of some of the powder sellers to make a liberal allowance of "empties." A bottle filled with lighted fuse placed into a woodchuck's hole is making by an explosion the end of Bulgaria the rodents. Farmers are adopting this idea with the other protests of Journal.

FITS permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free. Dr. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Work of Traction Plows.

The sixty-horse power traction engines used on Western ranches will pull simultaneously seventeen fourteen-inch plows plowing to sixty acres per day, or will plow, drill and harrow, all at one time, with properly arranged tools, from thirty-five to fifty acres per day.

$100 Reward, $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Here is a Problem.

Which hurts the worse. To get a love affair by marrying or to get it by not marrying?—Atchison Globe.

Perfectly Natural Folks.

When it comes to being natural grown people are of no use in judgment.—Atchison Globe.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c a bottle.

Russia's new naval program, to be completed in 1906, is six battleships and three armored cruisers.

JUNE TINT BUTTER COLOR makes top of the market butter.

The French domain in Africa comprises one-third of the surface of the continent.

A Cough

"I have made a most thorough trial of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral and am prepared to say that for all diseases of the lungs it never disappoints."
J. Early Finley, Ironton, O.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral won't cure rheumatism; we never said it would. It won't cure dyspepsia; we never claimed it. But it will cure coughs and colds of all kinds. We first said this sixty years ago; we've been saying it ever since.

Three sizes: 25c., 50c., $1. All druggists.

Consult your doctor. If he says take it, then do as he says. If he tells you not to take it, then don't take it. He knows. Leave it with him. We are willing.
J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

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They equal those that have been costing you from $4.00 to $5.00. The immense sale of W. L. Douglas shoes proves their superiority over all other makers.
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City.—Long box pleated
g the features of the
be relied upon to ex-
well into the future.

MISSES' BOX PLEATED COAT.

and are much worn by young girls. This one, designed by May Manton, is adapted to both the entire suit and the general wrap and to all the lighter weight materials in vogue, but, as illustrated, is made of pongee stitched with corticelli silk and trimmed with handsome buttons which are held by silk cords above the waist. The pleats give long lines which mean an effect of slenderness even while the coat is loose. The sleeves are the large and ample ones that slip on over the bodice with ease.

The coat is made with full length fronts and backs, and a skirt portion joined to them beneath the belt seams. The box pleats at the fronts are laid in, but those from the neck and at the back are applied. The neck is a flat collar and a detached belt is worn at the waist. The sleeves are pleated above the elbows, form full puffs below that point and are finished with roll-over flare cuffs.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is eight yards twenty-seven inches wide, seven and one-half yards thirty-two inches wide, or five and three-fourth yards forty-four inches wide, with eight and one-half yards twenty-one or five yards thirty-six inches wide for foundation.

they are becoming. The very charming model shown in the large drawing is adapted to all the season's materials and to variations of trimming that are very nearly without number, but in the case of the original is made of chiffon veiling in cream white with bands of antique lace as trimming.

The skirt consists of a foundation which is cut in five gores, the upper portion of the skirt and the two flounces.

Packing the Trunk.

Trimmed hats and starched blouses suffer greatly from packing. It is much better to pack the blouses rough-dry and have them got up when one arrives at one's destination. Hats can easily be packed before they are trimmed, with the ribbons which are to adorn them stowed away inside the crown. Linen collars can be packed very safely in the crown of a sailor hat, and this is one way of economizing space.

Tucked Blouse Waist.

Big round collars are much worn and are very generally becoming. The smart May Manton waist illustrated combines one of the sort with tucked fronts, that are exceedingly graceful, and can be made with tucked elbow or plain bishop sleeves. The model is made of mauve peau de cyuge stitched with corticelli silk, the trimming, shield and collar being of heavy applique in twine color, and is worn with a skirt of the same, but the design also suits the odd waist and all pretty, soft materials that can be tucked successfully are appropriate. When desired the shield and collar can be omitted and the neck worn slightly open.

The waist is made over a smoothly fitted lining that closes at the centre front. The back is plain, drawn down in gathers at the waist line, but the

WOMAN'S YOKE WAIST AND TRIPLE TUCKED SKIRT.

The medium size is six and one-fourth yards twenty-seven inches wide, three and three-fourth yards forty-four inches wide or three and one-fourth yards fifty-two inches wide.

A Feature of the Season.

Yoke waists of all sorts are among the features of the season and are made exceedingly attractive with trimming and contrasting material of various kinds. The stylish one designed by May Manton and depicted in the large drawing, is shown in pale pink crepe de Chine with yoke and trimming made of bands of pink silk held by fancy stitches, but the design is suited to a variety of materials, silk and light weight wools and to the many cotton and linen fabrics. Lace insertion can be substituted for the silk of the yoke, or bands of material feather stitched, or any yoking material can be used.

The waist consists of a fitted lining on which the front and backs are arranged. The yoke is separate and joined to the waist at its lower edge. Both front and backs are tucked at their upper portions, but the backs are drawn down smoothly, while the front blouses slightly over the belt. The sleeves suggest the Hungarian style, and are made with snug fitting upper portions to which the full sleeves are attached.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is four yards twenty-one inches wide, three and one-fourth yards twenty-seven inches wide, two and one-half yards thirty-two inches wide, or one and seven-eighth yards forty-four inches wide, with seven yards of banding to make as illustrated and five-eighth yards of material eighteen inches wide for yoke and collar.

Triple skirts are much in vogue and are exceedingly graceful and attractive when worn by the women to whom fronts are tucked for a few inches below their upper edges and form soft folds over the bust. The neck is finished with the big collar which laps over with the waist to close invisibly at the left of centre. The shield is separate and is arranged over the lining, beneath the waist. The tucked sleeves are eminently graceful and form frills below the elbows, but the bishop sleeves are plain, gathered into straight cuffs.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is four and one-fourth yards twenty-one inches wide, four and one-fourth yards twenty-seven inches wide or two and three-eighth yards forty-four inches wide,

WOMAN'S TUCKED WAIST.

with three-eighth yards of all-over lace for collar and shield and two and three-fourth yards of applique to trim as illustrated.

The error of an astronomical chronometer is rarely greater than two one-hundredths of a second.

A SERMON FOR SUNDAY

A DISCOURSE ON "THE GROUND OF CHRISTIAN CERTAINTY."

The Rev. Reginald John Campbell Tells in Beautiful Language of the Assurances of Divine Mercy Which Buoy the Hearts of Believers.

OCEAN GROVE, N. J.—Nearly 10,000 people filled the Auditorium here Sunday morning to listen to the Rev. Reginald John Campbell, pastor of the City Temple, London. His subject was "The Ground of Christian Certainty." He said:

My text, or rather, my two texts, will be found, one in the third chapter and fourteenth verse and the other in the fourth chapter and nineteenth verse of the First Epistle of St. John: "We know that we have passed from death unto life, because we love the brethren. He that loveth not his brother abideth for death." "We love Him because He first loved us."

The thought is not one of simple gratitude. The text teaches us that the power of loving comes from the fact that God is love. The writer of the fourth gospel, whether he was or was not the Apostle John, was probably one of the greatest theologians that ever lived, because his spiritual insight is so profound, and the inwardness of his master mind so complete. The writer of the Fourth Gospel is plainly the writer of these epistles. He was undoubtedly John the Divine. He never refers to himself by name, but only as the disciple whom Jesus loved. None of us would be willing to spare out of our Christian experience the fourteenth chapter of St. John. In this the disciple sets forth what we believe to be the profoundest and most beautiful truth concerning the relationship of the sanctified soul to the Redeemer. What a beautiful phrase is this: "The disciple whom Jesus loved." This man of wonderful ability, who remembers all that Jesus said and writes it down for our benefit. By that he did not mean that he was the only disciple whom Jesus loved, but he meant to say that he got his own spiritual experience from the same foundation that we get ours.

There are signs in the New Testament that the disciple whom Jesus loved was at one time a passionate, ambitious man. Mark that occasion when James and John were called the Sons of Thunder; when they came to Christ and said, "Master, shall we command fire to come down from heaven and consume these adversaries; yours and ours?" And Christ replied, "Ye know not yet what spirit ye are of."

Again, the mother of James and John comes to the Master and says, "Master, grant that these, my two sons, may sit the one on Thy right hand and the other on Thy left when Thou comest into Thy kingdom." She thought, and they thought, and they all thought that the kingdom was to be an earthly one; that Christ was to grasp the sceptre of the Caesars and rule over the world, and that those who stood nearest Him would occupy the places of greatest honor in His kingdom. Without rebuking them the Master turned to the two men and said: "Are you able to drink of the cup whereof I shall drink, and to be baptized with the baptism whereof I am baptized?" And they answered eagerly and with confidence, "We are." Then said the Master, "Ye shall indeed drink of My cup, and be baptized with the baptism whereof I am baptized."

The other disciples were much displeased with James and John. They could have spared themselves the trouble. The Master knew at once—coming as a Master of the truth He very well knew—what was in their hearts. The one was seeking the crown that was corruptible, and that fadeth away; the other was to live in history as the apostle of love. What a long way John must have traveled before this passionate, ambitious man was able to deserve this title, "the Apostle of Love." John gave the greater part of his young life to the preaching of the gospel of love. Toward the close of that long and wonderful career the beloved disciple was carried one Sunday morning to the congregation of the faithful. It was his last appearance at any earthly gathering. His parting benediction to the little flock comes down to us through the history of the ages: "Little children, love one another."

We know that often the words of our text were on the lips of the Apostle John: "We know that we have passed from death unto life, because we love the brethren." And again, the higher experience which makes possible the other, "we love the brethren because Christ first loved us."

This is not the only experience of the kind. Some of you might be inclined to say: "This is all well enough in its place to talk about the Apostle John as being the apostle of love." But we are not John. There are some other people who deserve the title. What about Peter, the impulsive fisherman? Peter was undoubtedly impulsive and selfish and not without his ambition, too. Listen to the conversation in the upper room, after the Master has performed the foot washing He begins to prepare His disciples for His coming in. He says: "Ye shall all be confounded because of Me this night." And Peter replies: "Though all should betray Thee, yet will not I." What he meant to say was this: "You have made a great deal of this man, who is allowed to lie on Your breast. Perhaps if a crisis came he might not be as much use as I would. If these should betray Thee, yet will not I." The time came when John admitted Peter to Pilate's hall. John stood silently by, ready perhaps to die for his Master. Peter was hiding somewhere in terror because of the Jews and Christ was dying. And then after the resurrection Christ came to him in secret. Peter wept out his penitence and the Master lifted him up again. Three times he was asked, "Simon, Simon, son of Jonas, lovest thou Me?" Peter answered, "Lord, Thou knowest that I love Thee." The last time, grieved because of the question, he replied, with deep emotion, expressive only of the love in his heart, "Lord, Thou knowest all things, Thou knowest that I love Thee." When was given to this fisherman the grand promise, "Ye are of Christ." And the answer of Christ was, "If I will that ye strive and achieve and he stand and wait, what is that to thee, follow thou Me." These two men, not long since rivals, came together to witness for the Master. Peter does the talking and John is silent. Both are prepared to suffer in the name of Jesus Christ of Nazareth.

The grand certainty in the heart of every one of these men was that they had passed from death unto life, through being made capable of loving. And they were capable of loving because they loved the brethren. Now, brethren, in every age, since John wrote these words for us, the same thing has held true. The ground of Christian certainty has been—through the love of God. There is no other ground of certainty to-day.

And the witness of the spirit is seen in nothing more than this: that those who are the sons of God show it in their demeanor.

The love of Jesus, what it is, none but His loved ones know, and your American Whittier, writing yesterday, as it were, says for us this morning: "Immortal love forever; full forever, flowing free."

But, brethren, John Wesley was one of the greatest preachers the world has ever known; the greatest preacher of the cross since the Apostle Peter. There never was a man fuller of love for the Master, fuller of inspiration than John Wesley. How is it with Methodism to-day? We will make the question bigger. How is it with the church of Christ to-day? What is our answer to be? To-day I notice, or seem to notice, two tendencies at work in the world. By the world I mean the world as you and I know it—the English speaking world. One tendency the new, eager and ever wistful doubt in Jesus Christ, the Christ that was; on the other hand, a disposition to question the Gospel of Jesus and suggest that even He Himself might have been wrong.

On this side of the water is a well-known writer, Dr. Sheldon, who has given us a book which has been sold on my side of the water, entitled, "What Would Jesus Do?" I have known many men in London who would not enter a church nor read a religious book, but were drawn to this work, not because it was cleverly written, but on account of the words on the title page, "What Would Jesus Do?" I have heard Christ cheered in a workingmen's meeting because He was referred to as the first great Socialist, also referred to as an example in economics.

In our literature of to-day there is wistful emphasis laid upon the meaning of Christ. But admiration for Jesus stands higher than mere adoration, but admiration is not adoration. Men might say all these about the Christ and yet misjudge what the Christ meant to bring to the hearts of men. Men are questioning the assurance of the love of God. Where shall we look for certainty if not to Jesus?

There is an optimism in American character which tends toward contentment with this present world. I have remarked it in my travels from east to west. A readiness to take things as they come and be satisfied with them.

In this assembly, as large as it is, a holiday assembly, too, there are undoubtedly men who have some great sorrow, and there are times when many of us have felt some great sorrow. I have found here and there we come across silent men, who have been beaten in the battle of life, and who have no part in this general optimism.

The world as God has made it is one of beauty. This morning, for example, the sun is shining around us everywhere; we are glad to meet its beams; the very brightness affects our spirit, and helps us to look forward with hope into the future. But do you realize that there is a tragedy under every green leaf? Hear the waves breaking upon the seashore! Do you realize that the smiling sea surrounding us yesterday strangled some mother's son? Here are we meeting in brightness and gladness. Do you realize that the same sun shining upon us is taking the life of some one in some part of this continent to-day?

Have you never felt, brethren, some time that you could improve on life if you had the power that is in the hands of God?

"Oh, love, could you and I with Him conspire,
To grasp this sorry scheme of things entire;
Would not we shatter it to bits—and then
Re-mold it nearer to the heart's desire."

It is because of this mood that I have found in America and England that people have asked the question, How shall we be sure of God? Where is spiritual certainty? One man once said to me, "If you were master of the community, I think I could trust you. I don't think you could wish me harm. Can't you make me sure of the love of God. Oh, make me sure of the victory of Christ!"

Now, brethren, listen to me; first of all, clear the ground by this reflection, that the only real communion, the only spiritual experience that is worth having is not that which can be set forth in terms of mind; it is not that which can be demonstrated by figures, and you will have to begin where they did—in the upper room. A man must find Christ for himself. Your soul should be the reflection of the mind of the Master. The only real communion, even here, is that which cannot be demonstrated.

For example, suppose the bishop, here, was called to his reward, and while I am speaking to you some one should say, "He is gone." But all that you can now see, his venerable body, would still be here, and yet you would say, "He is gone." Yes, it would be his soul that had gone to make perfect the union with Christ.

Brethren, take the Christ out of my spiritual firmament and the world would be dark and cold to me. There never was a time when the world's people were in such demand of a Christ as to-day. No, never! If you could take the Christ out of history, if you could suppose the world to be as it is men would still be asking for some one to save them, and the conquering love would be craved for by them, even if they did not know it.

Now, brethren, let us go back to the Christ by all means, but let it be the Christ of experience, not simply the Christ of history. Christ went away to come nearer. He went to His own and He never left them.

It is by no means God's purpose that any man should remain in the house of mourning. On the throne of the universe sits one with the heart of a child. No stranger cries but whose voice is heard by the One whom Paul preached, whom John loved the same, who in the far off days of Galilee walked upon the hillsides doing good. He is on the throne now.

Mr. Moody once told a story in England concerning the first evangelical mission there. He was asked to call upon a poor man in Dundee who had been bedridden for a long time. Mr. Moody went to take a blessing, but instead got one. The man had been standing under the blessing of Calvary; it was no shock to him to be told that the world seemed to be upside down, and the man would have had a poor time of it if they had spoken to him of his sufferings. When Mr. Moody left the chamber he said: "I guess when the angels pass over Dundee, they will stop at that house for refreshments." Do you see, brethren? Do you see?

Men like Peter and John who have been admitted to the fellowship of the cross do not doubt the love of God. Peace and pain, joy and sorrow, are not exclusive. The latter prepares the way for the former.

I once heard "Gypsy" Smith tell a story about his own little sons who had played truant, and in trying to be stern he had sent them to bed, and they were not to have any supper, if you please. He passed the rest of the evening listening about listening and wondering what the effect of the punishment would be. Finally, not hearing any sound, he made his way to the bed chamber. As he leaned over the bed one of the little fellows said, "Is that you, father?" I just went for him and drew him in and the little fellow sobbed out, "Father, will you forgive me?" "Yes, my son; yes, yes, I will forgive you, for I love you." "Then, father, take me down to supper." We know the great Father because we have looked into the face of the Son.

The Life That Counts.

The life that counts is a life on a high level, yet full of helpful healing sympathy for all life on its lowest levels. It is the first debt which we owe to our fellow men in this age. The man who has faith accepts the uncertainty of life as the consequence of its larger significance; he cannot interpret it, because it means so much; he cannot trace its lines through to the end, because it has no end; it runs into God's eternity. Something better is coming out of it than worldly fame or wealth or power. He is not making himself. God is making him, and that after a model which eye hath not seen. He can toil away at his work, not knowing whether he is to see its results now or not, but knowing that God will not let it be wasted. There is a satisfaction in being appreciated, in feeling that others acknowledge our worth or our power, and in gaining that praise from the world that is food to so many of us. But the man or woman whose lives are not on the highest plane are those who take on their burdens without flinching, or without prospect of reward, who do not look for the plaudits of pit and gallery, are unconcerned as to the audience so long as they play their part well, and in faith and patience, live the life where they belong even though their heavens fall.—Annie L. Jack.

The mind will be like the stuff it feeds on.—United Presbyterian.

Teaching Poll Parrots to Speak.

The strangest school in the world has been established in Philadelphia by a woman. It is a school where parrots are taught to speak by means of the phonograph, which is a new method only recently adopted by the founder of the school, Mrs. Jacob Hope. The old way of teaching parrots is tedious and unsatisfactory. The tutor, crouched in a corner out of sight of the bird, repeats to it, over and over, thousands of times, the same word, the same phrase, till his back aches from his cramped and still position and till his voice cracks and gives out. The new way of teaching these birds to talk is pleasant and wonderfully successful. The tutor sets his phonograph going at the parrot's ear, and then retires to read or to look after other business. His phonograph, while he rests, works for him. With a precision and perseverance that he could never equal it drums into the brain of the bird the sentence that is to be learned. This sentence the parrot acquires much more quickly and much more thoroughly by the new way than by the old.

The term at the Philadelphia phonograph school of languages for parrots lasts six months. The tuition fee is $40 a term, and the school has at present twenty pupils.—W. B. Trites, in Leslie's Weekly.

Costly Impoliteness.

It pays to be polite, and sometimes impoliteness is rather expensive. The smoke from a gas and electric plant in San Francisco annoyed Claus Spreckels, the sugar king. He complained to the President of the company, politely requesting an abatement of the nuisance. The President responded curtly and hinted that Mr. Spreckels should "chase himself." The sugar king, at an expense of $4,000,000, started a rival gas and electric company, and brought down the price of these illuminants to one-quarter what they had been. Then the President begged for quarter, and Spreckels sold his plant to the penitent company for $5,000,000. The sugar king cleared $2,000,000 by the transaction, and the company had to pay $5,000,000 for the impoliteness of its officer.

Speed of Motor Cars in France.

In consequence of the reckless driving of motor cars through villages many of the local mayors issued orders prescribing speeds of only six or eight kilometres an hour within certain bounds. These restrictions have been brought to the notice of the Prime Minister, who has just issued a circular to the Prefects, in which he says that, while he quite agrees that the speed of motor cars should be limited in places where there is considerable traffic, he does not think it equitable that the cars, which are so easily handled and pulled up, should be required to travel at a less speed than horse-drawn vehicles. He consequently invites the Prefects to see that the action of the local mayors is not vexatious and beyond the real requirements of public security, as it is necessary that hostility should not be shown toward the new means of locomotion, which is destined to render great services, and with which the public will gradually become familiarized.—Paris Correspondence in London Standard.

200,000 Kisses.

"Kissing the Book" is a practice which shows no sign of losing its popularity. Witnesses have enjoyed for several years the statutory right of being sworn in the Scottish fashion, but extremely few exercise it, despite the frequent objection urged against kissing the book on sanitary grounds. A witness in the Newcastle County Court has contrived to adhere to the practice, while showing his appreciation of the grounds on which doctors have condemned it. Immediately he stepped into the witness box he produced a Testament from his pocket to be sworn on. This precaution was at once commended by Judge Greenwell, who remarked that he himself would not kiss one of the court Testaments for £1000. In a court in another part of the country a Testament has been so long in use that it is calculated that over 200,000 persons have kissed it. The officers are said to have made this interesting calculation known to the world with feelings of peculiar pride.—London Globe.

Good Navy Marksmanship.

An interesting illustration of the excellent marksmanship of Uncle Sam's men behind the guns, as developed during the recent inspection trip of the naval committeemen on the U. S. S. Dolphin, has just come to light. Representative Roberts of Massachusetts was on the party. Approaching Gunner's Mate Speer of the ship, Mr. Roberts offered him a dollar to hit a sea gull. Speer took a forty-pound six-millimetre Colt's automatic gun, and after a trial shot he popped a sea gull on the fly at 400 yards. One of the Representatives was firm in his declaration that the shot was an accidental one, whereupon Speer shot another sea gull at 350 yards. The crowd of astonished witnesses to the feat finally came to the conclusion that Speer was the crack shot of the ship. This Speer modestly disclaimed, saying, "We've a shipload of 'em, sir." Speer got his dollar.—Washington Evening Star.

Even the sculptor may not cut much of a figure in society. N.Y.—10

WORN OUT, DRAGGED OUT,

Are Most Women in Summer —Pe-ru-na is a Tonic of Efficiency.

Mrs. Tressie Nelson.

JOSEPHINE MORRIS, 236 Carroll St., Brooklyn, N. Y., writes:

"Peruna is a fine medicine to take any time of the year, but I have found it especially helpful to withstand the wear and tear of the hot weather. I have taken it now for two summers, and feel that it has kept my system free from malaria, and also kept me from having that worn-out, dragged-out look which so many women have.

"I therefore have no hesitancy in saying that I think it is the finest tonic in the world."—Josephine Morris.

Peruna is frequently used as a mitigation of the effects of hot weather. What a bath is to the skin, Peruna is to the mucous membranes. Bathing keeps the skin healthy, Peruna makes the mucous membranes clean and healthy. With the skin and mucous membranes in good working order, hot weather can be withstood with very little suffering.

Frequent bathing with an occasional use of Peruna is sure to mitigate the horrors of hot weather. Many ladies have discovered that the depression of hot weather and the rigors they have been in the habit of attributing to malaria quickly disappear when they use Peruna. This is why Peruna is so popular with them. Peruna provides clean mucous membranes, and the clean mucous membranes do the rest.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case, and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, O.

Mrs. Tressie Nelson, 422 Broad St., Nashville, Tenn., writes:

"As Peruna has done me a world of good, I feel in duty bound to tell of it, in hopes that it may meet the eye of some woman who has suffered as I have.

"For five years I really did not know what a perfectly well day was, and if I did not have headache, I had backache or a pain somewhere and really life was not worth the effort I made to keep going.

"A good friend advised me to use Peruna and I was glad to try anything, and I am very pleased to say that six bottles made a new woman of me and I have no more pains and life looks bright again."—Mrs. Tressie Nelson.

Canaries as Featherless Bipeds.

A canary breeder has two young birds, now about six weeks old, whose bodies are entirely destitute of feathers or down of any kind, with the exception of the quills on wings and tails. The skin is perfectly smooth, with no sign whatever of feathers to come.—Nature Notes.

Typhoid Fever.

The average mortality from typhoid fever is three times as great in American as in European cities. The cities in the United States which suffer most from the disease are Washington, Chicago, Boston, Philadelphia and Providence, in that order.

Older Than Solomon's Temple.

It is not generally realized that when Solomon erected his temple a thousand years before Christ, Americans in Peru were building their tremendous "structures to the glory of a creator god." Yet this is the conclusion toward which our archaeological researches in South America now point. Professor Max Uhle, of the University of California, writes in Harper's Magazine of the slow but effective processes by which these records have been unearthed, revealing city buried beneath city, as each new period of culture succeeded its predecessor. The article is illustrated by curious pictures of early pottery and of significant ruins.

STRAIGHT TO THE SPOT

Aching backs are eased. Hip, back, and loin pains overcome. Swelling of the limbs, rheumatism, and dropsy signs vanish.

They correct urine with brick-dust sediment, high colored, excessive, pain in passing, dribbling, frequency. Doan's Kidney Pills dissolve and remove calculi and gravel. Relieve heart palpitation, sleeplessness, headache, nervousness.

TELL CITY, IND.—I received the free trial of Doan's Kidney Pills. They are splendid. I had an awful pain in my back; on taking the pills the pain left me right away and I feel like a new man.—Stephen Schaefer.

Mrs. ADDIE ANDREWS, R. F. D. No. 1, BRODHEAD, WIS., writes: I received the free trial of Doan's Kidney Pills with much benefit. My little nephew was suffering terribly with kidney trouble from scarlet fever. Two doctors failed to help him and he finally went into spasms. His father gave him Doan's Kidney Pills and from the second dose the pain was less. He began to gain and is to-day a well boy, his life saved by Doan's Kidney Pills.

RUDDLES MILLS, KY.—I received the free trial of pills. They did me great good. I had bladder trouble, compelling me to get up often during night. Now I sleep well; no pain in neck of bladder; pain in back is gone, also headache.—JNO. L. HILL.

Doan's Kidney Pills.
PRICE 50 CENTS.
A SPECIFIC FOR
KIDNEY COMPLAINTS
NAME
P. O.
STATE
For free trial box, mail this coupon to Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y. If above space is insufficient, write address on separate slip.

MEDICAL ADVICE FREE.

RIPANS TABULES

Ripans Tabules are the best dyspepsia medicine ever made. A hundred millions of them have been sold in the United States in a single year. Every illness arising from a disordered stomach is relieved or cured by their use. So common is it that diseases originate from the stomach it may be safely asserted there is no condition of ill health that will not be benefited or cured by the occasional use of Ripans Tabules. Physicians know them and speak highly of them. All druggists sell them. The five-cent package is enough for an ordinary occasion, and the family bottle, sixty cents, contains a household supply for a year. One generally gives relief within twenty minutes.

LAZY LIVER

"I find Cascarets so good that I would not be without them. I was troubled a great deal with torpid liver and headache. Now since taking Cascarets (candy Cathartic) I feel very much better. I shall certainly recommend them to my friends as the best medicine I have ever seen."
Anna Bazinet, Osborn Mill No. 2, Fall River, Mass.

Best for The Bowels
Cascarets
CANDY CATHARTIC
THEY WORK WHILE YOU SLEEP

Pleasant. Palatable. Potent. Taste Good. Do Good. Never Sicken, Weaken or Gripe. 10c. 25c. 50c. Never sold in bulk. The genuine tablet stamped C C C. Guaranteed to cure or your money back.
Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or N.Y. 601

ANNUAL SALE, TEN MILLION BOXES

Good Pills

Ayer's Pills are good liver pills. You know that. The best family laxative you can buy. They keep the bowels regular, cure constipation.
J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT
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The Effervescent Stomach Cleanser
prevents headaches, biliousness, constipation.
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Want your moustache or beard a beautiful brown or rich black? Use
BUCKINGHAM'S DYE
FIFTY CTS. OF DRUGGISTS OR R. P. HALL & CO., NASHUA, N. H.

Happy Days
CURES MALARIA CHILLS & FEVERS
35c
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Right Along

A good thing lives and takes on new life, and so

The Old Reliable
St. Jacobs Oil
keeps right along curing
Pains and Aches.
Price 25c. and 50c.

Somerset County Courts.

Concluded from Page 1.

on Charles Q. Wyckoff.

Charles C. Kemp, forging the name of W. H. Cawley to a check.

Charles C. Kemp, embezzlement of funds of the Credit Adjustment Company.

Theodore Lynch, carnal abuse of Lillie Wyman.

William Beuder, carnal abuse of Lillie Wyman.

Paul Leko, assault and battery on Lena Woxa.

Harry F. Hayes breaking jail.

The court was occupied last Thursday and Friday with the cases on the Supreme and Circuit Court lists.

The case of John Grogan v. Alvah Gray was an action for trespass and right of way over the plaintiff's lands. A verdict was rendered for the defendant.

The suit of Reuben J. Southwick against Alonzo DeCamp for $200 on contract, related to a bill for plumbing. The jury rendered a verdict of $181.40 for Southwick.

In the case of John Mair, of Plainfield, against Ernest T. Hand and Irving Hand, proprietors of the Netherwood brickyard, the plaintiff sought to recover $1,000 damages for an alleged injury to his property near the brick yard.

It was shown that Peter Robinson, a garbage collector had leased the property in question from Mair as a dumping ground. Robinson sold the garbage on the grounds to the Hands to be carted away as fertilizer. Mr. Mair claimed that the defendants had taken many loads of good soil away with the garbage and damage his property to the extent of $1,000. A number of witnesses testified that the lot had been ploughed and damaged.

Counselor Swackhammer, for the defense, declared that the lot was valued at less than $1,900, and that the Board of Health had condemned the dump. He contended that the defendants had greatly benefitted the property by removing the garbage and contaminated soil. After five minutes deliberation the jury rendered a verdict for the defendants.

The court adjourned on Monday until October 5, when the case of Gilbert A. Van Doren against The Middlesex and Somerset Traction Company is set for trial. Van Doren seeks to recover $1000 damages from the Traction Company for being ejected from a trolley car in the township of Bridgewater because he refused to pay two fares between the corporation lines of Bound Brook and Somerville.

The court expects to clear the calendar of civil cases by October 7, when it will take up the criminal cases.

There Will be no Strike

By a large majority vote of the trolley employees it was decided yesterday afternoon not to strike.

Mr. Kirch's New Location.

William H. Kirch, the contractor, carpenter and builder of 66 Duer street, has opened offices at 148 East Fifth street, and now includes in his business, steam and hot-water heating, plumbing, tining and roofing. Mr. Kirch recommends the Richmond boilers—"Heaters that Heat," and invites all who contemplate building or reconstructing to get an estimate from him. He has the contract for the extensive re-modeling of the Hill & Snupp store.

After thirty years the last toll road in Monmouth county has been made free, the transfer of the Highlands and Sea bright Turnpike Company to the Board of Chosen Freeholders having been made last week at Pleasure Bay. The turnpike company gets $4,250 for the two-mile stretch, which cost $5,000 to build in 1873 and in 1880, an additional $9,000 to rebuild. Of the amount paid, the county of Monmouth pays $3,000, and the balance was raised by the cottagers and residents.

A Sensitive Man.

"Ah! good morning," said a well-known gentleman, addressing a man whom he met in the street.

"How are you, colonel?"

"Look here," the first speaker, after a short pause continued, "every day I discover additional evidences of that you do not like me. Why is it?"

"Do you mean why you discover the evidences or why I do not like you?"

"Why you do not like me of course."

"Well, in the first place, you are such an outrageous liar."

"Yes."

"And, in the second place, it has been proved that you are a thief."

"Well," said the colonel "I merely wanted to know, and it strikes me that your reasons are very good. I am a sensitive man, and it nettles me to think that any one dislikes me without a cause. I am glad you have expressed yourself so clearly."—Tit-Bits.

Translated.

"I heard her boasting that her dinner party was a success from the beginning, and ended with the greatest 'eclaw.' What's 'eclaw,' anyway?"

"Why—er—that was the dessert, of course. Didn't you ever eat a 'chocolate eclaw'?"—Philadelphia Press.

WANTED-FAITHFUL PERSON TO TRAVEL and supervise force of salespeople and make collections for manufacturing house. Straight salary $20.00 a week and expenses. Salary paid weekly and expense money advanced. Previous experience unnecessary. Local territory. Business successful. Position Permanant. Enclose self addressed envelope. Superintendent, 324 Dearborn street, Chicago.

W. W. WARNOCK
—THE BAKER—
144 West Front Street
Has opened his ice cream parlors and is prepared to furnish the very best of cream. 6-1-4

Plainfield Art Gallery
J. W. BRADY, Prop.
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
ARTISTIC PICTURE FRAMES.
Frames Regilded. Paintings Renewed.
Pictures Artistically Arranged.
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AUDSLEY'S ART STORE,
MAURICE A. AUDSLEY, Manager
No. 135 East Front Street.
First Class Enlargements
Pictures and Artists' Materials.
Artistic Framing a Specialty.
VISITORS ALWAYS WELCOME.

Try our Press System.
Better than hand work on shirts.
H. W. MARSHALL,
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AMERICAN STEAM LAUNDRY
122 EAST FRONT ST.

REMOVED
BEARS BROS. of 329 W. FRONT ST.
have removed their store to
215 West Front Street.
Have opened a new store with a full line of
Men's, Women's and Children's Clothing.
BEARS BROS.,
JACOB WOLFF, Manager
215 W. Front Street.

HENRY MEHRTENS,
Confectioner.
Candies Fresh Daily.
Highest Class of Production—in First or Medium Grades.
Parties and Social Functions will receive our Special Attention.
131 East Front Street.

MRS. E. E. WALDRON,
Ladies' Hairdressing Parlors,
On ground floor.
TOILET ARTICLES SHELL GOODS HAIR GOODS AND MANICURE ARTICLES.
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Contractor, Carpenter and Builder,
Steam and Hot Water Heating, Plumbing, Tinning, Roofing.
SOLE AGENT FOR

RICHMOND HEATERS.
Steam and Hot-Water.
"HEATERS THAT HEAT."
Steam.
If you are building, or contemplating building, or wish better heat than you have, be sure to consider the RICHMOND STOVE.

Hot Water.
Estimates Furnished.
148 E. 5th Street. Telephone 2274.
Residence: 66 Duer. Telephone 2021.

LEGAL NOTICES

SPECIAL ELECTION
—ON—
Constitutional Amendments.

Notice is hereby given that the Boards of Registry and Election in and for each and every Election District or voting Precinct in the County of Somerset, must meet on

TUESDAY, SEPT. 15, 1903,

from one to nine o'clock p. m., at such places as may be designated by the Township Clerks of the respective townships of said county, for the purpose of making, altering and revising, as the case may require, the registry of voters entitled to vote in their several districts or voting precincts for use at the special election to be held on *Tuesday, September 22, 1903, as required by* an act entitled, "An act to provide for submitting proposed amendments to the Constitution of this State to the people thereof," approved April 8, 1903.

Special Election
SEPTEMBER 22, 1903.

No person will be allowed to vote at said election unless his name appears upon the Registry List of his Election District.

JOSEPH FITZGA, Chairman,
J. H. MATTISON, Secretary,
JACOB SHURTS,
CHARLES H. BATEMAN.

Election Notice!

Notice is hereby given that the Boards of Registry and Election in and for each and every Election District or Voting Precinct in the County of Somerset will hold their first meeting on

TUESDAY, SEPT. 1, 1903.

At 10 o'clock in the morning, at such places as may be designated by the Township Clerks of the respective townships of said county. Such boards shall organize according to law and then proceed to ascertain the names and residences of all the legal voters in their respective districts, by making actual inquiry at every dwelling house or habitation, or of the head of every family residing therein, and shall continue such enumeration of voters from day to day, on successive days, completing same on or before Friday, Sept. 4. (Sec. 20 Election Law.)

SECOND MEETING
AND PRIMARY ELECTION

Said Boards of Registry and Election will also meet on

TUESDAY, SEPT. 8, 1903,

At the same places from 1 until 9 p. m. for the purpose of transcribing and making up from its canvass books two lists of all persons entitled to vote in its election District, who shall personally appear before the board for that purpose or be shown to its satisfaction by the affidavit in writing of some voter in the election district to be a legal voter therein.

On the same day between 1 and 9 o'clock p.m., the Primary Election shall be held in every election district in the County of Somerset.

THIRD and FINAL MEETING.

Said Boards of Registry and Election will also meet on

TUESDAY, OCT. 27, 1903,

At the same places, and between the hours of 1 p. m. and 9 p. m. for the purpose of revising and correcting the Original Registers, and for adding thereto the names of all persons entitled to the right of suffrage in such Election District at the next election.

Notice is hereby given to all Boards of Registry and Election in the County of Somerset that they are required to strictly observe Sections 24 and 32 of "An Act to Regulate Elections (Revision of 1898) approved April 4, 1898, and that the County Board of Elections will be in session in Somerville on

Wednesday, Oct. 28, 1903,

For the purpose of receiving the registers and receipting for affidavits, etc.

General Election Nov. 3, 1903

No person will be allowed to vote at said election unless his name appears upon the Registry List of his Election District.

JOSEPH FITZGA, Chairman.
J. H. MATTISON, Secretary.
JACOB SHURTS,
CHARLES H. BATEMAN.

Best Spectacles
$1.00.
Suited to your eyes and fully guaranteed. Money refunded if not satisfactory. Eyes examined free of charge.
CARL SILBERT
15-17 Somerset Street. Plainfield, N. J.

PAINTING.
Paint your house now—if it needs it—to paint at the right time is to economize.
We will do the work splendidly for you. Besides, only use the kind of paint that looks best and wears longer.
JAMES C. HANSEN,
141 East Front Street.

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MUNN & Co. 361 Broadway, **New York**
Branch Office, 625 F St., Washington, D. C.

Great Clearance Sale of Women's Walking Skirts at $1 98.
Reduced from $3.50 and $2.75 to ONLY $1.98! The materials are pearl gray Scotch Cheviot and plain Oxford Meltons.
Also annual clearance of Shirt Waists at 25c, that have sold at 69c, 75c. and 98c.
Lawn Wrappers at 59c.
Early Selection is Advisable.
THE PARIS CLOAK STORE.
322 West Front Street. JACOB A. FASS, Prop.

J. W. MANHATTAN Dealer in all kinds of
BLUESTONE
Flagging, Curbing, Sills and Coping.
Has been awarded contract to lay all walks for Town Council of Westfield until April 1, 1904. References: Work done in Westfield in past ten years. All work guaranteed. Orders by mail will receive attention.
Residence 50 Elm Place. PLAINFIELD, N. J.

LOUIS C. ORTNER, STAPLE AND FANCY GROCERIES
Butter and Eggs a specialty. Fruits and Vegetables.
A full line of American and Imported Delicacies.
NEW STORE. *NEW GOODS.*
Park Avenue and Fourth St. Telephone 196.
Prompt Delivery in City and Borough.

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AT REASONABLE PRICES.
41 Somerset St. Plainfield, N. J.
WORK CALLED FOR AND DELIVERED.

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Practical Tile Setter. Dealer in Mantles, Tiles Grates, Andirons, Fenders Fire Sets, Screens Gas Logs, Gas Grates, Grill, Ash Traps, Ash Doors, Dampers, Glass, etc. Telephone 1301. 140 Central Ave. Residence: 426 Orchard Pl.
Special Designs of all Kinds of Hard Wood Work. Estimates.

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Newly Furnished Throughout. Steam Heat, Electric Lights.
AMERICAN PLAN.

Your Milk Supply
IF your milk does not keep sweet on ice, change your milk man. If it keeps too long WITHOUT ice, be sure to change milkmen, as this indicates the use of chemical preservatives.
Nothing but superior facilities, care and cleanliness, and quantities of ice are used to make our milk and cream keep.
Marchant Bros.
Plainfield Milk and Cream Company,
191 NORTH AVENUE.

The only place in the city of Plainfield to get your eyes examined and fitted with glasses properly.
The only college graduate optician who has diplomas to show for it, is
Leo Slonim,
Eye-Sight Specialist.
251 W. Front St. Opposite Post Office.

M. WEINSTEIN,
Boot and Shoe Maker
Repairing with the best leather only.
Prices Reasonable.
315 Park Avenue.

MORRIS KUNZMAN
Practical Shoemaker.
I do the best work and use the best leather. I will call for shoes to be repaired.
122 Park Avenue.

FLOWERS FOR EVERY OCCASION
C. L. Peterson,
ARTISTIC FLORAL DESIGNER.
Greenhouses and Store: 209-221 Watchung Ave.
Telephone: 1893.
NEW DESIGNS IN FLORAL WORK at SHORT NOTICE

Emil Dembrowskey
52 Harrison St. North Plainfield.
Expert Cabinet Maker
Carpenter and Builder
Remodeling of old Furniture—Antique work—a Specialty.

Park Avenue Hotel.
734 PARK AVENUE, COR. 8TH ST.,
PLAINFIELD, N. J.
A select family and transient Hotel. Rooms arranged en-suite with or without bath.
Elevator and all modern conveniences
L. Wagstaff, Manager.
Telephone 296 a, Plainfield.

B. F. TALLAMY & BRO.
Contractors,
Masons and Builders.
—Jobbing Promptly Attended.—
Telephone 1306. 536 West 6th Street.

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TURKISH, RUSSIAN, ROMAN
BATHS.
SANITARIUM, SOMERSET STREET.
Open to Public.

OWNERS OF PROPERTY
Attention!
A house will sell or rent much quicker if wired, than one not so equipped,
Because it's Modern and Up-to-date
It your residence is not wired have it done at once. Electric Light, everything considered, is really the cheapest illuminant.
WILLIAM H. POPE,
—Electrical Contractor—
116 North Ave. Tel. 2441

POULTRY WIRE.

Prices Reduced; 58 inches high now 75cts. per rod (16 1-2 ft.); Staples free. Send for price list of other iron Fencing.
Cord Wood Delivered at $3.00, 4.00 5.00 per Cord
JOHN P. WOLFE, 78 Somerset St., Plainfield.

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DEPOSITS - $600,000.00.
We point to the fact, and with not a little pride, that our deposits now total $600,000.00, and this in a little over one year of business. In calling attention to this gratifying record, we wish to invite the accounts of those who at present have no bank account in town as well as from those contemplating a change in their present arrangements, feeling sure that business inaugurated with us will prove mutually advantageous.
Subject to check 3 per cent. interest is paid on balances of $200 or mor
In our Special Department, 3 per cent. interest is paid on $5.00 or mo
O. T. Waring, President. Henry A. McGee, Vice Presides
A. V. Heely, Vice President. I. Herbert Case, Secretary-Tre

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and have your eyes examined FREE. Glasses made to ord
All kinds of work guaranteed. Prices Right.
The Old Stand. 103 Park Avenue

STEAM GRANITE AND MARBLE WORKS
Manufacturers of Artistic Cemetery Memorials of Every Description. Large Variety Constantly on hand.
L. L. MANNING & SON, FRONT ST. and CENTRAL AVE. Tel. 771.

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is due to the art of selecting well-known brands that are suitable for the extremely critical taste of the present day. In no establishment are these points more carefully looked after than in the UP - TOWN STORE, 186 East Front St. Telephone 704. **JAMES F. DALY**

MILK; Neither preservatives nor coloring used.
CREAM; Made with a separator at our farm.
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Farm and Headquarters Mountain Ave.

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Dealer in All Kinds of
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Wholesale & Retail. Orders Promptly Delivered.
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Repairing in all its branches.
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29-31 Somerset

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FOR SALE or TO RENT. Tuning a Specialty.
Kroeger Pianos manufactured under personal supervision of Mr. Henry Kroeger, twenty years superintendent of Steinway & Son.
A full line of Pianos and Organs. Exchanges made.

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Bicycles Stored, Cleaned and repaired Developing, Printing and Mounting
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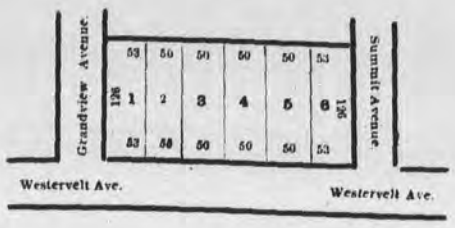
Stiles & Co., Philadelphia Eye Specialists
107 E. FRONT ST. EVERY THURSDAY.
Hours —11:15 a. m. to 1 p. m. and 1:45 p. m. to 4:30 p. m.

CHOICE BUILDING LOTS
TO BE SOLD
AT AUCTION
SATURDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1903,
AT 3 P. M.


The lots will be sold singly. Sixty per cent. of purchase price may remain on bond and mortgage for five years at 4 per cent per annum, and can be paid off in whole or part on any interest day. If you cannot conveniently attend the sale, your broker can attend and seller will allow the usual brokerage commission.
Futher particulars from P. H. LATOURETTE, Auctioneer; or CODINGTON & SWACKHAMMER, Attorneys.
A Chance for the small investor.

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All the best grades of
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Our facilities enable us to be at New York early in the morning. Our special field is within a radius of sixty miles of Plainfield.
Tel. 1722. 136 E. Second St.

North Plainfield Weekly Review.

VOL. 4—NO. 29 NORTH PLAINFIELD, N. J., SATURDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1903. PRICE 3 CENTS

...RS OF ...CAL INTEREST.

...aragraphs Occurring ... Plainfield and ... Plainfield.

...street, is being macada...

...ers of the Park Golf Club have ...nvited to take tea with the Hillside ...nis and Golf Club this afternoon.

A number of North Plainfield and Plainfield firemen attended the firemen's parade at Allentown, Pa., Thursday.

The season for shooting gray squirrels and rabbits will open on November 10, and remain open until December 31.

The REVIEW was favored with a basket of fine apples from the farm of R. V. Cadmus, Greenbrook Road, this borough.

Rev. William E. Honeyman, of Lincoln place, attended a meeting of the Elizabeth Presbytery at Lamington, N. J. Tuesday.

The Ladies' Aid Society of the First Presbyterian Church Plainfield will hold a Japanese sociable, Thursday evening, October 22.

Robert, the little son of Mr. and Mrs. M. Marks, of 33 Somerset street, who has been ill with diphtheria, is rapidly improving.

Do not forget to hear the Mozart Symphony Club at the Grace M. E. Church, this borough, Monday, October 19.

...re is a dahlia plant at Lambertville ...measures eleven feet nine inches in ...h and contains about one hundred ...fty flowers.

The annual meeting of the Somerset County Teachers' Association will meet in the High School building this borough, Saturday, October 17.

...Passionist fathers of the Monastery at ... conducting mission ... Church,

In honor ... Helen, daughter of ... Wendruff, of Duer street, entertained a number of her little friends at her home last Monday afternoon.

Rev. Cornelius Schenck, pastor of Trinity Reformed Church, Plainfield, officiated at the communion service last Sunday robed in a black gown—a gift from the ladies of the church.

The first entertainment in the Y. M. C. A. Star Course will be given by the Mendelssohn Club of New York on Monday evening. Particulars will be found in the advertising column of this paper.

The Government Civil Service Commission will examine candidates for teachers in the Phillipines, at Trenton on the 19th and 20th of this month. Young men are wanted to fill 150 positions.

Successful revival services have been held in Reform Hall all this week. They will be continued next week. Tomorrow afternoon (Sunday), the Gospel Mission, of Bayonne will have charge of the services.

The funeral services over the remains of Mrs. Caroline A. Wilkins were held from the home of Mrs. Mary T. Dunham, of Park avenue, Plainfield, Monday morning. Interment was made Woodland Cemetery, Newark.

A young couple called at Justice Hand's office the other day evidently with the desire to be made one, but after asking the price and learning that no trading stamps were thrown in, the couple left, saying they would call again. The Justice says he has laid up some trading stamps in case the couple return.

Rev. John Sheridan Zelie, pastor of the Crescent Avenue Presbyterian Church will speak and the choir of the Crescent Avenue Church will render vocal selections at the Y. M. C. A. meeting on Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock.

Parties favoring the REVIEW with communications or reading notices should always sign their name—not for publication, but for identification. Several news items were sent to the office this week which would have been published had they been signed.

The following officers at the Park Club of this borough were elected at its annual meeting last Tuesday evening: President, Samuel St. John McCutchen; vice-president, George T. Rogers; secretary, Allen B. Laing; treasurer, Nelson A. Miller. E. H. Ladd, Jr., Henry A. McGee and Joseph Yerkes were chosen members of the board of governors.

Arrangements have been made for the formal installation of Rev. John Sheridan Zelie, as pastor of the Crescent Avenue Presbyterian Church, Plainfield. The service will take place Thursday evening, October 15. Rev. A. V. V Raymond, of Schenectady, N. Y., will deliver the charge to Mr. Zelie, while Rev. W. R. Richards, of the Brick Church, New York, will deliver the charge to the congregation. The sermon will be preached by Rev. Dr. Mott, of Elizabeth.

The Somerset County Board of Freeholders will meet at Somerville, Tuesday.

The new patrol wagon for Plainfield arrived Wednesday. Presents a neat appearance with its red wheels and dark blue body and brass trimings.

John C. Van Horn, aged seventy-seven years, died at the home of his son Sutphen W. Van Horn, of Summit avenue, this borough, yesterday morning. Arrangements for funeral not yet completed.

The Mayor in Role of Policeman.

Mayor N. B. Smalley, of this borough, according to report has appeared in a new role this week by arresting a man who was found ransacking bureau drawers shortly after noon Thursday in the home of T. N. Dudley, of Sycamore avenue, this borough. When the man endeavored to escape the servants ran out of the house and called for help. The Mayor who lives only a few doors away heard the screams and responded by collaring the man and placing him in the lock-up.

Convention of Firemen.

The New Jersey State Firemen's Benevolent Association met in annual convention at Atlantic City last Monday. Delegates were present from Trenton, Newark, Jersey City, Hoboken, Paterson Camden, Plainfield, Atlantic City, Orange East Orange and Elizabeth. Besides the delegates there were about 200 visiting firemen.

Pearson—Arthur Marriage.

Miss Helen H. Arthur, of Grandview avenue, this borough, and William E. Pearson, of West Third street, Plainfield, were married at the parsonage of the M. E. Church, Dunellen, last Saturday night, by Rev. N. J. Sproul.

Mr. and Mrs. Pearson went immediately after their marriage to the new home which had been previously built and furnished for them on West Third street.

...man—Beekman Marriage.

...rriage of Miss Maggie Van ...ckers, of Clinton avenue and ...ay Beekman, of East Third street, took place last Wednesday night at the home of the bride's mother.

Rev. Garrett Beekman, of Boston, uncle of the groom and Rev. John McMurray, pastor of Monroe Avenue M. E. Church, officiated at the marriage ceremony.

The wedded couple will reside in Plainfield upon their return from the bridal trip.

Vars—Titsworth.

Miss Mildred Titsworth, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Louis T. Titsworth, of Dunellen, and Alexander Wilson Vars, of Plainfield, were married at the home of the bride's parents last Tuesday afternoon. Rev. L. E. Livermore, pastor of the Seventh Day Baptist Church, of New Market, officiated. Miss Grace Hildebrand, of Lebanon, was maid of honor, and Ralph B. Titsworth, of Dunellen, a brother of the bride, best man. Charles M. Titsworth and Ferdinand Titsworth were the ushers. After a reception, Mr. and Mrs. Vars left for a Southern trip. Upon their return they will reside in Plainfield.

Northrop-Arnett.

At Lambertville one of the largest weddings in many years took place Wednesday evening at the Centenary M. E. Church, when Miss Reba Arnett, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George W. Arnett, became the bride of Hart John Northrop, of Plainfield, chief clerk to the superintendent of the New Jersey Central Railroad. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Sherman G. Pitt, pastor of the church. The best man was John Turnbull Minugh, of Jersey City. The maid of honor was Miss Minerva Bamstead of Trenton. The bridesmaids were Miss Olevia Silvers, Miss Matilda Akers, Miss Blanche Finger and Miss Lara Gordon, all of Lambertville. Miss Mildred Hazen Marparum was flower girl. The ushers were Frank Arnett Hazen, of Lambertville, cousin of the bride; Fred Howell, of Trenton; D. Hunt Fiscer, of Philadelphia, and Ralph N. Crystie, of Jersey City.

Mr. and Mrs. Northrop will reside in Plainfield upon their return next week from their wedding trip.

I. C. T. Club Reception.

The I. C. T. Club of Plainfield held a reception being the initial one of the season on Thursday, Oct. 1st. About a hundred and fifty guest were present from Plainfield, Elizabeth Roselle, Newark, New York, and Brooklyn. The music was furnished by Prof. Suhr's Imperial Orchestra. The committee in charge of the affair consted of Leonce Texier, Chairman; J. Willian Waters, Joseph Robinson, Arthur Caleu, and C. H. Bilyeu.

HEAVIEST RAINFALL IN MANY YEARS.

Great Damage all Over State and Especially at Elizabeth, Paterson, Newark & Nearby Points.

The heaviest rainfall of which the local weather bureaus have any record has been in progress since Thursday, and up to 6 o'clock Friday afternoon more than 12 inches of water has fallen.

Railroad and trolley service is badly crippled, and between Elizabeth and Plainfield the trolley line is tied up. In Plainfield the local trolley lines are still in service, but the cars are run very infrequently.

While no great damage has been reported here, fears are entertained, that the dams nearby may break at any time, and cause much damage.

Paterson is again flooded by the breaking of the Pompton Lake dam, and several have been reported drowned thereby Over $100,000 damages have been caused on account of this accident. Many persons have been made homeless and others are living in the second stories of their houses. The town of Pompton is under water.

Bridges in many portions of the State have been swept away.

At Elizabeth the water is up to the second story of many of the houses and streets are flooded. Boats are seen in many of the streets.

Victims of Westfield Wreck Awarded $3,000

In the suit of Allison M. Line and his daughter, Miss Emma Line, of Plainfield against the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad for injuries received in the Westfield wreck last January, the hearing of which took place last Thursday at Elizabeth, the jury awarded Mr. Line $2500 and Miss Emma Line $500.

Mrs. Pittis at Rest.

The funeral services over the remains of Mrs. Henrietta Pittis were held from the home of her son, Dr. Albert Pittis, of ... morning.

Rev. Dr. Rodman, rector emeritus of Grace Episcopal Church, Plainfield, officiated. Interment was made in Greenwood Cemetery, Brooklyn.

Hard Winter Predicted.

Nuts of all kinds give promise of being very abundant this year. Seldom has there ever been a time when the crop generally was so great. Chestnuts, walnuts, hickory nuts, and butternuts are all plentiful. According to old weather-wise folk this means a hard winter.

Vital Statistics of Borough for Past Year

The monthly meeting of the North Plainfield Board of Health was held last Monday evening.

Among other matters of interest which came before the meeting was the annual report by the Secretary, Rev. W. E. Honeyman, of the vital statistics, covering period of October 1, 1902, to October 1, 1903, as follows:

104 births, 34 marriages, 73 deaths.

15 died of consumption, 8 of heart disease, 7 of pneumonia, 6 of cancer.

One of the deceased was 95 years old. 8 men over 80, 13 over 70; 6 over 60, 11 between 50 and 60.

Only 12 children died under 5 years, 1 between 5 and 10 and but 14 all told died under 21.

27 cases of contagious diseases as follows: diphtheria 15, scarlet fever 3, typhoid fever 4, membranous croup 2, measles 3.

7 permits were granted for removal of bodies from North Plainfield cemetery to be reburied elsewhere.

Annual Meeting of Union County Temperance Women.

The nineteenth annual convention of the Union County Woman's Christian Temperance Union, was held in the Park M. E. Church, Elizabeth, Thursday. Many members were present from Plainfield. The following county officers were elected: President, Mrs. T. H. Tomlinson, Plainfield. corresponding secretary, Mrs. M. L. Rarick, Dunellen; recording secretary, Mrs. G. M. Mosher, Westfield; treasurer, Mrs. Mary T. Cox, Cranford. Honorary vice presidents: Mrs. Scriven Stoddard and Miss Julia A. Barker.

Devoe on Winter Weather.

"Prof." Devoe, the Hackensack weather prophet, says that "New York and New Jersey, especially and near the coast, will have a warm fall and early winter, with a dry October and a wet November. Thanksgiving month promises to be characterized by the unusual phenomenon of severe thundershowers.

"December will show a falling temperature but it will not be sufficiently cold to please ice farmers or skaters. In fact my calculations cut out heavy snows and material ice formations until March. I don't believe there will be any ice stored hereabouts until that month, when the severest cold will prevail for some days, if not weeks.

"Last year my prediction of a warm March was fully verified, and you will find that just the opposite weather conditions will prevail next March. There are not likely to be many heavy wind storms this winter, but carry your umbrellas pretty constantly, for rains will be numerous."

Independent Fife and Drum Corps Fair.

The sixth annual fair of the Independent Fife and Drum Corps of Plainfield will be held in Saengerbund Hall during the week of Oct. 12. The organization hopes to eclipse its phenomenal success of last season. Prof. Suhr's Orchestra, which was so popular at the fair held last year, has been engaged to furnish the music for this one also. The committee in charge consists of S. C. Terry, Chairman, D. V. Force, Secretary, J. V. Beekman, Treasurer, J. H. Adams, Nelson Peterson, H. G. Adams, Geo. Herman, F. W. March, F. L. Manchester, M. H. Brokaw.

LIBERTY CORNER.

Miss Lizzie Mitchell, of Elizabeth, is visiting at the home of Mr. ... H. Nuse.

Miss Minnie Wienken has returned home after spending several weeks among friends in Jersey City.

Mrs. C. C. Acken has returned home after visiting friends in Rahway.

Mrs. Kreth, of Brooklyn, N. Y., is visiting at the home of T. C. Wienkens.

Mrs. Elias Condit, of West Orange and Mrs. Samuel Condit, of Orange are guests at the parsonage.

Miss Bella Lockwood and Mrs. H. B. Rommel visited friends in Jersey City this week.

Mr. Tallman, of Rutherford, called on friends in this place.

Fred Hightman, of New York City is visiting at F. C. Wienkens.

Rev. C. B. Condit attended the meeting of Presbytery at ... Mrs. ... Van Cleaton, of Metuchen, are visiting friends at Millington and Liberty Corner.

State Endeavor Session in Orange.

In point of attendance, it is expected that the forthcoming State convention of Christain Endeavor Societies of New Jersey will be unprecedented. The sessions will be held in the First Presbyterian Church, Orange, Thursday and Friday, October 15 and 16, and for the first time arangements have been made with Trunk Line Association for a rate of one fare and a third to delegates. Over 300 tickets of this character have already been issued. In addition to this, for the reduced rate applies only where the single fare is at least seventy-five cents, There will be hundreds of Endeavors from Essex and Hudson counties. A notable list of speakers has been secured, including Rev. Dr. Francis E. Clark, of Boston, president of the United Society. Simultaneous meetings will be held both nights of the convention in the First Church and in Central Presbyterian Church.

House Robbed and Barn Burned.

Fire destroyed the barn on the farm of John N. Stiger, of Whitehouse early Sunday morning. Just a week before thieves entered the farmhouse and stole $1,300. The robbery and the fire are laid to the tramps who follow the lines of the Central Railroad of New Jersey.

The loss by the fire is more than $5,000. Three thousand pounds of wool in one of the buildings was destroyed. All the farm machinery and the gathered crops, a horse, several cows and a number of sheep perished. Mr. Stiger carried some insurance.

Conducted Banking Business Under Building and Loan Charter.

John W. Newbury and Rudolph Newmann, president and secretary—treasurer of the Mercantile Building and Loan Association of Freehold and Red Bank, who were convicted two weeks ago of having illegally conducting a banking business under the charter of a building and loan association, were sentenced last Tuesday—Newbury to a fine of $1000 and three years and six months in State Prison at hard labor, while Newman's sentence was $500.

The amount of surety required for the release of the men pending appeal was $5,000 for Newbury and $1,000 for Newman. Henry Kunsman, of Wallingford, offered as surety property in New Jersey which was refused. Kunsman then said owned property in New York valued at $100,000. Justice Fort declared that Monmouth County property was desired, and the surety was refused. Newbury and Newman went to jail.

BOROUGH HIGH SCHOOL MENACED

Would Rob the Borough of its Excellent High School and Undo the Work of Years.

At a meeting of the North Plainfield Board of Education on Monday evening a good deal of breeze was stirred up by what seemed on its face a harmless enough resolution, but which was intended, no doubt, to be an opening wedge again into that old and supposed-to-be-dead question about consolidation with Plainfield.

The Board met in special session to consider a scheme for a new school building, but decided to delay action on it until the regular meeting on October 26th, because Mr. Betts, the Assistant State Superintendent of Public Instruction, sent a letter to the Board advising that delay be held until the Legislature met next Thursday and framed a new school law. The Board thought it might avoid difficulty about bonds if no plans were matured until the next meeting.

As soon as this postponement of action was agreed to unanimously, James R. Joy, President of the Board, sprung a resolution in the shape of a letter directed to the Plainfield Board of Education in these words:

"To Board of Education, Plainfield:

"Your preparations to enlarge the facilities for High School instruction in Plainfield prompt us to address you in a matter of common concern.

"The policy of duplicating accommodations, efforts and expense by maintaining a separate High School organization in North Plainfield has frequently been questioned, but up to the present time no other course has been open to us. We would now, however, respectfully invite you to make a proposition offering a practicable basis for a union of the two High Schools. Inasmuch as such an arrangement, if consummated, would relieve our pressing needs for a new ... building.

As soon as the Clerk read the resolution, Mr. Valiant moved that it be adopted and the letter sent, and Mr. Woodruff seconded it. Mr. Valiant said that the time had come when a "Greater Plainfield" should be looked after in educational matters.

A. V. D. Honeyman took the resolution in hand, read it carefully and said that he was surprised that it should be sprung at this juncture. Continuing he said: "To attempt to remove the High School away from the Borough without consulting the taxpayers themselves, who have not been apprised of any such movement is an outrage on the community. The educational facilities of North Plainfield have been made so good by the expenditure of much money and with the hearty co-operation of the people themselves, that it is a matter of local pride to every taxpayer. Our High School is a part of our public wealth. This resolution is the entering wedge to tear down the system and send the children, who desire an education above the grammar grades, adrift. It means the breaking up of a system that everybody ought to preserve, and especially this Board of Education. For one, I will never cast a vote to do this thing, either to break up the school or to make an attempt to break it up, unless I know it is the wish of the community to do it. That wish does not exist. It is a purpose boding no good to the schools or the public. The resolution should be buried deeply, and cannot be done too quickly."

Mr. Valiant said he supported the resolution because he thought it was in the interest of the taxpayers. He had figured out the cost of maintaining the High School pupils at the Plainfield School and he thought it would about equal the cost of maintaining our own school. "Then," said he, "we get rid of building more school buildings, as the rooms occupied by the High School here can be utilized there. At all events let's see what we can do."

Mr. Honeyman responded at length, denying the correctness of the figures that would save money to North Plainfield. He had himself gone over them last Spring and the difference in North Plainfield's favor, by maintaining its own High School, was, as he recollected, some $3,000, which would more than pay the interest on a new school building to be erected right at our doors. But continued Mr. Honeyman, "suppose it should cost the same amount, or less, to the public, to send the children a mile and a half away from the present school in order to get an education, who is to be benefited except Plainfield, who gets the money for the tuition? No parent here will be benefitted. On the contrary, it means three miles extra walking every school day for every High School pupil, and, when the weather is bad, car fares every day each way. It cannot be possible that parents want to turn their backs upon a fine institution now in their midst and send their children to the corner of Arlington avenue and Ninth street, in the hope that it might easily reduce the taxes."

Mr. Burtis said the proposition did not strike him favorably. It was as much as saying that we could not take care of ourselves and had to depend on strangers. He believed in maintaining a good school. (Nevertheless, Mr. Burtis afterward voted for the resolution).

Mr. Joy said that he did not know how practicable the resolution was; Plainfield might turn it down, or make no proposition we could accept. But was there harm in seeing what they would do? Other towns with as small a population as this had only one High School, and why not this community?

Mr. Valiant said Baltimore had one large High School building, and if that did there, why could it not do here? For himself he thought there was nothing in the idea that a long walk to a High School was objectionable: when he was a boy he used to walk a mile or two to school and it didn't hurt him. The Plainfield school would have greater facilities, perhaps, than ours to educate well, and, if so, why not take advantage of it?

Mr. Fountain opposed the resolution on the ground that the children would have a long walk to reach the Plainfield High School and the great expense in time and money to get to and from there.

Dr. J. H. Cooley said the proposition, if intended to relieve the situation as to new school building here, did not meet the case. Already there is need for four new rooms for outside classes. In two years' time, which is the quickest the change could be effected and the two High Schools made one, all the six rooms to be vacated in the North Plainfield building would be filled. It did not provide for future growth here, and buildings would be needed. In the meantime, the work of putting up the needed school house for future outside classes is post-... A Overton ... the views of Dr. Cooley, and thought a building ought to be put up now. He said he would oppose the resolution.

Mr. Honeyman asked Mr. Valiant if he contemplated legislative action to consolidate school districts or otherwise assist his plan.

Mr. Joy answered and said that he understood none would be needed.

Mr. Honeyman then asked Mr. Joy if he contemplated going into a such a scheme without a public vote. Mr. Joy's answer was: "We have the *right* to, yes; but I might have my own views as to the policy of carrying such a plan into effect without a vote. But suppose Plainfield would do it gratuitously: would Mr. Honeyman then object?"

"That is not supposable," said Mr. Honeyman.

After a half hour's further warm discussion, in which, however, everybody kept his temper well in hand, the ayes and nays were called for and the vote was recorded as follows:

Ayes—Joy, Valiant, Burtis, Woodruff.

Nays—Honeyman, Overton, Cooley, Fountain. The motion was, therefore, declared lost.

Mr. Valiant asked permission to change his vote to "No," as he wished to bring the matter up again.

Negroes Colonizing in Southern Jersey

The great success of the Russian Hebrew colony of Woodbine, founded by Baron de Hirsch, has recently attracted another colony founder to Cape May county—former Representative White, of North Carolina, a negro. The new colony is in the lower end of the county on a tract of 3,500 acres. Already many negro families from Virginia and North Carolina have settled there. The town of Whitesboro has been laid out on a plot of 500 acres. In close proximity are half a dozen seashore resorts, where the negro farmers will find a ready market for their produce.

The founder will allow only the better class of Southern negroes to join the colony. He has agents in the Southern States offering farms to good and competent farmers on most liberal terms.

The land has been laid out in farms of ten, twenty and fifty acres. The soil is unusually fertile and yielded abundant crops to the pioneers this year.

About January 1 thirty families will arrive from Charlotte, N. C. Whitesboro lies along the line of the Pennsylvania and Reading systems. Many who become residents of the town will find employment in the summer months at Cape May, Holly Beach, Wildwood, Angleses, Sea Isle City and Ocean City.

Several canning factories will be built and thousands of dollars will be expended in making the new colony a success.

HAPPENINGS IN NEW JERSEY.

Interesting Items of News Occurring in Different Portions of the State.

An apple bough in full bloom was cut from the orchard of Matthias T. Welsh, at German Valley, last Saturday.

Mrs. Silas Neighbour, of German Valley, has a jar of peaches which she canned forty-one years ago, and which are in a good state of preservation.

It is said that out of fourteen public schools in Lebanon township five are still closed. The Board of Education has been unable this year to secure sufficient teachers to fill the schools.

Master George Brewer, of Grover, is the owner of a cat that in many respects resembles a gray squirrel. The hair on the back and shape of tail being exact counterparts. He has been offered a handsome sum for it, but refuses to part with it at any price.

A man on a run away bicycle at New Brunswick Tuesday, created a sensation by running plumb into a large plate window, smashing a hole in the glass big enough for a horse to walk through. The man's skull was badly fractured and his recovery is doubtful.

Lorenze Hogate, of Salem, sixty three years old, who for two years has been suffering with progressive paralysis, pulled a needle out of his right leg just above his ankle. Hogate was a butcher up to the time of his illness, and has no recollection of the needle entering his body, but felt it going through his stomach about two years ago, and then down through his leg. He attributes his present condition to the sewing implement. The point of the needle was bent, otherwise it was in a good state of preservation.

... panions, last week Edward ..., ... 5 years, of 124 St. Paul's avenue, Jersey City was seized, bound to a stake and a fire started at his feet. His clothes caught fire from the flames, and he was soon writhing in horrible agony. His frightened companions screamed for aid when they realized the serious consequences of their play, and a passer-by cut down the victim and had him conveyed to his home. His injuries were severe, but not of a serious nature. He will be swathed in cotton and plastered with oil for a few days before he can leave his bed.

Presence of mind saved Edward H. Radel, of New Brunswick from a ducking in the Raritan River and possibly serious injury. He was fishing last Saturday above the five-mile dam, which is near his summer home. Mr. Radel became so interested in the sport he forgot to watch the boat, and it soon was drifting toward the dam. As it was swept along he suddenly realized his perilous position. The boat was drifting along sideways, and he hurriedly swung it around with the bow straight for the dam. He went over the dam and took the drop of ten feet in good style, and the boat went through the rapids with a rush. Had he hesitated a moment he would have been thrown into the swift current and probably badly hurt in the rapids, which flow over a lot of rocks.

Baptists Holding Three Day Session at Somerville.

The Central New Jersey Baptist Association opened a three day session commencing Thursday at Somerville. The session is in commemoration of the seventy-fifth anniversary of the association's existence. A large number of ministers and laymen were present, notwithstanding the unusually hard rain-fall of Thursday and Friday. But as the Baptists are good water-proof people this causes no surprise.

Annual Convention of Sunday School Association.

The twenty-third annual convention of the Union County Sunday School Association met in the First Presbyterian Church, Cranford last Thursday.

Among the many interesting addresses and discussions on topics of interest, a number of Plainfield ladies were represented.

The officers of the association are: President, Rev. G. M. Shott, Scotch Plains; vice presidents, Rev. Henry Hale Sleeper, Elizabeth and E. L. Taylor, Westfield; secretary and treasurer, Richard P. Greaves, Westfield; recording secretary, Rev. W. B. Hamilton, Elizabeth; home department superintendent, William S. Webb, Westfield; primary and junior department, Miss Edith Cairns, Plainfield.

DEATH IN TORNADO'S FURY

Widespread Loss of Life and Property in the West.

BUSY TOWN NEARLY WIPED OUT

The Village of St. Charles, Minn., Laid Waste—Business Section Ruined and Nearly 100 Dwellings Torn to Pieces—Much Damage Was Done Elsewhere and Many Persons Were Injured.

Milwaukee, Wis.—The story of a terrific storm sweeping across the State from the Mississippi to Lake Michigan, carrying death and destruction in its wake, is told by the dispatches which come from almost every city. Twelve were killed and a score or more injured.

The worst of the storm was felt at St. Charles, Minn., just across the Wisconsin line, which was almost completely wiped out with a record of seven killed and twenty-eight injured, many seriously.

The dead are: John Hebens, Sr.; William Hebens, his son; Will Adams, Oscar Crittenden, George Jesson, Ed Murphy, Ed Peters, of Dover, Minn.

The entire main street of the town was literally wiped out, hardly a business place being left standing. Forty-two residences were destroyed, and the total property damage is estimated at $100,000. Among the buildings demolished were the Central School Building, the Chicago Great Western Depot, the Catholic church and Parrott's Wagon Works.

At 2.30 p. m. the storm cloud was seen approaching from the southwest, and there was an immediate scramble for places of safety. The tornado struck the town from the southwest quarter and made a clean sweep through it following almost entirely the line of the main street and devastating buildings on each side. Then the residences further back from the business centre were struck and many of them blown completely away.

It seems almost miraculous that there was not a greater loss of life. Four of those killed were in John Eben's saloon when it collapsed, and they were buried beneath the wreckage. Two others were in a dry goods store which was blown away, and they were killed by the falling walls. E. Peters, of Dover, was killed in the wreck of a hotel. The telephone exchange was demolished, and two of the girls were seriously injured.

The storm came upon the town with such suddenness that it was filling the air with debris of buildings before the citizens realized the nature of the [illegible] were caught beneath the [illegible] their business houses or remained pinioned down [illegible] the relief party.

[illegible] however, seems to have [illegible] dwellings, [illegible] to human [illegible] ported from several points in that locality.

At Almond, near Waupaca, three were killed, and at Blain, Wis., in the same district, two others met death. Wisconsin was not alone in feeling the effects of the storm, for the wind swept the upper peninsula of Michigan, also doing considerable damage there. The dead at Almond and Blain are: Albert Holtz, Almond; Mrs. Holtz, John Holtz, aged fifteen years; Abram Johnson and Mrs. Johnson.

The storm at Almond came unexpectedly. The day had been muggy, but a sudden shift of the wind was followed by a tornado, which tore down a dozen houses in various parts of Waupaca County.

The home of Holtz was destroyed, and all three occupants are dead. At Blain, in addition to the dead, Samuel Ericson was found in the ruins of his home, fatally hurt. Robert Mank was found with his back broken.

At Oshkosh the greatest trouble was due to falling electric light wires. Two men were struck and badly burned. At Baraboo the Baraboo River rose above its banks and flooded the business part of the city in a short time.

At Houghton and Marquette, Mich., the storm blew in the plate glass windows and the hail did damage. Several were injured at Independence, Wis., and the entire town was left in darkness by the burning of the electric light plant, due to lightning.

One man was killed and twelve were injured in Independence, where the property loss is $100,000.

In Racine, Carl Larson was struck by a falling electric light wire and killed.

MISS RUTH BRYAN WEDDED.

She Was Married on the Day After She Became of Age.

Lincoln, Neb.—Miss Ruth Baird Bryan, daughter of William J. Bryan, became the wife of William Hofner Leavitt, an artist, of Newport, R. I., at Fairview, the country home of the bride's parents.

The bride was unattended and her father did not give her away. She was attired in a traveling gown of brown zibeline, with a hat to match.

Shortly after the ceremony the bride and bridegroom started on a tour of the South and East. Their romance dates back five months, when Mr. Leavitt, who is the bride's senior by fourteen years, came to Lincoln to paint Mr. Bryan's portrait. Her parents thought Miss Bryan too young to marry, and she fixed her wedding date for one day after she became eighteen.

EXPLOSION KILLS FOUR MEN.

Steam Cooker Blows Up in Peoria Distillery With Deadly Results.

Peoria, Ill.—By the explosion of a steam cooker in the plant of the Corning Distilling Company four men were killed and one man was seriously injured.

The dead, who all were workmen in the distillery, are Neill Powell, assistant engineer; James McManus, James O'Keefe, and George Schaffer. Five men were badly scalded and bruised.

PERISH ON LAKE STEAMER

Captain Bravely Meets Death While Trying to Save Women.

Squall Strikes the E. L. Hackley on Lake Michigan and She Turns Over—Passengers and Crew Drown.

Sturgeon Bay, Wis.—The little steamboat Erie L. Hackley, with passengers and crew to the number of twenty-one on board, went down in a squall in Green Bay. Twelve persons, including three women, were drowned. The nine others, eight men and one woman, were saved by a passing vessel, but not until 8 a. m. next day, after a night of such suffering that several of them are at the point of death.

The Lost—Lawrence Barringer, Fish Creek, Wis.; Edna Barringer, sister of L. Barringer; Frank Fitzgibbons, Jacksonport, Wis.; Carl Kelly, Fish Creek; George Le Clair, Jr., Jacksonport, brother-in-law to the Barringers; Nels Nilson, Sturgeon Bay, Wis.; Joseph V. Orus, Fish Creek, captain of the Hackley; Henry Rabitoy, Fish Creek; Freeman Thorp, Fish Creek; ——Truchay, cook, Fish Creek; Miss Frances Vincent, Egg Harbor, Wis.; Miss Vincent, sister of Miss Frances Vincent.

Although the Hackney was a small vessel, with a limited passenger list, the experience of those who rode with her in the storm that swept her to destruction was as thrilling as in any greater disaster of the sea. The boat left Menominee, Mich., soon after 5 o'clock p. m., bound for Fish Creek. She had proceeded out only about seven miles when she was overwhelmed by a terrific squall from out of the southwest.

Angry seas crashed over the little vessel, threatening to engulf her, and Captain Orus decided to turn about and try to make the port she had just left. In bringing the Hackley about she fell into the trough of the sea, from which she could not get out. The captain threw the wheel hard down to port and then to starboard, working like mad to make the boat obey the rudder, but without avail.

As the vessel was thrown up and down in the deep gulf of waters some of the freight shifted to one side. Immediately the vessel listed and filled with water, then plunged to the bottom, going down within two minutes of the sliding over of the freight.

As the vessel sank the upper works and part of the main deck were torn off, carrying with them most of the passengers and crew. Several of the passengers were so terrified that they were unable to help themselves, and these were instantly drowned.

In the two brief moments before the Hackley took her last plunge efforts were made by some of the more self-possessed to unlash the life [illegible] before one of them could be put over the side the workers were struggling in the water. As the vessel settled men and women cried and shrieked in an agony of fear and ran about [illegible] and helpless. If the [illegible] saved.

All night long those who had succeeded in getting hold of wreckage clung to their frail support, but one after another succumbed and sank beneath the waves.

After fourteen hours of buffeting about in the storm Captain Asa Johnson, of the steamboat Sheboygan, from Washington Harbor, to Sturgeon Bay, discovered the wreckage, with the imperiled passengers and crew at 8 o'clock next morning.

Boats were immediately lowered, and the now nearly exhausted persons on the wreckage were transferred to the Sheboygan, though the rescues were made with the greatest difficulty in the furious sea.

POSTAGE ON CREMATED BODIES.

Department Rules They Shall Be Classed as Merchandise and Pay Regular Rate.

Washington, D. C.—Third Assistant Postmaster-General Madden received a request for information as to the postage rates on cremated bodies. Mr. Madden, after due deliberation, prepared a ruling to the effect that cremated bodies should be classed as merchandise, and should pay the regular rate of one cent for four ounces.

As a result of his decision four air-tight tin canisters, containing the cremated remains of a family, shipped from New York to San Francisco, were forwarded from the Washington post-office, where they had been held up pending a determination of the postage rates for the journey.

HARMONY COTTON MILLS CLOSE.

7500 Employes Out of Work, as the Supply of Cotton is Exhausted.

By the closing of the Harmony Mills, of Cohoes, N. Y., 7500 employes are out of work. The company says that its supply of cotton is exhausted. This is a great surprise, since only a short time ago an officer of the company said that it was fully protected against any possibility of a shortage, having a long term contract with a cotton grower. The company, however, found it profitable to sell from its supply, relying on a break in the market to secure cotton for its own needs. The market holding has forced the shutdown. A prolonged stoppage will cause hardship.

Gossip Caused Her Death.

"I do find that deceased, Elizabeth Brenneman, came to her death from hemorrhage caused by cutting her throat with suicidal intent, caused by despondency, the result of gossip," was the finding of Coroner Lepper, of Tiffin, Ohio, sitting on the case of Elizabeth Brenneman, who ended her life after learning of the reports circulated by her neighbors about her.

Suicide Left $10,000 to Brother.

John A. Paul, of Sanquoit, N. Y., is $10,000 richer by the suicide of his brother, George F. Paul, formerly of Sanquoit, who killed himself by leaping into the Missouri River at Omaha, Neb. The dead man left a will giving all his property to his brother.

England and the Tariff.

Prime Minister Balfour, at Sheffield, said that England must have a tariff, to protect her against the competition of other nations as well as her own colonies.

POSTAL SCANDAL CLIMAX

Senator Green, Former Postmaster Tyner and Nephew Barrett Involved.

THIRTEEN INDICTMENTS FOUND

Thousands of Dollars Paid Them by Bond Investment Companies to Prevent Exclusion From the Mails—James T. Metcalf, Harry C. Hallenbeck, Norman R. Metcalf and W. D. Doremus Indicted.

Washington, D. C.—The climax of the postal scandal came a few days ago, when James Noble Tyner, who for thirty-nine years has been prominent in the service of the Government and was formerly Postmaster-General of the United States, was indicted by the Grand Jury for conspiracy to defraud the Government he had served so long. Seventy-seven years old, stricken with paralysis, disgraced by summary dismissal from the honorable place of Assistant Attorney General for the Postoffice Department, Tyner was indicted, and at a hearing held at his house gave bail in $5000. Three indictments were found against Tyner and his nephew and former assistant in the Postoffice Department, Harrison J. Barrett, each charging them with conspiracy to defraud the Government, and two more have been returned against Barrett, charging him with receiving fees for services rendered or to be rendered in cases pending before him as an officer of the Government.

In addition to Tyner and Barrett James T. Metcalf, his son, Norman R. Metcalf, and H. C. Hallenbeck, of the Wynkoop-Hallenbeck-Crawford Company, of New York, have been indicted in connection with the contract for printing money order blanks which that company held for a long time.

An indictment against W. D. Doremus, another against State Senator George E. Green and George W. Beavers, a new indictment against W. Scott Towers and George W. Beavers and another against August W. Machen make up the list of those returned by the Grand Jury and complete the first phase of the postoffice investigation, no further indictments being expected from the data now in hand.

The Tyner and Barrett indictments present the most sensational feature of the entire investigation, and the one which baffled the postal inspectors longest. The case, as finally ferreted out by Inspectors Vickery and Fulton, presents a remarkable story of malfeasance.

It is charged that it was the duty of Tyner and Barrett—Assistant Attorney General and Assistant Attorney for the Postoffice Department [illegible] the [illegible] charges with [illegible] to report to the Postmaster General [illegible] and the issue of a fraud [illegible] fitness of the [illegible] company and learned in [illegible] all carry [illegible] but that instead of reporting to the Postmaster General the issue of an order that would prevent the delivery of mail or the payment of money orders to those concerns and would thus break up their business, Tyner and Barrett conspired to give them unobstructed use of mails in order that Barrett might profit thereby.

TWO CHUMS KILL THEMSELVES.

Officials Believe the Pair Planned to Die Together.

Indianapolis, Ind.—By shooting through the head, George B. Williamson, of Chicago, and Marvin Welch, of Janesville, Wis., clerks in the auditor's department of the Central Union Telephone Company, committed suicide. The two were brought here from Chicago four months ago, and were close friends. They killed themselves at their separate boarding houses. Officials believe the two planned the double suicide.

Political Paragraphs.

Rhode Island Democrats nominated the following State ticket: For Governor, L. F. C. Garvin; Lieutenant-Governor, Adelard Archambault; Secretary of State, J. J. Gilmartin; Attorney-General C. A. Aldrich; General Treasurer, Clark Potter.

The Democrats in Massachusetts renominated W. A. Gaston for Governor and named Richard Olney second for Lieutenant-Governor.

The Democratic City Convention in New York City nominated Congressman George B. McClellan for Mayor, Edward M. Grout for Controller, and Charles V. Fornes for President of the Board of Alderman.

Massachusetts Republicans renominated Governor John L. Bates and all the State officers on a platform declaring for Roosevelt and protection.

Die of Vaccination.

Two children died at Marion, Ind., as the result of vaccination. Laura McHugh, eleven years old, died of lockjaw. Physicians say that the tetanus bacillus was not in the virus used in the vaccination, but gained entrance through the open wound in the arm. Mark Hamaker, fourteen years old, died as a result of gangrene caused by vaccination.

Football Kills a Boy.

At Norwich, N. Y., as the result of an accident at football, Berkett Jeffrey, the thirteen-year-old son of Dr. Reuben Jeffrey, is dead.

Strike on in U. S. Capitol.

The fine marble partitions for the Senatorial bathroom and barber shop were being placed in position in the Capitol at Washington when three marble setters and three assistants went on a sympathetic strike with the cutters who are located out in the principal cities by the Association of Manufacturers. A member of the association has the contract to finish the the Senate toilet room with marble settings. It seems now the work cannot be completed before Congress meets.

USE DYNAMITE ON TRAINS

Northern Pacific the Victim of a Desperate Montana Gang.

[illegible] Demanded $50,000 [illegible] es, as They Threaten [illegible] If Not Paid.

Helena, Mont. [illegible] he failure of the officers of the Northern Pacific Railroad to meet the demands of the blackmailers who have been destroying its property with dynamite for the last few weeks was promptly met by the desperadoes when they planted dynamite at two points along the Northern Pacific lines [illegible] each case succeeded in partly destroying a train.

In expectation [illegible] some violence would follow the refusal to submit to the blackmailers' demand of $50,000 by a gang of train wreckers, with no claims of any kind on them, the Northern Pacific officials took every precaution to get [illegible] track of the perpetrators of the dastardly outrages.

[illegible] armed posses at point [illegible] the men in this State and trained bloodhound, within a few hours of [illegible] any specific spot, the blackmailers [illegible] evidently men of experience [illegible] of daring, got away after [illegible] two trains, injuring several trainmen, and damaging several thousand dollars' worth of property.

The most disastrous of the two explosions occurred at 9.30 o'clock, p. m., three miles west of Bonner station, which is eight miles west of this city. An extra train ground from approaching Birdseye ran into several sticks of capped dynamite which had been placed on the rails in such fashion that neither the locomotive nor a following train could brush them aside. There was a terrific explosion at once.

Several yards of rail were blown out, the [illegible] slight of the [illegible] were [illegible] and the [illegible] was [illegible] that all traffic [illegible] road was delayed [illegible] only slight injuries [illegible] the trainmen [illegible] anything else, [illegible] racle that the [illegible] were not killed.

[illegible] from Missoula [illegible] ht was blown [illegible] e was almost [illegible] crew escaped [illegible] injuries.

[illegible] were the work [illegible] kers is almost [illegible] Northern Pacific [illegible] every effort [illegible] to run up the desperadoes [illegible] men carrying an [illegible] bloodhounds [illegible] of the Birdseye [illegible] ter the report [illegible]

[illegible] of railroading in [illegible] been so [illegible]

[illegible] no [illegible] against it, but in [illegible] declines to quit blowing up tracks, trains and roadbeds until $50,000 has been deposited as a consolidated fund for them.

To grant such a demand is obviously impossible, and at no time [illegible] the Northern Pacific people [illegible] ered such a thing.

"LORD" KILLS TWO, THEN HIMSELF.

Coape, Long a Mystery, Shoots Wife, Her Sister and Commits Suicide.

Santa Fe, N. M.—Word has been received here that at Lumberton, twenty miles from here, Albert P. F. Coape, known for years in this territory as "Sir Albert" or "Lord" Coape, shot and instantly killed his wife and her sister, Miss L. Hernandez, and then blew out his own brains. The tragedy has removed one of the most picturesque as well as mysterious figures of the Southwest.

Tall, handsome, splendidly educated and with all the manners of an Englishman of the upper class, Coape appeared at Santa Fe twenty years ago. He was then twenty-five years of age and plunged headlong into the whirl of the early frontier life, drinking and gambling. He received at stated intervals the income of a trust fund in England.

After several years he married and became a hunter and trapper in the Rio Arriba country. He followed this life until 1895.

"Lord" Coape's first wife died nine years ago, and he married Miss Hernandez, member of a very respectable Spanish family. He gave up his hunting and moved to the settlements. He tried his hand at storekeeping, prospecting and finally saloon keeping at Lumberton. Of late years he drank periodically, his debauches lasting until he was a physical and nervous wreck. It was while he was in one of these debauches that the tragedy occurred.

While in town a month ago he said that since coming to this territory in 1884 he estimated his losses at cards to have been $100,000. He once lost $15,000 in two weeks.

Joseph Chamberlain's Successor.

Alfred Lyttleton was appointed Colonial Secretary to succeed Chamberlain in the rearrangement of the British Ministry. The Duke of Devonshire resigned from the Cabinet, Mr. Balfour expressing his disapproval of the step in an incisive letter.

Three Hours' Snow in Minnesota.

Snow fell at Fergus Falls, Minn., for more than three hours, several inches covering the ground. It was the first of the season and was driven by a high northwest wind.

125 1-2 Miles an Hour.

A speed of 125½ miles an hour was attained on fourteen and a half miles of the experimental railway between Marienfelde and Zossen, in Germany. All the passengers had previously procured special life insurance policies.

Says Bosses Lay Tribute.

Workmen at the National Tube Works, in McKeesport, Pa., said that the bosses laid regular tribute on the employes, having meeting places at which they collected hundreds of dollars every pay day.

LANGLEY AIRSHIP FAILS

Makes a Straight Shoot For the Bottom of the Potomac.

First Test of the Costly Aerodrome After Years of Work Proves to Be Faulty in Construction.

Widewater, Va.—Dismal if not altogether unexpected failure is the outcome of Professor Langley's elaborate and expensive experiment in aerial navigation. The famous aerodrome lies a total wreck, after having demonstrated not only its complete inability to fly, but the impossibility of alighting without self-destruction, even could it be so perfected as to make short flights. Carried swiftly forward by the impetus of the powerful launching catapult, the machine sped from the seventy-foot ways at an altitude of sixty feet, and gracefully sank into the Potomac, 300 feet from the launching track. It soon rose to the surface, where it was supported by the airtight cylinders provided for that purpose. When it came to the surface it was a total wreck, all the delicate machinery with which Professor Langley had attempted to imitate the soaring of a bird irreparably tangled and destroyed. Mr. Manley's application of Professor Langley's theory, after months of preparation, had proved a total failure in ten seconds, and $50,000 of the Congress appropriation for army ordnance and fortification improvements had been wasted, as well as a sum, the magnitude of which no man knows except Professor Langley, from the funds of the Smithsonian Institution.

Professor Manley at noon tested and examined every function and detail of the aerodrome. The motor was tried and found to work perfectly; the new propellors, braced with steel, withstood the strain of the preliminary tests, and everything pointed to success.

With propellors working at the rate of 1200 revolutions a minute, the spring catapult was released, and all witnesses held their breath as Manley and his aerodrome quickly disappeared beneath the surface of the Potomac. A more deplorable wreck than that which the several tugs hauled on board piecemeal and tenderly conveyed to the houseboat could not be imagined. The huge wings were limp and crumpled rags, and propellors and frame were torn and splintered scraps.

Manley appeared, for the time, chiefly concerned with getting into dry clothing, but later he made the following statement:

"It must be understood that the test to-day was entirely in experiment and the first of its kind ever made. The experiment was unsuccessful. The balancing upon which [illegible] the success of the flight [illegible] upon in [illegible]

Professor [illegible]

Omaha, Neb.—A [illegible] to [illegible] struck the Union Pacific machine shops, destroying a block of [illegible] recently erected and [illegible] A. F. Ratliff, a carpenter, and seriously injuring L. Pennington, a foreman, who were at work on it, and Joseph Leonard and Nat. Brown, laborers. Ratliff's home was at Lawrence, Kan., where he leaves a widow and several children.

The twister which struck the machine shops also struck the headquarters of the Union Pacific, the big building being badly shaken by it.

Emporia, Kan.—In tornadoes that raged at Hamilton, Greenwood County, and at Alleeville, Coffey County, three persons were killed outright, two fatally injured, and a score of others seriously hurt. The loss to buildings and crops is enormous. Alleeville, a town of 200 inhabitants, was almost wiped off the map.

TURN PIRATES AT MINDANAO.

Constabulary Officers Run Off With the Steamer Victoria.

Manila, Philippine Islands.—Inspector Hermann and Supply Officer Johnson, of the constabulary, have become pirates. They seized the thirty-seven-ton steamer Victoria at Mindanao and forced her to put to sea, using the men under their command for the purpose of intimidating the crew.

Shortly afterward they discovered that the Victoria's coal supply was short, and they forcibly detained an incoming steamer and replenished their bunkers from hers, after which they disappeared.

Meantime the act of piracy was reported, and an examination of the constabulary safe showed that $6000 had been stolen. It is supposed that the money is on board the Victoria. The constabulary despatched a fast coast guard steamer in pursuit of the pirates.

TERM FOR BANK OFFICERS.

John W. Newbury Gets $1000 Fine and Three Years in Prison.

Freehold, N. J.—John W. Newbury, president of the defunct Mercantile Co-operative Bank of Red Bank and Jersey City, was sentenced by Justice Fort to a fine of $1000 and a term of three years and six months at hard labor in the State prison.

Rudolph Newman, acting treasurer, who was connected with Newbury for conducting the banking business illegally, was sentenced to pay a fine of $500. The amount of surety required for the release of the men was $5000 for Newbury and $1000 for Newman.

RAILROAD BRIDGE BLOWN UP.

Men Who Are Trying to Blackmail the Northern Pacific Carry Out Threats.

Helena, Mont.—Northern Pacific Railroad officials have just received word that a bridge on the line near here has been blown up.

This is undoubtedly the work of the blackmailers who for two months have been demanding $50,000 from the road and carrying out their threats by wrecking trains and destroying property with dynamite.

COLORADO'S MINE WAR

Courts and Unions Arrayed Against Employers and Militia.

The Fight May Extend Over the Entire West—Each Side is Backed Up by a Fund of $1,000,000.

Cripple Creek, Col.—One of the most extraordinary struggles in history for supremacy between trades unionism and employers has been in progress in the gold fields of this section for many weeks. On the one hand is the Western Federation of Miners, supported in at least one phase of its contention by the courts; on the other side is arrayed the Mine Owners' Association, backed by Governor Peabody and the militia.

Directing the military with an iron hand, and bitterly hated by the labor element, is Adjutant General Sherman Bell, who was one of the Roosevelt Rough Riders. He is a close personal friend of the President, who has characterized him as "the gamest man of a game regiment." His chief lieutenant is General Chase, the active commander of the soldiers in the field, a man also of indomitable courage.

The Western Federation of Miners is said to be 48,000 strong, with a reserve fund for defense of more than $1,000,000. The mine owners have also a fund of more than $1,000,000, specifically for the great battle now on. The fight at present involves only about 4000 miners, but it bids fair to extend all over the West. The mine owners declare that they will not longer submit to the dictation of the union. The trouble may give the State to the Democrats at the next election.

Within a week the strikers announced that they would insist on unionizing every mine in the camp, with the result of the closing down of all the big producers. A nonunion miner at the Golden Cycle Mine was dragged from his home one night and shot in the back. The mine owners asked the Governor to send troops and agreed to pay all the expenses on condition that the warrants would be later honored by the State.

More than 1000 soldiers were distributed over the field, and armed guards surrounded all the large properties of the district. Cavalry squads were detailed to patrol the region.

A "bull pen" was established in the headquarters of the military, and men were arrested and imprisoned in it without being informed of the charge against them. Writs of habeas corpus were issued for four of the men, and made returnable before Judge Seeds. The courtroom was overrun with soldiers, the street in front of the Court House was filled with troops, Gatling guns were placed at different points [illegible] and sharp[illegible] were [illegible] roof of building. Judge S[illegible] [illegible] ordered that [illegible] [illegible] Gen[illegible]

MADMAN AT WHITE HOUSE.

Guards Overpower and Disarm Him After Desperate Struggle.

Washington, D. C.—Foiled in his attempt to reach President Roosevelt, Peter Elliott, a demented Swedish machinist, formerly of Minneapolis, engaged in a desperate battle with White House policemen, who intercepted his possibly deadly errand to the Executive Mansion. He was armed with a revolver, knife and a pair of scissors, and demanded an immediate audience with President Roosevelt. Before the visitor could be properly disposed of, he had given Policeman Ciscle and Parker, on guard at the main entrance of the White House, and Chief Usher Stone one of the liveliest tussles they have had in many a day. Ciscle preceded the madman to the hospital, where he had to have twelve stitches taken in his right arm, which had been cut so deeply as to sever an artery. Several scalp wounds had to be dressed for the crazy man. At not time did the affair involve the safety of the President, and he did not know of the occurrence until the man was safely out of reach.

No less than four "cranks," quietly arrested at the White House since the President returned from Oyster Bay, and without ado quickly pronounced insane, are now confined in the asylum at Washington. Two others were threatened with arrest if they returned to the grounds. A drunken discharged sailor insisted on seeing the President during the afternoon, but was persuaded to leave.

General Bradley T. Johnson Dies.

General Bradley T. Johnson died at the age of seventy-three years in Rock Castle, Goochland County, Va., the home of his son. He was a native of Maryland, rose to high rank in the Confederate army by gallantry, and was prominent in Richmond and State politics.

Killed By Moose in the Town.

A bull moose was killed a few miles north of Maine, N. Y., a few days ago, having been mistaken for a deer by a person not accustomed to do much hunting. The animal had doubtless left the Adirondacks in an endeavor to reach its old haunts in the Canadian woods.

Tornado Kills Three Women.

A tornado passed two miles southeast of Princeton, Ill., killing three persons and destroying a large amount of farm property. The dead are Mrs. Charles F. Sherwin, Mrs. Alvira Sherwin, her mother, and Miss Emma Welsh, of Tiskiwa, visitor at the Sherwin home.

Big Iron Works in Liquidation.

The Moselron Works, New York City, were placed in the hands of a receiver with $1,000,000 liabilities. Officers say the failure is due to a succession of unjustifiable strikes.

POPULATION OF THE OCEAN.

A Careful Computation of the Number Afloat on the Atlantic.

A German investigator named Boysen has issued at Berlin a pamphlet containing the result of patient and careful research regarding the curious problem of what is the human population afloat on the Atlantic Ocean. First he spent a long time collecting statistics from every port, showing the number of ships plying between the one Atlantic ports, the number sons aboard them and the number days spent at sea. He gathered attainable data on these points during an entire year, and by combination of his facts he [illegible] reach some interesting [illegible] though in the nature of [illegible] not attain a high degree [illegible] mate. He was unable, [illegible] obtain satisfactory [illegible] warships and the fishing [illegible] Atlantic, and so he left [illegible] out of his calculations.

Herr Boysen found that under investigation there [illegible] average of 3651 sailing vessels, with 44,899 men in their crews, [illegible] day also 1504 steamships, with [illegible] numbering 53,263, and 32,505 passengers were afloat on the Atlantic. This made a daily average for the year of 5155 vessels and 130,727 persons spread over the whole Atlantic surface.

The density of the ocean population was still more difficult to get at. Of course there are wide areas of the ocean which are seldom visited by vessels, and for the entire Atlantic Herr Boysen found that the average density of population for the year he investigated was only 0.002 per square kilometer (about three-fifths of a square mile), which is comparable with the extremely small density of population among the hunter and fisher folk of the northern half of North America. The density was more considerable, of course, along well traveled ocean routes, and Boysen found that between the British coasts and North America the mean density of this fluctuating population was 0.01 per square kilometer, which is about equal to the density of population along the Arctic Coast of Siberia, where there are a good many Yakuts and Chukchees; and upon the route from England to Gibraltar, the density was 0.025 per square kilometer, as in Patagonia and Tierra del Fuego. The most thickly peopled part of the sea, the English Channel, where the average density [illegible] is comparable with the population [illegible] tered over Yakutsk, Siberia.

Mountain Sickness.

M. Passtoukhof thinks he has discovered a cure for [illegible] sickness in [illegible] polling [illegible] but [illegible] whether the good [illegible] produced [illegible] sea or the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

BUCKSAW AND SAWBUCK.

Sawed Up the Wood and Kept the Old Ram Out of the Garden.

The Hartford Times the other morning gave this up uncomplainingly, and searchers in the Grab Bag are hereby rewarded:

An old farmer of Arkansas, whose sons had all grown up and left him, hired a young man of the name of Esau Buck to help him on the farm. the evening of the first day they d up a small load of poles for nd unloaded them between the nd the barnyard.

t morning the old man said d man, "Esau, I am going by and while I am gone, w up that wood and keep out of the garden."

old man had gone, Esau saw the wood, but when saw he wouldn't saw it, saw the saw, he saw that saw it with that saw. around for another saw, was the only saw he saw, so n't saw it. When the old man e home, he says to Esau, "Esau, id you saw the wood?" Esau said, "I saw the wood, but I couldn't saw it, for when I saw the saw, I saw that I couldn't saw with that saw, so I didn't saw it." The old man went out to see the saw and when he saw the saw he saw that Esau couldn't saw with that saw. When Esau saw that the old man saw that he couldn't saw with the saw, Esau picked up the ax and chopped up the wood and made a see-saw. The next day the old man went to town and bought a new bucksaw for Esau Buck, and when he came home he hung the bucksaw for Esau Buck on the sawbuck by the seesaw.

Just at this time Esau Buck saw the old buck in the garden eating cabbage, and when driving him from the garden to the barnyard Esau Buck saw the bucksaw on the sawbuck by the seesaw, and Esau stopped to examine the new bucksaw. Now when the old Buck saw Esau Buck looking at the new bucksaw by the seesaw he made a dive for Esau, missed Esau, hit the seesaw, knocked the seesaw against Esau Buck, who fell on the bucksaw on the sawbuck by the seesaw. Now when the old man saw the old buck dive at Esau Buck and miss Esau and hit the seesaw and knock the seesaw against Esau and Esau ck fall on the bucksaw on the saw- ck by the seesaw he picked up the to kill the old buck, but the buck saw him coming dodged the blow and count ered on the old man's stomach, knocked the old man over the seesaw on to Esau Buck, who was getting up with the bucksaw off the sawbuck by the seesaw, crippled Esau Buck, broke the bucksaw and the sawbuck and the seesaw.

Now when the old buck saw the completeness of his victory over the old man and Esau Buck and the bucksaw and the sawbuck and the seesaw he quietly turned around, and ate up the old man's cabbage.

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643 East Sixth Street, 6 room house, lot 50 x 100	1,700
6 room house, lot 50 x 100, on South Avenue	1,900
10 room house, all improvements, at Netherwood	5,500

Building Lots For Sale.

On Lyman Place, 50 x 125	$400
On Hunter Avenue, 50 x 100	300
On West Third Street, 50 x 125	350
On Evona Avenue, 54 x 175	350
On DeKalb Avenue, 50 x 149	300
On Rushmore Avenue, 50 x 125	200
On Rushmore Avenue, 50 x 125	150
On Manson Place, 65 x 150	500

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Time Table in effect June 28, 1903.

For New York—2.17, 3.37, 5.38, 6.02, 6.29, 6.57, 7.05, 7.25, 7.28, 7.48, 7.55, 8.02, 8.11, 8.30, 8.34, 8.46, 9.27, 9.59, 10.26, 11.25 a. m.; 12.09, 12.44, 1.18, 2.31, 2.42, 2.49, 3.44, 4.17, 4.47, 5.43, 5.53 6.23, 6.33, 7,08, 7.32, 8.36, 9.35, 9.40, 10.17, 11.28 p. m. Sundays—2.17, 3.37, 5.05, 7.41, 8.01, 8.52, 9.52, 10.08, 11.10 a. m.; 12.00 m.; 12.58, 1.45, 2.40, 3.17, 3.30, 5.41, 6.45, 6.52, 8.13, 8.32, 9.42, 9.58, 10.22 p. m.

For Newark—5.38, 6.29, 6.57, 7.05, 7.25, 7.48, 8.11, 8.34, 8.46, 9.27, 9.59, 11.25 a. m.; 1.18, 2.31, 2.49, 3.44, 4.17, 4.47, 5.43, 5.53, 6.23, 6.33, 7.08, 7.42, 8.36, 9.40 p. m. Sundays—7.41, 8.52, 10.08, 11.10 a. m. 12 m.; 12.58. 1.45, 3.30, 5.41, 6.45, 6.52, 7 32, 8.13, 8.32, 9.42, 9.58 10.22 p. m.

For Somerville—5.25, 7.12, 8.21, 9.36, 9.54, 11.00 a. m.; 1.01, 2.02, 2.11, 3.32, 3.44, 4.33, 5.03, 5.29, 5.57 6.04, 6.19, 9.41 7.12, 7.33, 8.08, 8.21, 9.37, 10.23, 11.26 p. m.; 12.59 night. Sundays—5.45, 8.42, 11.14 a. m.; 2.03, 3.40, 5.37, 6.35, 8.30, 10.15, 11.16, 11.25 p. m.

For Phillipsburg and Easton—5.25, 8.21, 9.54, a. m.; 2.11, 5.29, 6.41 p. m. Sundays—5.45 a. m.; 2.03, 6.35 p. m.

For Bethlehem, Allentown and Mauch Chunk—5.25, 9.54 a. m.; 2.11, 5.29 p. m. Sundays—5.45 a. m.; 2.03, 6.35 p. m.

For Wilkesbarre and Scranton—5.25, 9.54 a. m.; 5.48 p. m. Sundays—5.45 a. m. 2.03 p. m.

For Long Branch, Ocean Grove, Point Pleasant and seashore points—8.11, 11.25 a. m.; 2.42, 3.44, 4.47, 6.22 p. m. Sundays—8.52 a. m.; 12.58, 3.30 p. m.,

For Lakewood—3.37, 8.11, a. m.; 1.18 3.44, 4.17p. m. Sunday, 9.52 a. m.

For Atlantic City—9.27a. m.; 2.49p. m.

For Trenton—5.17, 5.25, 7.12, 7.44, 8.38, 9.14, 9.44, 10.44, 11.44 a. m ; 12.46, 1.01, 1.39, 2.11, 3.44, 5.29*, 7.34*, 8.21, 9.37* p.m., 1.17 night. Sundays- 5.17, 5.45, 9.55, 11.14 a. m.; 1.39, 2.45, 4.55, 5.37,* 6,35,* 9.47 p. m.; 1.17 night.

For Philadelphia—5.17, 7.44, 8.38, 9.14, 9.44, 10.44, 11.14, 11.44 a. m.; 12.46, 1.39, 2.11, 3.44, 5.34*, 7.34,* 8.21, 9.37* p.m.; 1.17 ng't Sundays—5.17, 5.45, 9.55, 11.14 a. m.; 1.39, 2.45, 4.55, 5.37*, 6.35*, 9.47 p. m.; 1.17 night.

For Reading and Harrisburg—5.17, 5.25, 8.38, 9.54, (10.44 to Readind only) 11.44 a. m.; 2.11, 5.48 p. m. 1.17 night. 1.17 night.
Sundays, 5.17 a.m., 2.03, 5.37, 6.35 p. m.;

For Pottsville, Sunbury & Williamsport— 5.17, 5.25, 9.54, a. m.; 2.11, (5.29, to Pottsville only) 8.21 p. m.; 1.17 night. Sundays, 5.17 a. m.; 2.03,; 1.17 night.

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Special Sale of HATS and SHOES,
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Consisting of a Men's suit, any size; a good strong pair of shoes, and an Alpine hat or derby, for $6.98 Complete

WHAT IS LIFE?

A smile, a shadow, on the sky,
Alternate come and go;
A stifled stillness, then a breeze,
Breathing of mountain snow.
Come o'er the valley, each in turn,
Till shades of night fall low.

Through sheets of light the streamlet flows
Then shadows dense and wide;
Anon in peaceful measure sings,
Then, ere the song has died,
Wails loud o'er rocks, and at last
Lost in the sea's dark tide.

And so our span of life is passed—
A smile, a shade, a sigh,
Despairing calms and times inspired
By holy thoughts and high—
O'er stony ways, through peaceful glens,
Till we meet eternity.

A little waking, a little sleeping,
A little laughter, a little weeping,
And then—a long, long silence.
—Lilian C. Paschal.

When Sutton Forged to the Front.

SUTTON has never compared notes on the subject with the men of his acquaintance, but he often wonders if any of them proposed marriage on impulse, as he did. If so, he would like to know the circumstances. He is not thus curious through a desire for sympathy. He does not need sympathy. Mrs. Sutton is a woman of such infinite tact that she makes him think he is very happy. Still, when he falls into a mood at once retrospective and introspective, as he is wont to do when left alone, he puzzles over the complex existence of himself and neighbors.

Sutton is not an impulsive man by nature, therefore his actions between 3 and 4 p. m., on the 22d of June, 1897, were all the more inexplicable. At 3 o'clock on that eventful day he was writing a letter to his friend Hardy in Boston.

"I was forty-six years old yesterday," he wrote. "I celebrated the natal day by renewing my oath never to marry. Old bachelorhood may entail a certain degee of loneliness, but that is infinitely better than the domestic squabbles in which I see my married friends constantly embroiled. Women are well enough at a distance, but when it comes to taking one of them for a wife—"

Sutton stopped to study out the most convincing way to wind up his sentence. As he pondered, a woman came in, and he pushed the letter under the blotter.

"Hello, Ruth," he said. "How are you? I'm glad to see you. Won't you sit down?"

"Only for a few minutes. I am on my way to Brooklyn and thought I would stop in and see you as I passed. But I don't want to bother you. I see you are busy."

"Oh, no, I'm not," said Sutton. "Business is dull. I was just writing a letter to my friend Hardy, in Boston. I was telling him what I think of the ladies."

"Yes And what do you think?"

"That they are all angels. I wish I could marry them all"

"You might find that inconvenient. But if you really have such Mormonistic tendencies, you don't seem to be doing much to gratify them. You don't even make a start by marrying one."

Sutton grinned. "You needn't say anything," he said. "You're the last person in the world to find fault with a person on account of celibacy. When a charming woman like Ruth Decker skims through life to the age of thirty-four—"

"Forty," corrected Miss Decker "I was forty my last birthday."

"Well, then, forty, if you must have it so, and refuses to bind herself with conjugal ties, she has no right to rebuke an old sinner like me for plodding along in single harness."

Miss Decker leaned her elbow on the desk and rested her chin in her shapely hand. "But I can't help myself," she said.

"Neither can I," said Sutton.

"Yes, you can help it. You can ask somebody to marry you."

"And you can marry somebody who asks you."

Miss Decker brought her other palm to the support of her chin. "Nobody asks me," she said.

"That is because you give the fellows such scant encouragement. You shouldn't do it, Ruth, upon my word you shouldn't. A nice-looking girl like you ought to have married long ago. All nice girls ought to marry."

"Perhaps they would," remarked Miss Decker, "if they got a chance."

"Oh, that's all nonsense," returned Sutton. "They get the chance, all right. I don't believe the woman ever lived, no matter how ugly and uninteresting, who did not get at least one offer of marriage. At any rate, I never saw one."

"Yes, you have seen one," was the reply. "You see one now. Nobody ever asked me to marry him."

Sutton dropped his half-bantering air. He looked at his caller curiously. "Oh, come now, Ruth," he said, "you can't expect me to believe that. Why, you are an unusually popular woman. I don't want to give you any taffy, but facts are facts, and I hope you won't take offense when I tell you that you are the very nicest girl that I ever knew. You are pretty, you are bright, you are entertaining. Do you mean to tell me that a woman of your type never had a chance to get married? Why, I never saw you when you hadn't a pack of men at your heels."

Miss Decker sighed softly. "But they didn't mean anything," she said. "They liked me well enough up to a certain point, but they never wanted to marry me. It is a sober fact that nobody ever wanted to do that."

Sutton's guardian angel gave him a tremendous push and he fell forward precipitately. "You are wrong there," he said. "Somebody has wanted to marry you."

"He never told me so."

"What would you say if he should tell you?"

"I don't know. It would depend upon the man."

"What would you say if I told you?"

Miss Decker screamed in subdued tones. "You?" she said.

Sutton nodded. "Yes," he said, "I'm the fellow."

Miss Decker jumped to the half-way point between laughter and tears, and there she halted. "It seems so strange," she said. "I can hardly believe you mean it. We have known each other so long. We have been together so much. We have talked of so many things, but—we never talked this way before. You never did anything to make me think that—that you—"

Sutton took another unpremeditated leap. "That," said he, "was because I am such a slow-goer—such an idiot. I wanted to ask you all right, but I was too confoundedly backward."

Miss Decker spread her palms out on the blotter and left her chin to take care of itself. Sutton came to its assistance. "Now that I have forged to the front like a man," he said, "what are you going to say to me?"

"That I am glad you forged to the front."

At 4 o'clock Miss Decker resumed her journey to Brooklyn. Sutton escorted her as far as the elevator. When he came back he paused before his desk moodily.

"Well, sir," he said, "if this isn't the darnedest mess I ever got mixed up in."

Then he took Hardy's letter from beneath the blotter.

"'I celebrated the natal day by renewing my oath never to marry,'" he read. "And I wrote that just one hour ago. I can't send it now. I'll have to write another letter."

Then he wrote: "My dear Darnley: I have news for you. I am going to get married. I have got sick and tired of living alone. ['That's a lie,' he commented, 'but I'll have to let it go.'] I have decided to seek companionship in matrimony. I have been in love with my intended wife for many years [I honestly believe that is so], but have foolishly delayed my happiness until now. We are going to be married next month. I hope you will come on to the wedding."

"I'd like to know," said Sutton, as he reread the letter, "if I really have wanted to marry Ruth all this time, or if I felt sorry for the poor girl on account of her frank confession that she was the exception that proved my rule? Anyway, I hope it will turn out all right."

And it has turned out all right, but even so Sutton sometimes wonders if other men do the trick as suddenly as he did.—New York Times.

How Burr Saw His Sweetheart.

In January of 1779 Colonel Burr was given command of the "lines" in Westchester County, New York. It was at this time that he first met Mrs. Prevost, the widow of a British officer. She lived across the Hudson, some fifteen miles from the shore, but the river was patrolled by the gunboats of the British, and the land by their sentries.

In spite of these difficulties, however, Burr managed to make two calls upon Mrs. Prevost during the winter, both of them necessarily informal.

He sent six of his trusted soldiers to a place on the Hudson, and under the overhanging bank they moored a large boat, well supplied with blankets and buffalo robes. At 9 o'clock in the evening he left White Plains, mounted on the smallest, swiftest horse he could procure, and when he reached the rendezvous, the horse was quickly bound and laid in the boat.

Burr and the six troopers stepped in, and in half an hour they were across the river. The horse was lifted out, unbound, and with a little rubbing was ready for use. Before midnight he was at the home of his beloved, and at four in the morning he came back to the troopers, awaiting him on the river bank, and the return trip was made in the same manner.—Woman's Home Companion.

Servantless London.

London—what is London? To begin with, London is a conglomerate of 800,000 families—if we average five persons to a family—of whom 666,000 have no servants.

While only 95,000 families enjoy the luxury of a domestic servant 3,371,789 persons—men, women and children—wake every morning in London knowing that in the course of the day they will have to do all their own work with their own hands, while only 476,325, or eleven per cent. of the whole, are in a position to employ any of the 205,858 persons of the servant class.

Of these 3,371,789 of the servantless class nearly 500,000 are pigged together three in a room, while 376,000 have half a room each, 364,000 belong to the very poor, 900,000 to the poor.

The poor we have always with us to the tune of thirty per cent. The poor and the very poor outnumber all the men, women and children who find themselves on Sunday in church or chapel. There is no overcrowding in the house of God; but the houses of men are inconveniently full.—Review of Reviews.

Pawnbrokers in New York.

Pawnbroking is a lucrative business in New York. The annual license fee is $500, and each broker is required to give a bond of $10,000 as a guarantee of honesty. Such a bond is said to keep the unscrupulous out of the business. Those engaged in it are in close contact with the police, which accounts for the easy solution of many problems concerning missing jewelry.—New York Press.

The German Army Now Uses an Automobile Bakery -:-:-:

One of the things which cause no end of trouble in getting an army corps into the field is the commissariat. On paper and in times of peace everything is in apple pie order and the commissary department simply perfection; but the moment the drums beat for battle the bottom seems to fall out of all the arrangements and heartburnings and complaints come without end. There are few wars without commissary scandals.

The Emperor William fully recognizes that good food and abundance of it is as necessary to the success of an army in the field as good weapons and good powder, and that empty stomachs are poor supporters of enthusiasm, which means first class work. In no army, perhaps, is there so much attention paid to the commissary arrangements as in the German army, and the Kaiser himself takes a supervising interest in everything done.

Since bread is the staple of life, the baking of it is one of the absolute necessities of the commissary department, and now Emperor William has had rigged up a perfectly up-to-date bakehouse on wheels. It is an automobile bakery that will not have to depend on either horses or mules to keep up with the regiment, cavalry, artillery or infantry to which it is attached. We present a picture of this latest novelty.

THE AUTOMOBILE BAKERY.

William H. Taft, Who Will Succeed Elihu Root as Secretary of War

William Howard Taft was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, September 15, 1857, and was a son of Alphonso Taft, jurist, former Secretary of War and Attorney-General of the United States. He was educated at Yale, whence he was graduated in 1878, ranking second in his class. In 1880 he was admitted to the bar in Cincinnati, having been graduated from the law school of that city the same year. As the law reporter of the Cincinnati Commercial he gained journalistic experience. In succession he served as assistant prosecutor of Hamilton County, collector of internal revenue of the First Ohio District, judge of the Superior Court of Ohio, and Solicitor-General of the United States.

In 1892 he was appointed United States Circuit Judge of the Sixth District. In 1896 he became dean and professor in the law department of the University of Cincinnati. In 1900 he became Chairman of the Philippine Commission.

Food for thought sometimes results in mental indigestion.

Fully 2500 persons commit suicide in Russia every year.

The Protesting Sioux

Cyrus E. Dallin, the well-known sculptor, who for the past three years has had his home and studio at Arlington Heights, says the Boston Globe, has just completed his figure representing the protest of the Sioux Indians at the taking of the great Louisiana territory, which was formerly owned by the Sioux and Cherokee Indians. The statue is for the St. Louis Exposition, where it will be set up on one of the main boulevards in the central portion of the grounds.

The statue represents a full-blooded Sioux mounted on one of the famous Indian ponies of that tribe. The steed is drawn back on his haunches and the Indian's hand is raised in protest at the seizure of his lands. The Sioux is finely modeled, the expression of the face and the raised hand giving unmistakable emphasis to the sculptor's idea. The statue is to eighteen feet high.

THE PROTEST BY THE SIOUX.

An Ancient Giant.

The complete skeleton of a human giant has been found at Holbeach, England, a little Lincolnshire fen town between Lynn and Spalding, during excavations for the foundations of two new houses. Every bone was in perfect condition and not a tooth was missing. The skeleton measured seven feet two inches in length. A curious key, five inches long, with triangular handle, was found near the bones. Stukeley, the famous antiquary, who was born at Holbeach, records that at the spot where the discovery has just been made a Roman Catholic chapel, dedicated to St. Peter, formerly stood. Other human remains have been previously unearthed on the same spot.

Russian Forests.

Forests cover thirty-six per cent. of Russia's total area, or, in all, 464,500,000 acres. In other words, there are four acres of forest to every inhabitant of Russia.

WILLIAM H. TAFT.

$ The True El Dorado $

A Lake in the Andes Thought to Contain Much Treasure : :

Away up in the heights of the Andes, just north of the equator, some 9000 feet above the sea, lies in the plateau of Bogota the Lake Guatavita. This plateau is supposed to be the birthplace of the potato, which to this day is the principal crop. This lake is being drained by a joint stock company, with the consent of the Government of Colombia, and the purpose of its draining, sordid in itself, rests on a basis of quaint romance. It is a very strange tale which Mr. Benjamin Taylor tells in the English Illustrated, under the title of "A Quest for Sunken Treasure."

"This lake," says Dr. Zerba, "is the celebrated 'El Dorado.' Here, it is said, the Cacique of Guatavita was covered with a sticky substance, over which gold dust was strewn, which golden covering constituted his vestment when making the sacrifices. The term 'El Dorado,' it should be explained, means the Golden One, or the Golden Man, not the Golden City, as is commonly supposed."

The Cacique of Guatavita, who had an army of 30,000 men, used to rule there over 1,000,000 people.

This lake, between 9000 and 10,000 feet above the level of the sea, on the summit of a conical mountain, they regarded as the residence of their protecting deity, to whom they thought it necessary to make offerings twice a year. In consequence all the Cacique's subjects assembled at the stated times, with their gold offerings, and, forming in grand procession, advanced with music to the lake. Arrived there, the Cacique and the principal chiefs embarked on the lake in large canoes, by steps formed in the bank, and the people at the same time spread themselves all around the lake. On arriving at the centre of the lake the chiefs anointed the Cacique and powdered him over with a profusion of gold dust, hence the name of El Dorado—the Golden One.

LAKE GUATAVITA.
(Showing the tunnel made by the Spaniards in their attempts to drain the lake.)

Lesson to Bumptious Newspapers.

There is really no necessity for the New York papers to poke fun at the personal columns of their country contemporaries. It is quite as interesting for the readers of the Pineville Poker to learn through the columns of that valuable news medium that Peter Perkins is painting his henhouse green as it is for the patrons of the New York daily newspapers to be informed that Mrs. Vanderbilt has a new gown or that Mr. Astor is putting a new front on his Newport villa. The plutocracy of Pineville is just as important—to Pineville—as is the millionocracy of New York.

A Correct Obituary.

A country editor says: "A properly written obituary contains the age, name, relation, date of demise and time of funeral in the first paragraph, and the rest should be left to a kind Providence. An obituary fashioned after these simple rules is calculated to preserve the reputation for veracity on the part of a large number of editors who find the temptation strong to 'heap coals of fire on the head' of the departed."

William Penn's Compass

Innkeeper Showed Instrument Which Belonged to Colonizer.

Some time ago, while botanizing along the Osage River, in central Missouri, the writer stopped over night at Gladstone, a small town in the southern part of Morgan County. The loquacious landlord of the little inn, in his anxious endeavors to make the time pass agreeably, recited many war reminiscences, and incidentally dropped the information that an old surveyor's compass, with an interesting history, was a greatly prized relic of a family of that vicinity. Interest in the story was intensified when he further stated that the compass was once the property of William Penn, and that there was much tradition and some recorded evidence to prove that it was the identical instrument with which the nucleus of the present city of Philadelphia was first surveyed.

"The name of the family which owns this rare historical treasure," said the landlord, "is McNeal, and they live upon a small farm in the northern part of Camden County, six miles south of this place."

On the following day the pleasures of the botainal fields were forsaken, the McNeal home visited and the Penn compass, with its attending paraphernalia, carefully inspected.

WILLIAM PENN'S COMPASS.

The instrument consists of a block of walnut wood, about three and a half inches broad and nine inches long, hollowed into a box. The box is neatly lined with some white substance, and the degrees are printed across one end. A heavy steel needle is accurately balanced, and a glass top set in cement covers the compass. The movement of the needle is quite limited, as can be seen in the accompanying memory picture, the swing being through an arc of only about forty degrees. The compass, with the instruments with it, such as rulers, dividers, etc., bears the unmistakable marks of age.

The family in possession of this curious relic has resided in Missouri for many years. Among its numbers have been some of the pioneer Methodist ministers of the State, and also General John McNeal, a Federal commander.

According to the documentary history of the instrument, it is claimed that William Penn and his co-worker used the instrument in the survey of Philadelphia, and a few notes were given in the old document.

Whether the compass is a genuine relic or not could only be determined by comparing the historical data which accompany it with the old records of the city of Philadelphia, but the odd form and mechanical excellence of the instrument tend to inspire the casual inspector with confidence in the genuineness of its history.—Philadelphia Record.

Spanish Enterprise.

The shoemakers of Madrid, Spain, recently combined to encourage dancing with the object of wearing out as much shoe leather as possible. They hired several dancing halls and charged ten cents admission. Each admission ticket bears a coupon, twenty of which entitle the owner to a new pair of shoes free of charge at the union store.

The Scandinavians now have an enormous fleet of big steel tramp ships in serious rivalry with the British.

SCIENTIFIC & INDUSTRIAL

SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL.

The experiments made in the German army with carrier pigeons having been satisfactory, every warsh leaving Kiel or Wilhelmshaven hereafter carry a consignme pigeons, to be released at var tances from the land statio estimated that the birds hav endurance to fly home ov of about 186 miles from

An analysis of the cas tion in Marburg, German four-fifths of those affe the poorest fifth of the was further found that cent. of all of the cas 2.6 per cent. of the ent ings in the city, while of all the cases among th curred in 33.6 per cent. of the occupied by them.

The development of the carborundu industry led to the manufacture of artificial graphite, which is now produced by passing the amorphous carbon through the electric furnace and obtaining a pure graphite with merely a fraction of one per cent. of ash. Even the direct graphization of anthracite coals has been successfully accomplished, a granular graphite being obtained which can be extensively used for lubricating purposes. The annual output is more than 2,000,000 pounds.

"Little has been heard of late," says the London Electrician, "concerning the Edison new storage battery, but Mr. Edison now says that he is making one set per day, and that he will soon be making two. It seems that all the machinery was ready for turning out the batteries in great numbers last winter, but that a method was found by which it was possible to reduce the time occupied for charging, and on this account all the machinery had to be remodelled. If, indeed, the new battery can make possible a commercial system of accumulator traction, so as to compete with petrol, Mr. Edison may have established once more his pos as a leader in the electrical ind —a position which, thanks large the exertions of his inventive fr on the lay press, he has almost l

In the order of production of co Pennsylvania ranked first, with 16,497,910 short tons, an increase over 1901 of 2,141,993 tons; Alabama came second with 2,552,246 short tons, an increase of 403,335 tons; West Virginia third, with 2,516,500 short tons, an increase of 232,805 tons; Virginia fourth, with 1,124,572 short tons, an increase of 1,237,442 tons; Colorado, fifth, with 1,003,393 short tons, an increase of 332,000 tons—the percentages of increase for these States being: Pennsylvania, 14.92; Alabama, 18.77; West Virginia, 10.19; Virginia, 23.97; Colorado, 49.47.

The Story of the Lotus.

If you wish to unlock the realms of poetry and romance you must turn to that famous lily of the East, the sacred Lily of the Nile, the lotus. There is hardly a tale in Oriental mythology where it has not a place. Buddha is called "The White Lotus of the Good Law," and is always shown holding a lily in each hand. In Egypt this flower was represented as the throne of Osiris, the god of day. The true Egyptian lotus is either blue or white; the pink variety was brought to Egypt in Roman times, and does not now grow there wild. It is a native of Southeastern Asia, and was cultivated in Egypt for food. The roots of the blue lotus are also edible, and this fact is said to have been made known by Isis to her worshipers. The buds and flowers of this species were often depicted on monuments as early as 3000 years before Christ. When the tomb of Rameses II. was opened in 1881, some of the petals of both pink and white lotus flowers were found. He reigned 1300 B. C., and these frail bits of a flower survived where monuments of stone and brass had crumbled to pieces. The lotus has been invested with many sacred attributes. On the Nile it meant fertility. The language of the lotus reads, "A tree whose fruit is so sweet that when foreigners once taste of it they forget their own country."—The Delineator.

What We Pay For Our Lives.

An authority on life-insurance matters has been gathering some striking statistics on the subject of insurance policies and payments. In 9333 cities and towns in the United States during the year 1902 the total distribution to policy-holders and their beneficiaries exceeded $320,000,000. In the distribution of this sum among the larger cities New York holds first place, $22,945,475 of the total sum having been distributed here in 1902. Philadelphia follows the metropolis with a record of receipts aggregating $8,626,008. Chicago holds third place with a record of $6,922,457. In each case these figures show an advance over those of the preceding year, which fact has led our authority into making some interesting prophecies. At the rate of distribution recorded for the past year, it is estimated that the life insurance companies of New York (exclusive of Brooklyn) are pledged to pay something like $400,000,000 to the citizens of Manhattan within the next twenty years; while Philadelphia will receive $180,000,000, Chicago $140,000,000, Brooklyn $120,000,000, and Boston $120,000,000. As more than ten thousand million dollars in policies are carried in this country at the present time, the rate of increase suggests astounding possibilities for the future.—Harper's Weekly.

Men Who Work Overtime.

By John Z. Rogers.

I HAVE been talking with a number of men who work hard in their various professions. The comedian of a stock company in a well-known New York theatre said: "To begin with, we have a new play every week. I am always at the theatre every afternoon at about 2 o'clock, and am often unable to leave till half past 6 or even later, especially on Mondays and Tuesdays, when the new play has not begun to run smoothly. Similar long hours prevail, of course, evenings. My mornings are taken up with rehearsals for the play that be put on the next week. This, with the time I have to devote to my lines, takes about fifteen hours a day. This is pretty hard, but alk, the other day, with a friend who had just come in from playing stands, I congratulated myself on having a comparatively easy

nary weekly routine of a prominent out-of-town clergyman with ced is as follows: "All day Sunday is taken up with the regular hurch work. Every night in the week there is some kind of a ich requires my presence. On Saturday I prepare my sermon. month or quarter come the conferences and other meetings at expected to be present. The church conducts an employment ee dispensary, a kindergarten, and other auxiliaries, all of which or twice a week. This, by the way, does not include meetings of , fraternal, political and other organizations for which I often prepare addresses; nor the calls on the 1100 members of my congre- ion. Last year some of my time was employed in marrying eighty-two uples, attending nearly 100 funerals, and making about 1000 calls."

I have a friend who is a schoolteacher, and he says that he earns every cent of his salary. "I average about twelve hours' work a day," said he, "and during my vacation I devote about half my time to special reading in connection with future school work. The introduction of supplementary work in the schools, the taking up of special subjects one or two hours a week, require extra reading and studying."

To many the newspaper reporter appears to lead a life of pleasure. But the reporter we see on the stage—the "journalist" with the notebook—is never seen in real life. Here is what one of the reporters on a big morning paper told me, and as I have been through the same experience I know it is substantially correct: "I get to the office at half past eleven, in order to read the papers half an hour before the noon assignments are given out. Soon after twelve I am sent out on a story. If it is not very important or is not far away I may have two or three to look after. Under ordinary circumstances I return to the office before six and write my copy. As soon as it is finished and I have my dinner, I start out on evening assignments, returning as soon as possible, for the earlier one gets his copy in the more 'space' he is paid for in the paper. No one can tell in advance when or where a news story will break out, and I always keep a packed grip at the office."

Even the wealthy work overtime, and most of them pay the penalty, sooner or later, in one way or another. It is said that George Gould is at his desk at 8 o'clock every morning when he is in the city.

The only recreation Russell Sage has is when he steals an hour for a drive. John D. Rockefeller has already bartered his stomach for his wealth by working long hours.

A prominent physician recently said to me: "Up to a generation ago the watchword was, 'Look out for your stomach!' Now it is, 'Look out for your nervous system.' An eight-hour union for professional men and men who work with their brains ought certainly to be seriously considered."—Harper's Weekly.

Accuracy" in Education

By President Woolley

THOROUGHNESS implies accuracy. Glittering generalities may have their place, but it is not in the class room. Dean Briggs thinks it "next to impossible to find a youth who can copy a list of printed names without mis-spelling," a result which might be expected when "we leave the straight and narrow way and wobble all over the flowery meadows." There is no more valuable result of training than the habit of absolute exactness, and no greater menace to life in any phase than its lack. Failure to grasp the exact thought of the speaker, to report exactly what has been heard, is a fruitful source of trouble wherever it occurs, and the world has a right to demand that our schools and colleges shall train their students to be accurate, if nothing else! Examination papers and unexpected tests often bring discomfiture in their train. "Mount Carmel is the place where Elijah sat when he was fed by a crow." "Galilee received its name from Galileo, who once wrote a history of Palestine," were the results of one student's reading of Hebrew history. A chance remark of a teacher that the desert life of the Semites gave time for reflection and bred seers and prophets, men of religious and philosophic thought, came back to her, at the next written test, in the somewhat startling declaration that "in the desert men had nothing to do, and so became philosophers." In this era of the eye and ear specialist, may we not hope for some discovery which shall lead to keenness of vision and clearness of hearing, that we may catch, not the mere words, but the thought underneath?—Harper's Bazar.

The Art of Getting to Sleep

By Harvey Sutherland

ALL conditions must be favorable to sleep. The bedroom should be quiet, dark and airy. In winter it is better to have the window away up than to shut it so that a knife-edged draught shall chill an exposed shoulder. The temperature of the bed should be agreeable. Getting to sleep when the feet are cold is as slow a job as getting to sleep when hungry. A hot-water bottle in one case and a piece of bread and butter in the other will help things. I leave it to you to decide which is for which. A warm bed in winter is easily got, but a cool bed in summer is not so simple a proposition. However, a sheet made of straw matting, interposed between the regular sheet and the mattress, will be found to mitigate sensibly the horrors of a hot night. It preserves the softness and springiness of the bed, and yet is pleasantly cool, without being too cool. Personally, I find that sleep comes soonest when I have no pillows at all.

The next thing is to relax utterly. Remember that the corner of the jaw is the citadel of tension. While that is clinched no sleep can come. But most important of all is the disposition of the mind so that sleep can come. The reason why we fail in this is the same as the reason why we fail in other things. We do not very genuinely want to succeed. As we lie stretched out after a busy day, there are so many thoughts that we want to chase after that we drop the notion of sleep, though we know that to-morow is another day on which we can think. It is all very well to say, "Dismiss these thoughts." How to dismiss them is the problem that each must solve.—Everybody's.

Locating a House

CONCERNING the choice of a site for a suburban or village home, experience shows that the nature of the soil, the exposure with regard to sun and winds, and matters of drainage, are important considerations. An exposure which insures sunshine in winter and breezes in summer, and at least a gentle slope away from the building, are considered favorable general conditions.

The locating of the house on the lot calls for some thought; more, perhaps, than is commonly given. The finished effect desired should be kept constantly in mind. Mistakes at the start are hard to rectify. On the one hand, closeness to the street means convenience of access and an opportunity to develop a garden or otherwise utilize the space at the rear. On the other hand, location back from the street affords more seclusion and the opportunity to give the house an attractive fore-court for a setting. The tendency in many cities and towns is to set the house or houses too near the street. The front piazza is often a usual sitting place through several months of the year, and the sense of retirement, with a pleasant foreground, at these times would be much appreciated, while at the same time one would not be shut off from the passing life. But much depends on the point of exposure, the immediate environment and the habits of the household.

The house, in design and arrangement, should be planned with special reference to the individual site and surroundings, including the adjacent buildings, and the effort should be to harmonize the design as far as possible with these. The effort sometimes made to secure a striking individual effect is generally to be deplored, and the most satisfactory results are usually obtained by making the house fit easily and naturally into its place and appeal to the sense of fitness.—Good Housekeeping.

CLEANING HOUSE.

Dolly's clothes are on the line,
Dolly's dishes fairly shine;
Dolly's house is swept all through,
Chairs and tables look like new.
Dolly's little mother, May,
Has been cleaning house to-day.

Picture books, a goodly row,
Such a pretty order show;
Games and blocks all put in place,
Pencils in the drawing case.
"I'm so tired," says little May,
"I've been cleaning house to-day."
—E. E. Hewitt, in Sunbeam.

A PEANUT PARTY.

Mrs. Carmichael was very fond of boys; she liked them all sizes and ages, no matter how rough and awkward they were. A boy's best side was always sure to turn uppermost before she had him in hand fifteen minutes. Perhaps for the reason that she had no children of her own she had a thorough love and understanding of other people's children, especially boys.

She always had a Sunday school class of boys, and there was one persistent member who refused promotion half a dozen times rather than submit to a separation.

Every year Mrs. Carmichael arranged some entertainment for her class, and there was no more delightful day in the calendar than that which the boys spent roaming over the beautiful grounds and winding up with some novel entertainment. Everything seemed exhausted. There had been charades, and tableaux, and potato races, and guessing games, and even tricks by a professional, among innumerable ventures.

"If I don't have something new my boys will lose their faith," she said at last, taking her "steady" Sunday school pupil into her confidence.

"Then I wouldn't give peanuts for them all," he declared.

Mrs. Carmichael clapped her hands.

"Peanuts!" she cried. "Samuel, you are an inspiration, and as a reward you shall stay in my class for another year. I shall give a peanut party."

This she proceeded to do without more delay; and for her purpose on the eventful day she bought the entire capital of a peanut stand in the neighborhood, securing about four quarts. Then she hid them one by one in every nook and angle she could think of; it was really wonderful how even that big house could have hiding places enough, but she finally stowed them all away, well out of sight.

"Now," she said, as the boys streamed into the house after a tour of outdoor inspection, "there's to be a big peanut hunt. I have four quarts of them hidden on this lower floor, which must be found in half an hour's time. Here is a paper bag for each of you. He who finds the greatest number of peanuts gets a prize. When the half hour is up I will stop the hunt and we will count trophies, after which, to be quite sure our four quarts are secured, we will prove it by this," and she held up a gayly painted quart measure. "Now, then, away with you! Go where you please, but be careful of bric-a-brac and china."

With a shout they were off and a livelier half hour was never passed. Each second furnished excitement, for the peanuts lurked in the most unexpected places, and boys found them with deafening whoops and yells that sent Mrs. Carmichael's hands to her ears.

At last time was called and the hunters came trooping in with their spoils. Little Will Vance, the baby of the class, secured the prize—a fine jackknife—because he was small enough to slip into impossible places, and it was found after careful measurement that four quarts exactly had been gathered in during the hunt.

Altogether the peanut party was a success and the boys went home with the firm conviction that Mrs. Carmichael was the very nicest and jolliest boy of them all.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

IN A PELICAN'S NEST.

With what satisfaction I recall my visit to Bird Rock, that famous resort for birds just within the passage between Newfoundland and Cape Breton! Audubon, in a wave tossed schooner, lay off the rock for hours in the vain hope that he might effect a landing; and one could therefore appreciate weather which permitted one safely to run a boat onto the hand's breadth of beach beneath the bird-inhabited walls towering more than a hundred feet above. The top was reached by means of a crate, a rake, and a windlass—apparatus subsequently found most useful in reaching points of vantage whence to photograph birds nesting on the face of the cliff.

I have not always been so fortunate, however, and a trip to study a small colony of white pelicans was attended by far from satisfactory results. Size and color combine to make these birds exceedingly conspicuous, and an opportunity to test a rifle upon them is rarely lost. Where man and gun are found, therefore, the birds nest in only the most isolated places. This particular group of about forty birds had selected an islet, or, locally a "reef," so far out in Shoal Lake, Manitoba, that it was wholly invisible from the shore. But reach them we must, and the trip of four or five miles was made in a twelve-foot punt, the bottom of which could be wisely trod on only with great caution. The reef was reached and the splendid white birds were found sitting on their nests of sand and gravel. At our approach they arose, and, with characteristic dignity of flight, disappeared far down the lake. In awaiting their return, concealed in a small patch of reeds, a sudden change occurred in the weather and soon we found ourselves prisoners in pelican land. Fortunately we had a tent-fly, which with a push pole, a pair of crossed oars and a camera tripod, would have made a passable shelter under ordinary circumstances. But in the end the circumstances proved to be extraordinary. The storm became one to date from. Not only were we forced to ballast our tent with boulders, but sitting in a pelican's nest, the only available, unflooded position, I passed a good portion of the night with my hands clasped around the ridge pole of our improvised shelter to prevent the whole affair from blowing into the lake. Eventually we reached the mainland, none the worse for the experience, but the pelicans, alas! refused to share their home with us, and in their absence their eggs were devoured by the western gulls that nested near them.

SWALLOW CHARACTERISTICS.

It is very easy to remember the barn swallow. Hay forks are used in the barn; this swallow has a very conspicuously forked tail. Remember also that the farmers get much hay down in the meadows; you often see barn swallows flying low over these meadows for insects. Keep in mind also that the under parts are of chocolate color.

On the upper edge of an excavated bank by the roadside there is a dark layer of soil and vegetation. There is a dark band across the breast of the bank swallow. That is easy to remember. The rough winged is much the same as the bank swallow, except that is has no dark band on the breast. The color is a sooty brown.

There is a steel lightning rod on the brown shingles of the old farmhouse; there is a bright steel-blue patch on the brown breast of the eaves swallow. The tail is almost as square as the end of the roof. The light spot on the rump you may also remember.

This swallow builds a queer gourd-shaped nest of mud hanging mouth downward under the eaves of the barn. This nest, made of pellets of mud, is very interesting, as it is nicely adapted to the slant of the eaves and to the boards or rafters on which it is fastened. It is also very interesting to watch these swallows on muddy shores rolling up pellets of mud.

Take your notebook and write in it a list of the principal members of a few of these confusing families. Against the name of each bird in the list put the chief characteristic as stated in any good bird book. Four families at least should be treated in this way—the swallows, the sparrows, the vireos and the warblers.—St. Nicholas.

M AND NAPOLEON.

From Marengo to Moscow was the long swing in the pendulum of Napoleon's life, the one the greatest battle out of which he came with his life, the other the abyss which engulfed him. J. M. Buckley, who is a literary expert on coincidences, points out how strangely the letter "M" played a part in the life of the great conqueror.

Marbos was the first to recognize the genius of Napoleon, at the Ecole Militaire. Melas opened to him the way to Italy. Mortier was one of his first generals. Moreau betrayed him and Murat was the first martyr to his cause. Maria Louise partook of his highest destinies. Metternick conquered him on the field of diplomacy.

Six marshals — Massena, Mortier, Marmont, Macdonald, Murat, Money —and twenty-six of his generals of divisions had names beginning with the letter "M."

Murat, Duke of Bassano, was the counselor in whom he placed the greatest confidence. His first great battle was that of Montenotte; his last was that of Mount Saint-Jean. He gained the battles of Moscow, Montirail and Montereau. Then came the assault of Montmartre. Milan was the first enemy's capital and Moscow the last in wh[illegible] entered.

H[illegible] Egypt [illegible]gh the blunders of M[illegible] and employed Miollis to make Pius VII. prisoner. Malet conspired against him, afterward Marmount. His ministers were Maret, Montalivet and Mollien. His first chamberlain was Montesquieu.—Indianapolis News.

Publishing the News.

People should understand that a newspaper is printed for the sole purpose of carrying the news of the day, says an exchange. It is a poor stick of a reporter or editor who will listen to personal grievances and permit himself to be influenced by personal friendship or family matters. The newspaper man who does not recognize news and who is influenced by any degree of sentiment to suppress what is news has no business to be engaged in the business.

The Funny Side of Life.

UNAPPRECIATED.

The song bird trills his heart away
Unnoted there upon the bough;
If he could but make people pay,
He'd have an audience, I vow.
—Washington Star.

CYCLONIC.

"They say all's fair in love."

"Don't you believe it? You should have heard the stormy time Charley had last night with dad."—New York Sun.

SHORTNESS.

I remarked, with a bitter smile, that poverty made a man endure any slight.

"It's a short worm that has no turning!" muttered Amsleigh, with a dark look.—Detroit Free Press.

PENANCE.

"Do you find that your new alarm clock is of any practical advantage?"

"Well," answered the sluggard, "it eases my conscience some. It keeps me from sleeping quite so peacefully."—Washington Star.

AN IMPRESSION.

"What are those impressionistic painters?" some one inquired.

"Well, so far as I can find out," replied the Philistine, "they're folks who've picked up an impression that they know how to paint."—New York Sun.

MILLIONS OF 'EM.

Kwoter—"Oh, there are as good fish in the sea as ever were caught, you know."

Newitt—"Better. Just think of the many enormous ones that just managed to get away from all the anglers."—Philadelphia Press.

POETRY AND PROSE.

"You used to sing 'Every morn I send thee violets,' before we were married," said Mrs. Brimkin, with a sigh.

"Yes," answered Mr. Brimkin, "but my devotion has taken a more practical form. Every month I pay the meat bill."—Washington Star.

CUMULATIVE HONORS.

"My mamma belongs to eighteen societies."

"Well, my mamma belongs to nineteen."

"Yes, but three of the societies your mamma belongs to are for the suppression of the same thing."—Life.

PHENOMENON.

Askit—"Why do you consider Blankerton the most remarkable man of the age?"

Knowitt—"Because he originated a get-rich-quick scheme that actually made all the investors rich."—New York Journal.

PRACTISING TO DECEIVE.

Mrs. T.—"What are you making those grimaces in the glass for, my dear?"

Mr. T.—"I'm trying to practise a look of astonishment. Some of my friends are going to make me a present to-night, and I am supposed to know nothing about it."—San Francisco Wasp.

ALAS! TOO LATE.

Kitty—"What did you do when he threatened to kiss you?"

Blanche—"I didn't do anything. Why should I? I just waited until he had committed an overt act."

Kitty—"And then?"

Blanche—"Why, then it was too late to punish him."—Boston Transcript.

SECOND NATURE.

"I fear," said his host next morning, "you didn't sleep well last night. Every time I woke up I could hear you thrashing around in your bed."

"I ought to have told you," apologized the guest, a man from Kansas City. "I've got so used to floods that I tread water in my sleep."—Chicago Tribune.

SETTLED.

"My brother is very much hurt that you should refuse to correspond with him," said Mr. Cheltenham's sister. "By failing to answer his many letters you wrong him, although perhaps you do not mean to."

"No," replied Miss Jilt, "I do not mean to wrong him; neither do I mean to write him."—Catholic Standard and Times.

SENSITIVE.

"We must not look down on any man because of his humble circumstances," said the broad-minded citizen. "Let us remember that some of our ablest statesmen started out as rail splitters."

"Yes," answered the man who is painfully precise, "I don't object to a rail splitter in statesmanship, but I must confess that an infinitive splitter annoys me."—Washington Star.

SAVED BY A DREAM.

Timely Supernatural Warning That Was Heeded.

Many years ago the wife of the agent of a land owner and mine proprietor in the north of England aroused her husband from sleep and told him she had dreamed that she saw a wooded lane above the river and some men hiding in bushes; she saw him riding along and the men shoot at him from behind and drag him, dead, into the bushes. The place in her dream she did not know, but it happened to be a desolate spot of country past which he would have to ride on the following day, when returning from the mines with his money. Twice more that night the woman dreamed the same thing again, and to appease her terrors her husband promised that he would chose a different route for his ride. The next night a murder was committed in the very spot which the woman had pictured in her vision. The victim was a young surgeon named Stirling, the most popular young man in the neighborhood, but desperately poor. He had nothing in his possession but a watch, and that the murderers took. His body was found in the bushes which the dreamer had described. The watch was traced to a pawnbroker's shop at Durham and the men who had pledged it were arrested. Their names may be remembered—Cain and Rain. Tightly clinched in the hand of the murdered man was a button of pink glass, fashioned in imitation of an amethyst. It exactly matched those upon the waistcoat of Cain. But sympathizers with the two men heard of this clew and scattered hundreds of similar buttons in the wood where the body was found. The men were acquitted, although everybody believed that they were guilty.

Sharpening Her Teeth.

Mrs. Samuel Sloane Chauncey, whose engagement to Lord Rosebery is rumored, was Miss Alice Carr of Louisville in her youth. Her sister, who was Miss Grace Carr, is married to Lord Newborough.

Lady Newborough sometimes tells a story about a Louisville maid servant employed by her family in her childhood. The maid, fresh from the old country, was very green. One day a guest of the family, a young woman, was late for dinner, yet she was in her room.

"Go to her room," someone said to the maid, "knock at her door, and find out why she doesn't come downstairs."

The maid departed, and in a little while returned. "The lady'll be down in a moment, ma'm. She's just sharpenin' her teeth," she said.

As Bad as That?

Everything goes in Pittsburg, except on Sunday. The injunction there is "Six days shalt thou graft, but the seventh shalt thou rest." It is said of them that "They keep the Sabbath day and everything else they can lay hands on."—Memphis (Tenn.) News.

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SATURDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1903.

REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

The Republican County Convention will convene at the Court House in Somerville, on Thursday, October 15, 1903, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of nominating candidates for Member of Assembly and County Clerk and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before it.

The delegates elected at the Primary Election to represent the various townships and boroughs will compose the convention. The representation is as follows:

Bedminster	2
Bernards	5
Branchburg	2
Bridgewater	12
Bound Brook Borough	2
Franklin	4
Hillsborough	5
Millstone Borough	1
Montgomery	2
Rocky Hill Borough	1
North Plainfield Township	1
North Plainfield Borough	6
Warren	1

Joseph S. Frelinghuysen,
Chairman Republican County Com.

BOROUGH HIGH SCHOOL IN DANGER

It was to be expected that when the annexationists undertook to secure control of the North Plainfield Board of Education that the ultimate object of such a plan would tend toward the advancement of their pet annexation scheme, but it is hardly probable that the most far-seeing man in the borough ever dreamed that the combine would try and pick up the borough high school and present it to Plainfield, thereby compelling the borough children to depend upon the will and caprice of Plainfield office holders for an education, and at the same time rob North Plainfield of an institution of which she is naturally and justly proud—a high school second to none in the State.

But such is the fact, as will be seen in our news columns reporting the last meeting of the Board of Education, for all the men who voted for the resolution calling for the union of the borough and city high schools are pronounced annexationists.

We are proud of our borough schools and of the record they bear in sending out each year young men and young women who are a credit to any institution, and we should endeavor, by all means in our power, to sustain this record and improve upon it whenever possible or necessary, instead of closing up this school and transferring the honor to Plainfield where the people have no direct voice in the management of the public schools, and thus we would be at the mercy of Plainfield and compelled to pay any price it might stipulate, and in the future might choose to debar us entirely from such privilege, to say nothing of the minor difficulties of compelling the North Plainfield children to walk a long distance to the Plainfield school or pay carfare. It is, as was well expressed by Mr. Honeyman in in his argument before the Board last Monday night, "an outrage on the borough even to consider it."

There is still another view to take of the matter which it might be opportune to mention at this time, namely, that very many people have been attracted here solely by the reputation of our schools, and many will still be attracted by them. Close up the High School and disappointment would ensue to those who have thereby been influenced to make their home here and the result will be that others will not locate here.

Nevertheless, when the matter comes before the voters of the borough for a final decision (as come it must before the Board of Education will dare to carry out the proposed project) we are of the opinion that the majority of those who followed the leaders in an attempt to wrest the borough from Somerset county will be found on the side of those who are opposing this new scheme of destruction to borough interests.

We do not know, nor do we care, how the lines shall be drawn on this question as compared with the previous question. For ourselves, the REVIEW will have but one position to take, and that the upholding and betterment, not the pulling down, of our educational system.

Our borough school system has been a gradual growth for the last ten years or more. It has elicited praise from educators in other parts of the State. We have every reason to believe that it is carried on economically. The salaries paid are less than is paid in Plainfield, and the advantages as high or higher; in the matter of manual training, they are higher.

Our people like it, and if not carried on any time in a manner which meets with their approval, they can at any time elect a new Board of Education which would conform to their wishes.

What then is to be gained? Why close up the five school rooms and turn the children out of doors, saying to them, "if you desire more education you must go almost two miles further away to a High School with in another city?" Who calls for it? We are informed it is not possible to make this change with any more economy. But supposing it should cost less, will the borough be set backward or forward by such a movement?

The proposition ought to be squelched at its very inception, let the source of it be what it may.

BOLTERS WEAKENING.

It is getting to be almost as dangerous for politicians to play with boomerangs as it is for boys to fire toy pistols, although the effects of the two cases act somewhat differently the final result of each means death to those who use the weapons.

This thought was prompted after a perusal of an article in the Elizabeth *Journal*, of Thursday; and so apropos is it to the political situation in Plainfield that we are led to produce it herewith:

"Certain moves on the political chess-board in Plainfield have come to light since the Republican county convention, which promise to thwart the effect of the bolt of the fifteen Plainfield delegates from the convention. From present indications it seems that the bolt will not amount to much without rebounding as a boomerang on the bolters, and this will be a rather serious matter for them.

"They have a tax collector to elect and do not want to endanger his chances by encouraging a division of the local vote.

"Up to the time of the recent convention it was understood that the tax collector in Plainfield was an appointive one, and Frank H. Smith, the present incumbent, is candidate for re-election. He is a supporter of the bolting faction.

"A few days after the convention when the Plainfield Common Council asked Corporation Counsel Craig A. Marsh for an opinion on the law regarding the election of tax collector, the latter said the office in Plainfield is elective. This put a new look on the situation. Had this opinion been given before the convention the delegates would have thought it over a couple of times before bolting and it is probable there would have been no bolt. With the collector at the mercy of the voters, a split in the local vote is one of the most undesirable of happenings, for there are the Democrats to reckon with, and they want to elect a collector.

"At the time of the bolt, Collector Smith was believed to be safe, and the bolting delegates were figuring on directing all their efforts to defeat William T. Kirk for assembly and electing four councilmen, so as to keep the local governing body under their control as it now is.

"No greater surprise, therefore, could have come to the bolters than Mr. Marsh's opinion on the collector's office.

"The threat to cut Kirk is a knife that cuts both ways. If the bolters cut Kirk, the supporters of Kirk would in turn vote against Smith for collector, and vote for such other councilmen to be elected this fall as would be opposed to the bolting faction.

"Up to this time the bolting faction has been able to make no deal with the Democrats, although in a quiet way such a move has been suggested. The Democrats still maintain an attitude of indifference to the Republican disaffection, and have frowned down all suggestions of a deal, thinking to fare as well from the Republican factional disturbance and still be independent, as to go into a deal.

"In the City Democratic Committee in Plainfield a few nights ago a motion was made to appoint a committee to confer with one from the Republican City Committee to arrange a trade of the city candidates for county candidates, but the venturesome member proposing it was promptly squelched.

"Both factions in Plainfield will rally to the support of Dr. J. C. Anderson for coroner. He was on the regular ticket which the bolting delegates refused to ratify, but they will vote for him in order to bring out the full strength of the party, so as to get a new basis of representation in convention next year."

THE FORMAL opening of the new club house of the Republican Club of the City of New York will occur next Thursday. This Club is the most prominent political social organization in New York City. For years it has been the ambition of the Club to own its own home. The new house at 54-56 West 40th St., just opposite Bryant Park, occupies 50 by 100 feet, is 10 stories high, and with the additional land owned by the Club, has cost about $700,000. The Club is thoroughly national in character, and its membership roll is honored with the names of President Roosevelt, the Governors of several States, and leading Statesmen throughout the country. One of the aims of the Club is to provide entertainment for visiting Republicans.

THE MISSOURI "razor-back" hog will now hand over the palm it holds for contrariness to Langley's air ship.

THE COMMERCIAL treaty between the United States and China, by which the open door for American trade in the Chinese Empire is secured, was signed Thursday.

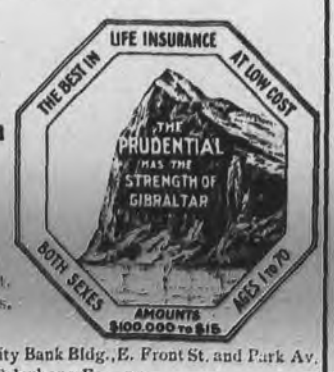
A CALL for the Republican county convention of Somerset has been issued for next Thursday, to nominate a member of the Assembly and a County Clerk [illegible] offices.

A Chicago Business Man Said:

"I advise any one, young men in particular, to take out Life Insurance at once, as it tends to encourage thrift and habit of laying by a certain sum for the future."

The Prudential
Insurance Co. of America
Home Office:
Newark, N. J.

JOHN F. DRYDEN, President.
LESLIE D. WARD, Vice President.
EDGAR B. WARD, 2d Vice President.
FORREST F. DRYDEN, 3d Vice Pres.
EDWARD GRAY, Secretary.



CHAS. E. BALL, Supt., Rooms 2-4, City Bank Bldg., E. Front St. and Park Av. Plainfield, N. J. Telephone Fo. 1343.

PAUL F. MEISSNER,
Intelligence Office and Cabman,
Is prepared to furnish FIRST CLASS and RELIABLE HELP at short notice. First-class Cab Service. Driving by the hour a Specialty. Telephone No. 2401.
WATCHUNG AVE., Corner Fifth Street.

EDWARD MARTIN,
City And Baggage Transfer,
NORTH AVENUE DEPOT.
Orders Promptly Attended To.

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MECHANICAL ENGINEER.
Machine Design. Mechanical Drawing.
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THE
PERSIAN WALL PAPER CO.
138 North Avenue.

A little Wall Paper talk from the Persian today is as follows:

We have opened a Wall Paper and Paint Store at the above address, where you will find us ready to do first-class

WALL PAPERING,
PAINTING, DECORATING,
TINTING, ETC.,

in first-class style. In regard to our prices note some of these:

SPECIAL FOR THIS WEEK:

For the parlor.
Beautiful Embossed Paper with varnished gold, guaranteed not to tarnish, Regular price 25c,
Our Price 7 1-2c.

For the Dining Room.
Maroon or Oxford Reds and Greens. Regular price 20c
Our Price 5c

For the Bed Room.
We have about 150 different designs, such as Florals, Satin Stripes, Roses, Violets, etc. Regular price 15c.
Our Price 4c.

Our Kitchen Paper
can't be beat in coloring and designs. Sold regularly at 10c.
Our Price 3c.

To give you more inducements to visit our show room, we have bought about 5,000 pieces of Wall Paper (job lots) which are new goods, and suitable for any room. We will sell this paper at 2½c per roll and up. We also carry a full line of paints, oils, varnishes, brushes, ready-mixed paints and new mouldings. We sell all our ready-mixed paints at $1.00 per gallon. A postal card or telephone message to 1334, and our representative will call with samples.

Don't fail to get our prices on your work before placing orders elsewhere.

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AUTUMN FURNITURE.

If you'll take the trouble and look over our STOCK we assure you a possible surprise. NEW and up-to-date FURNITURE is our aim.

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La Fayette Rosenstiehl,
Tonsorial Parlors,
Special Attention given to
Ladies' and Childrens' Hair Cutting
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Service at residence when requested.
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—Plumber and Steam Fitter—
FURNACES, RANGES, REPAIRS
SANITARY PLUMBING ON SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES,
23 VINE STREET. TELEPHONE 224.
Steam and Hot Water Heating, Drainage, Sewerage, Ventilation, Water and Gas supplies are in my line.
Under Hydraulic and Air Pressure system sewer gas is detected.
Houses tested by water or smoke to detect imperfect plumbing.
All under my personal supervision.

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131 E. Front St.
ICE CREAM
Wholesale & Retail.
Pure Home-made Candies, Chocolates, and Bon Bons, Fresh Daily
Iced Drinks with pure Fruit Syrups—Ice Cream and Water Ices
Orders will be delivered promptly. Church and social functions will receive our most careful attention. Tel. 1005

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117 - 119 North Avenue.
Thoroughly Renovated and Refurnished. Meals at all hours. Also Regular Meals. Cleanliness, Prompt Service, Reasonable Prices.
A most desirable place for Ladies and Gentlemen
No Bar.
CHARLES PETERS, Proprietor.

FLOWERS FOR EVERY OCCASION
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ARTISTIC FLORAL DESIGNER.
Greenhouses and Store: 209-221 Watchung Ave. Telephone: 1903.
NEW DESIGNS in FLORAL WORK at SHORT NOTICE

R. B. VAN ARSDALE,
Practical Tile Setter. Dealer in Mantles, Tiles, Grates, Andirons, Fenders Fire Sets, Screens, Gas Logs, Gas Grates, Grill, Ash Traps, Ash Doors, Dampers, Glass, etc. Telephone 1381.
140 Central Ave. Residence: 426 Orchard Pl.
Special Designs of all Kinds of Hard Wood Work. Estimates.

Geo. B. Doty, First-Class TAILORING
All Work Guaranteed
You are cordially invited to view our Complete Collection of IMPORTED AND AMERICAN FABRICS, specially designed for High Class Custom Tailoring, and also Illustrations of the New Styles in Suits and Overcoats for Fall & Winter.
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RUBBER TIRES.
Fine Carriages, Business Wagons, Harness, Robes, Whips, Horse Goods, &c. Rubber Tire

Road Wagons in Great Variety. Prompt and Careful Repairs a Specialty.
175-7 Somerset Street, North Plainfield.
WILLIAM J. CONROY.

FIRE! FIRE! FIRE!
Where is it? In the stove.
Why, it is getting cold and you must have a Stove or a Range. Call at
23 SOMERSET ST, PLAINFIELD,

where every Stove is Guaranteed. You will also find a full line of Furniture, Carpets, Oil Cloth, etc.
Weekly or monthly payments. Prompt attention to mail orders.
The Crescent Furniture Company

ALEX. THORN
35 and 37 Somerset street.
Not the CHEAPEST place in PLAINFIELD
But the VERY BEST for
Groceries, Meats, Vegetables, Butter, Bread, and Other household provender,

that can be purchased, at as low prices as consistent with quality.
A specialty of vegetables and fruits.

A Powerful Flash Light.

Germany claims to have the biggest thing in the way of flash lights. The new flash light erected by the Imperial Government on the island of Heligoland is not only the largest in the world, but the most unique. Special credit, it is claimed, is due to the German technicians who persisted in their efforts until they perfected their plans, for they had to do it in the face of warnings from experts in all parts of the world. About the middle of the month experts were sent to France by the Imperial Government for the purpose of studying flash lights. They stayed long enough to learn what was best in the system decided thereto by the scientific men of the country, and on their return they set to work at once by means of two mirrors erected upon a reflector's glass parabolic similar to those of France and Belgium. Experiments were then begun. They went far beyond the most sanguine had hoped for. The revolving reflector of the German apparatus was identical to the Frenchman's revolving light. As soon as the experts had demonstrated their point, work was begun on a light reflector or projector equal to the largest ever used. It was designed to represent 30,000,000 candle-power, and to last no longer than one-tenth of a second. The flashes must follow each other every five seconds. In normal weather they may be seen twenty-three sea miles. When the weather is favorable the beams go far beyond the limit. The central fires or light rays. On the first night that the new light was used its peculiar, flashing beams were seen by people standing on the mole at Busum, a distance of sixty-five kilometres, or a trifle over forty miles. The watchers in the lighthouse at Amrum, about the same distance, were able, in unfavorable weather, to see the same beams as they rapidly appeared and disappeared.

Elephants Stop Train.

Railway trains have often been stopped by curious obstacles, but probably, says the London Animal Life, no engine-driver has had a more surprising experience than that which recently befell one employed on the Ceylon line. He turned a corner suddenly and found himself just behind a group of savage elephants. The great creatures, evidently finding the iron road a pleasant path for traveling, had formed themselves across it, making such a considerable obstruction that the train was driven off the rails before the driver could bring it to a stop. Then ensued confusion worse confounded. Passengers, but still more elephants. Happily the latter were not badly hurt; the latter [illegible] in wild confusion, utterly terrified by an enemy they did not understand.

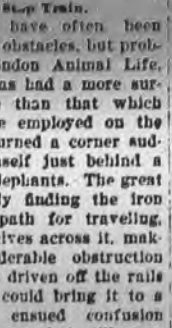
Bird Photography.

In the new method of the study and photography of birds, . . . [illegible] attempting to go to the bird, the bird is brought directly before the observer. The nest, young, branch, and all. The nest, whatever its original position, is moved with its supports to a favorable place for study. A green tent is then pitched beside it, and under this perfect screen the observer can watch by the hour and accurately record the shifting panoramic scenes of nest life. One might suppose that birds would desert their homes under such conditions, and thus promptly end the matter; but, instead, they forget the old home, adopt the new one, and defend it with all their customary vigor and persistence.—From "The Wild Bird by a New Approach," in the Century.

Wealth of Languages.

The English language, according to a German statistician who has made a study of the comparative wealth of languages, heads the list, with the enormous vocabulary of 260,000 words; German comes next, with 80,000 words; then Italian, with 75,000; French, with 30,000; Turkish, with 22,000, and Spanish, with 20,000.

ALL TIRED OUT.



The weary, worn-out, all-tired feelings come to every-body who taxes the kidneys. When the kidneys are overworked they fail to perform the duties nature has provided for them to do. When the kidneys fail dangerous diseases quickly follow, urinary disorders, diabetes, dropsy, rheumatism, Bright's disease. Doan's Kidney Pills cure all kidney and bladder ills. Read the following case:

Veteran Joshua Heller, of 706 South Walnut street, Urbana, Ill., says: "In the fall of 1899 after getting Doan's Kidney Pills at Cunningham Bros.' drug store in Champaign and taking a course of treatment I told the readers of the paper that they had relieved me of kidney trouble, disposed of a lame back with pain across my loins and beneath the shoulder blades. During the interval which had elapsed I have had occasion to resort to Doan's Kidney Pills when I noticed warnings of attack. On each and every occasion the results obtained were just as satisfactory as when the pills were first brought to my notice. I just as emphatically indorse the preparation today as I did over two years ago."

A FREE TRIAL of this great kidney medicine which cured Mr. Heller will be mailed on application to any part of the United States. Medical advice free; strictly confidential. Address Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y. For sale by all druggists, price 50 cents per box.

NEW IDEAS in TOILETTES

New York City.—Capes or cape collars mark the season's simpler garments as well as those of formal wear. This stylish yet simple May Manton

MORNING JACKET.

morning jacket includes one of exceedingly graceful shape and is to be commended both from the standpoint of style and comfort. As shown it is made of blue challie, figured with black, and is trimmed with frills of lace beading, threaded with ribbon and fancy stitches executed in black corticelli silk; but the design is a simple one and can be utilized for washable fabrics as well as for the pretty wools and simple silks that are in vogue for garments of the sort.

The jacket consists of fronts, backs and side backs, and is finished at the neck with the wide cape collar. The sleeves are in bishop style and are gathered into straight cuffs at the wrists.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is three yards twenty-seven inches wide, two and three-quarters yards thirty-two inches wide or two yards forty-four inches wide with four and one-half yards of lace three and one-half inches wide for frills and one and three-fourth yards of beading to trim as illustrated.

made is voile, in the lovely shade known as mais or corn color, and the finish machine stitching with corticelli silk.

The skirt is made in three pieces and is laid in tucks at the sides and back which give a hip yoke effect. The fulness at the back is laid in inverted pleats and the flounce is seamed to the lower edge.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is twelve and three-fourth yards twenty-one inches wide, ten and three-fourth yards twenty-seven inches wide, nine yards thirty-two inches wide or six and three-fourth yards forty-four inches wide.

Sashes Will Be Popular.

Sashes will evidently be favorite accompaniments of the season's evening gowns, so many and so beautiful are the recently imported ribbons in six-inch and wider widths. These are printed in a variety of exquisite designs of flowers and leaves, and the colorings are of jewel-like beauty. A sash of heavy white satin ribbon has a narrow edge of black velvet, and an all-over design of vine leaves in several tones of gray velvet, shading from the most delicate pearl to stone color. The same ribbon is shown in green tones on a white satin foundation. A black taffeta sash has a design of shadowy gray ostrich plumes overlaid with pink roses. Holly berries and leaves in their natural colors on cream colored silk furnish a gay effect. In general, however, pastel and opal tones are preferred.

A New Material.

A new and popular material of the net class is tulle avaignee, a fine silk tulle with meshes forming symmetrical lace designs. It is much more durable than the ordinary tulle.

Colors That Find Favor.

Among colors other than blue and gray rich reds and browns will find favor during the coming season.

Woman's Tucked Coat.

Long coats that are tucked at both front and back are among the features of autumn styles and give just the long slender lines demanded by fashion. This one, designed by May Manton, is made of black satin faced cloth with trimming of Oriental embroidery, in dull colors edged with black velvet, but the design suits all cloak and suiting materials. The sleeves are specially noteworthy and smart, and, in addition to being among the latest shown, are ideally comfortable.

The coat is made with a blouse portion, that is fitted by means of shoulder and under arm seams, and the tunic which is joined to the blouse beneath the belt. Both portions are tucked and stitched with corticelli silk. The sleeves are made in two parts, the under portions being exceptionally wide and pleated to form the full puffs.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is five yards twenty-seven inches wide, three and one-half yards forty-four inches wide or two and three-fourth yards fifty-two inches wide.

FANCY WAIST, AND THREE-PIECE SKIRT LENGTHENED BY SHIRRED FLOUNCE.

Exceedingly Effective Costume.

Combinations of tucks and shirring are notable in many of the latest gowns and waists and are exceedingly effective in the fashionable soft materials. The very smart May Manton waist illustrated in the two-column picture is shown in white crepe de chine with yokes and trimming of Venetian lace, but is suited to washable fabrics as well as to silks and wools, and to the odd waist as well as the entire gown.

The waist consists of the fitted lining, with fronts and back of the waist proper. The lining is faced to form the yoke and the waist is shirred at the upper edge and tucked above the belt. It is gathered at the waist line and is slightly full over the belt. The closing is effected invisibly at the centre back. The sleeves are shirred at the shoulders, where they form continuous lines with the waist, so giving the desired broad effect, and the fulness is gathered to form soft full puffs at the wrists.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is five and three-fourth yards twenty-one inches wide, four yards twenty-seven inches wide, three and one-half yards thirty-two inches wide, or two and seven-eighth yards forty-four inches wide, with seven-eighth yards of all-over lace and two and one-eighth yards of applique to make as illustrated.

Skirts made with deep graduated flounces that are arranged in shirring at the upper edge are notable among advance models and will be greatly worn in all the thin and pliable materials which are so fashionable, including silk, wool, linen and cotton. The very graceful May Manton model illustrated in the large drawing includes wide tucks at the lower edge of the flounce and is shirred over heavy cords. The material of which the original is

TUCKED COAT.

A SERMON FOR SUNDAY

AN ELOQUENT DISCOURSE BY THE REV. DR. S. PARKS CADMAN.

The Distinguished Brooklyn Divine Delivers a Powerful Address Entitled "The Calling of Life"—Why We Must Offer to God Genuine Sainthood.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Dr. Samuel Parkes Cadman, pastor of the Central Congregational Church, occupied his pulpit for the first time Sunday morning since his vacation and his return from Europe. A large congregation had assembled. The sermon was upon "The Calling of Life," and the text from the First Epistle to the Corinthians i:2, "Called to be saints." Dr. Cadman said in the course of a strong sermon:

To-day we enter upon the fifteenth year of our church's existence and work. Behind us lies the honorable past, conferring obligation more than feeding pride, a holy prophecy in living deeds and a strong root of confidence that God, even the God of our fathers, who has reared this pillar to His name and glory, will not break it in the midst. So this year of jubilee is upon us, and these considerations make it a priceless possession which our stewardship must guard and increase.

These divisions of time are arbitrary, but influential. January 1 is but a moment's space from December 31, and yet the birth of a new year has witnessed in numberless instances spiritual and moral revolutions. A few hours separate Good Friday from Easter Day, but if near in time, how distant are they in meaning! These distinctions of the calendar arrest us. They break the crust of our conventionality, they recall us to our original work and purposes and they inspire us with the realities of vision and of hope.

Let us beware of blaming our surroundings for our weakness, our failure to instrumentally convert men and control the present world in the interests of the kingdom. The scant supply of living waters is too often caused by the choked pipe and its paucity prevents many from seeking it.

Pastors, teachers and workers of all churches should remember that the mighty tide of God's life and blessing finds its way to human hearts through their appointed agencies. And the greatest church among us is only like a port on the ocean's shore, dependent on it for increase and for strength.

Dredge deep the bar and cleanse away the silt of daily cares. Then, when the text is thus understood and obeyed, commerce with the unseen world shall bring us weather freights, and life, which now seems far away, and inland shall be lifted upon the resistless influence of blessing and brought back to God.

But sainthood is no passive movement, dependent on our inaction, hesitating when we are alert and shy of any effort we can make to secure its franchise. It absorbs into one flame of devotion altar and sacrifice. It insists upon the full employment of every capacity and new and better obediences. It bids you rise from the low grounds of despair and cease to say: "What might I not have made of Thy fair world had I but lived Thy highest." God's love and health are yours, willing to meet your readjustment of energy and of aim.

Lord Salisbury's favorite advice to those who pestered him about his world-compelling diplomacy bade them "Study larger maps." And the sweep of God's plan in your life and mine is wide unto the infinite, tender and wise and capable beyond our utmost imagination. When the apostle wrote these words he was conscious of their high supremacy, and yet they are but a faint reflection of the weight of glory God has chosen to give perfected character after the pattern of the Master.

If we see the excellency of this calling it should mean for us the objective point where the finest energies of the soul are constantly in service. The pity of it is that we are busy overmuch in trivial and immaterial things and struggle in the meshes of the commonplace.

Our soul's pace is liable to be set to permissible strains, where noble means are used for little ends. Strenuous life is wise when its aims are correspondingly high, but it was said of a noble Roman "Domitian is always busy—catching flies."

To be born a man and die—not a saint, defeats the central thought of our loving Creator. Manhood sacrificed to anything less than the Maker's purpose is manhood lost. We may pursue the petty round until high achievement and its possibility are paralyzed.

You naturally ask, What is sainthood? It is spiritual health and moral thoughtfulness. "It is," to quote a significant utterance of Dr. Arnold, of Rugby, "the inquiring love of truth sustained by the devoted love of goodness." It is wholesome, because it is holy, set about and adorned by the abiding beauty of holiness, rightly understood. It is practice, not theory; consecration, not perfection; a condition of character and not a theological definition. It is the kinship in willing and feeling of your spirit to the spirit of Christ, who was the very will and heart of God in human flesh.

Because it flows out of the fulness of God and is accepted by our belief, it is a catholic blessing, and there has been no more mischievous teaching than that which has limited it to a sect within the church. Being God's gift, its only condition of existence in you is your hearty love, and acceptance of the same, followed by constant effort to walk in Christ's way. Alike for all who profess and call themselves Christians, for brilliant but blameworthy Ephesus, for Sardis and Laodicea, with little more than a mere name to live; let none draw back from this divine election or declare the vision is not for them.

Many shrink from this term "saint" because it has been defamed by the charlatan and soiled by all ignoble use. Pharisaical sanctimoniousness and bigoted exclusiveness and false standards of the real measure and quality of sainthood have hindered its free range.

But, rightly known, it is the spirit of the heavens within the wheels of earthly intercourse.

Cardinal Newman reflected upon the churches of this birth that she failed to produce sainthood, and the Roman communion, he declared, was first and singular in this respect. How rudely he challenged American complacency some of us know. Capable of much, it was wanting here. Bishops, theologians, exegists, ecclesiastical statesmen it could and did afford, but saints, no. Bishop Kew, John Keble and Richard William Church are sufficient evidence to the contrary. And I only quote the cardinal to show how segregated ideals and types of sainthood may mislead a foreseeing spiritual genius.

The challenge Newman flung down we are bound to take up for ourselves. No more searching question than this can be brought to our fiftieth anniversary. How is this ideal of the New Testament being realized by the flock of God?

His we are whom we serve. He justly claims us for His own, elect and precious. And beyond our cautious Puritan temper and our dislike for the mystic and the esoteric all the heaven of His purpose awaits the sweep of our faith. I plead for abandon in the front of this gracious calling; for that sanctified recklessness which led St. Augustine to cry, "Give what thou commandest, then command what thou wilt."

Two main lines of Christian culture are open to us all. First, we can seek for a renewed, invigorated personal relation to God. Detached from minor entanglements, we may prove with the pure in all ages that the frontiers of a man's life are not the threshold. Remote, aloft and lonely is the summit of uncreated strength and goodness.

And second, from the mount to the multitude is but a step. Christ continually took it, meditating between the vigil of the night and the burden of the day.

What can I be? What can I do? Answer, oh, thou God of my people, thou Redeemer of my soul!

Neither of these methods of soul development should be without its partner. "Solitude is to character what space is to a tree." And alone with God, our hiding place is no cell where "we wind ourselves too high for sinful man below the sky," it is the sanctuary where strength and wisdom are nourished for the daily battle.

Service is to character what athletics are to the physical frame. And when all apologetics fail to halt the proud concourse of an alien world, duty well conceived and done can turn the wondering multitudes from their fruitless quest and make them ask, whence received these Gordons and Livingstones their warrant? The nameless saints who heal the wounds of the world and would blush to give their deeds a name, are the joy and crown of the Bridegroom and His Bride. Those who lay upon themselves the lowliest duties, who claim in modest retirement their alliance with the unseen but revealed One, are at this very hour the salt, the leaven, the preservation of God's cause upon the earth.

Both these methods of solitude and service centre in Jesus Christ. He is our unfailing supply, the Mediator of the covenant in all its branches. In Him the best, the real self of men is revivified and reinforced. And as we appropriate His life and His example we make our largest gains in the infinite, the eternal, the holy and the good. In Him we are commended, redeemed and called unto this fellowship.

When governing forces around us are brutal, when certain aspects of national existence are without a moral gleam, when practical infidelity displays its lures and vices catch the unwary, how should we order ourselves save by the light of this command the text enjoins? What humanity primarily needs is not a changed environment so much as a regenerated heart.

I noticed on our homeward voyage that the gianless steamship Cedric, because of her bulk, outrode the fierce Atlantic. By virtue of her increase the proud waves were stayed. How many men dread the sea of life with its adventure, because their size is unequal to the shock. So they tarry in the harbor till death's fog covers all, their work not done.

And in order that lynchings may cease, and justice be undefiled, and the fool and the knave plucked out of the seats of leadership, and the demagogue and the trickster cease to defraud labor communities, and defeat lawful enterprise, one radical and sufficient step must be taken, and the church must take it. We must offer to God and to society genuine sainthood. For its verities I am thankful, as for the different colors and scents of a garden of flowers. A St. Francis, a Cromwell, a Wesley, an Edwards; one loving devotional retirement, another political action, a third the flaming evangel, a fourth profoundest thought, but all in their different guise the fruit of the tree of life whose leaves are for the healing of the nations. These spell across a world's program the great words, God, the soul, immortality and honor.

Ingratitude.

Ingratitude in those who have helped in their desire to do better things will not injure you in the least particular, if you steadfastly refuse to allow it to stir up your feelings, and to make a way into your heart for anger, and what is born of it. You have had reward enough in being permitted to do the Christlike office of helping the unfortunate and the sorrowful. Take that gift and be glad.

The twinge you feel may be a reminder that your motives were not pure, but were mixed with something which you are not willing to admit to yourself in doing the good which you did, and that the ingratitude of which you complain is sent of God to make this revelation that you may have a further reward in getting to know what is in yourself. As much which profits you is from what is bitter, and as God is seeking to make the best possible use of you in this world, and to have you prepared for the glorious future to which you aspire, then thank God for the ingratitude you feel so greatly because of the hidden store of evil it shows you in yourself, and at once cooperate with God in getting rid of it. When this has been done faithfully, and you find that you are able to see such ingratitude with a smile of content, and thus realize that what you do for others is for Christ's sake, and not for other motives, you have reached a spiritual condition which is approximating what you are to be for ever when you are following the Lamb whithersoever He goeth in heaven. What we bear for Christ is as much an indication of His spirit being in us as what we do for Him and His cause. It is a great and consolatory truth that Christ is our burden-bearer, but it is also true that we are to follow Him in bearing the contradiction of sinners against our peace of mind with the same spirit He showed when in the toils of the wicked.—Presbyterian Journal.

How to Begin the Day.

I begin my day's work some mornings, perhaps wearied, perhaps annoyed by a multiplicity of trifles which seem too small to bring great principles to bear upon them. But do you not think there would be a strange change wrought in the petty annoyances of every day and in the small trifles that all our lives, of whatever texture they are, must largely be composed of, if we began each day and task with that old prayer: "Rise, Lord, and let Thine enemies be scattered?" Do you not think there would come a quiet in our hearts and a victorious peace to which we are too much strangers? If we carried the assurance that there is One that fights for us into the trifles as well as into the sore struggles of our lives, we should have peace and victory. Most of us will not have many large occasions of trial and conflict in our career, and if God's fighting for us is not actual in regard to the small annoyances of home and daily life, I know not for what it is available. "Many mickles make a muckle," and there are more deaths in skirmishes than in the pitched field of a great battle. More Christian people lose their hold of God, their sense of His presence and are beaten accordingly, by reason of the little enemies that come down on them like a cloud of gnats on a summer's evening, than are defeated by the shock of a great assault or a great temptation, which calls out their strength and sends them to their knees to ask for help from God.—John Watson, D. D.

The Rent Provided.

I was pastor of a small Western church and my salary was not very large. One Saturday afternoon wife and I found that we did not have enough money to pay the rent, which was due the next Monday.

We knelt in prayer and asked our heavenly Father to supply our need as He had promised to do. We prayed for $5. The next morning at Sabbath-school, a good brother who was a member of another church, came to me and asked if I needed $5. I said, "Well, to tell the truth, I do." He then said that during the previous night he awoke at midnight and the first thing he thought of was, "You give Brother —— $5." After thinking it over a few minutes he said, "All right, Lord," and went to sleep.

The next morning he approached me as above mentioned, and handed me the $5. The incident is the more remarkable because this brother was a heavy contributor to his own church in another city, and while he worshiped with us and helped with the incidental expenses, yet he had never been a contributor to the pastor's salary.—H. C. S., in the Epworth Herald.

Our Friend.

We have a friend who knows us better than we know ourselves, loves us better than we love ourselves, helps us when we cannot help ourselves, and in the midst of our deepest despair breathes into our heart the breath of a new and divine hope. —James Freeman Clarke

Animals as Sailors.

A French scientist has made some interesting observations as to the love of different wild animals for the sea. The polar bear, he says, is the only one that takes to the sea, and is quite jolly when aboard ship. All others violently resent a trip on water, and vociferously give vent to their feelings until seasickness brings silence. The tiger suffers most of all. The mere sight of a ship makes him uncomfortable, and when on board he whines pitifully, his eyes water continually, and he rubs his stomach with his terrible paws. Horses are very bad sailors, and often perish on a sea voyage. Oxen are heroic in their attempts not to give way to sickness. Elephants do not like the sea, but they are amenable to medical treatment.

One of King George's Ships.

The old British receiving ship Urgent, which has been used at Jamaica for a number of years by the English navy, has arrived in Norfolk harbor in tow of the tug Powerful from Bermuda.

The Urgent was at one time one of the best ships of the British navy and was one of those used by King George against the United States in the war of 1812. The old vessel has been purchased by a shipping firm in Boston and will be converted into a coal-carrying barge. Her timbers, made of wood raised in England, are almost as good to-day as they were the day she was launched.—Philadelphia Record.

The finger of scorn often has a wedding ring on it. N. Y. 41.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price, 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Fall in Birth Rate.

The best calculation that can be made shows that the average number of children in the white native family a century ago in the United States was more than six; in 1830 it had fallen to less than five; in 1860 to less than four; in 1872 to less than three; in 1900, among the "upper classes" in Boston, to less than two.

One of Nature's Marvels.

That is the problem which frequently confronts everyone—especially parents with small children. A slight illness treated at once often saves a long period of sickness and expense—sometimes prevents death. The trouble is that so few people can think on the instant what treatment to apply, even if they have the knowledge necessary to recognize the disease and know what simple remedies are best. To meet this want at small expense the Book Publishing House, 134 Leonard street, New York City, is sending postpaid a doctor book on receipt of sixty cents in stamps. The book is illustrated, contains 508 pages, explains symptoms, causes and simple means of overcoming ordinary illnesses. It was written by the eminent J. Hamilton Ayres, A. M., M. D. It is a volume which should be in every household, as no one can tell what moment he may require the knowledge it contains.

The Bodleian library at Oxford is just three centuries old. It is the largest university library in the world.

Bilious?

Dizzy? Headache? Pain back of your eyes? It's your liver! Use Ayer's Pills. Gently laxative; all vegetable. Sold for 60 years. J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

Want your moustache or beard a beautiful brown or rich black? Use BUCKINGHAM'S DYE

FIFTY CTS. OF DRUGGISTS OR R. P. HALL & CO., NASHUA, N. H.

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY: gives quick relief and cures worst cases. Book of testimonials and 10 days' treatment Free. Dr. H. H. GREEN'S SONS, Box B, Atlanta, Ga.

FITS permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free. DR. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

It is possible to raise a check without the aid of a derrick.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle

The education of some people is more ornamental than useful.

Piso's Cure for Consumption is an infallible medicine for coughs and colds.—N. W. SAMUEL, Ocean Grove, N. J., Feb 17, 1901.

The fellow who has money to burn is generally sure of meeting his match.

PUTNAM FADELESS DYES produce the brightest and fastest colors.

A man may be much sought after, even though he be a fugitive from justice.

No Hair?

"My hair was falling out very fast and I was greatly alarmed. I then tried Ayer's Hair Vigor and my hair stopped falling at once."—Mrs. G. A. McVay, Alexandria, O.

The trouble is your hair does not have life enough. Act promptly. Save your hair. Feed it with Ayer's Hair Vigor. If the gray hairs are beginning to show, Ayer's Hair Vigor will restore color every time. $1.00 a bottle. All druggists.

If your druggist cannot supply you, send us one dollar and we will express you a bottle. Be sure and give the name of your nearest express office. Address, J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3.50 & $3 SHOES UNION MADE

You can save from $3 to $5 yearly by wearing W. L. Douglas $3.50 or $3 shoes.

They equal those that have been costing you from $4.00 to $5.00. The immense sale of W. L. Douglas shoes proves their superiority over all other makes.

Sold by retail shoe dealers everywhere. Look for name and price on bottom.

That Douglas uses Corona Colt proves there is value in Douglas shoes. Corona is the highest grade Pat. Leather made. Fast Color Eyelets used. Our $4 Gilt Edge Line cannot be equalled at any price.

Shoes by mail, 25 cents extra. Illustrated Catalog free. W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

RIPANS TABULES

Ripans Tabules are the best dyspepsia medicine ever made. A hundred millions of them have been sold in the United States in a single year. Every illness arising from a disordered stomach is relieved or cured by their use. So common is it that diseases originate from the stomach it may be safely asserted there is no condition of ill health that will not be benefited or cured by the occasional use of Ripans Tabules. Physicians know them and speak highly of them. All druggists sell them. The five-cent package is enough for an ordinary occasion, and the Family Bottle, sixty cents, contains a household supply for a year. One generally gives relief within twenty minutes.

I PAY SPOT CASH FOR MILITARY BOUNTY LAND WARRANTS issued to soldiers of any war. Write me at once. FRANK H. REGER, Barth Block, Denver, Colo.

TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT. Used by American Physicians since 1846.

The Effervescent Stomach Cleanser prevents headaches, biliousness, constipation. At Druggists, 50c. and $1, or by mail from TARRANT CO. 21 Jay Street, New York

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS. 25 CTS.

If afflicted with sore eyes, use Thompson's Eye Water

Bromo-Seltzer

Promptly cures all

Headaches

BEST FOR THE BOWELS

Cascarets

CANDY CATHARTIC

GUARANTEED CURE for all bowel troubles appendicitis, biliousness, bad breath, bad blood, wind on the stomach, bloated bowels, foul mouth, headache, indigestion, pimples, pains after eating, liver trouble, sallow skin and dizziness. When your bowels don't move regularly you are sick. Constipation kills more people than all other diseases together. It starts chronic ailments and long years of suffering. No matter what ails you, start taking CASCARETS today, for you will never get well and stay well until you get your bowels right. Take our advice, start with Cascarets today under absolute guarantee to cure or money refunded. The genuine tablet stamped C C C. Never sold in bulk. Sample and booklet free. Address Sterling Remedy Company, Chicago or New York. 508

Burglars at Bernardsville.

Several mysterious attempts have been made during the past few weeks to enter the residence of Charles E. Humphreys at Bernardsville. One night about two weeks ago the members of the family were aroused by a noise at one of the windows on the ground floor and on investigating the presence of two men crouching near the side of the house was detected. They were immediately ordered off the premises by Mr. Humphreys who discharged his revolver to speed them on their way.

Again on Sunday at midnight, in the absence of Mr. and Mrs. Humphreys, entrance was effected through a side window. The noise awakened the maid and children, who immediately called to neighbors for help, causing the invaders to hastily decamp without securing any booty.

Other residents in the same vicinity have been annoyed of late by suspicious characters, prowling around their premises, all of which has intensified the desire for police protection.

Valuable Property at Auction.

Of interest to boroughites Judge H. Hand wishes to call attention to sale by auction on October 28 next, of the houses and lots located at No. 5 Rockview avenue, 43, and 45 Prospect place—three very desirable residences, which will be sold to the highest bidder to close the Doremus estate.

The sale will take place at 2 o'clock p. m., beginning at 45 Prospect place, on the premises.

This will be a grand opportunity for some one to secure valuable property at a nominal price, as the sale is guaranteed *bona fide*. it

AMONG OUR ADVERTISERS.

If you need a stove for this winter why not call at the store of the Gayle Hardware Company, and inspect their large assortment?

Drs. Frank Fielde Wilcox and Nell Sigler Wilcox Osteopathic Physicians have removed from 132 to 108 Crescent avenue where they are permanently located.

Sattel, the piano dealer, is making a special sale of 1000 pieces of classical music at ten cents a copy, which means you can secure ten pieces of music for about the usual price of one.

Some of the most desirable building lots in the borough, situated on Westervelt avenue, between Grandview and Summit avenues, will be sold this afternoon at auction. See particulars in advertising column.

One of the most popular stores for all kinds of meat and sea food is that of Fred Endress. This week he calls special attention to his fine stock of home-dressed Jersey lamb, chickens for broiling, also fowls, Long Island Ducks, Jersey pork and sausage.

The rush for clothing, furnishing goods hats and shoes for this coming season has been greater than Manager Harry Feinberg, the popular-priced outfitter anticipated when he opened his store at 329 West Front street, six weeks ago. Fresh goods are arriving daily, from which he is constantly filling the wants of the people. His motto is "satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded."

Samuel Hollingsworth, a mechanical engineer, who has held the position of designer for the Campbell Printing Press and Manufacturing Company and for the Potter Printing Press Company, of Plainfield for the last seven years, has opened an office in the Babcock Building and has taken up a general engineering practice making a specialty of machine designing. Mr. Hollingsworth has the hearty co operation of his former employers and has already secured valuable contracts for the design of special machines.

REMOVAL from 515 Park Avenue to 515 Madison Avenue

GEO. R. BOSTON, D. O.,
OSTEOPATHY.
OFFICE HOURS
Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays—9 to 12
Tues., Thurs., Saturdays—9 to 12; 2 to 5
515 Madison Avenue, Plainfield, N. J.
Branch Office 21 Sommer Street, Orange, N. J.

FRANK FIELD WILCOX
NELL SIGLER WILCOX
Osteopathic Physicians
and Gynaecologists.
Graduates of the American School of Osteopathy of Kirksville, Mo., under the founder, Dr. Andrew Taylor Still.
108 Crescent Ave., Plainfield, N.J.
OFFICE HOURS { 9:30 to 12 M.; 1:30 to 7 P. M. / Evenings—Mon. Wed. Fri. 7 to 9
Telephone 2321, Consultation Free.

WANTED-FAITHFUL PERSON TO TRAVEL and supervise force of salespeople and make collections for manufacturing house. Straight salary $20.00 a week and expenses. Salary paid weekly and expense money advanced. Previous experience unnecessary. Local territory. Business succesful. Position Permanant. Enclose self addressed envelope. Superintendent, 324 Dearborn street, Chicago.

W. W. WARNOCK
—THE BAKER—
144 West Front Street
Has opened his ice cream parlors and is prepared to furnish the very best of cream. 6-1-4

Plainfield Art Gallery
J. W. BRADY, Prop.
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
ARTISTIC PICTURE FRAMES.
Frames Regilded. Paintings Renewed.
Pictures Artistically Arranged.
Y. M. C. A. Building, Plainfield.

AUDSLEY'S ART STORE,
MAURICE A. AUDSLEY, Manager
No. 135 East Front Street.
First Class Enlargements
Pictures and Artists' Materials.
Artistic Framing a Specialty.
VISITORS ALWAYS WELCOME.

Try our Press System.
Better than hand
work on shirts.
H. W. MARSHALL,
Proprietor
AMERICAN STEAM LAUNDRY
122 EAST FRONT ST.

REMOVED
BEARS BROS. of 329 W. FRONT ST.
have removed their store to
215 West Front Street.
Have opened a new store with a full line of
Men's, Women's and
Children's Clothing.
BEARS BROS.,
JACOB WOLFF, Manager
215 W. Front Street.

HENRY MEHRTENS,
Confectioner.
Candies Fresh Daily.
Highest Class of Production—in First or Medium Grades.
Parties and Social Functions will receive our Special Attention.
131 East Front Street.

MRS. E. E. WALDRON,
Ladies' Hairdressing Parlors,
On ground floor.
TOILET ARTICLES. SHELL GOODS HAIR GOODS AND MANICURE ARTICLES.
150 EAST 5th ST. Telephone 2272.
Shampooing, Manicuring.

WALTER APGAR
(Successor to Bateman Thatcher)
Contractor, Carpenter, and Builder.
Jobbing a Specialty.
136 E. Fourth St. Telephone 1164.

THOMAS J. Mc GANN,
CONTRACTOR.
Grading, Cellar Digging, etc.
Building Sand and Cesspool Stone.
17 LINCOLN PLACE. Telephone 2411

George Neal,
Successor to S. J. Neal 114 W. 2nd St.
CURTAIN & MAT WEAVING
A SPECIALTY.
Manufacturer & Dealer in
RAG CARPETS.

WILLIAM H. KIRCH
Contractor, Carpenter and Builder,
Steam and Hot Water Heating, Plumbing, Tinning, Roofing.
SOLE AGENT FOR

RICHMOND HEATERS.
Steam and Hot-Water.
"HEATERS THAT HEAT."
Steam.
If you are building, or contemplating building, or wish better heat than you have, be sure to consider the RICHMOND STOVE.

Hot Water.
Estimates Furnished.
148 E. 5th Street. Telephone 2274.
Residence: 66 Duer. Telephone 2021.

LEGAL NOTICES

SHERIFF'S SALE.
IN CHANCERY OF NEW JERSEY.

Between Emma F. Hobbs, Complainant, and George M. Merrill et als. Defendants.—Fi. Fa. for sale of mortgaged premises.

By virtue of the above-stated writ of Fi. Fa., to me directed and delivered, I will expose for sale, at public vendue, on

MONDAY, THE SECOND (2) DAY OF NOVEMBER NEXT,

between the hours of twelve and five o'clock in the afternoon of said day, that is to say, at two o'clock p. m., at the Court House in Somerville, to wit:

All the following tract or parcel of land and premises hereinafter particularly described, situate, lying and being in the borough of North Plainfield, in the county of Somerset and State of New Jersey, bounded and described as follows, to wit:

Beginning at a stone in the middle of the road and Warren st. and corner of Isaac Manning's land; thence along the middle of Warren st north (47½) forty-seven and one-quarter degrees west two chains and eighty-four links to a stone, another of said Manning's corners; thence north (42½) forty-two and one-half degrees east ninety links to a stone in David Coon's corner; thence south 47½° east two chains and eighty-four links to a stone in Pearl street; thence along said Pearl street south forty-two and one half degrees west ninety links to the point or place of beginning. Containing one-quarter of an acre of land, more or less. Being the same premises conveyed by Emma F. Gamberton, now Emma F. Hobbs, to George M. Merrill, by deed dated December 18 1901.

CALVIN D. McMURTRY, Sheriff.
JOHN H. O'CONNOR, Solicitor.
Dated September 21, 1903. (8.10)

Election Notice!

Notice is hereby given that the Boards of Registry and Election in and for each and every Election District or Voting Precinct in the County of Somerset will hold their first meeting on

TUESDAY, SEPT. 1, 1903.

At 10 o'clock in the morning, at such places as may be designated by the Township Clerks of the respective townships of said county. Such boards shall organize according to law and then proceed to ascertain the names and residences of all the legal voters in their respective districts, by making actual inquiry at every dwelling house or habitation, or of the head of every family residing therein, and shall continue such enumeration of voters from day to day, on successive days, completing same on or before Friday, Sept. 4. (Sec 23 Election law.)

SECOND MEETING
AND PRIMARY ELECTION

Said Boards of Registry and Election will also meet on

TUESDAY, SEPT. 8, 1903,

At the same places from 1 until 9 p. m., for the purpose of transcribing and making up from its canvass books two lists of all persons entitled to vote in its election District, who shall personally appear before the board for that purpose, or be shown to its satisfaction by the affidavit in writing of some voter in the election district to be a legal voter therein.

On the same day between 1 and 9 o'clock p.m., the Primary Election shall be held in every election district in the County of Somerset.

THIRD and FINAL MEETING.

Said Boards of Registry and Election will also meet on

TUESDAY, OCT. 27, 1903,

At the same places, and between the hours of 1 p. m. and 9 p. m. for the purpose of revising and correcting the Original Registers, and for adding thereto the names of all persons entitled to the right of suffrage in such Election District at the next election.

Notice is hereby given to all Boards of Registry and Election in the County of Somerset that they are required to strictly observe Sections 24 and 32 of "An Act to Regulate Elections (Revision ('89 of 18' approved April 4, 1898, and that the County Board of Elections will be in session in Somerville on

Wednesday, Oct. 28, 1903,

For the purpose of receiving the registers and receipting for affidavits, etc.

General Election Nov. 3, 1903

No person will be allowed to vote at said election unless his name appears upon the Registry List of his Election District.

JOSEPH FITZGA, Chairman.
J. H. MATTISON, Secretary.
JACOB SHURTS,
CHARLES H. BATEMAN.

PLAINFIELD CLEANING AND PRESSING COMPANY.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Clothes Altered, Cleaned, Repaired and Pressed
AT REASONABLE PRICES.
41 Somerset St. Plainfield, N. J.
WORK CALLED FOR AND DELIVERED.

Best Spectacles
$1.00
Suited to your eyes and fully guaranteed. Money refunded if not satisfactory. Eyes examined Free
CARL SILBERT
15-17 Somerset Street. Plainfield, N. J.

PAINTING.
Paint your house now—if it needs it—to paint at the right time is to economize.
We will do the work splendidly for you. Besides, only use the kind of paint that looks best-and wears longer.
JAMES C. HANSEN,
141 East Front Street.

Emil Dembrowskey
52 Harrison St. North Plainfield.
Expert Cabinet Maker
Carpenter and Builder
Remodeling of old Furniture—Antique work—a Specialty.

Great Clearance Sale of Women's Walking Skirts at $1 98.
Reduced from $3.50 and $2.75 to ONLY $1.98! The materials are pearl gray Scotch Cheviot and plain Oxford Meltons.
Also annual clearance of Shirt Waists at 25c, that have sold at 69c., 75c. and 98c.
Lawn Wrappers at 59c.
Early Selection is Advisable.
THE PARIS CLOAK STORE.
322 West Front Street. JACOB A. FASS, Prop.

WHY CAST AWAY YOUR OLD FURS?
When you can have it made to look as good as new by the
Plainfield Furriers
Where the best European Artists are at your service, and where the best and latest Parisian styles in Furs, Cloaks and Suits are in abundance at prices to suit the purse of all. Our Specials for Fall Opening
$15.00 all-wool, Eng. Mixture, long coat & blouse $9 98
$ 3.00 Walking Skirt $1 98
and many other specials too numerous to mention
An early call invited.
BOSTON CLOAK & FUR CO.,
245 W. Front Street. GAIMAN & BERKOWITZ. Opposite Post Office.

J. W. MANHATTAN Dealer in all kinds of
BLUESTONE
Flagging, Curbing, Sills and Coping.
Has been awarded contract to lay all walks for Town Council of Westfield until April 1, 1904. References: Work done in Westfield in past ten years. All work guaranteed. Orders by mail will receive attention.
Residence 50 Elm Place. PLAINFIELD, N. J.

LOUIS C. ORTNER, STAPLE AND FANCY GROCERIES
Butter and Eggs a specialty. Fruits and Vegetables.
A full line of American and Imported Delicacies.
NEW STORE. NEW GOODS.
Park Avenue and Fourth St. Telephone 196.
Prompt Delivery in City and Borough.

HOTEL ROSELL, A. B. ROSELL, Propr.

Newly Furnished Throughout. Steam Heat, Electric Lights.
AMERICAN PLAN.

Your Milk Supply
IF your milk does not keep sweet on ice, change your milk man. If it keeps too long WITHOUT ice, be sure to change milkmen, as this indicates the use of chemical preservatives.
Nothing but superior facilities, care and cleanliness, and quantities of ice are used to make our milk and cream keep.
Marchant Bros.
Plainfield Milk and Cream Company,
191 NORTH AVENUE.

The only place in the city of Plainfield to get your eyes examined and fitted with glasses properly.
The only college graduate optician who has diplomas to show for it, is
Leo Slonim,
Eye-Sight Specialist.
251 W. Front St. Opposite Post Office.

M. WEINSTEIN,
Boot and Shoe Maker
Repairing with the best leather only.
Prices Reasonable.
315 Park Avenue.

MORRIS KUNZMAN
Practical Shoemaker.
I do the best work and use the best leather. I will call for shoes to be repaired.
122 Park Avenue.

S. Hirsch,
The New York Ladies Tailor and Furrier.
Has just received the latest models embracing present day attire for all occasions, together with a full line of new materials for making them up, and respectfully invites an early inspection of same.
Tel. 2403. 432 Watchung Ave.

JUSTUS H. COOLEY, M. D.,
TURKISH, RUSSIAN, ROMAN
BATHS.
SANITARIUM, SOMERSET STREET.
Open to Public.

OWNERS OF PROPERTY
Attention!
A house will sell or rent much quicker if wired, than one not so equipped,
Because it's Modern and Up-to-date
If your residence is not wired have it done at once. Electric Light, everything considered, is really the cheapest illuminant.
WILLIAM H. POPE,
—Electrical Contractor—
116 North Ave. Tel. 2441

B. F. TALLAMY & BRO.
Contractors,
Masons and Builders.
—Jobbing Promptly Attended.—
Telephone 1306. 536 West 6th Street.

POULTRY WIRE.

Prices Reduced; 58 inches high now 75cts. per rod (16 1-2 ft.); Staples free. Send for price list of other Iron Fencing.
Cord Wood Delivered at $3.00, 4.00 5.00 per Cord
JOHN P. WOLFE. 78 Somerset St., Plainfield.

THE PLAINFIELD TRUST COMPANY
DEPOSITS - $600,000.00.
We point to the fact, and with not a little pride, that our deposits now total $600,000.00, and this in a little over one year of business. In calling attention to this gratifying record, we wish to invite the accounts of those who at present have no bank account in town as well as from those contemplating a change in their present arrangements, feeling sure that business inaugurated with us will prove mutually advantageous.
Subject to check 3 per cent. interest is paid on balances of $200 or more
In our Special Department, 3 per cent. interest is paid on $5.00 or m
O. T. Waring, President. Henry A. McGee, Vice Presid
A. V. Heely, Vice President. J. Herbert Case, Secretary-T

CALL AT VAIL'S Jeweler a
and have your eyes examined FREE. Glasses made to ord
All kinds of work guaranteed. Prices Right.
The Old Stand. 103 Park Av.

STEAM GRANITE AND MARBLE WORKS
Manufacturers of Artistic Cemetery Memorials of Every Description. Large Variety Constantly on hand.
L. L. MANNING & SON, FRONT ST. and CENTRAL AVE. Tel. 771.

The Popularity Of Our..... PURE FOODS
is due to the art of selecting well-known brands that are suitable for the extremely critical taste of the present day. In no establishment are these points more carefully looked after than in the UP - TOWN STORE, 186 East Front St. Telephone 704. JAMES F. DALY

MILK; Neither preservatives nor coloring used.
CREAM; Made with a separator at our farm.
Telephone 2511.
LINDSAY,
Farm and Headquarters Mountain Ave.

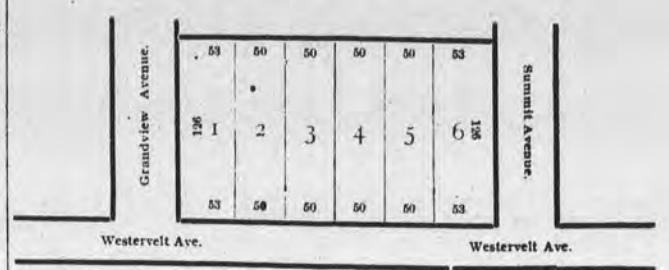
JOHN H. TIER,
Dealer in All Kinds of
Ice Cream & Confections
Wholesale & Retail. Orders Promptly Delivered.
134 - 136 Park Ave. and 32 Bank Place. Tel.: Store 714; House 706.
TIER'S LAKE HOUSE OPEN FOR THE SEASON.

J. P. HOMAN & SON,
Carriages, Trucks, Express, and Business Wagons Made to Order
HARNESS, WHIPS, ROBES, BLANKETS,
Repairing in all its branches.
Blacksmithing of all kinds.
Storage for Carriages and Sleighs. 29–31 [illegible] St.

SATTEL'S Pianos, [illegible] 108 North Avenue.
Or[illegible] [illegible]ise. Cash or Installment.
[illegible] or TO RENT. Tuning a Specialty.
1000 pieces of Classical Music, at 10c each.
[illegible] catalogue—free
[illegible]ns and Organs. Exchanges made.

FRANK VAN WINKLE, DEALER IN
Bicycles, Photo Supplies, Kodaks and Cameras
Bicycles Stored, Cleaned and repaired Developing, Printing and Mounting
129 North Avenue

ARE YOUR EYES ALIKE?
If one eye is more defective than the other, each should have the lense which best suits it. By coming to us you can be assured of getting the proper glass for each eye. FREE EXAMINATION. ALL GLASSES GUARANTEED.
Stiles & Co., Philadelphia Eye Specialists
107 E. FRONT ST. EVERY THURSDAY.
Hours: —11:15 a. m. to 1 p. m. and 1:45 p. m. to 4:30 p. m.

CHOICE BUILDING LOTS
TO BE SOLD
AT AUCTION
SATURDAY. OCTOBER 10, 1903.
AT 3 P. M.


The lots will be sold singly. Sixty per cent. of purchase price may remain on bond and mortgage for five years at 4 per cent per annum, and can be paid off in whole or part on any interest day. If you cannot conveniently attend the sale, your broker can attend and seller will allow the usual brokerage commission.
Futher particulars from P. H. LATOURETTE, Auctioneer; or CODINGTON & SWACKHAMMER, Attorneys.
A Chance for the small investor.

ALEX. LUSARDI
WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALER IN
Foreign and Domestic Fruits,
Choice Confectionery,
Nuts, Cigars, etc.
211 West Front St., Plainfield, N. J

WILLIAM HAND & SON
MOVING VANS and Storage Warehouse for Furniture, Pianos, etc.
TRUCKMAN & RIGGER.
Our facilities enable us to be at New York early in the morning. Our special field is within a radius of sixty miles of Plainfield.
Tel. 1722. 136 E. Second St.

North Plainfield Weekly Review.

VOL. 4—NO. 30 NORTH PLAINFIELD, N. J., SATURDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1903. PRICE 3 CENTS

OF INTEREST.

...raphs Occurring ...infield and ...nfield.

...l Concert of the Y. ... Thursday October

...rs. Alex Thorn, of Craig ... borough, left for Easton, Pa., ...sday.

...nonomo Tribe, No. 118, Improved ...er Red Men, celebrated its fourteenth ...niversary last night.

Union County Druggists' Association held its quarterly meeting at the Y. M. C. A. Hall Tuesday afternoon.

The fourth annual fair of the Calvary Baptist Church, Plainfield, will be held November 23, 24, 25, 26 and 27.

The annual meeting of the Somerset County Teachers' Association will be held in the High School today.

Mozart Symphony Club will give an entertainment at the Grace M. E. Church, Park Place, this borough, Monday night.

Rev. John Sheridan Zelie was formally installed pastor of the Crescent Avenue Presbyterian Church last Thursday evening.

The seventy-fourth anniversary of the New Jersey Baptist Missionary Convention, will be held at Asbury Park October 27 and 28.

...out 150 Knights Templar and friends ...sity Commandery, of Plainfield at... ...field D... which was held at At... ...ty th... Miss L... ...ff... ...ding Edi... ...pp, of Mercer avenue, ...ough, gave a luncheon to a few of ...iends last Thursday at the Hillside ... and Golf Club.

...William Frank, ticket agent for the ... Railroad at Bound Brook, has ...ced a shorthand course in the ... Business College.

...Willis, of New York delivered an interesting lecture on "The Human Face and What it Indicates" before the Plainfield Business College last evening.

On account of delay in the repairs which are being made in the First M. E. Church, Plainfield, no services will be held in the edifice until November.

Attorney Vincent W. Nash, Jr., of Plainfield, has been licensed to practice as a Solicitor of Patents before the Commission of Patents at Washington, D. C.

Members of the Young Women's Mission Band of Trinity Reformed Church, Plainfield will give an entertainment at the Y. M. C. A. Hall, Tuesday evening, October 20.

Miss Sarah Gibb Stell, of Westervelt avenue and Samuel Kirkpatrick Boyle, of Newark were married Thursday evening by Rev. Peter Gibb, pastor of the Baptist Church at Millington.

Miss Carrie Pangborn, daughter of William N. Pangborn, of this borough, who was in the Westfield wreck last January, has received $2100 from the Reading Railroad Company for injuries sustained.

Rev. Dr. J. A. Chamblias, of Orange will preach at the First Baptist Church tomorrow, and commencing November 1, will continue to occupy the pulpit until a successor for Rev. Dr. D. J. Yarkes has been chosen.

Walter Carpenter, who was struck by a Royal Blue Line flyer on the tracks of the Central Railroad last ... died Monday night in Muhlenburg Hospital. Carpenter was a printer and lived in Lancaster, Pa., where he leaves a widow.

Dayton Mellick, of Oak Tree, while suffering from intense pain caused by a carbuncle on his wrist became temporarily insane, shot and killed himself Thursday morning. The funeral services will be held from his late home at 2 p. m. today.

The Union Bible Class tonight by Rev. D. M. Stearns will meet at the Y. M. C. A. Hall on Tuesday afternoon next at 2:15 o'clock. Mr. Stearns will this season take up studies in Genesis and Revelations, in additon to the International Sunday School Lesson. All are invited.

Members of the Reform Club have been holding meetings all this week. Interesting speakers such as George White, of Jersey City, of the Crittenden Mission of that place and James Johnson, of the National Florence Crittenden Association of New York City have given some very stirring talks on temperance.

Rev. George Bowers will address the Y. M. C. A. meeting Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock. Douglas Lane, basso, of the Mendelssohn Club, of New York, will be the soloist. Mr. Bowers is a favorite speaker in Plainfield and Mr. Lane will be remembered as one of the soloists in the oratorio of the Messiah that was given a few years ago in the Crescent Avenue Church.

Jenkins—Cooley Nuptials.

Miss Eleanor Clifton Cooley, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Justus H. Cooley, of Westervelt avenue, this borough, and Henry Carpenter Jenkins, of Brooklyn were married in the Friends' Meeting House last Wednesday at 1.30 p. m.

The marriage vows of the bride and groom were pledged in the presence of the committee of overseers, Mrs. Anna Rice Powell, Mrs. Cornelia A. Gavett, William Angell and William D. Williams, and the relatives and friends of the family.

The bride, who was daintily and becomingly gowned in peau de crepe and point lace, wore a veil and carried a bouquet of lilies of the valley and bride roses with white ribbon bows and loops artistically interwoven. She was attended by her sisters the Misses Agnes and Marjorie Cooley and Miss Elizabeth L. Haviland, of Bellefontaine, Ohio. Howard W. Jenkins, brother of the groom was the best man and Howard W. Drake, of Brooklyn and Walter K. Cooley, of Mount Vernon, N. Y. were the ushers.

An informal reception was held at the home of the bride's parents, where a wedding luncheon was served to a few immediate relatives and friends and the bridal retinue.

The newly wedded couple endeavored to escape from the house unnoticed, by taking a carriage at the side door and driving to the Westfield station, but they were followed by friends in another carriage.

Upon the return of Mr. and Mrs. Jenkins from Massachusetts, where they will spend two weeks, they will make their home in Brooklyn.

The bridal presents were handsome and numerous, among which was a substantial check from the firm of Goesbeck & Company, Wall street brokers, with which firm the groom is connected.

A Coming Borough Wedding.

Miss Elsie Giles, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Isaac R. Giles, of Grove street will be wedded by William Sebring, Jr., Monday evening, October 29. Rev. J. W. Richardson, of Stamford, Conn., formerly pastor of the Park Avenue Baptist Church, Plainfield, will tie the nuptial knot.

The Baldwin Will Case.

The litigation in the Supreme Court over the will of Mrs. Mary F. Baldwin, involving an estate valued at $100,000, has been disposed of by the dismissal of caveat, which Hugh C. Baldwin, of Plainfield, a son of the testatrix, filed against the probate of the instrument. There were five other beneficiaries, beside himself, named in the will.

It was alleged that the will had been executed as the result of undue influence practised upon Mrs. Baldwin. The court however, has held that the provisions of the instrument are valid, and that the son if he desires to share in the property must come in equally with the five other beneficiaries, as provided in the will.

William B. Wadsworth, of Plainfield, and Henry C. Niles, who were named as executors of the estate in the will, were given letters testamentary by the court.

Freeholders Financial Report.

The Somerset County Board of Freeholders met last Tuesday. Resolutions for improvement of roads from Davidson's bridge to Blazure's corner, from Far Hills to the Morristown line and Mountain avenue were passed.

The County Collector was authorized to borrow $20,000.

The Finance Committee reported expenditures to date as follows:

Courts			$5,565 77
County Jail			761 02
County Buildings and Grounds			3,029 69
Lunacy			5,090 05
Coroners			234 63
Stationery			112 75
Printing			892 95
Incidentals			568 80
Soldiers' Burial			185 00
Co. Sup't. and School Examiners			99 47
Bridges—		LINE.	
Bedminster	398 57	43 80	
Bernards	1,432 18	140 92	
Branchburg	223 10	86 66	
Franklin	491 61	216 19	
Hillsborough	3,401 81	257 12	
Montgomery	326 92	108 64	
No. Plainfield	554 56	50 88	
No. " Bor.	263 36	61 18	
Warren	1,765 13	76 05	
Bridges—total			12,576 89
Per Diem and Salary			2,352 98
Interest			1,399 50
Elections			1,694 69
Armory			80 00
Roads			19,835 67
Total			$54,479 86

An auction sale of valuable borough property is advertised on last page—a genuine bargain for some one.

The entertainment committee of the Woman's Guild, of the Church of the Holy Cross will hold a cake sale this morning in the parish house.

The funeral services over the late John Johnson whose death occurred last Monday evening, were held Thursday afternoon. Rev. Cornelius Schenk officiated. Interment was made in the North Plainfield Cemetery.

SUBURBAN NOTES.

WATCHUNG.

The road between the trolley terminus and Wilson's stone crusher is in a very bad condition after the storm, and nothing has been done toward bettering it. It is time that the committeeman responsible for the condition of this road should get a hustle on himself.

The storm did considerable damage in this vicinity to roads and private property. A stone wall belonging to Dr. Chas. Moldenke was undermined and toppled over. Cellars were flooded, but nothing more serious.

Rev. Dr. Chas. Moldenke will preach at the German Lutheran Church on Grove street, Sunday morning. As he is a very interesting speaker it is hoped a large number will be present from here.

George Williams our genial storekeeper, is all smiles over the arrival of a little son at his house.

* * *

LIBERTY CORNER.

Mrs. Froehling is visiting friends at Bedminster.

Mr. and Mrs. Wilcox, of Somerville, visited W. O. Allen, on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. M Dean, of Brooklyn, were guests at the parsonage on Sunday.

A supper will be held in the Presbyterian Chapel on Tuesday evening, October 27.

Misses Emma Woods and Mary Cross are delegates from our Christian Endeavor Society to the State Convention which is in session in Orange this week.

* * *

DUNELLEN AND NEW MARKET.

The family of Wyckoof Voorhees has returned home after a week's visit with Mr. Voorhee's relatives who reside in Trenton.

Rally day will be observed in the Presbyterian Church next Sunday, but there will not, in all probability, be any services in the evening.

George Blair has resigned his position in the L. & G. Steel Works to take charge of a baker route which he has purchased from Lerme Merle. Mr. Merle purchased it from William S. Smith.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Giddes, of Philadelphia, spent Sunday with the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Giddes, of the borough.

It's a boy, and it came on Sunday evening to gladden the hearts of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Mahlon Dayton.

Mrs. Thomas C. Bodine will be one of the delegates from the borough to the State W. C. T. U. Convention to be held at Morristown next week.

It was Michael Moynihan and not John, as was reported, whose train killed Miss Louise Matthews, at Bound Brook, on Tuesday morning. They are brothers but the latter lives here and the former resides in Bound Brook.

The L. & G. Steel Works are very slack at present on account of inability to procure sufficient iron to complete their contracts. They have been compelled to lay off the majority of their help indefinately.

There is a report of the serious illness of Dan Moody, who is at present in Newport News, Va., but there has been no authoritive statement as yet.

Rev. N. J. Sproul will preach his farewell sermon to the congregation of the Presbyterian Church Sunday morning, as he has accepted a call from a church in Boston, Mass., where he will have a much larger field to work in. Mr. Sproul deserves great credit for the faithful work done here as shown by the church in the past three years, increased membership and also the lifting of the Church debt. He has the many well wishes of the entire community.

Miss Frances Hayes passed away at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Hubbell Hayes, last Saturday. The funeral services were held Tuesday afternoon, Rev. N. J. Sproul and Rev. Mr. Cubberly officiated. Miss Hayes was very popular in this place and Plainfield where she resided several years. Last fall she contracted a cold which resulted in her death last week.

The fire bell was received on Monday and also the tower work is being rapidly pushed so as to have everything complete before Saturday.

Miss Annie Egany was married on Wednesday morning to William Stein by Rev. Father Francis at St. Johns Church a large number of friends being present. They will reside in Lincoln.

It is reported that a local foot ball team has been organized with "Jack" McMahon as captain. Jack has thus far appointed Ernest Peters, Chas. Lake, Kormie Cople, Lewis Churchill and a few other professionals.

A little boy at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Ed. Ayers.

A. G. Nelson will open his doors to all those who wish to patronize the dime social which will take place next week under the auspices of Christian Endeavor Society of the First Baptist Church.

SOMERSET COUNTY REPUBLICANS.

Convention Nominates A. G. Anderson for Clerk, Chas. M. Dolliver for Assembly, W. H. Toms, for Coroner.

The Republican convention had a very harmonious meeting and nominated the following ticket:

For County Clerk, A. G. Anderson, of Somerville; for member of Assembly, Charles M. Dolliver, of North Plainfield; for Coroner W. Howard Toms, of Warren.

The meeting was called to order by Jos. S. Frelinghuysen, chairman of the County Executive committee. Jas. A. Metz, Jr., was selected temporary secretary, both of whom were made permanent. John C. Cooper read the call.

With few exceptions all the regular delegates answered to roll call, and there being no contests, very little preliminary work was necessary.

The following committees were selected:

CREDENTIALS—Chas. E. Van Nuys, Edwin S. Voorhees, Ditmar Van Nostrand, A. H. Conyne, J. L. Moore.

PERMT ORGANIZATION—John Frost, Samuel Davenport, Jacob Woodruff, J. H. Fisher, W. H. Higgins.

RULES—L. T. H. Shaefer, J. S. Frelinghuysen, John C. Cooper, J. Bradford Opie, James Q. Dolliver.

RESOLUTIONS—Frederick Prout, A. C. Clark, L. C. Mack, Thomas Douglass, Dr. Henry.

After hearing the reports of the committees, adjournment was taken for luncheon, and reconvened at 12:45 when the business of nominations was immediately taken up.

A. G. Anderson, of Somerville and Alfred Gibbs, of Bernards, were nominated for County Clerk. Anderson received 36 votes and Gibbs 5. [illegible] made unanimous.

For member of Assembly, Charles M. Dolliver, of North Plainfield, was nominated. No other nominations being made, Mr. Dolliver was chosen by acclamation. Robert Clark, Jr., chairman of North Plainfield delegation, in seconding Mr. Dolliver's nomination, distinguished himself by a most enthusiastic, patriotic speech which called forth great applause Mr. Clark has a most pleasing voice. Those present who heard him speak for the first time were astonished at his eloquence. Mr. Clark stated that the Republican party always chose men of character as its representatives, and on this occasion, they had selected a young man whose ancestors were born in New Jersey and who were part of Somerset county; a man whose character and ability were well known, a man who was a fitting representative of the party.

Henry DeMott, of North Plainfield, and W. Howard Toms, of Warren were nominated for Coroner.

As North Plainfield had already received the assembly nomination, the Chairman of the North Plainfield delegation withdrew the name of Mr. DeMott and Mr. Toms was the unanimous choice.

The candidates for Clerk and Assembly were introduced and made a few well chosen remarks. Mr. Dolliver after thanking the convention said:

"I can assure you that I am not committed to any faction, but that I am a Republican, and if elected I will look out for the welfare of the people of this county and the interests of the Republican party."

Mr. Frelinghuysen and Mr. Smalley were called for and responded with short speeches.

The County Committee now consists of the following, who will meet next Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock at Crawley's Hotel for the purpose of reorganizing:

BEDMINSTER—Chas. Wyckoff, Jno. Frost.

BERNARDS—L. T. H. Schaffer, Robert Kay, Thomas Douglass, Fred Prout.

BRANCHBURG—Henry Baird, J. L. Schenck.

BRIDGEWATER—C. H. Bateman, Frederick A. Pope, J. S. Frelinghuysen, H. F. Galpin, G. W. Hope.

BOUND BROOK BOROUGH—David Hastings.

FRANKLIN—J. H. Fisher, Ditmar Van Nostrand, Geo. Wolf.

HILLSBORO—Jno. S. Ammerman, Jno. Saums.

MILLSTONE BOROUGH—P. V. De Van Doren.

MONTGOMERY—Jno. E. DeHart.

NORTH PLAINFIELD TOWNSHIP—Dr. R. Moldenke.

BOROUGH NORTH PLAINFIELD—N. B. Smalley, Robert Clark, Jr.

ROCKY HILL—Edwin S. Voorhees.

WARREN—Jno. C. Cooper.

SUCCESS WELL DESERVED.

RAPID RISE OF POPULAR OFFICIAL.

The qualifications of the individual who achieves success in this day and generation, form an interesting and absorbing study to those who watch with interest the swiftly moving current of events, and it is plainly apparent that if one man achieves marked success above his fellows that this man must of necessity possess the qualifications, knowledge, tact and diplomacy which go to make his services of superior value to himself if he is a merchant or manufacturer or to a corporation if his duties fall in that direction.

Any one who can by his individual exertions rise in the railroad service from a clerk to be vice-president and general manager of a great railroad system in fifteen years is a remarkable person, and such a man is W. G. Besler, vice president and general manager of the Central Railroad of New Jersey.

Mr. Besler comes from a family of railroaders. His father, J. D. Besler, is a railroad official of wide experience and from 1885 until quite recently, when he was advanced to a higher position in the service of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, was general superintendent of that road with headquarters in Chicago.

The present head of the New Jersey Central was born in Galesburg, Ill., March 30, 1864, where he attended the public schools and college in that city. He afterwards took a course in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, in the class of 1888, after which he served in various capacities, including clerk, yardmaster, trainmaster and division superintendent of the C. B. & Q., until 1898, when he accepted service with the Reading as division superintendent of the main line. A year later he was advanced to the general superintendency of the system and in the following year, when the control of the New Jersey Central passed into the hands of the Reading, he was made general manager of that system and early in the current year was advanced to his present position.

Of the numerous requirements which enter into the make-up of an entirely [illegible] railroad official, the EMPLOYEE has always contended that one of essential importance is his ability to so shape the policy of the corporation as to create good feeling and harmony of relation between the working force and the corporation, and in this respect Mr. Besler has proven himself one of the strongest and ablest managers in the American railroad service.

It is a well-known fact that when Mr Besler took charge of the affairs of the New Jersey Central, the service of that corporation was in the chaotic state, the men in all departments were demoralized and disheartened, and it required a manager of more than ordinary ability to bring about that harmony of relationship through sensible discipline which alone insures the safe, satisfactory and the consequent profitable corporation. All of this Mr. Besler has accomplished. He has surrounded himself with advisers who, like himself, are practical and sensible railroad men, not dreamers and theorists, with the result that on no other line in America does there exist a more perfect harmony of relation between the the rank and file of the service and the management than on the New Jersey Central.

Another distinguishing characteristic of Mr. Besler is his knowledge and thorough mastery of detail. In the line of his duties nothing is to unimportant to claim his attention. He applies "horse sense" in his dealings with his subordinates, not "red tape" and theory.

Mr. Besler is in short a thoroughly practical railroad man who understands every detail of his profession, and whose future progress in the railroad world will be watched with interest by those who are interested in and who understand present conditions in the railroad world. —From a recent issue of the *Railroad Employee*.

Train Kills Bound Brook Girl.

While crossing the Jersey Central tracks at Bound Brook Tuesday morning, Louise Matthews, fourteen years old, was struck by an Easton express and instantly killed. Her body was badly cut and bruised, and schoolbooks which she carried were strewn about the tracks. The dead girl was on her way to visit her aunt, Mrs. Louise Fisher, proprietress of the Fisher hotel. She was a daughter of the late E. B. Matthews.

Duke Estate to be Beautified.

James B. Duke, of Somerville, has planned to make his estate the peer of all others in the country. For this purpose he has engaged James Buckingham, an English landscape artist, who laid out the Pan-American Exposition grounds, for a period of five years at a salary of $5,000 a year. With assistants, Buckingham will lay out the estate in all manner of drives, lakes, stretches of lawn and with beautiful trees and shrubbery.

Big Day for Somerville Firemen.

Next Thursday will be a gala day for Somerville when the Fire Department of that town will have a big parade. Practically all arrangements have been completed and with some of the fine weather for that day similar to that which has been vouchsafed us this week, success for the affair is assured.

The line of formation will be as follows:

Chief and Assistants.
Ex-Chiefs and Visiting Chiefs.
Invited Guests in Carriages.
Veteran Firemen.
Good Will Band, New Brunswick.
Bound Brook Department.
Crescent Military Band, Raritan.
Raritan Department.
Citizens' Band, Dover.
Vigilant Engine Co., Dover.
Somerset Cornet Band.
Lincoln Chemical Engine Co.
Liberty Drum Corps, Elizabeth.
Warren Engine Co., North Plainfield.
Independent Fife & Drum Corps.
Central Hook & Ladder Co.
Voss' Band, Newark.
Independent Hose Co., Morristown.
Flemington Band.
Somerville Engine Co.
Æolian Band.
Union Hose Co., Cranford.
Liberty Band, New Brunswick.
West End Hose Co.

At 2:45 p. m. line will be formed on High street, right resting at Mercer. The march will be up High street to Doughty avenue, South street, to Division street, to Main, to Maple, to High, to Mountain avenue, to West End avenue, to Middagh street, to Cliff, to Bridge, to High, to Grove, to Main, to Warren, to Franklin, to Bridge, to South, to Doughty avenue, to Main street, down Main to the court house and counter-march past the fountain and disband.

Col. Wm. H. Early, proprietor of the Somerset, has the contract for taking care of the firemen's appetites. There will be between 800 and 1000 men.

Financial Statement of Teachers' Retirement Fund.

At the recent meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Teachers' Retirement Fund, held in Trenton, the report of the State Treasurer showed that the year which ended June 30 was the most prosperous in the history of the enterprise, as will be seen from the following comparative figures: Receipts for 1901-02, $20,254.38; for 1902 03, $28,437.75. Disbursements, for 1901-02, $15,528.82; for 1902-03, $16,969.33. Surplus for 1901-02, $4,396.56; for 1902-03, $11.469.43. Since the organization of the fund in 1897, seventy-six aged and invalided teachers have been retired on annuity. Of these fifteen have died, and there are now in force 61 annuities, averaging $315.70 and aggregating $19,257.73. The total net surplus of the fund invested and in cash is something above $75,000.

Annual Convention of Epworth League.

The thirteenth annual convention of the Elizabeth District Epworth League was held Thursday in the First M. E. Church, Plainfield. Rev. Dr. W. C. Snodgrass made the address of welcome which was responded to by R. F. Fenno, the president.

The officers chosen for the ensuring year were: President, C. A. Titus, St. James Church Elizabeth; vice president B. F. Dewey, Flemington; corresponding secretary, W. H. A. Clark, Clark Street Church, Elizabeth; recording secretary, Miss Mary B. Smith, First M. E. Church, Plainfield; treasurer, A. H. Stiles, First M. E. Church Plainfield; superintendent Junior League, Mrs. E. L. Lillibridge, Roselle Park.

An Interesting Speaker.

Prof. A. E. Willis, of New City, an author and lecturer, has been giving some "talks" in some of the public and private schools of Plainfield, on "Physiognomy."

The subject as treated by the speaker is brim full of practical suggestions to young people; knowledge which they can apply to their every day life, no matter in what occupation they may be engaged. It is likewise a very strong moral uplift, because the Professor makes it clear to the minds of his audience that people to a great extent make their own facial expressions by the force of thought and habit. Considerable information was given on the art of reading character by the forms of features, colors of eyes, hair and skin, facial expresion, the walk laugh and hand shake. Some useful hints were also given along the line of diet and the general care of the body. Such lectures set people thinking and observing along new lines that cannot fail to be ennobling to the indiviul character and a benefit to the community at large.

Prof. Willis will address the High School pupils Monday.

Somerset County Doctors to Meet.

A regular meeting of the Somerset County District Medical Society will be held at the Ten Eyck House, Somerville, Thursday, October 19 at 3 p. m. Dr. A. H. Dundon of this borough will read a paper on Eclampsia and its treatment.

HAPPENINGS IN NEW JERSEY.

Interesting Items of News Occurring in Different Portions of the State.

Dr. Francis L. Patton was formerly installed as president of the Princeton Theological Seminary last Thursday morning. Dr. Patton entered the Seminary as a student just forty years ago.

Dr. J. E. Hurff, of Blackwood ... presented with a land turtle, on which the doctor carved his initials in 1873. The turtle was recently found on the farm adjoining the one owned by the doctor. He again carved on the shell "1903" and let the turtle go near the spot where it was freed in 1873.

The celery farms along the Newark and Hackensack meadows are so damaged by the flood last week that the owners believe the crop must be ruined. The loss may have an appreciable financial effect on the price of Thanksgiving celery, as the early and best supply for the New York market comes from the northern part of this State.

Mrs. Jemima Davis died yesterday at the home of her granddaughter, Mrs. Abbie J. Hennion, in Caldwell, ninety-five years old. In her youth she was a neighbor of Isaac Van Wart, one of the three captors of Major Andre, who refused his offer of ransom for his liberation. One of "Aunt Jemima's" aunts reached the age of 103 years. Mrs. Davis was proud of the fact that she had two granddaughters who are themselves grandmothers. One of her great-great-granddaughters had two grandmothers, four great-grandmothers, and one great-great-grandmother living.

One of the most pitiable cases of misery developed by the storm last week was in Hoboken, where the body of Daniel Redden lay in an apartment in the tenement at 218 Park avenue, which was flooded with water. A sick wife and six children were unable to leave their beds as the pallbearers in long rubber hip boots removed the coffin. The undertaker took the little ones in his arms, and, wading through six feet of water on the floor, carried them to the side of the coffin and permitted them to look upon their dead father before the body was removed. Mrs. Redden was hysterical under her burden of woes, and had to be carried out of the house.

A strange disease, said by some to be spinal meningitis, for a month past has been killing off horses along shore. From Forked River south to Tuckerton it is said that from forty to fifty horses have died from this disease. Some veterinarians say that the disease is a kind of tetanus, as lockjaw is invariably one of the symptoms developed. An authority gives the opinion that the disease is spinal meningitis, and that it is supposed to come from a fungus growth of some kind on hay or grain fed the horses, and that it is not contagious. Dr. Perry, of Lakewood, states that the disease resembles diphtheria and tetanus combined. The first symptoms are dullness and loss of appetite, then stiffness of the limbs and weakening; then, after thirty-six hours, the animals are attacked with spasms, intermittent and occurring every little while, and death results in from two to four days.

Paterson has been singularly unfortunate of late. The present flood marks the fourth time the city has been scourged in less than two years. Fire devastated a large part of the town on February 9 of 1902, entailing a loss of $8,000,000, and destroying, besides nearly 150 other buildings, the beautiful post-office that the citizens were wont to boast about as the finest Federal structure in any city of the same size. The fire came on a Sunday. Exactly three weeks later followed the memorable flood. The Passaic River overflowed its banks, tore down bridges, inundated several square miles of the city and drove from their homes more than 2,000 men, women and children. On July 22 of this year a tornado swept over the city, killing four persons, seriously injuring fifteen more and hurting more than 100 others. Six buildings were wrecked and more than 200 damaged. Last week came the storm which flooded over one thousand houses, and many of the mills, rendering thousands of people homeless; destroying bridges and causing at least the life of three people.

Miss Grace Agnes Crane and Hugh Morgan Smith, were married at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Crane, Plainfield, Thursday evening by Rev. E. M. Rodman.

Dr. George R. Boston, osteopathic physician, has removed to 515 Madison avenue. See his advertisement elsewhere in the REVIEW for the days and office hours when he may be seen.

HAVOC WROUGHT BY FLOODS

Entire Atlantic Seaboard Damaged by Rain's Aftermath.

PATERSON IN GREAT DISTRESS

Caring For the Sufferers by the Fourth Great Calamity That Has Befallen the City—Losses Estimated at $2,000,000—Railroads Blocked, Factories Compelled to Shut Down and Many Homeless.

New York City.—As the details of the record-breaking storm are learned the extent of the damage wrought is shown to be appalling. Over an area bounded by Portland, Me.; Nantucket, Atlantic City and Oswego, N. Y., the torrential rains have fallen in vaster volumes than ever in the history of the Weather Bureau. Accounts of damage sustained reach into the millions and lives have been lost in many places. High winds prevailed over almost all this region.

Following the accounts of flood and hurricane winds come warnings of other ills. Several communities have had their water supply cut off by bursting dams and broken flumes. Scarcity of food exists in Paterson and some of the villages nearby. New York suffered a curtailment of its milk supply. Fever and privation are threatened in the wake of the receding waters.

Thousands of persons are homeless, and in a dozen communities the storm sufferers are being housed in public buildings until better provision may be made for them.

Paterson, N. J., suffered enormous damage. Several millions will be needed to rehabilitate this sorely stricken city. Thirteen of the twenty-one bridges that spanned the Passaic River have been swept away. Food supplies are dangerously low and the city was isolated. The gas houses are surrounded by water. Dynamite was placed in position to blow up the reservoir wall if the flume that supplies the city with water should give way. This was to be done to save the big factory buildings.

Between two and three thousand persons are homeless and whole sections of the city, like Riverside, are converted into islands. The flood rose two feet higher than the flood of March, 1902.

The devastation and destruction wrought in Paterson by the flood are terrible and incalculable. Estimates of the property loss are frequently put at over $2,000,000, but figures will be lacking until the waters have subsided. A number of buildings on the banks of the river have been destroyed. Immense washouts on the streets and railroads have stopped all travel on trains and trolley cars. Great damage has been done to factories and their machinery along the river.

The flood had reached Fair street early in the day and threatened to wipe out the business portion of the city. The city almshouse was completely cut off. The whole of the First Ward, comprising Totowax and Haldeu, is completely isolated and surrounded by water.

The first death reported was that of Morris Riley, a lineman employed by the gas and electric light company. Riley was on the top of a pole fixing some wires, when the flood undermined the pole and it fell with a crash in the basin of the falls, sixty feet below, hurling Riley to instant death. He sank underneath the raging water and never came to the surface.

The body of Nellie Hartley, who was swept from a bridge over the Oldham Brook at Haledon, was found tangled in a wire fence on the meadows off Monroe street.

The Straight street bridge, the largest and most substantial in the city, collapsed early. It had withstood the storms of twenty-five years, and was thought to be as strong, if not stronger, than the more recently built structures. The Hillman street bridge was carried away shortly after 9 o'clock. The wreckage of the town was carried against the Moffit and Wagarom bridges, carrying them away. A little later the Hudson River Trolley Company's bridge collapsed.

On the railroads the case is hardly less serious than in Paterson itself. The Erie system is completely tied up, and but a partial service is installed on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western road. The Susquehanna road has suspended its service, and railroad men, like city officials and merchants, wait upon the mercies of the ever-rising river.

The work of relief was pushed during the day as rapidly as possible, and some scores of persons of the contingent whose dwellings had been washed away were temporarily provided for at Apollo Hall, where a subscription started in the morning hours reached several thousand dollars by nightfall.

Paterson, fire swept, tornado swept and now for the second time, flood swept, has had plenty of experience in caring for the victims of its disasters, and is taking the present situation philosophically. There is no bustle or confusion in organizing relief committees. They seem to be standing bodies. However, the city is sheltering and feeding 1500 homeless persons. It is estimated that 5000 persons have been made temporarily homeless, but more than two-thirds of them are being cared for by their friends.

While the most spectacular damage was done at Paterson there was great loss by floods at other points. A higher tide in the Delaware than has been recorded for thirty years flooded the Philadelphia and Camden river fronts, interrupting ferry traffic and submerging piers and business places on Delaware avenue from Vine to Dock streets.

Owing to the flooding of the tracks of the Pennsylvania Railroad in Trenton, just north of the new Delaware River bridge, traffic on that line between Philadelphia and New York was wholly suspended for twelve hours.

A severe northeast storm raged on the Atlantic coast all day, and at Atlantic City about $75,000 damage was done by wind and waves. Shipping and other property all along the coast from Norfolk northward also suffered.

From the Schuylkill, upper Delaware and Susquehanna valleys reports come of high water and resulting damage.

Wrecks were reported from coastwise cities from Rhode Island to Virginia. The wind was sixty miles an hour at Block Island. At Woods Holl three men in a catboat were blown out to sea. The revenue cutter Gresham went after them, but had to return to port for repairs.

At Atlantic City the board walk was torn and washed away, including 500 feet of Young's pier. At Townsend's Inlet the big hotel was undermined. The Delaware and Schuylkill rivers overflowed their banks and Fairmount Park, in Philadelphia, was seriously damaged, particularly along the river driveway.

Several tugs and coasters were reported as missing at Norfolk and the life savers reported vessels ashore near Cape Henry.

Passaic, N. J., suffered grievously. Wallington, Duttonville and Garfield in the suburbs were submerged, houses floating in the flood and dozens of persons being cared for in engine houses, town halls and other public buildings. The loss sustained in Passaic and environs is expected to exceed $1,000,000.

Along the Passaic and Ramapo valleys, Rutherford, Athenia, Ridgewood and Lyndhurst are practically submerged. The Athenia mills, under construction, were demolished. At Rutherford the dam restraining the water supply of the McKenzie bleachery, burst and inundated the tracks of the Erie Railroad. Nothing but the roofs of the houses is visible in Lyndhurst.

At New Brunswick the temporary bridge erected by the Pennsylvania bridge contractors was torn to pieces. All the factories along the river front are flooded.

Three men lost their lives in the flood at Port Jervis, N. Y., when the Barrett suspension bridge was swept away. One of those drowned was Father Anronin, a Franciscan monk from Callicoon Depot, N. Y., who was on his way to take a train for his home. Another who was hurled into the water was a cripple. He had an exciting struggle, but managed to grasp a piece of the bridge timbers and was floated inshore when he struck an eddy.

The Erie was unable to run trains from its Jersey City terminus more than twenty miles in any direction. The Lackawanna was as badly crippled, and abandoned its Sussex branch entirely. The Pennsylvania system was tied up from midnight Friday till noon Sunday, as was the Philadelphia and Reading.

Beside the widespread destruction in Prospect Park and throughout those residence sections of Brooklyn where the ground is low, there was great anxiety expressed at the Brooklyn Navy Yard for the battleship Massachusetts. She is lying in dry dock No. 3, and the sides of the enclosure showed signs of caving in. Heavy timbers were used to shore up the weak places, and an extra guard was kept at the critical spots.

Hobart, N. Y.—Several iron bridges on the Ulster and Delaware Railroad between East Meredith and Phoenicia were carried away by the storm. Several trains were held up in the gorges of the Catskills, and the passengers completed their journeys or stopped at farmhouses. Morgan Olmsted, a Grand Hotel employe fell into Birch Creek at Pine Hill and was drowned. One of two men who tried to save some property from a floating barn near Delhi was drowned. The other spent the night in a tree. The loss to farmers, who are unable to ship milk to New York, will amount to thousands of dollars.

Kingston, N. Y.—Great damage from floods is reported from all sections of this country. The Ontario and Western Railroad has lost 900 feet of track between Kerhonkson and Port Hickson on the Ellenville-Kingston Branch, which will be closed for several days. Rondout Creek, which empties into the Hudson River here, is higher than it has been in years. Wharves have been under water all day. The railroad shops and the electric power plant were compelled to suspend on account of high water in the streets along the water front. While gathering driftwood at her doorstep at Ellenville a young woman named Rosekranz slipped and was drowned.

Schenectady, N. Y.—The works of the General Electric Company and the American Locomotive Company, which together employ 18,000 hands, were obliged to shut down on account of the floods. Both plants were submerged, as were the Westinghouse Agricultural Works and the Alpha Knitting Mills. The entire western end of the town along the river front is under water, which rose twenty feet. The losses are conservatively estimated at from $150,000 to $200,000.

Geneva, N. Y.—The rainfall of the past three days and the wind which preceded it have resulted in no small damage to late peach and apple crops in the Seneca Lake region. Fruit grown in this section is in demand at all times, and the storm will cause a rise in the prices. A large quantity of peaches and apples has been blown from the trees, and the heavy rains have made it impossible to harvest it, so that no small quantity will rot. The drop in temperature has also damaged the grape crop.

Utica, N. Y.—Rain fell continuously for sixty hours in this vicinity, the greatest rainfall in fifty years. The lower business sections of the city have been under water, and much damage has resulted.

Indict Twenty-two For Lynching of Negro.

The Grand Jury of Moore County, Tennessee, has returned a joint indictment against twenty-two members of a mob charged with lynching the negro, Allen Small, on the night of September 24.

His Shortage $8000.

A shortage of $8000 in the accounts of Jules Stein, Treasurer of the National Casket Company, of Rochester, N. Y., has been uncovered by expert accountants.

Plot to Free Convicts.

During an investigation into counterfeiting in the Eastern Penitentiary, of Philadelphia, it was discovered that a plot existed to free the thousand convicts within its walls.

Extra Session Program.

It was finally determined that the extraordinary session of Congress next month would be devoted exclusively to legislation making effective the Cuban reciprocity treaty.

WAR CLOUD IN THE EAST

Russia Prepares For Crisis With the Japanese.

WARSHIPS RUSHED TO KOREA

England Fears Being Drawn Into Manchurian War—Germany's Possible Support of Russia is a Menace—Japan Flags Warily—Believing Conflict is Inevitable, She Seeks Alliance With China

London, England.—Though no overt act of war has been reported from St. Petersburg or the Far East, the unmistakable manner in which Japan and Russia are preparing for military and naval action leaves no doubt that the beginning of the contest is at hand.

The gravity of the situation is not underestimated by the members of the British Cabinet and the representatives of the Powers who are now in London. On every side fears are expressed that, owing to the peculiar attitude assumed by Germany with respect to the coming contest for supremacy in the Far East, England may be drawn into the strife.

More Russian warships have been dispatched from Port Arthur to Ma-San-Pho, and the principal military and naval commanders of Japan and Russia no longer pretend to conceal the fact that they are preparing to take the field. The war spirit is running high in both countries, and the leaders of conservative opinion appear to have abandoned all hope of averting a war that now seems to be inevitable.

A report from Chefoo says that the Japanese have occupied Ma-San-Pho, Korea, and the officers of the Japanese and Russian fleets that are now lying in Ma-San-Pho harbor were hourly expecting that war would be declared.

It is reported from Port Arthur that the Tokio correspondent of the Novul Krai, the leading Russian newspaper in that town, has sent to his paper a dispatch which indicates that Japan is prepared to begin the conflict without further delay. He says that the Japanese press is pointing out that if Japan engages in war with Russia it will not be on account of the Russian occupation of Manchuria, but because Japan is determined to establish her position among the Powers.

BEAT YOUNG BOY TO DEATH.

Degenerate German Gets Light Sentence and Angry Crowd in Court Room Riots.

Bayreuth, Germany.—Andreas Dippold, a teacher, was found guilty here of manslaughter in having caused the death by ill-treatment of a boy who had been intrusted to his care. Robert Koch, President of the Deutsche Bank, placed his two sons, fourteen and twelve years old, in care of Dippold during the summer, while Herr Koch and his wife were in Paris.

Dippold treated the boys with the greatest brutality, tying them by their hands and feet to the bed at night and otherwise maltreating them. The elder boy ultimately died from disusage. The prisoner was sentenced to eight years' penal servitude and ten years' deprivation of his civil rights.

Medical experts who examined him testified that he was sane, but was a moral degenerate. They said that he was afflicted with a mania for blood, which could only be satisfied by inflicting torture.

The mildness of the sentence, which was apparently the heaviest that could be demanded, excited the spectators to fury. Men and women rose from their seats and cursed and threatened the prisoner.

The little boy, Joachin, said Dippold had told them that their parents believed they should be thrashed. The tragic picture of the boys, believing themselves abandoned by their parents to the fiendish malignities of Dippold, moved almost everybody to tears. The parents, who were present, covered their faces and sobbed.

KNELT BY ROADSIDE AND DIED.

Woman Exhausted Within 100 Yards of Her Home.

Norristown, Pa.—Kneeling as in prayer, Mary, wife of James Young, of Bridgeport, was found with her face buried in a bank of soft earth, by an early morning milkman. She was dead. On one of her rigid arms there was a basket filled with provisions for the next day's dinner. Less than 100 yards away, at her cheerful home on Prospective avenue, were her husband and children, asleep and unaware that the wife and mother was dying of exposure in the street.

Mrs. Young went to the store during the evening and the members of her family, supposing she was asleep in the room, retired. Her death was due to heart disease and exposure.

RACE WAR IN LABOR UNIONS.

White Hod-Carriers Set Out to Down Colored Element.

Chicago, Ill.—White hod-carriers, numbering 9000 and including all nationalities, are determined to crush the negro union with its 300 members. The war has been going on for two years and has reached the Courts.

The white union is enjoined from interfering with the negro union, but there is no protection from the "educational committees," who argue with sandbags and brickbats, and the assaults have become so frequent and the feeling so bitter that union labor leaders have decided the negro union must disband and the members seek other employment.

Prince Cupid Coming.

Prince Cupid Kalaninnaole, the new Congressional delegate to the United States Congress at Hawaii, and his wife, left Honolulu on their way to the United States on the steamship Siberia.

Missionary Slain in China.

The Rev. C. W. Kennedy, who graduated from Ohio Wesleyan University last June, has been killed by boxers in China, whither he went some months ago as a missionary.

TO DISCHARGE 20,000 MEN

Railroads Retrench, Owing to Falling Off in Traffic.

Big Systems Begin to Reduce Forces to the Lowest Possible Limit Because of the Industrial Situation.

New York City.—Several railroad companies have announced reductions in the working force, and it is expected that between now and November nearly every railroad in this country will discharge some of its employes.

Such action, it is explained, is not unusual this time of the year, but a larger number of men will be dismissed this fall because the railroad companies have been working abnormally large forces since early last spring. A natural falling off in traffic is the reason generally assigned for these railroad dismissals.

Basing their estimates on the reductions already announced experienced railroad men say that between 15,000 and 20,000 men will probably be laid off by the railroads throughout the country this fall. There are about 1,250,000 railroad employes in the United States.

Vice-President Brown, of the New York Central, thinks that about 2500 men may be dropped from the payrolls of that system this month. The greater proportion of the dismissals will be from the car shops. Notices of discharge have already been served on 800 men in Albany, Syracuse and Buffalo.

About 1500 shop men, train men and track men will be discharged on the Pennsylvania system. Vice-President Pugh says that most of the men to be dismissed will be recent employes who were hired during the rush period of last spring. Few, if any, of the old employes of the Pennsylvania system are to be discharged, and no important work of improvement is to be suspended.

The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe operating department will lay off about 1500 men this month, and such improvements as can wait will be deferred until next year. The managers of the Atchison system believe that all kinds of heavy work can be done more cheaply next year than now.

Not less than 3000 employes will be dispensed with on the Union Pacific and the Southern Pacific systems between now and December 1. These dismissals, it is said, are to be made because the work for which the men were hired is completed. It is probable that all of the transcontinental lines will cut down their working forces some after the crop shipments are over. The falling off in ore shipments has caused some of the Western roads to take off about ten per cent. of their freight trains.

The Illinois Central will curtail its operating force anywhere from 600 to 1800 men, and the Chicago and Alton will also make a small reduction.

President Ingalls, of the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis system, says that at present there is a volume of traffic over his lines, but he expects that it will be necessary to let some of his employes go as soon as the present rush slackens. The Lake Shore will dismiss nearly 1000 men this month, and the Michigan Central about half that number. About 300 of the Lake Erie and Western employes will be laid off on November 1.

The Erie management has already dismissed several hundred men from the repair shops and the operating force, and there will be a still further reduction between now and December 1. The West Shore will lay off about 300 men, and the Boston and Albany an equal number. A gradual reduction in the operating force of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad is now under way, and before the pruning knife is laid away about 1000 employes of this company will be out of work.

The Missouri Pacific and other Gould lines will reduce their working forces slightly, but there is to be no cessation in works of extension and improvement. The Wabash expects to increase rather than diminish the number of its employes on Pennsylvania improvements.

The Rock Island and the Frisco systems will lay off between 1000 and 1500 men this month and next.

GAVE $91,000 FOR MISSION WORK.

Sermon Scoring Christians Followed by Rich Harvest of Sheckels.

New York City.—At the twenty-first annual convention of the Christian and Missionary Alliance, held here, the missionary offering in cash and pledges amounted to $91,107. The Rev. A. B. Simpson, who preached the annual missionary sermon, asserted that for every man, woman and child in the United States $40 is spent annually for liquor and tobacco, while forty cents was the average contribution of each Protestant Christian in this country.

DESERTED THE MAINE IN BUNCHES

United States Battleship Loses Over One-Quarter of Her Crew.

Washington, D. C.—During the eight months ended September 1 there were 129 desertions from the battleship Maine, which carries a crew of 504 men. This unusual record is attributed to the fact that the Maine spent months in dock undergoing repairs after her trial trip, and that the crew were anxious for a cruise.

Most of the deserters were coal passers and landsmen who had never been on the water before they enlisted in the Navy.

Nields a United States Attorney.

The President appointed John P. Nields, an anti-Addicks man, United States Attorney for the District of Delaware.

Ohio Monuments Now National.

The ten Ohio monuments on the battlefield of Antietam, including one to President McKinley, were presented to the Government, Governor Nash, of Ohio, made the presentation speech, and Robert Shaw Oliver, Acting Secretary of War, accepted the monuments for the Government.

Damage Caused by Landslide.

Part of a mountain slid into a river near Birchingham, Canada, killing cattle, destroying canal locks and doing other damage.

LAW ON FAITH HEALING

Pierson's Guilt Affirmed by the Court of Appeals.

ACTION WAS CRIMINAL NEGLECT

Upholds Conviction of White Plains Man Who Failed to Give His Sick Child Medical Aid—Reader Stetson and the Quimby Family, Christian Scientists, Also Indicted, May Now Be Tried.

Albany, N. Y.—A decision was handed down by the Court of Appeals in the case of People vs. Pierson, declaring dependence upon faith-healing in case of sickness to be criminal negligence.

J. Luther Pierson lives at White Plains, and early in 1901 was sentenced to $500 fine or 500 days' imprisonment for criminal neglect in failing to provide a licensed physician to attend his sixteen-months' old adopted daughter in a case of pneumonia, which afterward proved fatal. The conviction was secured under the Penal Code, which holds that "a person who omits without lawful excuse to perform a duty by law imposed upon him, to furnish food, clothing, shelter or medical attendance to a minor, is guilty," etc.

Justice Bartlett, in the prevailing opinion in the Appellate Division, held that the "medical attendance" referred to in the statute does not mean exclusively the attendance of a medical practitioner in the general sense of the term. The Appellate Division reversed the conviction.

In its opinion, written by Judge Haight, the Court of Appeals says: "It would seem that the legislative intent is reasonably clear, although possibly more precise language could have been employed. The section of the code under which the indictment was found contemplates that there are persons upon whom the law casts a duty of caring for minors.

"We are aware that there are people who believe that divine power may be invoked to heal the sick, and that faith is all that is required. There are others who believe that the Creator has supplied the earth, nature's storehouse, with everything that man may want for his support and maintenance, including the restoration and preservation of his health, and that he is left to work out his own salvation under fixed natural laws.

"There are still others who believe that Christianity and science go hand in hand, both proceeding from the Creator; that science is but the agent of the Almighty, through which He accomplishes results, and that both science and divine power may be invoked together to restore diseased and suffering humanity.

"But, sitting as a court of law for the purpose of construing and determining the meaning of statutes, we have nothing to do with variances in religious belief, and have no power to determine which is correct. We place no limitations upon the power of the mind over the body, the power of faith to dispel disease, or the power of the Supreme Being to heal the sick. We merely declare the law as given by the Legislature. We find no error on the part of the trial court that called for a reversal."

The Pierson case was regarded as in a measure a test case. Some time after the Pierson case came up the case of the Quimby family, several members of which were allowed to die without medical attendance, was reached in the same court. With the Quimbys, who were Christian Scientists, John Lathrop, a reader connected with the First Church of Christ, Scientist, was indicted. They may now be tried.

FOUR FORGED PARDONS.

Military Prisoners at Alcatraz Released by Crime.

San Francisco.—James H. Darling, Joseph White, Cornelius Cokes and John L. Moore, military prisoners of Alcatraz, have been released on pardon papers which it is now discovered were forged. These fraudulent pardons were sent through the ordinary course, bearing the regular seals and stamps, and approved by the President, but by whom and by whose assistance the forgeries were perpetrated are questions not yet solved.

The four prisoners were sentenced to five years' imprisonment, and had more than two years to serve. They were set at liberty October 7.

The official stamps of the Department of California headquarters and of the Judge Advocate's office appear. The letterhead on which the pardon is typewritten seems genuine.

TO WATCH FOR CRANKS.

Giant Detective and Big Policeman Now on Duty at White House.

Washington, D. C.—Besides the two or three Secret Service men, uniformed policemen and civilian guards always on duty in the executive offices, a detective in plain clothes has been assigned to the waiting room. He is a giant, and is expected to make short work of cranks, for whom it is his particular duty to watch.

A six-foot policeman in uniform now stays very close to the north door of the White House, where most of the cranks call.

Anarchists in Porto Rico.

Socialists and Anarchists attacked the police in San Juan, Porto Rico. Forty arrests were made and several of the rioters were sentenced to terms of imprisonment.

Oppose Sympathetic Strikes.

Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, issued a statement opposing sympathetic strikes and urging members of the building trades to accept the employers' arbitration plan and go to work.

Boston Americans the Champions.

The Boston Club, of the American League, won the deciding game with the Pittsburg Nationals for the professional baseball championship of the United States.

KILL AMERICAN RENEGADE

Desperate Fight in Small Boat With Filipinos.

Natives of Negros Vanquish American Buccaneers in a Terrific Battle, Lieutenant Johnson Meeting His Death.

Manila, Philippine Islands.—Inspector Hermann and Supply Officer Johnson, of the Philippine Constabulary, who embezzled funds of the Mindanao Government and started to be pirates, were attacked one night last week by six Filipinos, the crew of a native boat of which the pirates had taken forcible possession. The encounter took place off the west coast of Negros.

Johnson was killed at once. Hermann was stabbed in the neck and a native deserter of the name of Fuentes was also stabbed.

Hermann fought ferociously and killed four of the attacking party at the closest range.

The struggle took place in a narrow boat, and the remaining two of the attacking party, who were covered with blood, jumped overboard. It is not known whether they escaped or were drowned.

In the meantime Hermann bandaged his wound and navigated the boat to the shore. There he abandoned the craft and escaped to the mountains from a point near the former landing place of the pirates at Bayauan. From there he sent his carbine to the presidente by a friendly native and then disappeared. He was last seen last Saturday, when he was suffering severely from his wounds.

The constabulary recovered the boat, a rifle, two revolvers and a portion of the stolen money. They also found Johnson's body in the heap of dead sailors. The deserter Fuentes, who had been stabbed, was still alive when the constabulary arrived on the scene. The body of Johnson was buried on October 7 by the villagers of Nabulao.

Johnson and Hermann were Pennsylvanians and enlisted in the United States Army in Philadelphia. They had good records while in the regular service.

MONTANA LYNCHING.

Convicted Murderer Taken From Cell and Hanged.

Hamilton, Montana.—Walter Jackson, the convicted murderer of Fonnie Buck, a six-year-old boy, was taken from the county jail here late at night by a mob and lynched.

Shortly before midnight seventy-five men, armed with rifles or shot guns, forced their way through the rear of the jail and overpowered Jailor Stephens, who was able to offer but slight resistance. Jackson was found cringing in the darkest corner of his cell.

The prisoner pleaded piteously for mercy, but was rushed into the street, where the mob had already provided a rope. This was quickly thrown over an electric light pole, and the noose placed about Jackson's neck. He was asked if he had anything to say, but only pleaded for mercy.

The mob pulled the man into the air and left his body hanging. They quietly dispersed. Not a shot was fired.

The murder of Fonnie Buck caused intense excitement. The boy's body was found horribly mutilated.

ROB BANK AT LEISURE.

Four Men Hold Citizens of Berwick, Ill., at Bay and Secure $28,000.

Peoria, Ill.—Four men drove into the little town of Berwick, eight miles west of Abingdon, and picking the lock on the front door of the Farmers' State Bank, drilled the door of the vault and forced the combination, securing $28,000. A number of residents, awakened by the explosion, appeared on the scene, but were held at bay. The robbers loaded their booty in their rig and escaped.

Pitcher Doheny Wildly Insane.

After felling his nurse with a terrific blow over the head with a stove poker, at Andover, Mass., Edward Doheny, the Pittsburg National League baseball pitcher, for more than an hour held a score of neighbors and several policemen at bay. Finally he was overpowered, and, after an examination by two physicians, was adjudged insane, and committed to the asylum at Danvers.

Indianapolis Democratic.

Unofficial returns in the Indianapolis city election give Holtzman, Democratic candidate for Mayor, 20,594; Bookwalter, Republican, 19,656; Hitz, Prohibition and Independent, 5470; Holtzman's plurality, 938. Edward W. Little, Democrat, is elected Judge of the Supreme Court over Thomas C. Whallon, Republican, by a plurality of from 600 to 800.

Banquet in a Big Drain Pipe.

In a huge drain pipe, made brilliant with long strings of electric lights and banks of flowers, delegates to the annual meeting of the Iowa League of Municipalities, at Waterloo, Iowa, were entertained at a banquet. The "Sewer Banquet," as it was called, was the special feature of this year's convention of the league.

Noted Rabbi Dead.

The Rev. Marcus Jastrow, Rabbi Emeritus of the Synagogue of Rodef Shalom, Philadelphia, Pa., died, aged seventy-three. He was one of the oldest prominent rabbis in America.

Schwab Accused.

At the Shipbuilding Trust hearing in New York City Daniel Le Roy Dresser declared that Charles M. Schwab wrecked the concern.

Mob Wrecks Newspaper Office.

A mob entered the office of the Journal at Kensal, North Dakota, spilled several cases of type in the street and wrecked the interior of the office. The editor, C. L. Allen, in his paper, has been fighting a lawless element, and it is believed that the members of that gang committed the outrage.

Business Section of Town Burned.

The business section of Shaw, Miss., the principal town in Sunflower County, was burned. The loss is nearly $50,000, with little insurance.

OCTOBER CROP REPO

There Are Better Indications Corn and Spring Wheat.

Total Yield of These Grains Comput the Basis of Oct. 1 Conditions—F gures on Rye and Other Crops.

Washington, D. C.—The mon port of the chief of the Bu tistics of the Departme ture shows the condi October 1 to have b pared with 80.1 one October 1, 1902, 5 ing date in 1901 age of 77.7.

The preliminar erage yield per a 14.4 bushels, sub the final wheat average quality as compared wit

The preliminar oats crop of abo or an average of as compared with 34. ago, 25.1 in 1901 and a age of 27.8.

The preliminary estimate o per acre of barley is 26.4 against 29.0 one year ago, 24.7 and a ten-year average of 23.8. average for quality is 85.4, against 8 last year and 89.2 in 1901.

The preliminary estimate of yield p acre of rye is 15.4 bushels, against last year, 15.1 in 1901, and a ten-ye average of 14.8. The average for qu ity is 88.4, against 91.8 last year an 89.4 in 1901. The average condition rye on October 1 was 90.6, as compare with 93.6 one month ago and 92 on Au gust 1, 1903.

The average condition of buckwhea on October 1 was 83, as compared wit 91 one month ago, 80.5 on October 1902, 90.0 on the corresponding date 1901, and a ten-year average of 79.7.

The average condition of flax on Oc tober 1 was 74, as compared with 80. one month ago and 80.3 on August 1903.

The average condition of potatoes o October 1 was 74.6, against 84.3 on month ago, 82.5 on October 1, 1902, a on the corresponding date in 1901, an a ten-year average of 73.1.

The average condition of tobacco October 1 was 82.3, as compared w 83.4 one month ago and 82.9 on Au 1, 1903.

On the basis of the condition o given by this report, and u figures last furnished by th ment of Agriculture as to sown, 89,800,000 acres, the yield of corn is 2,307,860,000 This compares with an indica by the Government report of 2,288, 000 bushels, and an indicated yiel the August 1 report of 2,245,00 bushels. It also compares with a tual corn crop last year of 2,523,04 bushels, and an actual yield in when there was a partial crop fail of 1,522,519,891 bushels.

On the basis of the spring w yield per acre—14.4 bushels—re by the department the indicated c of spring wheat is 248,501,000 bushe which compares with a yield indicate by the crop report of August 1, the la previous Government crop report to fer to spring wheat, of 289,872,0 bushels. The actual yield of spring wheat last year was 258,274,342 bushels, while in 1901 it was 280,625,717 bushels.

No report is made by the Department this month as to winter wheat, but, assuming the August 1 indication as unchanged, the total indicated wheat crop is 659,028,000 bushels, which compares with 669,841,000 bushels, the total crop indicated by the Government return of September 1, when the combined wheat condition and yield per acre—spring and winter—was reported. The actual total wheat crop last year was 670,063,000 bushels, and the actual crop in 1901 was 748,460,218 bushels.

BROUGHT IN CAPTOR DEAD.

Boy Prisoner Thought That Deputy Sheriff Had Merely Fainted.

Athol, Mass.—While driving from Petersham to Athol, Mass., with a fourteen-year-old prisoner, Carroll Archibald, of Petersham, charged with larceny of two cabbages, Deputy Sheriff Roswell P. Doane, of Athol, toppled over dead from heart disease.

The young prisoner picked up the reins and drove three and a half miles to a livery stable in Athol, where he asked assistance to revive Doane, who he thought had fainted.

Chief of Police Jacques, of Athol, after hearing the boy's story, ordered him removed from the lock-up to a hotel, where the lad, who was much unnerved, was given comfortable quarters.

TROLLEY MAGNATE OUT.

Stock Market Crash Causes W. B. Given's Loss of Fortune and Traction Leadership.

Lancaster, Pa.—William B. Given, President of the Lancaster County Railway and Light Company, has tendered his resignation as President, and with this comes the charge that discrepancies amounting to $100,000 or more have been discovered in his accounts, which are now in the hands of experts.

Mr. Given has been regarded as a man of large wealth, and has been noted as an operator on a very extensive scale in the stock market.

The recent slump in the market, it is said, caused him such heavey losses that he was unable to meet demands for margins.

Municipal Ownership Defeated.

At a special election the proposal to issue $710,000 municipal bonds for the purchase of the Geary Street Railroad, to enable the city of San Francisco, Cal., to operate the road, was defeated by 14,481 yeas to 10,745 nays. A two-thirds vote was required.

Homestead Mills Close Down.

Notices were posted in the thirty-five and forty-inch mills at the Homestead (Pa.) Steel Works announcing a shutdown of both these mills for an indefinite period. They employ over 2000 men. It is believed that several of the furnaces will have to close unless these mills reopen within a couple of weeks.

Nominated in Rhode Island.

Rhode Island's Republican State Convention indorsed Roosevelt for President in 1904 and nominated Colonel Samuel P. Colt for Governor.

Versatile American

By H. C. Merwin

THE Englishman has none of that all-around mental activity which distinguishes the American. He knows only one thing—that by which he earns his living; and he does not desire to know anything else; far less is he ashamed of not knowing it. A London policeman, if you ask him about some distant street or building will reply civilly, but unabashed, "I can't tell you, sir; that is not in my beat." An American policeman would know the fact, and if he did not know it, he would feel called upon to apologize for his ignorance.

In a Maine village there was recently some occasion for a plumber, and one was forthwith improvised from a carpenter. Such a thing impossible in England. Many a New England farmer can build a house, paint and plaster his house, "tinker" his mowing-machine, doctor his cow, break his colt, row or sail his boat, "butcher" his sheep, skin a fox, track a deer, hive bees, serve as guide or fiddle, solve a problem in arithmetic, make a good speech and do a hundred other things beside. There is probably no one who can do half so many things. The American is more general intelligence and information, and is therefore a workman.—Harper's Magazine.

Discipline

Edith Kingsmill

THE public has acquired a general impression that the unruly child, who in the old days was whipped into order and obedience and industry, is now subdued by his teacher talking sweetly with him in private and appealing to his better nature. This opinion is not correct. The average boy is not slow to detect what he calls "preachin'" and "fancy talk." Long before he leaves the primary department he will have none of it. Of course, we do find in our schools an occasional child who responds readily to such appeals; there are such children, but not many.

Let us consider a typical case of discipline as now administered in New York City, Chicago and some other American cities.

Ralph is an ordinary boy, not vicious, but a little lazy. He has been inattentive at school, and has neglected his lessons at home. At the end of the month he must take home his report card, on which his teacher has written "Inattentive," "Progress unsatisfactory," "Deficient in arithmetic and history." This card must be signed by one of Ralph's parents and brought back to the teacher. In Ralph's home a keen interest is felt in his progress. The coming of the monthly report is an important event. When it is good, there is great joy in the household, but when it is unfavorable, Ralph is made to feel that he has done a serious wrong, which must be rectified by the excellence of his report next month. If the monthly report is not sufficient, a "conduct book" is provided in which the teacher writes, at school-close each day, what Ralph's conduct has been that day. This book must be shown at home every evening, signed by the father and returned to school the next morning. By this means there is established between the teacher and Ralph's parents daily communication, which is kept up until his work is satisfactory.—Good Housekeeping.

Annual Waste From Forest Fires

By H. M. Suter

IN the United States forest fires destroy annually at least fifty million dollars' worth of timber, buildings, and other property. This is a conservative estimate, based on the opinions of persons who have given the subject long and close attention. This estimate, large as the figures are, take no account of the indirect, and often the most serious losses resulting from forest fires—losses which are, by their very nature, not easily reduced to terms of dollars. Among these results may be counted the destruction of young trees which must furnish the timber supply of the future, and the destruction of the forest floor, which has been centuries in forming, with the resulting liability to periodic floods and a reduction of the water supply either for cities' use, for power, or for irrigation. The forest soil, with its spongy composition, holds moisture in suspension and gives it off gradually. Other losses, intermediate between the far reaching and the immediate, follow from the fact that even where forest regeneration takes place after a fire, the new growth is, in many cases, of inferior scrub species, or "weed" trees; and there is a great industrial loss in future products, wages, or to the tourist and hotel business, which in Maine and the Adirondacks is no small item.

It must be understood that fires such as those which have recently burned in the New England and Middle Atlantic States are not of rare and spasmodic occurrence. They are visitations of perennial regularity, two annual fire seasons being easily recognizable. These occur in the spring and the fall, and are the results of dry weather such as that which has lately prevailed in the east, and it is noticeable that fires at this season do their greatest damage in the East and the South. The great fires of the fall, more severe than the spring burnings, extend over a period of time from the middle of August to the first of November, and have their geographic range in the middle and extreme West, and in the South.—American Monthly Review of Reviews.

Love is the Mainspring

By the Rev. Lyman Abbott

POLITICAL economists have told us that self-interest is the mainspring of industry. It is not true. Love is the mainspring of industry. It is love for the home and the wife and children that keeps all the busy wheels of industry revolving, that calls the factory hands early to the mill, that nerves the arm of the blacksmith working at his forge, that inspires the farmer at his plow and the merchant at his desk, that gives courage to the soldier and patience to the teacher. Erskine was asked how he dared, as an unknown barrister, face a hostile court and insist on his right to be heard. "I felt my children," he replied, "tugging at my robe and saying, 'Here is your chance, father, to get us bread.'" It is this vision of the children, dependent on us, that inspires us all in the battle of life. It is for our homes and our children we maintain our churches. Whether we cultivate a farm, or operate a factory, or manage a store, or build and conduct a railroad, or paint pictures, or write books, or preach sermons, or enact and enforce laws—whatever we do, the end of our activity is the nurture and training of children in this primary school, which we call life, in preparation for some life, we know not what, hereafter.—Atlantic.

A Canyon Wren.

I had been in Tucson nearly a week when one cold morning after a cold night (it was February 7) I went down into the Santa Cruz Valley and took the road that winds—where there is barely room for it—between the base of Tucson Mountain and the river. Steep, broken cliffs, perhaps a hundred feet high, were on my right hand, and the deep bed of the shallow river lay below me on my left. Here I was enjoying the sun and keeping my eyes open, when a set of loud, clear bird-notes in a descending scale fell upon my ears from overhead. I stopped, pulled myself together, and said, "A canyon wren." I remembered a description of that descending scale. The next instant a small hawk took wing from the spot on the cliff when the notes had seemed to fall. My mind wavered, but only for a moment. "No, no," I said, "it is not in any hawk's throat to produce sounds of that quality;" and I waited. A rock wren began calling, but rock wrens did not count with me at that moment. Then, in a very different voice a wren, presumably the one I was in search of, began fretting, unseen, somewhere above my head; and then, silence. I waited and waited. Finally I tried an old trick—I started on. If the bird was watching me, as likely enough he was, a movement to leave his neighborhood would perhaps excite him pleasurably. And so it did; or so it seemed; for almost at once the song was given out and repeated: a hurried introductory phrase, and then the fuller, longer, more liquid notes, tripping quietly down the scale.—Bradford Torrey, in the Atlantic.

Making Magnificent Library.

The large collection of Bibles and objects illustrating the Bible donated by Mr. S. Brainard Pratt to the Congregational Library is still being increased by his efforts. The library is steadily becoming enriched by books, manuscripts and documents of importance.

New York City.—Kimonos appear to have taken as firm a hold on the Western woman as upon her Oriental sister. This May Manton one shows one

SHIRRED KIMONO.

of the latest variations and adaptations and is charmingly graceful as well as comfortable. The model is made of figured Japanese crepe with bands of plain colored Habutai silk, but all the materials used for negligees are appropriate. Simple cotton crepes, lawns and the like are always pretty, while the many light weight French and Scotch flannels, cashmere and albatross are admirable for the garments of colder weather. The pointed sleeves are eminently becoming and more delightful lines and folds, but the round ones, shown in the back view, can be substituted if preferred.

The kimono is made with fronts and back that are shirred and arranged over a foundation yoke, and falls in soft folds from that point to the floor. The sleeves are cut in one piece each, and they, with the neck and front edges, are finished with bands.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is eight and three-fourths yards twenty-seven inches wide, seven yards thirty-two inches wide or four and a half yards forty-four inches wide, with three and three-eighth yards of silk for bands.

MISSES' COAT WITH CAPE. HANDKERCHIEF KIMONO.

Two Effective Garments.

Long coats with capes are exceedingly smart for young girls as well as for their elders. The one shown in the large picture is cut in the latest lines and includes one of the new pointed capes with full sleeves. The model, designed by May Manton, which makes part of a costume, is made of mixed tan colored cheviot, with the band collar of pale green cloth embroidered with wools of rich warm colors, and is finished with stitching in corticelli silk; but the design suits the general wrap equally well. Cloths of all sorts, cheviot, homespun and all cloak and suit materials are appropriate.

The coat is made with a blouse portion, that is fitted by means of shoulder and underarm seams, the cape, sleeves and skirt. The cape is seamless and falls in a deep point at the back and over each sleeve. The sleeves are full and ample and are finished with pointed flare cuffs. At the neck is a band collar that is extended to finish the front edge. The skirt is laid in inverted pleats at the centre back and is seamed to the blouse beneath the belt.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is three yards forty-four inches wide or two and three-fourth yards fifty-two inches wide.

Handkerchiefs as material from which garments of various sorts can be made are only now fairly appreciated. The charming negligee illustrated in the large picture shows one of their latest developments, but it is so planned that it can be made from material by the yard, the effect being gained by judicious use of trimming. The model, designed by May Manton, is made of figured silk handkerchiefs with striped borders, the points being turned over to give the finish at the neck, but lawn, cotton crepe, India silk and all of the light weight materials used for negligees are appropriate, the trimming being banding of any sort.

The kimono is made of five handkerchiefs which are joined at indicated lines and is held at the front by ribbon ties. When material by the yard is used the trimming is applied over these lines and over the edges, so giving much the same effect.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is five handkerchiefs twenty inches square or three and one-fourth yards of twenty-one, twenty-seven or thirty-six inches wide or two yards fourteen inches wide, with twelve and one-fourth yards of banding.

A Belt Fad.

Belts of old coins connected with links, with the coins arranged in pendant fashion in front, will be a favorite with the smart girl this autumn. The old copper two-cent pieces, which used to be as common as the penny, are now being collected and used for these coin belts. And a belt of two-cent pieces is really much more artistic than you would think. Just try it, and see.—Woman's Home Companion.

Poke Bonnets For Little Girls.

Little girls will wear granny poke bonnets, elaborately trimmed with ribbon rosettes and ostrich tips. A ruby red bonnet is composed of folds of felt cloth, and is faced with shirred chiffon of the same color. The only trimming is a wreath of natural holly and rosettes of velvet ribbon. Strings of the velvet are made to tie in a small bow under the chin, allowing the long ends to fall beneath.

Ideal Theatre Dress.

A princess dress in a light tint of broadcloth is an ideal theatre dress.

Make an Effective Hat.

Doves' breasts combined with one long, twisted fold of black velvet, held in place with buckles of cut steel, makes an effective hat. The breasts, with their delicate shadings of gray and white, form the body of the hat, which is almost flat in shape, with a wide, irregular brim, and the velvet fold forms a sort of crown, which would otherwise be missing on the hat.

Must Not Be Fussy.

A good bit of trimming may be used, but it must not look fussy.

Shirred Triple Skirt.

Triple skirts are exceedingly effective worn by the women to whom they are suited and can be relied upon as correct both for the present and for the coming season. This one, designed by May Manton, is made of champagne colored voile with trimming of lace, and is exceedingly handsome, but various trimmings can be used with equally good effect and all the pliable materials suited to shirrings are appropriate.

The skirt consists of the foundation, cut in five gores, the two flounces and the skirt. The foundation is carefully shaped and is fitted snugly about the hips, but flares freely below the knees. The flounces are gathered at their upper edges and the skirt is shirred to form a yoke and is closed invisibly at the back.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is eleven yards twenty-one inches wide, or six and one-fourth yards forty-four inches wide,

SHIRRED TRIPLE SKIRT.

with six and three-fourth yards twenty-one inches wide, or four and one-half yards thirty-six inches wide for foundation.

SCIENCE & MECHANICS

Sir W. Ramsay and Professor Soddy have found distinct evidence of the presence of helium in the spectra of gases emanating from radium bromide. Present observations, therefore, indicate that radium shines largely by the light of the rare gas helium which it evolves.

A public analyst of London reports the finding of a notable quantity of arsenic in a sample of candy sent him from the Isle of Wight. The poison occurred in small, apparently chocolate colored, sugar cubes. As a matter of fact, however, the dark brown coating was not due to chocolate, but to oxide of iron, which almost invariably contains traces of arsenic. Mr. Hehner, the analyst, also refers to finding the same dangerous coloring substance in such food substances as bloater paste, anchovy sauce, and chocolate powders.

An English paper says that the British Consul-General at Coburg states that a simple process has just been invented for manufacturing petroleum briquettes, very similar in appearance to those made from coal. A mixture of 150 grammes of soft soap, 150 grammes of resin, and 300 grammes of soda lye are added to one litre of petroleum and the whole heated and well shaken. The briquettes can be used within an hour or two of being manufactured. By the addition of sawdust and sand the briquettes will be more solid and at the same time cheaper. From experiments said to have been conducted on tugs the inventor claims it to have been clearly shown that these briquettes give out three times as much heat as ordinary coal.

Mr. Edgar R. Waite, of the Australian Museum at Sydney, in support of Mr. Henschel's account (recently given in this column) of the duet which his bullfinch and canary used to sing, cites a somewhat similar feat performed by two magpies. The first one had been taught a simple little song, which he piped very often and accurately, even maintaining it exactly in F, the key in which it was first given to him. A second magpie was purchased, and this bird soon learned the tune from the other one. When the first bird commenced its song the newcomer immediately came to attention, and with half-open beak awaited a certain note, at which point the other bird stopped, and the song was finished by the second singer. No matter how far separated, if the birds were within hearing distance of one another, the duet was always sung in this way.

The most reliable method to determine the steam consumption of an engine is to make an evaporation test; that is, to measure the water fed to the boiler in a given time and delivered to the engine in the form of steam. This method, however, entails considerable trouble and expense. So engineers often figure out the water consumption from indicator diagrams. The terms water consumption and steam consumption are here used indiscriminately, for a pound of water will produce a pound of steam at any pressure. Figuring that way can never be wholly accurate, because the data requisite to insure results are not thus procurable, states the Mining and Scientific Press. That is, the amount of water accounted for by the indicator is always less considerably than it ought to be, because of cylinder condensation, valve and piston leakage, to the extent that it might be that only fifty per cent., or at best not more than ninety per cent., of the water passing through the cylinder would be accounted for by the indicator. But if the cylinder were properly steam-jacketed, or if superheated steam were used, and there was no leakage of steam from valves and pistons, the water consumption could be closely calculated from an indicator diagram.

Bacteria in Stale Milk.

It is a recognized axiom among medical men that "the greater the distance and time between the cow and the milking and the child and the drinking" the greater the danger of germ infection. The time element is important, for nothing yet has been discovered which will retain the nutritive properties of milk. Every hour after the milk comes from the cow lessens the power of the nutrients. You can imagine, then, how much better off we are than our English cousins, who drink milk shipped from Holland, France and Norway. A fine mess of microbic bonny-clabber that must be that comes all the way from Australia. Keep on kicking about the way you are packed, jammed, smashed and squashed in the surface and "L" cars, but thank your stars for your new milk.—New York Press.

Higher Education in Siberia.

The University of Tomsk is well supplied with buildings including a very large one for clinics. The museum is amply stocked in every department, being specially rich in its archæological relics and its anatomical specimens. The library, of over 100,000 volumes, received at the outset a most valuable collection of books, engravings and original designs and sketches, contributed by Count Storoganoff. Some of these volumes would be counted rare treasures in any European capital. The chemical and physical laboratories are specially fitted up to meet the demands of the numerous mining industries of the region, while the botanical garden is scarcely excelled in Europe in the variety and completeness of its collections.—George Frederick Wright, in The Chautauquan.

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REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR COUNTY CLERK:
A. G. ANDERSON,
of Somerville.

FOR MEMBER OF ASSEMBLY:
CHARLES M. DOLLIVER,
of North Plainfield.

FOR CORONER:
W. HOWARD TOMS,
of Warren.

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

The question of municipal government, divorced from politics, is attracting widespread interest all over the country. Several municipalities in New Jersey have taken the bull by the horns and organized leagues for the purpose of securing better government in their towns and boroughs. The objects of such leagues are set forth in their platforms about as follows:

1. A city government free from politics.
2. A union of citizens aiming to cultivate civic pride and secure the election of city officials who will hold duty to the taxpayers paramount to the interests or demands of any political party, and administer city affairs on strict business lines.
3. No appeal to the political bias of voters in a city election, leaving the voters and city officials free to participate in County, State and National politics according to their choice and convictions.
4. Maximum service—minimum taxation.

That such an ideal government is worth striving for, all honest men must agree, and that a determined organization on these lines will surely lead to that realization, is proven wherever the right has been made.

One of the hardest fought battles we have record of has been made at East Orange by the Citizens' Union of that place, and in no better way can we illustrate our statement at the beginning of this article than by showing what that league has accomplished, which is set forth in the following report made on September 14, last, by Archer Brown, President of the Union, namely:

PRESIDENT'S REPORT.

The Citizens' Union has completed the first year of its history, and while the purposes of the organization have not all been achieved (perhaps never will be wholly achieved) there is abundant evidence that it has brought in a new era in the administration of public affairs in East Orange. What did we start out to do?

First of all, to introduce the principles of non-partisanship in the management of the business interests of the municipality, a principle announced by the chief executive of the nation, and now generally recognized by careful students of public questions. We conceived that it was to the good of East Orange that the great interests affecting public health, public utilities, public education, public franchises, improvements streets, parks, etc., should be administered, not by a political machine, centered in another city, publicly charged with using the power and prestige of a great party to forward the interests of rich corporations, but by business men according to business methods. That this feeling was widespread among our citizens and tax payers was evidenced by the spontaneous way in which the movement was originated and carried through the campaign of last fall, when about one-half of the voters, and as we believe, fully three-fourths of the taxpayers of the city supported it at the polls. We may be excused therefore for feeling that the principle, at least, has been endorsed by this community, however inadequately it may have been presented.

Next, the Citizens' Union started out to quicken interest in public affairs, and awaken the public conscience. It was not contended that the city was in the hands of a corrupt ring or that stealing of public funds was going on. It was, however, felt that through long domination of a single faction of one political party, a low standard of administration had come to be accepted as a matter of course, that public questions of far reaching importance, such as the disposition of valuable franchises, etc., were dealt with behind closed doors, and with little apparent regard to the rights of tax payers or the future interests of the community. In some quarters it was counted as subversive of party discipline to question any of these methods, and previous efforts in that direction had met with derision and defiance. The formidable uprising of a year ago showed that the people were becoming very tired.

The weapons used against us were, first, contempt, then misrepresentation, then intimidation and finally, as derision changed to alarm, the heavy artillery of the party in state and nation was brought to bear upon us. The town was stirred as it had not been for years, and the twenty odd hundred citizens who asked for business methods in spending city money were publicly read out of their party (if Republicans) and denounced as defamers of the city's fair name. Never before, perhaps, did petty political autocrats have to deal with an insurrection of such huge and respectable proportions. But out of all the uproar came just what the Citizens' Union was aiming at—a livelier and more intelligent interest in public affairs. And to this was added the discovery that a local peanut dynasty is not necessarily invincible because it has been intrenched for a quarter of a century, and is backed by a powerful coterie in a neighboring city, doing a highly profitable business under a great party's name. Further than this, there is ample evidence that the two Citizens' Union members injected into the City Council have proved to be the leaven that was needed in that lump. So again we may be excused for feeling that the main thing we fought for was achieved, even though we did capture all the offices.

Since the smoke of that battle has lifted, it is discovered that the relative position of the great political parties in New Jersey has not been changed; that a good Republican, for instance, can have ideas about the streets and parks and schools which he pays for without being a "traitor"; that men can actually take an interest in such things without being suspected of a desire for office, or any other motive than the public good; that capable and honest men can be found to accept public office if assured that they are not going to be run over by a highly organized machine the lever of which is pulled by a non resident boss, and lastly, that small men, whether honest or dishonest, who owe allegiance to some other power than the tax paying public, can no longer be safely put up for responsible positions. Is there any doubt on this latter head? If you think so, glance through the wards in the recent nominations for office. But one of the late dynasty renominated!

It has been suggested by our critics, and in some instances by our friends, that the Citizens' Union, having thus aroused the public conscience and, in a measure, cleaned the municipal house, has fulfilled its function and should disband or stay quiescent. In this connection we are reminded that we are soon to enter upon a presidential year, when men of both parties will want to line up under their regular standards, and will not want to engage in any movement which could in any degree disturb the political equilibrium in state or nation. Most of us are loyal party men, and I am pretty sure will strive at all times to keep business questions and political questions clearly distinct. Republicans and Democrats of our organization will struggle mightily between themselves on national issues but unite solidly as neighbors and citizens and tax payers on questions of how to get the most out of our money at home, and how to make East Orange the cleanest, healthiest and most beautiful residence city about New York. All this we conceive to be perfectly logical and consistent. Nothing would suit so much our friends who are tagged, and who jump when the wire is pulled from Newark, as to see the union go out of business. But every student of municipal affairs knows that persistent watchfulness is the price paid for official virtue; and that unless such watchfulness is organized it is very little feared by bosses and machines. It is not necessary to be always fighting, but it is necessary to be always ready to fight if occasion demands.

Further than this the history of the Citizens' Union for the past year, the record of its work as graphically set forth by the secretary, proves how broad and useful a field it can occupy in enlightening the public by lectures and other methods on political and social questions affecting civic life. If we concede (what most of us believe) that the only motive of outside party managers in fighting for control of our local boards is either to facilitate favors to great corporations or to promote the personal ambition of some rich man for a high office, then I do not see why all citizens, without regard to party, should not join the Citizens' Union and further its work.

AS TO TRADING STAMPS.

The trading stamp question is receiving considerable attention by New Jersey merchants, who are very generally opposed to the scheme—for scheme it is, as it only benefits the stamp concerns.

At Morristown, and other places, the merchants are "getting together," and seem to be making an earnest effort to do away with the stamp scheme.

The argument used by the stamp concerns is that the people want the stamps, will have them, and hence it is a good thing. The same argument could be used for free coal, free bread, or any other necessity, if the merchants should adopt any such plan of giving premiums.

Most people would prefer to get the value of their money in the article purchased, without being compelled to pay for something else every time they made a purchase.

How much longer do Plainfield merchants propose to give up hundreds of dollars weekly to these outside schemes?

HOW ABOUT THE ICE TRUST?

If we are not mistaken there was something like an ice trust in operation around here last summer. If it was not a genuine trust, it was very much akin to one. The people were quite willing to buy their ice, but the trust doubled on its price and squeezed down on the weights, thinking that the people would be obliged to purchase whether or no.

But the people said no; we will get along without ice, and they did; so now the ice dealers have plenty of ice left over; the people have learned to economize on the quantity of ice, and ice people are the losers.

Probably next summer it will be different; but if the ice dealers have not yet learned their lesson, the people can hold out still longer. It is not always wise to reckon without the people, as certain politicians and the ice men have (or may) learn to their sorrow.

AT ELIZABETH, Thursday, Union County Democrats, in convention, nominated for Assembly, Joseph H. Gunn, of Springfield; Joseph T. Hagen, of Elizabeth, and Charles L. Moffett, of Plainfield. With regard to this latter nomination considerable opposition was manifested, although it was recognized that Moffett was the strongest candidate that could be named. All sorts of rumors are afloat to account for the opposition, as it was against the wishes of Mr. Moffett and the Plainfield delegation that his (Moffett's) name was presented, but the rest of the county were determined to have him, and no one else.

THE legislature of New Jersey met in special session Thursday in pursuance of a call from Governor Murphy. It was agreed that the only question to be considered was the educational legislation. This will come up today.

Now that Tillman has been acquitted, South Carolina can go ahead and inaugurate a few more local feuds to add zest to the people and attract immigration to that otherwise delightful State.

REMOVAL from 515 Park Avenue to 515 Madison Avenue

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Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays—9 to 12
Tues., Thurs., Saturdays—9 to 12; 2 to 5
Evenings by appointment.
515 Madison Avenue, Plainfield, N. J.
Branch Office 21 Sommer Street, Orange, N. J.
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NELL SIGLER WILCOX
Osteopathic Physicians
and Gynaecologists.
Graduates of the American School of Osteopathy of Kirksville, Mo., under the founder, Dr. Andrew Taylor Still.
108 Crescent Ave., Plainfield, N.J.
OFFICE HOURS } 9:30 to 12 M.; 1:30 to 7 P. M.
} Evenings—Mon. Wed. Fri. 7 to 9
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WANTED—FAITHFUL PERSON TO TRAVEL and supervise force of salespeople and make collections for manufacturing house. Straight salary $20.00 a week and expenses. Salary paid weekly and expense money advanced. Previous experience unnecessary. Local territory. Business successful. Position Permanant. Enclose self addressed envelope. Superintendent, 324 Dearborn street, Chicago.

A Chicago Business Man Said:

"I advise any one, young men in particular, to take out Life Insurance at once, as it tends to encourage thrift and habit of laying by a certain sum for the future."

The Prudential
Insurance Co. of America
Home Office:
Newark, N. J.

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LESLIE D. WARD, Vice President.
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EDWARD GRAY, Secretary.

CHAS. E. BALL, Supt., Rooms 2-4, City Bank Bldg., E. Front St. and Park Av. Plainfield, N. J. Telephone Fo. 1343.

Samuel Hollingsworth,
MECHANICAL ENGINEER.
Machine Design. Mechanical Drawing.
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REPORTS, TESTS, ESTIMATES.
No. 420 BABCOCK BUILDING.

M. WEINSTEIN,
Boot and Shoe Maker
Repairing with the best leather only.
Prices Reasonable.
315 Park Avenue.

MORRIS KUNZMAN
Practical Shoemaker.
I do the best work and use the best leather. I will call for shoes to be repaired.
122 Park Avenue.

SHERIFF'S SALE,
IN CHANCERY OF NEW JERSEY.
Between Emma F. Hobbs, Complainant, and George M. Merrill et als. Defendants.—Fi. Fa. for sale of mortgaged premises.
By virtue of the above-stated writ of Fi. Fa., to me directed and delivered, I will expose for sale, at public vendue, on
MONDAY, THE SECOND (2) DAY OF NOVEMBER NEXT,
between the hours of twelve and five o'clock in the afternoon of said day, that is to say, at two o'clock p. m., at the Court House in Somerville, to wit:
All the following tract or parcel of land and premises hereinafter particularly described, situate, lying and being in the borough of North Plainfield, in the county of Somerset and State of New Jersey, bounded and described as follows to wit:
Beginning at a stone in the middle of the road and Warren st. and corner of Isaac Manning's land; thence along the middle of Warren st. north (47¼) forty-seven and one-quarter degrees west two chains and eighty-four links to a stone, another of said Manning's corners; thence north (42¾) forty-two and one-half degrees east ninety links to a stone in David Coon's corner; thence south 47¼° east two chains and eighty-four links to a stone in Pearl street; thence along said Pearl street south forty-two and one half degrees west ninety links to the point or place of beginning. Containing one-quarter of an acre of land, more or less. Being the same premises conveyed by Emma F. Gamberton, now Emma F. Hobbs, to George M. Merrill, by deed dated December 18 1901.
CALVIN D. McMURTRY, Sheriff.
JOHN H. O'CONNOR, Solicitor.
Dated September 21, 1903. [8.10]

FALL AND WINTER
SALE OF
Clothing, Furnishing Goods, Hats and Shoes, for Men, Youths and Children.

Good business Suit latest cut	$5.00
Good Dress Suit in Cheviot or mixtures	$6.50 and 7.50
Others at equally low prices.	
Good overcoats in latest style from	$5.50 up
Fleece lined under-wear heavy weight	39c
Camels Hair or Natural Wool under-wear	89c
Red Flannels and Australian Flannels at equally low Prices	
Blue Flannels in single and Double Breasted	89c up
Dress Shirts in white and colored from	45c up
Hats for Men and boys from	10c to $2.75
Shoes from	$1.25 up
Boys School and Dress Suits from	1.25 up
Boys under-wear Fleece lined	29c
Waists from 16c up. Boys Shoes from	75c up

HARRY FEINBERG,
The Popular Priced Men's, Youths' and Children's Outfitter. 329 West Front Street, opposite Grove Street
where you can be fitted out complete from under-wear to head Gear for $10.00 or your Boy for $3.00

Best Spectacles
$1.00
Suited to your eyes and fully guaranteed. Money refunded if not satisfactory. Eyes examined Free
CARL SILBERT
15-17 Somerset Street, Plainfield, N. J.

The only place in the city of Plainfield to get your eyes examined and fitted with glasses properly.
The only college graduate optician who has diplomas to show for it, is
Leo Slonim,
Eye-Sight Specialist.
251 W. Front St. Opposite Post Office.

PROPERTY
FOR SALE

331 Lyman Place, 9 room house, lot 75 x 125, a bargain	$2,700
652 South Avenue, 8 room house, all improvements, lot 50 x 100	2,400
648 East Sixth Street, 6 room house, lot 50 x 100	1,700
6 room house, lot 50 x 100, on South Avenue	1,900
10 room house, all improvements, at Netherwood	5,500

Building Lots For Sale.

On Lyman Place, 50 x 125	$400
On Hunter Avenue, 50 x 100	300
On West Third Street, 50 x 125	350
On Evona Avenue, 54 x 175	350
On DeKalb Avenue, 50 x 149	300
On Rushmore Avenue, 50 x 125	300
On Rushmore Avenue, 50 x 125	750
On Manson Place, 65 x 150	500

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Steam and Hot-Water.
"HEATERS THAT HEAT."
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Hot Water.
Estimates Furnished.
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If you'll take the trouble and look over our STOCK we assure you a possible surprise. NEW and up-to-date FURNITURE is our aim.
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Intelligence Office and Cabman,
Is prepared to furnish FIRST CLASS and RELIABLE HELP at short notice. First-class Cab Service. Driving by the hour a Specialty. Telephone No. 2401.
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Paint your house now—if it needs it—to paint at the right time is to economize.
We will do the work splendidly for you. Besides, only use the kind of paint that looks best and wears longer.
JAMES C. HANSEN,
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131 E Front St
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Pure Home-made Candies, Chocolates, and Bon Bons Fresh Daily
Iced Drinks with pure Fruit Syrups—Ice Cream and Water Ices
Orders will be delivered promptly, Church and social functions will receive our most careful attention. Tel. 1008

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—Plumber and Ste[illegible]
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SANITARY PLUMBING
SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES
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Steam and Hot Water Heating, Drainage, Sewerage, Ventilation, Water and Gas supplies all in my line.
Under Hydraulic and Air Pressure system sewer gas is detected.
Houses tested by water or smoke to detect imperfect plumbing.
All under my personal supervision.

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117 - 119 North Avenue.
Thoroughly Renovated and Refurnished. Meals at all hours. Also Regular Meals. Cleanliness, Prompt Service, Reasonable Prices.
A most desirable place for Ladies and Gentlemen
NO BAR.
CHARLES PETERS, Proprietor.

R. B. VAN ARSDALE,
Practical Tile Setter. Dealer in Mantles, Tile, Grates, Andirons, Fenders Fire Sets, Screens, Gas Logs, Gas Grates, Grill, Ash Traps, Base Doors, Dampers, Glass, etc. Telephone 28
140 Central Ave. Residence: 426 Orchard P[illegible]
Special Designs of all Kinds of Hard Wood Work. Estimates.

Geo. B. Doty, First-Class TAILORING
All Work Guaranteed
You are cordially invited to view our Complete Collection of IMPORTED AND AMERICAN FABRICS, specially designed for High-Class Custom Tailoring, and also Illustrations of the New Styles in Suits and Overcoats for Fall & Winter.
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RUBBER TIRES.
Fine Carriages, Business Wagons, Harness, Robes, Whips, Horse Goods, &c. Rubber Tire

Road Wagons in Great Variety. Prompt and Careful Repairs a Specialty.
175-7 Somerset Street, North Plainfield.
WILLIAM J. CONROY.

FIRE! FIRE! FIRE!
Where is it? In the stove.
Why, it is getting cold and you must have a Stove or a Range. Call at
23 SOMERSET ST, PLAINFIELD,

where every Stove is Guaranteed. You will also find a full line of Furniture, Carpets, Oil Cloth, etc.
Weekly or monthly payments. Prompt attention to mail orders.
The Crescent Furniture Company

ALEX. THORN
35 and 37 Somerset street.
Not the CHEAPEST place in PLAINFIELD
But the VERY BEST for
Groceries, Meats, Vegetables, Butter, Bread, and Other household provender,

that can be purchased, at as low prices as consistent with quality.
A specialty of vegetables and fruits.

THE CRUCIAL MOMENT.

The Fly in the Ointment of the Lady Content.

Some years ago a prominent English bishop paid a visit to America. He was entertained by the wealthy families of his church wherever he went, and very much honored a cultured lady of Boston by accepting her invitation to make his home at her house during his stay in that city. She was naturally exultant at her ...ess in getting this religious lion, ...ought anxiously to make his most pleasant. In England are styled "My Lord," and ...tood uppermost in the lady's ...ry one in the family was ...lled as to their mode of all fell into line except ... of exemplary industry ...n, but possessed of a ... weakness—he would ... up a message in a very ...ner, and for this reason ... in the ointment of the It was inevitable that ...at some time, accost the ...hat he would make a bull ...ained a certainty.

...n began a most careful drilling. ... boy was coached for days before ...e advent of the Bishop until it really seemed that he had mastered the problem. He tried hard, and would be seen approaching a post with the most reverent demeanor several times in a day, and gravely address it as "My Lord."

The crucial moment arrived when it was necessary to send the boy up to the Bishop's room the morning after his arrival, to inquire if he wanted anything. The boy had been through a most drastic drill the night previous, and he had repeated his query, "The boy, my Lord," which was to be his reply to the Bishop.

Early the next morning the Bishop was awakened by a tremulous knock at his door.

"Who is it?" he asked.

He was astounded to hear as a reply in quavering tones:

"The Lord, my boy."—Ireland's Own.

Knew His Rights.

The two newsboys had quarrelled over the possession of 6 cents, of which the smaller boy insisted he had been defrauded.

They proceeded to fistcuffs and the ... smaller boy was whipped.

"You licked me all right," he said, ...g his bloody nose on his ragged ... sleeve, "but I'll fight ye agin if we don't fork over 2 cents o' dat money."

"What fur?" demanded the other boy.

"Dogyone ye, I got a right to claim de loser's end o' de purse, hain't I?"—Chicago Tribune.

Due Later.

"Has my wife alluded to me as a buried treasure yet" queried the man who had materialized at the seance.

"No," replied the medium, "she hasn't yet found her second husband."—Chicago News.

It Was a Success.

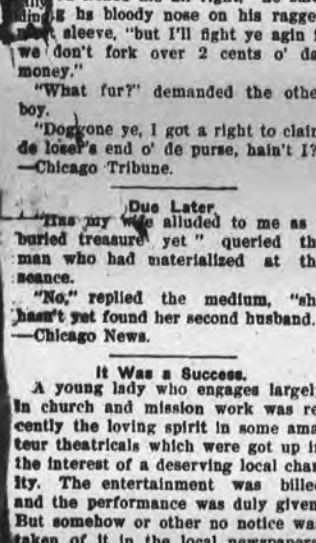
A young lady who engages largely in church and mission work was recently the loving spirit in some amateur theatricals which were got up in the interest of a deserving local charity. The entertainment was billed and the performance was duly given. But somehow or other no notice was taken of it in the local newspapers. A few days later a friend met the young lady in question, when the conversation turned to the theatricals.

"Was the entertainment a success?"

"I should think it was," replied the lady, with a smile. "Why, we got over $100."

"Is that so?" said the friend. "Then you must have had a large audience?"

"Well, no," she replied. "We only took $1.50 at the door, but father gave us a check for $100 if we would promise never to do it again."—St. Joseph Evening Press.



"Mother, mother; we wrote with ink for the first time to-day."—Fliegende Blatter.

The Doctor's Advice.

At a dinner party one night Sir Andrew Clark noticed that the lady sitting next to him at table passed a dish ... which he helped himself plentifully.

He asked if she did not like it, as it was excellent.

"Oh, yes, I like it, but my physician forbids me to eat it," she explained.

"Stuff and nonsense," said Sir Andrew "it could not hurt any one. Who is your physician?"

To which the lady, whom the medical magnate had forgotten, answered, with a demure twinkle in her eye:

"Sir Andrew Clark!"—London Spare Moments.

NOTICE

Dr. G. D. Herring, Osteopath, has removed from 212 West Front street to suite 309, 10 and 11 Babcock building, where he will receive his patients in the future, and will welcome at all times others interested in the science of Osteopathy.

To make Pure Blood,
Strengthen the nerves,
Tone up the stomach,
Stimulate the liver, and
Increase the excretion of the kidneys
Take Peptomanganate of Iron Tablets, 25c per 100.

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PRESCRIPTION PHARMACY
—Park Avenue and Second Street—
Telephone 671.
Lowney's Candies

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Milk in glass or bulk
Buttermilk—Pot Cheese
Deliveries made early in the morning and during the day.

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Telephone 2402. P. O. Box 302.
Requests by Phone or Mail will receive attention.
We make a specialty of A-1 Butter and Fresh Eggs.
Breakfast Foods are good all the year round and we have the best.

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General Hardware and House Furnishings,
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Nickel Plated Goods,
Tin Ware, ordinary and rust proof Goods, first class. Prices right.
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Our specialty is moving to and from New York City.
Pianos hoisted and moved with care
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Estimates Furnished.
Satisfaction Guaranteed.
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Your Milk Supply

IF your milk does not keep sweet on ice, change your milk man. If it keeps too long WITHOUT ice, be sure to change milkmen, as this indicates the use of chemical preservatives.
Nothing but superior facilities, care and cleanliness, and quantities of ice are used to make our milk and cream keep.

Marchant Bros.
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Within the last three years we have introduced a number of models of SINGLE BARREL SHOTGUNS, in both hammer and hammerless styles, and to-day they are the most popular on the market. We also make a large line of RIFLES and PISTOLS and several models of Double Barrel SHOTGUNS.

Our Line	
RIFLES, from	$3.00 to $150.00
PISTOLS, from	2.50 to 50.00
SHOTGUNS, from	7.50 to 30.00

Insist upon the "STEVENS" and if you cannot secure them we will ship (express prepaid) on receipt of price. Send for catalog.

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First National Bank.

Capital - - $200,000.00
Surplus - - 50,000.00

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READING SYSTEM.

NEW JERSEY CENTRAL

Stations in New York foot of Liberty street and South Ferry; Whitehall station.

Time Table in effect Oct. 11, 1903.

For New York—2.17, 3.37, 5.38, 6.02, 6.29, 6.57, 7.05, 7.25, 7.28, 7.48, 7.55, 8.02, 8.11, 8.30, 8.34, 8.46, 9.27, 9.59, 10.26, 11.25 a. m.; 12.09, 12.44, 1.18, 2.31, 2.42, 2.49, 3.44, 4.17, 4.47, 5.43, 5.53 6.23, 6.33, 7.08, 7.32, 8.36, 9.35, 9.40, 10.17, 11.28 p. m. Sundays—2.17, 3.37, 5.05, 7.41, 8.01, 8.52, 9.52, 10.08, 11.10 a. m.; 12.00 m.; 12.58, 1.45, 2.40, 3.17, 3.30, 5.41, 6.45, 6.52, 8.13, 8.32, 9.42, 9.58, 10.22 p. m.

For Newark—5.38, 6.29, 6.57, 7.05, 7.25, 7.48, 8.11, 8.34, 8.46, 9.27, 9.59, 11.25 a. m.; 1.18, 2.31, 2.49, 3.44, 4.17, 4.47, 5.43, 5.53, 6.23, 6.33, 7.08, 7.42, 8.36, 9.40 p. m. Sundays—7.41, 8.52, 10.08, 11.10 a. m. 12 m.; 12.58. 1.45, 3.30, 5.41, 6.45, 6.52, 7 32, 8.13, 8.32, 9.42, 9.58 10.22 p. m.

For Somerville—5.25, 7.12. 8.21, 9.36, 9.54, 11.00 a. m.; 1.01, 2.02, 2.11, 3.32, 3.44, 4.33, 5.03, 5.29, 5.57 6.04, 6.19, 6.41 7.12, 7.33, 8.08, 8.21, 9.37. 10.23, 11.26 p. m.; 12.59 night. Sundays—5.45, 8.42, 11.14 a. m.; 2.03. 3.40, 5.37, 6.35, 8.30, 10.15, 11.16, 11.25 p. m.

For Phillipsburg and Easton—5.25, 8.21, 9.54, a. m.; 2.11, 5.29, 6.41 p. m. Sundays—5.45 a. m.; 2.03, 6.35 p. m.

For Bethlehem, Allentown and Mauch Chunk—5.25, 9.54 a. m.; 2.11, 5.29 p. m. Sundays—5.45 a. m.; 2.03, 6.35 p. m.

For Wilkesbarre and Scranton—5.25, 9.54 a. m.; 5.48 p. m. Sundays—5.45 a. m. 2.03 p. m.

For Long Branch, Ocean Grove, Point Pleasant and seashore points—8.11, 11.25 a. m.; 1.18 Red Bank only; 3.44, 4.47, 6.22 p. m. Sundays—8.52 a. m.; 3.30 p. m.

For Lakewood—3.37, 8.11, a. m.; 1.18 3.44, 4.17 p. m. Sunday, 9.52 a. m.

For Atlantic City—9.27a. m.; 2.49p. m. Sundays 9.52.

For Trenton—5.17, 5.25, 7.12, 7.44, 8.38, 9.14, 9.44, 10.44, 11.44 a. m.; 12.46, 1.01, 1.39, 2.11, 3.44, 5.29*, 7.34*, 8.21, 9.37* p.m., 1.17 night. Sundays—5.17, 5.45, 9.55, 11.14 a. m.; 1.39, 2.45, 4.55, 5.37,* 6,35,* 9.47 p. m.; 1.17 night.

For Philadelphia—5.17, 7.44, 8.38, 9.14, 9.44, 10.44, 11.14, 11.44 a. m.; 12.46, 1.39, 2.11, 3.44, 5.34*, 7.34,* 8.21, 9.37* p.m.; 1.17 ng't Sundays—5.17, 5.45, 9.55, 11.14 a. m.; 1.39, 2.45, 4.55, 5.37*, 6.35*, 9.47 p. m.; 1.17 night.

For Reading and Harrisburg—5.17, 5.25, 8.38, 9.54, (10.44 to Reading only) 11.44 a. m.; 2.11, 5.48 p. m. 1.17 night. 1.17 night.
Sundays, 5.17 a.m., 2.03, 5.37, 6.35 p. m.;
For Pottsville, Sunbury & Williamsport— 5.17, 5.25, 9.54, a. m.; 2.11, (5,29, to Pottsville only) 8.21 p. m.; 1.17 night. Sundays, 5.17 a. m.; 2.03,; 1.17 night.

ROYAL BLUE LINE
(N.J. Cent'l, P & R., B. & O. R'ys.)
For Baltimore and Washington—9.14, 11.14 a. m.; 1.39, 3.44, 4.18, 5.34,* 7.34* p. m; 1.17 night. Sundays—11.14 a. m.; 2.45, 5.37, 6.35* p. m., 1.17 night.

Plainfield passengers by trains marked* change cars at Bound Brook.
Through tickets to all points at lowest rate may be had on application in advance to the ticket agent at the station.
W. G. BESLER Vice President and General Manager,
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Bookkeeping, Shorthand, Typewriting, English and Art Courses.
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THE APPLICATIONS NOW EXCEED OUR SUPPLY OF QUALIFIED STUDENTS.
Special reduction on 6 months and 10 months' scholarships.
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COLEMAN Business COLLEGE, Newark, N. J.

SOME REASONS WHY YOU SHOULD ATTEND THE COLEMAN SCHOOL.
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School open the year round.
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Now the nipping autumn day's are here
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Special Sale of HATS and SHOES,
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Consisting of 1 Men's suit, any size; a good strong pair of shoes, and an Alpine hat or derby, for **$6.98** Complete.

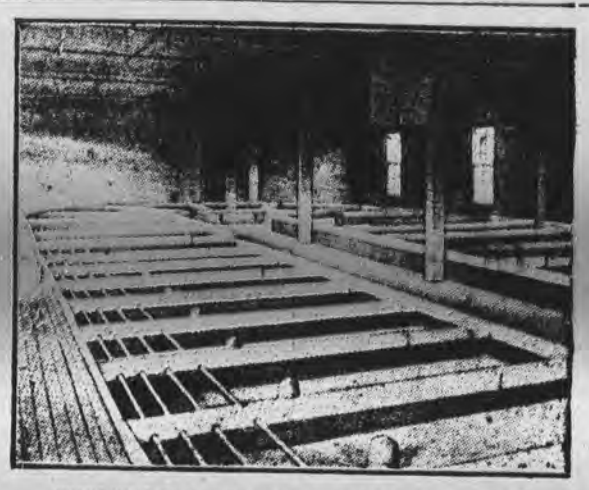
SCIENTIFIC POULTRY RAISING

THE tremendous growth during recent years of the poultry and egg industry, which, in point of value of the product, now ranks as one of the leading American wealth producing activities, has resulted in the introduction of modern scientific methods, which are quite as markedly in contrast to former practices as the advances in any other progressive field of endeavor. Indeed, to present-day achievements in this direction must be attributed the recent development of the American export trade in eggs, which has recently invaded markets as far distant as the Orient.

Perhaps the most convincing demonstration of what scientific methods are accomplishing in the poultry industry is afforded by the unique poultry farm at Sidney, Ohio, which ranks as the largest in the United States, and probably in the world. The buildings which comprise the plant consist of two main structures and a number of smaller inclosures. All are of brick construction, with slate roofs; and more than $100,000 has been expended in buildings and equipment, exclusive of the cost of the site, which comprises 140 acres.

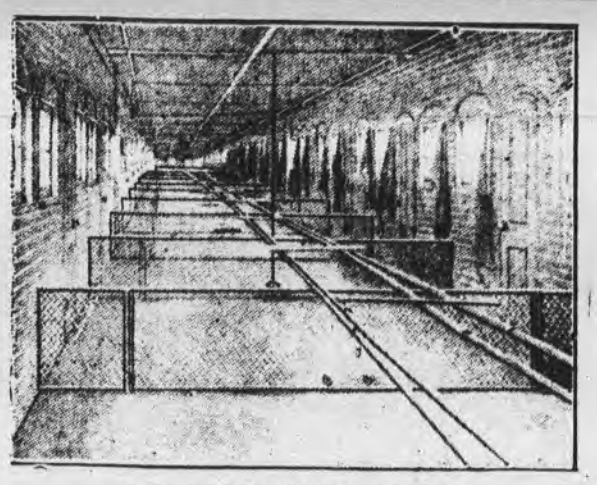
The hatchery, or broiler plant, is 480 feet in length. The main portion

THE EGG HOUSE AND HATCHERY AND BROILER BUILDINGS.



THE NURSERY FOR NEWLY-HATCHED CHICKS.

of the building is built in the form of the letter U, and has a periphery of 840 feet. In the basement of the other part are thirty incubators, each containing 300 eggs, so that there is a total of 9000 eggs daily in a state of incubation. The filling of the machines is so timed that one incubator will discharge its brood each day, and thus the plant may be said to have a daily hatching capacity of 300 chickens. From the incubator cellar, the small chickens are taken to what is known as the "nursery," which constantly shelters about 6000 young chickens, ranging in age from one to thirty days. When the chickens have attained the aged of thirty-one days, they are lowered by an elevator to the ground floor and put in the U-shaped part of the building, which is divided into sixty pens. The chickens advance one pen each day, so that at the end of two months they have completed the circuit and are ready for transference to the shipping department. It may be noted in this connection that the U-shaped portion of the building is constantly tenanted by about 21,000 chickens, ranging in age from thirty to ninety days. The egg house at the Sidney plant is 537 feet in length, and similar in construction to the building above described. It is bisected lengthwise by a four-foot aisle, on each side of which are thirty pens containing fifty hens apiece. The 3000 high grade Leghorn fowls produce daily 200 dozens of unfertile eggs for culinary purposes. The eggs for the incubators are produced by 900 high grade Plymouth Rock fowls.

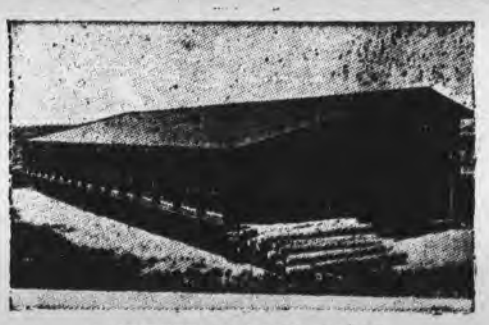


PENS IN THE BROILER BUILDING.

As indicating the proportion of loss, it may be stated that out of every 450 eggs which go into the incubators, an average of 300 perfect broilers are obtained. Connected with the egg house is an egg washing and marking room, where the date is stamped upon each egg sent to market.

One of the notable advances which have been made by the scientific poultry farmer of the present day is found in the practice of herding chickens. Instead of allowing the hens to run at large as formerly, mingling freely and picking their food from all kinds of refuse, they are now divided into colonies of not more than thirty hens. Each colony has its own reservation, maintained in the highest state of hygienic cleanliness, and each group of hens is separate and isolated at all times from the others. This also facilitates the use of feed calculated to insure the greatest possible productiveness—a subject to which the United States Department of Agriculture, as well as progressive poultrymen, have of late years given great attention; and, as an indication of what has been accomplished in this direction, it may be pointed out that the average yearly yield at these scientific poultry farms is in the neighborhood of 200 eggs from each hen, whereas under the old conditions the average yearly yield per hen did not exceed forty eggs.

Another advantage of this new policy of segregation is found in the fact that, should a chicken become sick or



A MODERN POULTRY HOUSE.

breed vermin, the trouble cannot spread beyond the one reservation without detection; and thus there is obviated the danger from epidemics such as have frequently in the past resulted in serious loss to poultry raisers. Another new adjunct is found in the automatic nest, which preserves the eggs free from the taint of incubation. No degree of incubation is possible, because, by means of these new nests, the egg is removed immediately after it is laid. The automatic nest has a hole in the bottom, beneath which is a revolving disk that receives the egg as soon as it is laid and moves it away from the nest.

The growth of the poultry business, as conducted on a large scale, could find no more significant criterion than the recent marvelous development of the incubator industry. The centre of the incubator manufacturing business is found in the middle West, and one town in Illinois turns out more than 50,000 incubators every year. It is estimated that not less than 500,000 incubators are now in use in the United States. Many of the large poultry farms have incubators with a capacity of 1000 eggs each, and from which there may be hatched 10,000 chickens a year, the loss varying from five to twenty per cent. From a scientific standpoint probably the most interesting incubator plant is that erected by former Vice-President Morton, at Ellerslie on the Hudson, although ex-President Cleveland has a high class installation on an experimental farm at Princeton, and President Diaz of Mexico has a costly incubator built especially to his order by an American manufacturer.

Even in the testing of eggs, improvements have been made in the prevailing method. The most effective way of testing an egg is to subject it to the light, but under the old plan, when the egg was held close to the flame of a candle, it almost invariably happened that the shell was blackened. The use of electric light has, however, rendered conditions perfect for a thorough test of the eggs and the utmost speed in handling.—Scientific American.

A Sign of the Times.

It is a healthy sign to see the press associations of the different States taking action on the asinine and antediluvian libel laws, declares Newspaperdom. Too long have the newspapers stood idly by and let Legislature after Legislature adopt measures which were diametrically opposed to our much vaunted free press, and too many times have the papers helped reelect the very men who deliberately passed the law curbing the power of the press. It is high time the matter was given serious consideration and decisive action taken. The trouble is that each paper has felt that it need have no fear of any kind of a libel law no matter how drastic. But now they have had their little expensive experiences and are able to see that any newspaper, no matter how carefully edited, may be injured under a foolish, inconsistent or unconstitutional libel law. Let us all realize this and keep pounding until the good effect is evident. Let all remember, too, that it is much easier to prevent the passage of unliberal libel laws than to change them after once passed.

Fear.

Fear is of two kinds, logical and illogical.

Illogical fear is where a man stays in the house because, say, there is a lion without.

But where a man stays in the house lest if he venture out a mosquito bite him and give him malaria, that is logical fear.

It is clearly more humiliating for the former to contract tuberculosis by reason of his confinement than for the latter.—Detroit Free Press.

The Nemesis of Boodlers.

Joseph W. Folk, the young Circuit Attorney, of St. Louis, whose earnest work in sending to prison the boodlers

JOSEPH W. FOLK.

who have disgraced the fair name of the Missouri Commonwealth, has placed him in the front rank of public officials who believe in literally living up to his oath of office.

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT.

THE BABY FLOWER.

Just a little baby blossom, it grew and smiled and grew,
Just as happy in the rain-time as when skies were bright and blue;
And the rain that bathed its petals was as kindly as the sun,
And the wind was just as kindly when the daylight was all done.

This was how the blossom viewed it, the little baby-flower,
So it smiled and grew the sweeter with every passing hour;
And all the little fairies, in moonlight, dusk, and dawn,
Rejoiced and sang around it on the dew-besprinkled lawn.

Just suppose, do, children, that the baby-blossom bright,
Had fretted under rain-drops, or bewailed the sun's bright light!
I've known little child-flowers do this—but perhaps they didn't know
That all kinds of times are needed to make flowers—and children—grow.
—Chicago Record-Herald.

BATTLE OF THE BUTTONS.

There were forty of them, twenty Reds and twenty Blues, marching in long straight lines across the carpet, with the rubber ruler at their backs. You might have thought that they were only buttons, but Willie could have told you better, for he knew that they were two armies at war and that the blue button with the gold rim was the captain of the Blues and the red button, twice as large as the others, was the captain of the Reds, and that the fighting was going to begin very soon.

The Blues were on the table-land made by the rug before the grate and the Reds were in the valley, where there came the bunch of green leaves and purple flowers in the carpet. They would have liked to reach the table-land, too, but the Blues would not let them, and that was how the battle started.

Two Reds had come close under the edge of the table-land when a Blue sharpshooter saw them.

"Bang!" came the rubber ruler down upon one of the Reds, and it was the end of him, for he turned square over on his little red stomach.

Then his comrade fired back.

"Bang!" came the rubber ruler down upon the Blue sharpshooter, and he never fired again, but turned square over on his little blue stomach.

And then the Reds came running up to help their man, and the Blues came running up to help their man (only he was dead), and there was a steady "bang! bang! bang!" until six Reds and seven Blues had rolled over on their little stomachs and been taken from the field.

It was just about this time that the captain of the Blues noticed most of the Reds in a long, straight line and shouted (or Willie shouted for him): "Boys, see there. Give 'em grape and cannister."

So the rubber ruler came down. "Boom!" along the whole line at once and three of the Reds rolled over all at one time.

That was a dreadful thing and in a second the captain of the Reds shouted (or Willie shouted for him): "Scatter, boys. Spread out. Don't let him do that thing again."

So they spread out, and right there was the turning point of the battle.

One of the Reds (he had a little white spot of him) crawled close up to the table-land again and took deadly aim straight at the captain of the Blues.

"Bang!" he fired, but it was no use. That captain only bounced—he never turned over at all.

"Bang!" fired back the Blues, but that white-spotted Red never budged.

"Bang!" he fired once more, but this time the captain of the Blues jumped straight up in the air and fell over the edge of the table-land and rolled down among the Reds and was captured.

The white-spotted Red saw the discouraged Blues retreating and with all his might he shouted (or Willie shouted for him): "Bring the bridge! Bring the scaling ladder."

And when three men had brought the bridge, which was a stiff, white sheet of paper, they set it against the table-land, and all those Reds went marching up.

The Blues by this time had rallied and begun to fire again, but it was too late. The Reds had already climbed to the table-land and—

And just then little Ruth came running in and tripped over the table-land and sent every soldier flying into the air, and when they came down every one of them was rolled over on his stomach, excepting that white-spotted Red.

"And what happened then?" asked mamma, when she had comforted little Ruth and taken up her mending once more.

"Well," said Willie, "the Reds were just going to beat, but there came an awful, awful earthquake and it killed every man of 'em but one."—Frederick Hall, in Chicago Record-Herald.

THE ROMANTIC BUGLE.

Ralph D. Paine was one of the adventurous buccaneers of the Three Friends, the famous filibustering craft of the Cuban war. The grim yet humorous study of his adventures is in Outing. Says Mr. Paine:

"Jack Gorman, the cavalry bugler, had refused with scorn the new Mauser rifle offered him by the leader of the expedition, but had brought along an old Springfield. He explained several times each day that the Cuban Junta in New York had promised to pay him $1000 for each Spanish officer he should shoot. Gorman had 150 pounds of Springfield ammunition in his haversack, and considered himself already possessed of a fortune of exactly $150,000. It was as safe as money in the banks. 'One hundred and fifty officers at $1000 each.'

"In the haversack was also a battered bugle mouthpiece, treasured as a souvenir of the fight with the United States Cavalry at Wounded Knee. In the middle of the skirmish with the gunboat Gorman opened fire with the Springfield from the afterdeck, shooting with the same earnestness and deliberation to be imagined if he had been bowling over his $1000 with every cartridge. He became really and unexpectedly effective when he ceased firing, pushed the bugle mouthpiece into the muzzle of the Springfield, threw open the breech block and began to blow the calls he knew from 'Boots and Saddles' to 'Assembly.' The extemporized bugle was a triumph. The sound of it seemed to transform the Three Friends into a war vessel. It was learned later from Havana that the officers of the Spanish gunboat were alarmed by this indication that the vessel they had attacked was an armed and disciplined gunboat with a naval equipment. The bugle calls made the disreputable Three Friends a formidable foe in the darkness. Having blown his musical repertoire through the barrel of his rifle, Gorman pulled out the mouthpiece, jammed a cartridge into the other end and resumed his fire at the wide, wide world."

WHY RUN FROM RAIN?

"Do you know," said the Observant Citizen, according to the Philadelphia Press, "the habit of running through the rain is based on a definite fallacy? It is a common habit. But does it tend to minimise the amount of water falling on a person exposed to the rain? I am convinced that it rather aggravates the situation. By experience, in passing the distance of a block, running one time and walking the other, and at times when the rainfall was about the same, I found that my clothes picked up more water and were consequently damper when I covered the distance in a run than they were when I walked it.

"There seems to be a good reason for the rather curious fact. Rain falls irregularly. Sometimes there is a space of five or six inches between the falling drops, as we have noticed on smooth surfaces, like a stone flagging, and again only the fraction of an inch will separate the drops. Water occasionally falls in sheets, but this is not usual. But while the fall is irregular, considered with the respect to the perpendicular lines described in the descent, looking straight ahead and through the lines we will find before us a sheet of water that is well-nigh solid. We can understand that running against this sheet of water will have very much the same effect wind would have if its direction forced the rain in our faces. We simply pick up the water, and the fact that the spaces between the drops perpendicularly considered are greater than the spaces in any given direction horizontally will explain to us the fallacy of the whole thing.

I will put it in another way. Suppose you stand perfectly still in the rain for a space of sixty seconds, then you run through the rain for the same period of time. Is it not reasonable to assume that you will pick up more water in your flight than you will in your stationary attitude? I think so. I have tried it, at any rate, and have found the fact to be that way."

MOUNTING LARGE ANIMALS.

At one time or another in his life, every boy who is a boy has been fired with a desire to "stuff" an animal of some sort—either a favorite dog which has met with an untimely fate, or an unfortunate cat, or some wild animal which has fallen into his hands. As a rule, however, something has gone wrong with the operation; either the skin has been ruined in removing it, or it has been spoiled by insects after it was removed; or, if both of these difficulties were gotten over successfully, the result has looked so awkward and shapeless that it has soon been thrown away.

This is not surprising when it is understood how much skill is needed to properly mount an animal, large or small, and how thorough a knowledge of its anatomy is required to make it look lifelike.

Nowadays small animals are modelled in plaster of paris almost as if they were intended for statuettes, and then have the skin drawn over them carefully, while the frames of large animal are constructed of wood, covered with laths, over which quantities of excelsior are fastened, or with wire netting, over which plaster is carefully molded to fit the animal.—Crittenden Marriott, in St. Nicholas.

Few Theological Students.

The number of theological students in Germany has diminished gradually from 4267 in 1830 to 2149, or less than half, although the population has doubled since 1830.

THE GREAT STRENGTH OF INSECTS

Fr. de Zeltner in La Nature—Translated and Condensed For Public Opinion.

Every one in a general way knows of the astonishing muscular power employed by insects, and of the real tours de force which they execute either in the pursuit of prey or in defending themselves against their enemies. At the same time one rarely has a precise idea of the strength of these insects because there are few standards of comparison, although nothing is simpler than to make a correct valuation of their strength.

The wing strength of insects is known because of the work of Felix Plateau and De Lucy, who showed that these little creatures could not raise a weight much heavier than themselves, no matter what the surface of their wings. During the course of these experiments a very interesting fact was discovered, namely, that the size of the wing decreases as the weight and size of the animal increases, a fact which explains the slow heavy flight of the beetle and the swift, light movement of the gnat.

The case is entirely different, however, where the creature moves on a solid surface where its six feet may obtain points of support. In this case we can approximately calculate the force exercised. Take, for example, a fly by the wings, leaving the legs free so that they may seize and raise a

DIAGRAM ILLUSTRATIVE THE STRENGTH OF INSECTS.

match, as shown in figure 1. If a man wished to perform relatively equal labor he would have to raise a beam 24½ feet long by 14½ inches square. The earwig of figure 3, harnessed to a small chariot, drags without difficulty eight matches, which for a large percheron horse would mean dragging 330 beams as long and thick as himself. The man who leaps the 300 meters of the Eiffel tower is merely repeating the action of the flea which can leap 200 times its own height. Finally the Hercules in figure 5 is obliged to raise eighty large locomotives to equal the relative strength of an oyster, which in closing its valves exercises a force of fifteen kilograms. Thus it is a much more simple thing to calculate the strength of insects than to equal it, and our modern athletes have yet a long road to travel before they can compete with animals occupying very humble positions in the living world.

AIDS PRIVACY IN TELEPHONING

A simple arrangement is shown here for those who desire secrecy and privacy when telephoning. It is a slender metal frame covered with muslin

or canvas. Drawn over the head, it insures the greatest ease in hearing as well as privacy in telephoning, after which it is simply folded up.

Medical Bubbles.

Doctors have intented a new form of bubble. Neuralgia, sciatica and lumbago are known to be affectations of the ends of the nerves which lie just under the skin of the painful region. It has been discovered that by injecting air under the skin the ends of the nerves are lengthened and the pain relieved. The bubble of air is pressed by the fingers and caused to move about until all parts are relieved. In dislocations, fractures and bruises the same treatment has given relief.

Two million of London's inhabitants never go to church.

The average depth of the ocean is about two miles.

The Funny Side of Life.

THE SINGLE EXCEPTION.

Where some unlucky man falls down
It seems like jolly fun,
Unless (and then there comes a frown)
You're the unlucky one.
—Washington Star

DUST.

After the tenth consecutive the baseball manager withheld
"Youse kaint have dust too," quoth he.—Detroit F

A MISUNDERST.

"But didn't I hear you explosive nature?"
"Not at all. I simpl fond of shooting off his York Sun.

THE AUTOMOBIL

Sidney—"Why don't you ride?"
Rodney—"Gracious! I can't with my hair standing on en Detroit Free Press.

NOT APPRECIATED.

"Don't you get dreadfully tired of Smithkins' jokes?"
"I have never heard one."
"Why, I thought you knew Smithkins."
"I do."—Chicago Record-Herald.

BIOLOGICAL.

"What is biology?" asked the Seeker after Knowledge.
"I'm not quite sure," replied the Cautious Member, "but I have been told that it's the theory that a man has two legs."—New York Sun.

THE UNLUCKY NUMBER.

The Visitor—"Why are you here, my misguided friend?"
The Prisoner—"I'm the victim of the unlucky number thirteen."
"Indeed; how's that?"
"Twelve jurors and one judge."—Sporting Times.

THE FORCE OF HABIT.

Stranger—"Would it be possible, for you to let me have a hu thousand dollars?"
Great Philanthropist—"What n Who are you, anyway?"
Stranger—"I am a college presid —Harper's Bazar.

RESULT OF FASHION (AFTER DARWIN).

How Mr. Crane will look in 1904, when the high collars are out of date.—Meggendorfer Blaetter.

BRAINS FOR BABY.

"Of course," said Mrs. Extragood, "you are fond of bright, precocious babies?"
"Oh, yes, certainly," replied Old Bach, "but I draw the line on the supposed smart sayings made up by the parents and loaded off on the poor infants."—Baltimore American.

KEPT HIM THINKING.

"Archibald thinks of none but me," said Claribel, with much conceit.
Mabel sniffed daintily.
"Oh, pshaw!" she exclaimed. "I have Chawley thinking of the ice cream man, the candy man, the jeweler, the florist and the box office man, all the time."—New York Sun.

ART IN ENTERTAINING.

"Oh, the refreshments needn't cost much."
"No?"
"No, if one manages, nobody will be able to decide which are refreshments and which are decorations, and in that way most everybody goes away without eating."—Detroit Free Press.

ONE KIND OF JUDGMENT.

"How did he gain his success?"
"Oh, his judgment of people was good."
"Knew whom to trust, did he?"
"Well, not exactly that. He made it a point to cultivate those who seemed likely to be able to help him and to ignore those whom he might help, and he made few mistakes in selecting his friends on this basis."—Chicago Post.

LIKE BEGETS LIKE.

Miss Inez Bent—"It's an opal ring Mr. Cheapley gave me."
Miss Sharpe (examining it)—"H'm! Do you—er—like it?"
Miss Inez Bent—"Oh, yes; but you know the old superstition. I'm afraid it will bring me bad luck."
Miss Sharpe—"I wouldn't worry. This can't bring you anything worse than an imitation of bad luck."—Philadelphia Press.

WELL TRAINED.

"I'm anxious to get the names of all present," said the reporter. "Will you oblige me"——
"Oh!" said the meek little man, "you may put down Mrs. Henry Peck and husband."
"You mean Mr. and Mrs. Henry Peck, don't you?"
"I would prefer it that," he replied, with a furtive glance over his shoulder, "but, for goodness' sake, don't say I gave it to you that way."—Philadelphia Press.

...ON FOR SUNDAY

...D DISCOURSE ENTITLED ...Y KINGDOM COME."

...r. Chauncey Augustus Barbour ...on Eloquent Plea For Fellowship ...ause of the Dearth of Candidates ...e Ministry.

...LYN, N. Y.—In the Emmanuel ...Church, St. James' place and La... ...ue, Sunday morning, the Rev. ... Augustus Barbour, pastor of ...e Baptist Church, Roches... ...ched on the subject, "Thy ... a Plea for Fellowship." ...n Matthew vi:10: "Thy ... 'r. Barbour said:

...is distinctively the ... but in a very true ...'out is the book of ... one has suggested, ...uffering Redeemer ...cord through the ... true that the con...ing kingdom and ... runs through all ...d royal purple. ...mption is that the ...and transcendent ...lom of God, that ...ch Jesus Christ is ... Lord of Lords—that ...nt fealty.

... is of greater importance ... church, of greater import... ...ny communion in any con... ...greater importance than any ...omination. With any different ...n the denominations easily be... ...ects," something cut off in sym... ...s well as in organization and be... ...n the rest of the Christian world. ... is real danger that the local ... or the denomination be exalted ... the kingdom of God. You know ...r Roman Catholic friends cry that ...antism is split up into innumerable ...ts, quarreling among themselves. ... Protestant missionary work of ... they say, 'the Japanese, seeing ...adquarters of fifteen different and ...operating sects in the square of ... wrote to America, 'Do not send us ...ore kinds of religion.' We of the ...e Church are everywhere the same— ...erica, in Africa, in Asia, in Europe, ...ost every city and village of every ... the same form of worship, the same ...tate and compact organization. We ...e church, one and united." We ... answer that this is not necessarily ...ound for self-congratulation; that ...ver there is freedom of manners, free... ...of opinion, freedom of will, there is ...to be diversity. But we are not ...ussing the truth or falsehood, ...d or evil, in Roman Catholicism; ... that this argument the Roman ...e uses with powerful effect.

...t is that narrow denominational... ...whittling and deadening. That was ...xcellent remark made by one of our ...presidents, "The men who least ...nd what I am trying to do in this ... some professors of the college, ...noble, self-sacrificing men, but ...saiders have their own department the ...important one, and the idea ...n a university is something ... of them can grasp." So there ...fficient denominationalists, who ...dequate conception of the dig... ...portance of the church univer... ...embracing kingdom of God. ...e the world," says our Mas... ...; any smaller conception ...estroys Christianity, a belittling ...faith; any ideal short of united ...r the adornment of the world-field ...deal unworthy of the Christian ...ard, these are the sons ... ...ds immediately ...

...ody. ...ve that we are coming to recog... ...essential unity of the kingdom of ...many mountains, one globe; many ... one mighty earth mass, vastly ...than the wrinkles on her face; ...giments, one army; many denomi... ...one church; many creeds, one ...any ways up the hill, one city at ..., where sits the King on His ... Denominationalism, wisely man... ...ay be used for mutual improve... ...love and good works. Perhaps it ...r to be broken up externally, that ...omination may do its own work ...e must be recognition, and that ...ion more than a normal one, of ...practical fellowship, the cooperative ...ship of believers. ...m a Baptist by birth, by training, by ...ction. I yield to no one in my lov... ...e essential Baptist principles. There ...Congregationalists and Presbyterians ...Methodists with equal loyalty. But ...Christian should by no bigot, and no ...e of bigotry is more offensive than ...of the denominational bigot. ...t no one misunderstand. We are not ...ose sentimentalists who decry eccle... ...ical and denominational organization. ...are not of those who idealize the man ... perches on the denominational fence, ...fence-sitter is nauseating as lukewarm ...r.

...e counsel no sacrifice of conviction, ...a mirroring forth of the spirit of our ...e Lord, who prayed for His disciples ...for those who should believe on Him ...ugh their word, "that they all may be ...even as Thou, Father, art in Me, and ... them, that they also may be in us, ... the world may believe that Thou ...send Me," that as of old the world ...recognize us as His, in that these ...tians "love one another."

...h a spirit is a long way beyond the ...of "toleration." Yet even toleration ... advance of what we have known ... in this "land of the free." In the ...ard baccalaureate of this year Dr. ...Dyke eloquently said of the Puritan: ...ething too little of sunlight may ...come in through the narrow windows ... house. But that house had foundа... ...and the virtues lived in it." With ...erence one to our national forefath... ...nd to them deference is due—there ...tenants in the house other than ...readily recognizable as virtues. In... ...nce, intense and bitter, was characа... ...e of Puritanism. The Puritan failed ...prehend the first principles of religi... ...liberty. That it was his independence ...nviction and his demand for freedom ...rship which banished him from his ... land, but renders his failure in this ...et the more conspicuous. He had no ...y for those who read the truth ...gh other eyes than his. The freedom ... he demanded for himself he would ...ecord to those of different faith. To ...iew of truth the whole community ...yield assent; to his standards of ...ip all must conform. And this pur... ...to secure uniformity of worship did ...ontent itself with seeking to correct ... by the gentler arts of persuasion; ... must be rooted out at whatever ... The arm of the State is invoked to ... uniformity. Upon the shores of ...ew World are re-enacted scenes of ... these exiles should long since have ... weary. The Puritan rivals in cru... ...the persecutions from whom he has ...

...We see Holmes, and Clark, and ...ndall dragged before the Governor and ...tened to have imminent. We hear ...e shrill cry of their clerical accuser as ...smites Holmes before the judgment ...t, "The curse of God go with thee." ...see the three frail Quaker women ...urged through the settlement, until re... ...ved at last at the point of death. We ... Ann Hutchinson, her reason well nigh ..., driven through the deep snows to ...ish at the hands of savages. No ele... ...nt of horror is wanting to the scene, ...ses, imprisonment, whipping, mutila... ...e, banishment, death, await those who ...her stress of present convictions seek ...be faithful to the lesson of fidelity to *conscience learned from their Puritan fathers and associates in the land from which they have come. Such intolerance was hideous enough, though it was based in part upon strength of conviction.*

To-day the pendulum has swung to the other extreme. We are in a day when mischievous moral malaria steals subtly into the fiber of strong endeavor. The age is drunk with materialism, the south wind blows softly, and multitudes are enervated by its soothing touch. Some would seem to think that in this day the towers of a lofty Christian life and character and of the great splendid structure of the kingdom of God are going to leap up in the night like Jonah's gourd; that we are going to wake up some fine morning to find the building miraculously finished, without our endeavor, to the ...rst-stone. Understand me, the heart of the church still beats strong and true, but great masses of nominal Christians are in a lethargy-eating atmosphere, listless, idle, unaccomplishing.

Toleration is a long advance from intolerance, but toleration easily becomes indifference, and both are utterly inadequate to express the ideal relationship between bodies of Christ's followers. Tolerate? Endure? Be indifferent? Shame on those who would thus cruelly the Christ afresh! "Like a mighty army moves the church of God," shoulder to shoulder, heart beat answering to heart beat, steps swinging in time to the martial music of the church militant and the church triumphant, "Like a mighty army moves the church of God." No regimental sacrifice of conviction, but above the flag of the regiment, the flag of the army above the standard of the denomination, the white banner of the Captain of the host, the Commander of the armies of the faithful, the King, omnipotent and eternal! Not intolerance, not toleration, not indifference, but fellowship, is the rallying cry, and we may believe that it finds a sympathetic chord in every heart of this great company.

A good beginning has been made. Federation is fellowship put into practice. Federation of churches and of Christian workers has ceased to be a dream. It is far from uncommon to-day, in single communities, in counties, in States. Let me indicate a very few of the lines which have been suggested and actually followed in this federated work. A religious census of a given community, resulting in a religious directory, showing church and Sunday-school membership and attendance; Christian citizenship efforts, including those against the localized saloon and against the desecration and annihilation of the day of rest, a bulwark of our national life now thrown down and trampled in the dust—our brethren under other national flags are not free from the bitterness of this assault; a campaign looking for the preservation or the securing of an ideal public school system; where it can be done a wise direction of denominational enterprises in the way of the founding of new churches, thus tending to economy of effort and wise stewardship of resource, but chiefly, chiefly, consecration in the vital, invaluable work of the church universal in evangelization, this above everything else—the joining hands of those who believe that the world is lost without Jesus Christ in harmonious and loving fellowship of action for the world's salvation. In all of these endeavors we may work together, one heart beating as one in our common love and loyalty to our common Lord.

Let me suggest two thoughts which may strengthen us in our fellowship.

First—The enemies of Christ and His followers are neither dead nor sleeping.

Luther said, as a representation of the church in his day: "Who would paint a picture of the present condition of the church let him paint a young woman in a wilderness, or in some desert place, and round about her let ten figure lions, whose eyes are glaring upon her and whose mouths are open to devour her substance and her beauty." That is the natural condition of the church. When the church is at ease, in this age, in any age, is truly alive, and is fulfilling her destiny, she will find about her, as of old, men more cruel than ravenous beasts. The gospel means battle. It is rightly on the offensive, not the defensive. The gospel divides, when it is manifested in a disciple whose embodying of the gospel is strong enough to divide anything. The block will bear almost unmarked the edge of an axe handled by the feeble fingers of an infant, but the axe goes cleaving through the wood when the edge comes down under the sweeping power of a strong man's arm. To-day, multitudes of nominal Christians live on most amiable terms with the world, and know next to nothing of any tribulation or opposition occasioned by their profession of Christianity. But that is not because there is any real alteration in the consequences of close union with Jesus. It is because their union is so very slight and superficial. The world loves its own, and what can it find to hate in the shoals of people whose religion is confined to their trousers mostly and has nothing to do with their lives? It has not ceased to be a hard thing to be a real and thorough Christian.

To be sure, opposition finds different foes to-day than in some other days. You know to what lengths it has gone. The Inquisition, the massacre of St. Bartholomew, the reign of Philip II. of Spain, the Duke of Alva with his satanic deeds in the Netherlands, the fires of Smithfield, these are not so far in the past that mists of oblivion have shrouded them. But let us understand, my fellow Christians, that the world and the flesh and the devil are against Christian building and Christian living still, just as they always were.

I do not believe in people looking for trouble, searching for some one who will consent to persecute them, but I have an idea that the sting of Smithfield fires and the wrenching of Torquemada's rack, if those experiences could be repeated, might correct some vagaries of modern theology. The thundering summons of the enemy at the door might be a wholesome antidote for some conditions in our churches of to-day. There is something in the call to battle, battle for a cause which is righteous and supremely worthy, which stirs the deepest and the best in us. Is it true that there is to-day little of the heroic in religion to appeal to men? Alas for us if that be so.

The statement comes from some of our theological seminaries that there is some dearth of candidates for the ministry. Why? Why is it that the ministry does not appeal to every stalwart, able, earnest, unselfish Christian man in his college days? It does to some. A part of the product of our seminaries to-day was never surpassed. But why does not the claim of this great vocation press upon every such an one until it is soberly settled one way or the other? It is not because young men are afraid. There was no difficulty in filling up the ranks of the Rough Rider regiment, though every man knew that he was taking his life in his hands when he volunteered. There was no lack of volunteers for service when the Merrimac was to be sunk at the mouth of Santiago harbor, though it meant a voyage into the jaws of death. Eight men were needed; you know the response to the call for volunteers.

I will not believe that there is among our young men a lack of courage, a lack of willingness to suffer. Can it be that young men have made up their minds that with the present spirit in the church there is little demand for the heroic in her ministry? They say that a minister makes his church. He does leave his stamp upon the church, but it is no less true that the church makes the ministers. And the minister will not go far beyond what the church requires, or at least he will not go far beyond the point to which the church will follow him. If the church of the living God is to any considerable degree honeycombed with indifference, permeated with the dry rot of lethargy, if the heroic element in the church is dying, then the church may hold itself responsible for any diminution in number, and for any lessening of stalwart efficiency in its leadership. No man of strength and self respect is going to commit to being regarded merely as a convenient adjunct to weddings and funerals, as a kind of family pet to be coddled and fed with sweetmeats. If the church wants much that is heroic in her leaders, she must have much that is heroic in herself. There must be a recognition of the fact that the foes of Christ and of His followers are neither dead nor sleeping; that eternal vigilance, eternal self-sacrifice, everlasting and strenuous struggle, are the price of progress and of victory now as always.

Second—The insistent call for service has not ceased. Dean Frederick W. Farrar, who has but recently passed from among us, has said: "Is not this fatally true, that the lives of very many are frivolous, useless, egotistical; that the lives of very many are wasted and self-ruined by their own vilest passions; that the lives of some are like a mere poison and pestilence to all around them; that it is the lives of few only which are noble and generous, brave and unselfish, merciful and just, pure and true? And the main curse of most lives is that they think only of self and live only for self." I hope that the words contain an exaggeration. I can but believe that each of us knows in his own circle lives which, though they be hidden from public view and knowledge, are "brave and unselfish," "pure and true." But the words of the great churchman are a challenge and an appeal. The insistent call for service has not ceased.

Thank God, history shows that the call has not been in vain. In the social stream of the life of this world it is good to think of men and women who have not pleased themselves, but have gone about doing good, great souls who in their stubborn devotion to the truth, in detestation of falsehood and lies, have faced a lying world and the hatred of the base and the storm of weak and cowardly criticism, not holding their lives dear unto themselves.

I hear some one say, "We have no such call as they," but we have. The only call they had we have—the call of the need. We might, the humblest of us, be useful. Perhaps very few eyes will be wet for us, and they not for long, while others, with less of opportunity than ourselves, have gone down to the grave amid the benedictions of the poor. Ah, the insistent call for service has not ceased. Can we not strive to rise, to rise unitedly, to rise in ever strengthening fellowship, into such a life as is described by the words spoken of our blessed Lord, "He went about doing good."

The great Methodist leader, John Wesley, the bicentenary of whose birth has just been celebrated throughout the Christian world, twice said: "I desire a league, offensive and defensive, with every soldier of Christ." So say we. Let it be repeated in ever increasing volume until the earth shall be full of the knowledge of the Lord as the waters cover the sea. "We desire a league, offensive and defensive, with every soldier of Christ."

Two Kinds of Sympathy.

Sympathy is a word set over from the Greek, and means "suffering with." Hence one who sympathizes with another suffers with Him. In our careless use of the word we do not put so much meaning into it. As generally employed, it means that one has a gentle touch of pity for another who is in trouble. In order to have it signify anything worth while we should put its full meaning into it when we use it.

There are two kinds of sympathy, says Wellspring. There is a so-called sympathy that is simply depressing. If one is in trouble it makes his trouble seem greater and harder to bear. It weeps with me, but not in a comforting way. On the contrary it makes one feel that he has indeed reason to weep, and that there is no real solace for him. If one is cast down because of his faith, it makes him give up all his hope. The sympathy of his friends Job had sympathetic groaners was justified in saying to them "miserable comforters are ye all."

The other is a sympathy that puts heart, hope, manhood into one. If one is cast down it leaves him cheered. Afterwards the obstacles do not look so formidable or the clouds so black. In our despondent words we magnify our troubles; helpful sympathy enables us to see them in their true proportions. This kind of sympathy not only weeps with those who are sorrowful, but speaks a comforting word. It does not merely pity the unfortunate, it puts out a hand to lift him up. If one really sympathizes—suffers with—another, he will do something besides condole, if something besides condolence is needed.

Sympathize with others, as you would like to have others sympathize with you.

Subjects of Thought.

Behavior is a mirror in which every one displays his own image.

Originality blazes a new track while eccentricity runs on one wheel in an old rut.

It is better to suffer wrong than do it, and happier to be sometimes cheated than not to trust.

Some men stand on principle and some others probably would if they had it to stand on.

When you step up on one promise you will always find a higher and a better one before you.

A laugh to be joyous must flow from a joyous heart, for without kindness there can be no true joy.

The art of saying appropriate words in a kindly way is one that never goes out of fashion, never ceases to please, and is within the reach of the humblest.

The domestic man who loves no music so well as his kitchen clock and the airs which the logs sing to him as they burn on the hearth, has solaces which others never dream of.

God is in our souls, as our souls are in our bodies. He never ceases to speak to us, but the voice of the world without and the tumult of our passions within bewilder us, and prevent us from listening to Him.

My heart is fixed firm and stable in the belief that ultimately the sunshine and summer, the flowers and the azure sky, shall become, as it were, interwoven into man's existence. He shall take from all their beauty and enjoy their glory.

Do You Travel on Good Roads?

Good roads are a matter of religious as well as of national life. We must learn that the amount we can carry depends not so much on the weight of our burdens as on the road over which we try to carry them. A man can haul three tons over a good macadam easier than he can draw a hundred weight through a mudhole. So a man can carry great burdens who is upheld on the rock of God's providence, who would stumble and fall as he tried to flounder on through the mires of the world's discouragement and discontent. As Thomas a Kempis said, "He rideth easily enough whom the grace of God carrieth." John Kitto was a poor boy, deaf and dumb, and brought up in a workhouse—a lot hard enough to cast down many lives, but he trusted in God, he thought and wrote of God's kingdom, and he wrought great things before he died. It does not matter so greatly what we have to bear, or what genius or gift or power we have to bear it with, as it does over what roads of doubt or fear and irefulness, or of faith and courage and singing, we try to bear our burden.—Sunday School Times.

Where Love Abounds.

Dr. James G. K. McClure gives the following beautiful description of the heart where love abounds: What strength and joy and nobleness would characterize men if in every soul that now has some love, that love should "abound." When warmth "abounds" in a heart no room is left for coldness. Our world would become unspeakably sweet and helpful if in all Christian hearts loving kindness abounded "yet more and more." The most attractive lives would become even more attractive.

ADMIRAL SCHLEY ENDORSES PERUNA.

Pe-ru-na Drug Co., Columbus, Ohio:

Gentlemen:—"I can cheerfully say that Mrs. Schley has taken Pe-ru-na and I believe with good effect."—W. S. SCHLEY—Washington, D. C.

ADMIRAL SCHLEY, one of the foremost, notable heroes of the nineteenth century. A name that starts terror in the heart of every Spaniard. A man of steady nerve, clear head, undaunted courage and prompt decision.

Approached by a friend recently, his opinion was asked as to the efficacy of Peruna, the national catarrh remedy. Without the slightest hesitation he gave this remedy his endorsement. It appeared on later conversation that Peruna has been used in his family, where it is a favorite remedy.

Such endorsements serve to indicate the wonderful hold that Peruna has upon the minds of the American people. It is out of the question that so great and famous a man as Admiral Schley could have any other reason for giving his endorsement to Peruna than his positive conviction that the remedy is all that he says it is.

The fact is Peruna has overcome all opposition and has won its way to the hearts of the people. The natural timidity which so many people have felt about giving endorsements to any remedy is giving way. Gratitude and a desire to help others has inspired thousands of people to give public testimonials for Peruna who heretofore would not have consented to such publicity.

Never before in the annals of medicine has it happened that so many men of national and international reputation have been willing to give unqualified and public endorsements to a proprietary remedy. No amount of advertising could have accomplished such a result. Peruna has won on its own merits. Peruna cures catarrh of whatever phase or location in the human body. This is why it receives so many notable and unique endorsements.

Address The Peruna Drug M'f'g Co., Columbus, Ohio, for free literature on catarrh.

A Jig and a Cripple.

An old fiddle and an Irish reel recently wrought a remarkable cure in Norristown, Pa. Ann McKenzie two years ago fell and broke her leg. The injury left her lame and on crutches. At Mrs. McKenzie's new home in Moore street many of her friends assembled to give her a house warming. With crutches at her side, she became an interested spectator as the dancing warmed up the boys and girls, and when the wielder of the bow struck up "The Irish Washerwoman," to the surprise of the assemblage, Mrs. McKenzie sprang to her feet, and was soon in the centre of the room, dancing like a youngster. She now goes about without the aid of crutches, and is receiving congratulations on her recovery.

A Match For the Cockney.

A story reaches me of a stockbroking "sportsman" who had gone to the Highlands with a shooting party. Thinking, with Cockney assurance, to take a rise out of an old Highland shepherd, he said:

"You have a fine view from this mountain, Donald."

"Tere is, indeed, a grand view," replied Donald, impassively.

"I'm told, Donald, you can see America from it."

"America!" echoed Donald, "far ayont America! We can see te moon."

The Cockney subsided.—London Free Lance.

The Bones of the Three Kings.

Cardinal Ferrari, who attended the German Catholic Congress, took back with him to Milan as a present the bones of the three kings, Melchior, Gaspas and Balthasar, which were the most famous relics in the Cologne Cathedral. The legend is that the relics were taken away from a Milan church by Frederick Barbarossa's men, and the gift is intended as a restitution.

Half the novels printed in France are exported. N. Y.—42

My Lungs

"An attack of la grippe left me with a bad cough. My friends said I had consumption. I then tried Ayer's Cherry Pectoral and it cured me promptly."
A. K. Randles, Nokomis, Ill.

You forgot to buy a bottle of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral when your cold first came on, so you let it run along. Even now, with all your hard coughing, it will not disappoint you. There's a record of sixty years to fall back on.

Three sizes: 25c., 50c., $1. All druggists.

Consult your doctor. If he says take it, then do as he says. If he tells you not to take it, then don't take it. He knows. Leave it with him. We are willing.
J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

A Champion Truant.

Berlin lays claim to the distinction of having the champion truant of the world. He is a boy of ten. Nothing could make him attend school, and it finally became necessary to send him thither each day in charge of a policeman. This lasted for a week or so, and then he began to run away from home at night so that the policeman could not find him in the morning. To stop this practice he was locked up. One night he jumped from the window in the room where he was confined and landed in the street, thirty feet below, with his skull and most of his ribs broken.

A Large Egyptian Dictionary.

The large Egyptian Dictionary about to be published by the Berlin Academy of Sciences is being put together on the basis of a distribution of slips, of which no fewer than 280,000 have been sent out. In this way, says the London Standard's correspondent, by far the largest portion of the Egyptian language has already been covered. The work is going on under the direction of Professor Erman.

FITS permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free. Dr. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

A Sermon in a Sentence

If you are morose, moody or despondent; if you have a habit of worrying or fretting about things, or any other fault which hinders your growth or progress, think persistently of the opposite virtue and practice it until it is yours by force of habit.—O. S. Marden, in Success.

Deafness Cannot Be Cured

by local applications as they cannot reach the diseased portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, and that is by constitutional remedies. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the Eustachian Tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rumbling sound or imperfect hearing, and when it is entirely closed Deafness is the result, and unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever. Nine cases out of ten are caused by catarrh, which is nothing but an inflamed condition of the mucous surfaces.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any case of Deafness (caused by catarrh) that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circulars free. F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.
Sold by Druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

More Snuff Used Now.

The snuff users of the United States have increased in number about six per cent. a year for several years, taking the annual consumption of snuff as the basis of calculation. The aggregate weight of pinches of snuff taken last year was 18,000,000 pounds.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle

Twenty-four persons living in County Tipperary, Ireland, are centenarians.

Piso's Cure is the best medicine we ever used for all affections of throat and lungs.—WM. O. ENDSLEY, Vanburen, Ind., Feb. 10, 1900.

A new lighthouse costing over $2,500,000 is in course of erection at Folkestone.

PUTNAM FADELESS DYES do not stain the hands or spot the kettle, except green and purple.

A Petrifying Man.

Andrew Buchler, a patient at St. Joseph's Hospital, St. Paul, is becoming petrified. His stomach and intestines are so hardened that they resist every effort of medicine and are almost impervious to instruments. Buchler comes from northern Minnesota and was a very strong man. Some months ago his digestive organs refused to perform their functions and he sought treatment at his home. He could get no relief and came to St. Paul. He has been at the hospital for six weeks. He is kept packed in ice and artificial digestion is employed to keep him alive. He gets no solid food, existing on ice water and milk.

New Use For a Husband.

There is a very ingenious woman living near Meeker, who says that her liege lord and master does not and has not furnished the water to mix the bread for fifteen years. He is always lying around doing nothing. Two weeks ago he went to bed with a very slow fever and his wife got an idea that she could make an incubator of him. She put 100 eggs around him, but he is getting cross and uneasy and she is afraid he will quit the nest as he never has stuck to any job three weeks. If this should prove a success it will nearly destroy the helpful hens' summer vacation.—Chandler (Okla.) News.

LET THIS COUPON BE YOUR MESSENGER OF DELIVERANCE FROM KIDNEY, BLADDER, AND URINARY TROUBLES.

It's the people who doubt and become cured while they doubt who praise Doan's Pills the highest.

Aching backs are eased. Hip, back, and loin pains overcome. Swelling of the limbs and dropsy signs vanish.

They correct urine with brick dust sediment, high colored, pain in passing, dribbling, frequency, bed wetting. Doan's Kidney Pills remove calculi and gravel. Relieve heart palpitation, sleeplessness, headache, nervousness, dizziness.

TAYLORVILLE, Miss.—"I tried everything for a weak back and got no relief until I used Doan's Pills."
J. N. Lewis.

NAME .....
P. O. .....
STATE .....

For free trial box, mail this coupon to Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y. If above space is insufficient, write address on separate slip.

MEDICAL ADVICE FREE.

The reason you can get this trial free is because they cure Kidney ills and will prove it to you.

WEST BRANCH, MICH.—"Doan's Kidney Pills hit the case, which was an unusual desire to urinate—had to get up five or six times of a night. I think diabetes was well underway, the feet and ankles swelled. There was an intense pain in the back, the heat of which would feel like putting one's hand up to a lamp chimney. I have used the free trial and two full boxes of Doan's Pills with the satisfaction of feeling that I am cured. They are the remedy par excellence."
B. F. BALLARD.

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FULL ANNOUNCEMENT AND SAMPLE COPIES OF THE PAPER FREE.
THE YOUTH'S COMPANION, BOSTON, MASS.

Worthy to Receive Pension.

A certain charitable organization in the city had a request the other day from a young Italian threatened with consumption who wanted help to get back to Italy in the hope of saving his life. An agent was sent to investigate, and, as usual, asked the young man's mother for a list of the members of the family. The blanks furnished for this formality have nine spaces left for children. The agent filled up one blank and still the list went on. She filled two blanks without a word, the list of children stopping at eighteen. When she turned in her report it embraced the following official recommendation: "That the boy be sent to Italy, and that the mother be recommended to President Roosevelt for a pension."—New York Times.

The total incomes of all American farmers last year was about $5,500,000,000.

For Rheumatism

Neuralgia, Sprains, Lumbago, Bruises, Backache, Soreness, Sciatica, Stiffness

Use the old reliable remedy

St. Jacobs Oil

Price, 25c. and 50c.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3.50 & $3 SHOES UNION MADE.

You can save from $3 to $5 yearly by wearing W. L. Douglas $3.50 or $3 shoes.

They equal those that have been costing you from $4.00 to $5.00. The immense sale of W. L. Douglas shoes proves their superiority over all other makes.

Sold by retail shoe dealers everywhere. Look for name and price on bottom.

That Douglas uses Corona Colt proves there is value in Douglas shoes. Corona is the highest grade Pat. Leather made. Patent Leather finish. Our $4 Gilt Edge Line cannot be equalled at any price. Shoes by mail, 25 cents extra. Illustrated Catalog free. W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

Wanted Agents

for our Prepared Roofings, Paints, Varnish, &c. Elegant side-line for salesmen. Good commission or salary. Write for samples, prices, contract, &c. ARMITAGE MANUFACTURING CO., Richmond, Va.

Biliousness

"I have used your valuable Cascarets and find them perfect. Couldn't do without them. I have used them for some time for indigestion and biliousness and am now completely cured. Recommend them to everyone. Once tried, you will never be without them in the family."
Edward A. Marx, Albany, N. Y.

Best For The Bowels
Cascarets
CANDY CATHARTIC
THEY WORK WHILE YOU SLEEP

Pleasant. Palatable. Potent. Taste Good. Do Good. Never Sicken, Weaken or Gripe. 10c. 25c. 50c. Never sold in bulk. The genuine tablet stamped CCC. Guaranteed to cure or your money back.
Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or N.Y. 602

ANNUAL SALE, TEN MILLION BOXES

I PAY SPOT CASH FOR MILITARY BOUNTY **LAND WARRANTS**
issued to soldiers of any war. Write me at once.
FRANK H. REGER, Barth Block, Denver, Colo.

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY; gives quick relief and cures worst cases. Book of testimonials and 10 days' treatment Free. Dr. H. H. GREEN'S SONS, Box B, Atlanta, Ga.

Happy Pills
CURES MALARIA CHILLS & FEVERS
35c Johnson's

25 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

Want your moustache or beard a beautiful brown or rich black? Use **BUCKINGHAM'S DYE**
FIFTY CTS. OF DRUGGISTS OR R. P. HALL & CO., NASHUA, N. H.

RIPANS TABULES

Ripans Tabules are the best dyspepsia medicine ever made. A hundred millions of them have been sold in the United States in a single year. Every illness arising from a disordered stomach is relieved or cured by their use. So common is it that diseases originate from the stomach it may be safely asserted there is no condition of ill health that will not be benefited or cured by the occasional use of Ripans Tabules. Physicians know them and speak highly of them. All druggists sell them. The five-cent package is enough for an ordinary occasion, and the Family Bottle, sixty cents, contains a household supply for a year. One generally gives relief within twenty minutes.

Transfers of Real Estate.

The following transfers of real estate in Somerset county have been recorded in the County Clerk's office at Somerville since our last issue :

NORTH PLAINFIELD

Aaron Reed et ux to Serafino F. Triano, $170.

Fred A. Nelson et ux to Hugo Maul, $11,000.

First National Bank of Plainfield to Aaron Reed, $650.

Frank W. Miles et ux to Geo. Haurand et al, $1.

F. M. Moore et ux to W. H. Shotwell, $1.

John H. Van Winkle to Abram M. Vail, $3,200.

Ada M. Grant and husband to Laura M. Kline, $500.

Adelaide B. Ketcham and husband to Chas. C. White, $6,000.

Concerning Proctor's Theatres.

Patrons of the F. F. Proctor's theatres during the past Summer have noticed with pleasure that in several of the houses a daily distribution has been made of souvenirs. In this case the souvenirs took the shape of a handsome little gold-bowled coffee spoon, bearing the well known Proctor emblem—the seven-armed wreath grasped in a strong hand. It will probably surprise many of those who were fortunate enough to obtain the souvenirs, that between May and October nearly 200,000 of these little spoons were given away gratis to the auditors. It would seem to be pretty expensive advertising, at first glance, but when one stops to think that each of the pretty tokens is now carefully preserved, to adorn some "souvenir spoon "cabinet,then it is tolerably certain that Mr. Proctor has made a very shrewd investment.

In far-away Paris—the city of Eternal Gayety—there is a wizard of photography whose fame is slowly but surely penetrating to the farthermost corners of the inhabitable globe. His name is Georges Melies. His work is done in the little Houdin Theatre on the Rue Chambord, where the exhibition of moving pictures forms the entire evening's entertainment. But these motion pictures are by no means the conventional series of reproductions of everyday sights and scenes now so familiar to vaudeville patrons. On the contrary, the Melies' pictures are absolutely novel in their way. They run without interruption for nearly 1,200 feet, and they tell a complete story, usually of some weird or grotesque kind, that is simply wonderful in its different phases. "The Trip to the Moon" and "Robinson Crusoe" have already become familiar to the patrons of Proctor's theatres, but neither of these approaches in vividness of effect the latest Melies' triumph is "Fairyland." This picture has been exclusively secured for the Proctor houses, and is now being shown at all those theatres. Moreover, Mr. Proctor has just enterd into a contract with M. Melies, by which all that clever photographer's works will be first seen in America at the Proctor playhouses.

A Marvellous Charm.

From the moment one steps from the train at Lakewood he is conscious of entering a different atmosphere. The scent of the pines prevails and the quiet aristocratic surroundings are impressive. The roadway in front of the station is thronged with fashionable turnout, and with out noise or confusion the visitor is whisked away to his hotel, than which there are none finer in the land. At these vast abodes there is none of the cold,chilly atmosphere so often found at resort hotelries; instead the spacious reception rooms are cheery with great log fires;tone is added by the charming decorations, and the courtliness with which the guest is met, places an assurance on the whole, while the service in every respect is such that the guest remark it. Lakewood's cottage settlement is now of considerable proportions and Mr. George J. Gould has built a magnificent estate at Lakewood which he makes as his home for a greater part of the year.

There is nothing undignified or trashy regarding Lakewood; its streets are of macadam, broad,well kept,and shaded by towering trees,and the prevailing sport is driving, for the roads in every direction are excellent Golf and Polo are likewise popular and the facilities for each are exceptional.

The New Jersey Central is the only road reaching Lakewood, and its train service from New York or Philadelphia is fast and frequent. If you are interested in Lakewood send for Lakewood Brochure to C. M. Burt, G. P. A., New Jersey Central, (143), N. Y..City. The book is free for asking.

It Will Only Cost One Cent

to buy a postal card and send to the New York Tribune Farmer. New York City, for a free specimen copy.

The New York Tribune Farmer is a National Illustrated Agricultural Weekly for Farmers and their families, and Every issue contains matter instructive and entertaining to Every member of the family The price is $1.00 per year, but if you like it you can secure it and the WEEKLY REVIEW—both papers one year—for $1.00, the price of each. Old subscribers to the REVIEW in arrears can secure the Farmer for one year FREE by paying all arreage and $1.00 for a years subscription in advance. Send your order and money to THE REVIEW, PLAINFIELD, N. J.

VOEHL & WALDRON,
PLUMBERS.

Hot Water, Steam and Gas Fitting

Repairing in all its Branches. Sewer and Water Connections. Jobbing promptly Attended to. Estimates Cheerfully Furnished.

224 EAST FRONT ST. NEAR WATCHUNG AVE.

W. W. WARNOCK
—THE BAKER—
144 West Front Street
Has opened his ice cream parlors and is prepared to furnish the very best of cream. 6-1-4

Plainfield Art Gallery
J. W. BRADY, Prop.
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
ARTISTIC PICTURE FRAMES.
Frames Regilded. Paintings Renewed
Pictures Artistically Arranged.
Y. M. C. A. Building, Plainfield.

AUDSLEY'S ART STORE,
MAURICE A. AUDSLEY, Manager
No. 135 East Front Street.
First Class Enlargements
Pictures and Artists' Materials.
Artistic Framing a Specialty.
VISITORS ALWAYS WELCOME.

Try our Press System.
Better than hand work on shirts.
H. W. MARSHALL,
Proprietor
AMERICAN STEAM LAUNDRY
122 EAST FRONT ST.

REMOVED
BEARS BROS. of 329 W. FRONT ST. have removed their store to
215 West Front Street.
Have opened a new store with a full line of Men's, Women's and Children's Clothing.
BEARS BROS.,
JACOB WOLFF, Manager
215 W. Front Street.

HENRY MEHRTENS,
Confectioner.
Candies Fresh Daily.
Highest Class of Production—in First or Medium Grades.
Parties and Social Functions will receive our Special Attention.
131 East Front Street.

MRS. E. E. WALDRON,
Ladies' Hairdressing Parlors,
On ground floor.
TOILET ARTICLES. SHELL GOODS HAIR GOODS AND MANICURE ARTICLES.
160 EAST 5th ST. Telephone 2272.
Shampooing, Manicuring.

S. Hirsch,
The New York Ladies Tailor and Furrier.
Has just received the latest models embracing present day attire for all occasions, together with a full line of new materials for making them up, and respectfully invites an early inspection of same.
Tel. 2403. 432 Watchung Ave.

LEGAL NOTICES

Election Notice!

Notice is hereby given that the Boards of Registry and Election in and for each and every Election District or Voting Precinct in the County of Somerset will hold their first meeting on

TUESDAY, SEPT. 1, 1903.

At 10 o'clock in the morning, at such places as may be designated by the Township Clerks of the respective townships of said county. Such boards shall organize according to law and then proceed to ascertain the names and residences of all the legal voters in their respective districts, by making actual inquiry at every dwelling house or habitation, or of the head of every family residing therein, and shall continue such enumeration of voters from day to day, on successive days, completing same on or before Friday, Sept. 4. (Sec. 23 Election law.)

SECOND MEETING
AND PRIMARY ELECTION

Said Boards of Registry and Election will also meet on

TUESDAY, SEPT. 8, 1903,

At the same places from 1 until 9 p. m., for the purpose of transcribing and making up from its canvass books two lists of all persons entitled to vote in its election District, who shall personally appear before the board for that purpose, or be shown to its satisfaction by the affidavit in writing of some voter in the election district to be a legal voter therein.

On the same day between 1 and 9 o'clock p.m., the Primary Election shall be held in every election district in the County of Somerset.

THIRD and FINAL MEETING.

Said Boards of Registry and Election will also meet on

TUESDAY, OCT. 27, 1903,

At the same places, and between the hours of 1 p. m. and 9 p. m. for the purpose of revising and correcting the Original Registers, and for adding thereto the names of all persons entitled to the right of suffrage in such Election District at the next election.

Notice is hereby given to all Boards of Registry and Election in the County of Somerset that they are required to strictly observe Sections 21 and 32 of "An Act to Regulate Elections (Revision of '98)" approved April 4, 1898, and that the County Board of Elections will be in session in Somerville on

Wednesday, Oct. 28, 1903,

For the purpose of receiving the registers and receipting for affidavits, etc.

General Election Nov. 3, 1903

No person will be allowed to vote at said election unless his name appears upon the Registry List of his Election District.

JOSEPH FITZGA, Chairman.
J. H. MATTISON, Secretary.
JACOB SHURTS,
CHARLES H. BATEMAN.

Harold Hansen,
PAINTER,
PAPER HANGER,
DECORATOR.
Interior Decorating a Specialty
132 Central Avenue,
Telephone 1384
Residence 45 Pearl, near Watchung Ave.

Great Clearance Sale of Women's Walking Skirts at $1 98.

Reduced from $3.50 and $2.75 to ONLY $1.98! The materials are pearl gray Scotch Cheviot and plain Oxford Meltons.

Also annual clearance of Shirt Waists at 25c, that have sold at 69c, 75c. and 98c.

Lawn Wrappers at 59c.

Early Selection is Advisable.

THE PARIS CLOAK STORE.
322 West Front Street. JACOB A. FASS, Prop.

WHY CAST AWAY YOUR OLD FURS?
When you can have it made to look as good as new by the
Plainfield Furriers
Where the best European Artists are at your service, and where the best and latest Parisian styles in Furs, Cloaks and Suits are in abundance at prices to suit the purse of all. Our Specials for Fall Opening

$15.00 all-wool, Eng. Mixture, long coat & blouse $9 98
$ 3.00 Walking Skirt - - - - $1 98

and many other specials too numerous to mention.

An early call invited.

BOSTON CLOAK & FUR CO..
245 W. Front Street. GAIMAN & BERKOWITZ. Opposite Post Office.

J. W. MANHATTAN Dealer in all kinds of
BLUESTONE
Flagging, Curbing, Sills and Coping.
Has been awarded contract to lay all walks for Town Council of Westfield until April 1, 1904. References: Work done in Westfield in past ten years. All work guaranteed. Orders by mail will receive attention.
Residence 50 Elm Place. PLAINFIELD, N. J.

HOTEL ROSELL, A. B. ROSELL, Propr.

Newly Furnished Throughout. Steam Heat, Electric Lights.
AMERICAN PLAN.

POULTRY WIRE.

Prices Reduced; 58 inches high now 75cts. per rod (16 1-2 ft.); Staples free. Send for price list of other Iron Fencing.

Cord Wood Delivered at $3.00, 4.00 5.00 per Cord
JOHN P. WOLFE, 78 Somerset St., Plainfield.

JUSTUS H. COOLEY, M. D.,
TURKISH, RUSSIAN, ROMAN
BATHS.
SANITARIUM—Located SOMERSET STREET equently distance I walk
Open to Public.

PLAINFIELD CLEANING AND PRESSING COMPANY.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Clothes Altered, Cleaned, Repaired and Pressed
AT REASONABLE PRICES.
41 Somerset St. Plainfield, N. J.
WORK CALLED FOR AND DELIVERED.

THE PLAINFIELD TRUST COMPANY
DEPOSITS - $600,000.00.

We point to the fact, and with not a little pride, that our deposits now total $600,000.00, and this in a little over one year of business. In calling attention to this gratifying record, we wish to invite the accounts of those who at present have no bank account in town as well as from those contemplating a change in their present arrangements, feeling sure that business inaugurated with us will prove mutually advantageous.

Subject to check 3 per cent. interest is paid on balances of $200
In our Special Department, 3 per cent. interest is paid on $5.00

O. T. Waring, President. Henry A. McGee, Vice
A. V. Heely, Vice President. I. Herbert Case, Secret.

CALL AT VAIL'S Jewelr
and have your eyes examined FREE. Glasses made to
All kinds of work guaranteed. Prices Right.
The Old Stand. 103 Park Av.

STEAM GRANITE AND MARBLE WOR.
Manufacturers of Artistic Cemetery Memorials of Every Description. Large Variety Constantly on hand.
L. L. MANNING & SON, FRONT ST. and CENTRAL AVE. Tel. 77

The Popularity Of Our . . . . **PURE FOODS** is due to the art of selecting well-known brands that are suitable for the extremely critical taste of the present day. In no establishment are these points more carefully looked after than in the UP - TOWN STORE, 186 East Front St. Telephone 704. **JAMES F. DALY**

MILK; Neither preservatives nor coloring used.
CREAM; Made with a separator at our farm.
Telephone 2511.
LINDSAY,
Farm and Headquarters Mountain Ave.

JOHN H. TIER,
Dealer in All Kinds of
Ice Cream & Confections
Wholesale & Retail. Orders Promptly Delivered.
134-136 Park Ave and 32 Bank Place. Tel.: Store 714; House 706.
TIER'S LAKE HOUSE OPEN FOR THE SEASON.

J. P. HOMAN & SON,
Carriages, Trucks, Express, and Business Wagons Made to Order
HARNESS, WHIPS, ROBES
Repairing in all its branches.
Blacksmithing of all kinds.
Storage for Carriages and Sleighs.
[illegible] Somerset St.

SATTEL Pianos, Organs, Musical Merchandise. 108 North Avenue. Cash or Installment.
FOR SALE or TO RENT. Tuning a Specialty.
1000 pieces of Classical Music, at 10c each
Call for catalogue—free
A full line of Pianos and Organs. Exchanges made.

FRANK VAN WINKLE, DEALER IN
Bicycles, Photo Supplies, Kodaks and Cameras
Bicycles Stored, Cleaned and repaired Developing, Printing and Mounting
129 North Avenue

ARE YOUR EYES ALIKE?
If one eye is more defective than the other, each should have the lense which best suits it. By coming to us you can be assured of getting the proper glass for each eye. FREE EXAMINATION. ALL GLASSES GUARANTEED.
Stiles & Co, Philadelphia Eye Specialists
107 E. FRONT ST. EVERY THURSDAY.
Hours—11:15 a. m. to 1 p. m. and 1:45 p. m. to 4:30 p. m.

LOUIS C. ORTNER, STAPLE AND FANCY **GROCERIES**
Butter and Eggs a specialty. Fruits and Vegetables.
A full line of American and Imported Delicacies.
NEW STORE. NEW GOODS.
Park Avenue and Fourth St. Telephone 196.
Prompt Delivery in City and Borough.

OWNERS OF PROPERTY
Attention!
A house will sell or rent much quicker if wired, than one not so equipped,
Because it's Modern and Up-to-date
If your residence is not wired have it done at once. Electric Light, everything considered, is really the cheapest illuminant.
WILLIAM H. POPE,
—Electrical Contractor—
116 North Ave. Tel. 2441

ALEX. LUSARDI
WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALER IN
Foreign and Domestic Fruits, Choice Confectionery, Nuts, Cigars, etc.
211 West Front St. Plainfield, N. J

WILLIAM HAND & SON.
MOVING VANS and Storage Warehouse for Furniture, Pianos, etc.
TRUCKMAN & RIGGER.
Our facilities enable us to be at New York early in the morning. Our special field is within a radius of sixty miles of Plainfield.
Tel. 1722. 136 E. Second St.

B. F. TALLAMY & BRO.
Contractors,
Masons and Builders.
—Jobbing Promptly Attended.—
Telephone 1396 536 West 6th Street.

Emil Dembrowskey
52 Harrison St. North Plainfield.
Expert Cabinet Maker
Carpenter and Builder
Remodeling of old Furniture—Antique work—a Specialty.

ALMOST EVERYTHING
that makes life worth living becomes available if you have Telephone Service in your residence.
THE NEW YORK & NEW JERSEY TELEPHONE CO.
160 Market St., Newark, N. J.
Plainfield, N. J.

EXECUTORS' SALE of Valuable REAL ESTATE!

IN NORTH PLAINFIELD, N. J.

The subscribers, Executors of the Estates of Francis J. and Rhoda Doremus, will sell at public auction on the premises, at 2 P. M., on the

28th DAY OF OCTOBER, 1903, the following described Property

3 HOUSES AND LOTS!

NO. 1, situated at 45 Prospect Place. Lot about 42 x 160 ft., House contains 8 rooms, also Barn on premises.
NO. 2, situated at 43 Prospect Place. Lot about 45 x 160 ft. House contains 9 rooms.
NO. 3, situated at 5 Rockview Avenue. Lot about 50 x 100 ft. House contains 7 rooms.

Premises 45 Prospect Place will be first sold. All the Houses are in good condition, and located in the choice parts of the Borough. **Sale Positive.**

Conditions made known on Day of Sale.

HEZEKIAH HAND,
Auctioneer.

JEFFERSON DOREMUS,
WILLARD W. CUTLER, Executors.

North Plainfield Weekly Review.

VOL. 4—NO. 31 NORTH PLAINFIELD, N. J., SATURDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1903. PRICE 3 CENTS

ERS OF CAL INTEREST.

Paragraphs Occurring th Plainfield and d Plainfield.

ch of the Holy Cross will be 1 Sunday.

unsellor, Winfield S. Angleman, has appointed an examiner in Chancery Chancellor Magie.

The fifty-eighth annual meeting of the New Jersey Historical Society will be held next Wednesday at Newark.

The annual dance of the Retail Clerks Association will take place in the Casino, Wednesday evening, November 4.

The annual reunion of the Eleventh Regiment, N. J. Vol. Vet. Association will be held at Rockaway, N. J., Tuesday.

The Original Florodoras will hold their third annual masquerade ball in Bound Brook Hall, Thursday evening, November 12.

Rev. Charles E. Herring will address the Y. M. C. A. meeting on Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock. A strong musical program will be provided.

The ninth orchestral concert of the Y. M. C. A. will be given on Thursday, October 29, at 8:15 p. m. Tickets may be obtained free at drug stores.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry J. Northrop, who were recently married at Lambertville, returned from their bridal trip Thursday and will reside in Plainfield.

The Japanese entertainment and sale announced for Thursday night at the First Presbyterian Church has been postponed and will be given November 5 and 6 instead.

Miss Olive Newell, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. B. D. Newell, of Westervelt avenue, and William Stevens Slape, of East Sec-

[redacted]

ond street, were married Wednesday evening at the home of the bride's parents, Rev. Dr. Richards officiating. The bride was attended by Miss Ethel Slape, sister of the groom, and Mr. Newell, brother of the bride, was best man. The ushers were Frank Hall and Frank Bennett. The bride was handsomely attired in white silk and carried bride roses. The ceremony was performed under a floral bell. After the ceremony a reception was held at the home of the bride's parents. Mr. and Mrs. Slape left on a wedding trip to Niagara Falls and Canada. On their return they will reside in Plainfield.

The production, the performance of "The Last Days of Pompeii" to be given by the Dramatic Club, under the auspices of the local lodge of Odd Ladies, will be postponed until November 2.

Dr. Justus H. Cooley has removed all of the patients from Pinewood Sanitarium, on Westervelt Avenue, to Brookside Sanitarium, on Somerset street near the Watchung mountains, as the former place will be closed for the winter.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Frey were arraigned before the Recorder Tuesday night charged with being disorderly. They were given their choice of serving sixty days in the lock-up or moving out of the borough. They decided to move.

Plainfield journeymen carpenters have notified the bosses that they want an increase of six cents an hour for an eight-hour day after April 1. They also demand Saturday half-holidays. They now receive thirty-seven cents an hour.

Miss Clara Florence Moore and Dr. Edgar Holden, Jr., of Newark, were married Tuesday evening at the residence of the bride's mother, Mrs. Emma E. Moore, of Central avenue, by Rev. Dr. William R. Richards, of New York City.

Dr. J. B. Probasco, entertained the Plainfield Clinic Society, Tuesday evening, at the Hillside Golf and Tennis Club. An interesting paper on the "Treatment of Some Common Stomach Lesions," was read by Dr. R. H. Halsey, of New York.

Invitations are out for the marriage of Viola Irene La Maire, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Fahn, Belmont avenue, this borough, to Frank Ivison Leivers, at the home of the bride's parents, Wednesday evening, November 18, at eight o'clock.

Edward Hoey, a brakeman on a local freight train, was badly crushed between the Bound Brook station platform and a freight car yesterday morning. He was brought to Plainfield and taken to the Muhlenburg Hospital. He is badly injured internally.

Mrs. Louis G. Blume, of New York City, is suing her mother-in-law, Mrs. Geibelhouse, of Plainfield, for $25,000 charging her with alienating her husband's affection and wilfully depriving her of the aid, society and love of the said Louis G. Blume.

The twenty-sixth annual meeting of the Women's Synodical Society of Home and foreign Missions for the Presbyterian Church of New Jersey was held in Trenton last Wednesday. Mrs. W. E. Honeyman of this borough was re-elected president. There were 200 delegates present.

Opening entertainment of the Y. M. C. A. Boy's Department Course occurs Monday October 26th at 8 p. m. Prof. Rosani of New York a noted Manipulator and Juggler will perform. Fred and William Van Eps and Wm. McClymetic Banjo and Piano Trio will play. This entertainment is open to the public.

Miss Edith F. Clapp, of this borough and Frank D. Bennett, of Gloucester, Mass., were united in marriage Thursday evening, at the home of the bride's mother, Mrs. John Clapp, of Mercer avenue, by Rev. J. P. Taylor assisted by Rev. W. M. Downey. Mr. and Mrs. Bennett will reside in Gloucester, Mass.

At a meeting of the directors of the First National Bank in Plainfield, C. Frank French, of this borough, was elected director to succeed Edwin S. Hooley. Mr. Hooley was head of the Stock Exchange firm E. S. Hooley & Co., which failed last July, for about $3,000,000. Since the failure he has resigned from the directory of both the Plainfield First National Bank and the Plainfield Trust Company. In the latter Herbert M. Case was appointed his successor.

Mutual Aid Society Elected Officers.

The quarterly meeting of the Potter Press Company Mutual Aid Society was held last Saturday evening when the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Thaddeus C. Smith; vice president, William Reinman; secretary, Samuel E. Humpston; treasurer, David J. Krymer. Finance Committee, Thaddeus C. Smith, William Reinman, Harry Shirley, Arthur Case and Edward Mosher.

Praise Service Tomorrow Evening.

The following is the program for the praise service at the Crescent Avenue Presbyterian Church tomorrow evening, by Rhys Thomas, tenor and choir master: Prelude, Festival March in D, Smart; anthem, "It shall come to pass," Tours; alto solo, "Thou, O Lord, art my Protector," Saint-Saens; tenor solo, "With overflowing hearts," Barnaby; anthem, "O come, every one that thirsteth," Mendelssohn; offeratory, "Send out thy light," Gounod; postlude, "Coronation March," Meyerbeer. Arthur G. Drake will be the organist.

CANDIDATE FOR ASSEMBLY

CHARLES M. DOLLIVER.

Charles Marwin Dolliver, Republican Candidate for Assembly, son of Garret Q. Dolliver and Kate S. Van Zandt, was born at Roycefield, Somerset county, at the old Van Zandt homestead, January 10, 1878. The first four years of his life were spent on a farm, then moved to North Plainfield, where he has resided ever since. At the age of six he entered the North Plainfield Public School, and in 1894 was graduated therefrom. Next two years at Plainfield High School. He was graduated from there in 1896, among the second honor pupils; also took the Second Mathematical prize. Next year he

CHARLES M. DOLLIVER.

attended the North Plainfield High School, which was then established, and took graduate course in languages. In the meantime he studied stenography and entered the law offices of Codington and Swackhamer in the Fall of 1897, where he remained as a stenographer and law student until the first of June, 1899. When in order to obtain a law school course, he decided to take up railroad work and accepted a position as stenographer in the office of the Master Mechanic of the New Jersey Southern Division of the C. R. R. of N. J. at Lakehurst, New Jersey, and continued in the employ of that company until the Fall of 1900, when he registered as a student at the [illegible] Law School, New [illegible] graduated in June [illegible] admitted with [illegible] Swackhamer, where he completed his preparation for the Bar Examination and was admitted as an attorney at the November term, 1902. He opened an office for the practice of the Law, February, 1903, in the Vanderbeck Building, 221 Park avenue, Plainfield, New Jersey.

Mr. Dolliver is a member of Trinity Reformed Church; Freedom Castle No. 42, Knights of the Golden Eagle, also District Secretary Union County Sunday School Union. He is a second cousin of Senator J. P. Dolliver, of Iowa.

Independent Fife and Drum Corps Fair a Success.

The Fair of the Independent Fife and Drum Corps of Plainfield, held last week in Saengerbund Hall, proved to be one of the most successful fairs ever held in the hall. Dancing was one of the main attractions. A boxing exhibition and various vaudeville numbers made up part of the entertainment of the evenings. Prof. Suhr's Imperial Ochestra repeated its success of last season. The orchestra made especially big hit with music from the "Runaways," "Prince of Pilsen', and "Under Cover." On Wednesday night, Warren Engine Company visited the fair in a body, escorted by the Liberty Fife and Drum Corps of Elizabeth. The company was put through a short drill and received loud applause from the delighted spectators.

Gospel Temperance Work at Reform Hall.

Another week of great interest has been manifested at the Reform Hall. Ex-policeman, Edward S. Brown, of New York City, who conducted the meetings this week has been persuaded to remain here another week. Mr. Brown will be present at the meeting tomorrow afternoon at 4:15 o'clock when Charles White, a redeemed drunkard, and his wife, of Jersey City will speak. Mr. Brown will have charge of the meeting Sunday evening. Tuesday evening Mr. Brown will bring "Joe", the converted Italian.

It is very seldom that Plainfield people have an opportunity to listen to such eloquent and interesting speakers and to all such who are interested in this gospel temperance work, and to all those who desire to throw off the chain of intemperance and become sober, honest and upright men, a most cordial invitation is given you to be present at these meetings.

Dramatic Club Elect Officers.

At a meeting of the Dramatic Club Tuesday evening, the following officers were elected: President, William Jeffery; treasurer, F. M. Slater, Jr., secretary, Mrs. A. E. Willard; business manager and coach, A. E. Willard; vocal director, Miss C. J. Meare; musical director, C. D. Mead, of New York.

Plainfield's Republican and Democratic Municipal Tickets

At the Plainfield Republican Convention held in Reform Hall Monday night the municipal ticket [illegible] was as follows: William S. Bullock, Clarence L. Murphy and J. Stephen Higham were named for councilmen-at-large; Frank H. Smith, for tax collector and E. M. Cave, for school trustee.

When nominations for councilmen-at-large were made W. S. Tyler named James F. Buckle. Mr. McMurray, although not a delegate to the convention opposed the nomination by asking Mr. Tyler to withdraw the nomination giving as his reason for the request that he did not like to see Mr. Buckle defeated so soon after being refused an assembly nomination. A vote was taken which resulted as follows: Bullock 18; Higham 18; Murphy 17, Buckle 4. Mr. Tyler then moved that the three nominations be made unanimous.

The Democrats at their convention selected J. V. F. Dilts as their candidate for tax collector, A. H. Atterbury, a New York lawyer; L. G. Thompson, a rent collector for the Astor estate, and J. P. Homan, a local manufacturer, were nominated for councilman-at-large, while Rev. Erskine M. Rodman, rector-emeritus of Grace Episcopal Church, was selected as school trustee.

Somerville Firemen Entertain.

Local and visiting firemen came pretty near owning Somerville Thursday afternoon and evening, it being the occasion of their annual parade and festivities.

Early in the day the visiting firemen began to flock into Somerville, and on up to 2 p. m. They came from New Brunswick, Raritan, Dover, North Plainfield, Morristown, and Cranford.

The town was beautifully decorated with flags, banners and bunting, and presented a handsome appearance.

The parade started about three o'clock and was viewed by thousands of admiring spectators.

In the evening there was a banquet served in the woolen mill building, where seats were provided for 800 guests.

Prominent [illegible] speakers was S. Swackhamer, [illegible] borough.

Somerset County Detective Secures Witnesses in Canada.

County Detective George D. Totten secured the four Italians who are wanted in the Polobizio murder case and has them now in Somerville.

Polobizio was killed by his brother-in-law, Pelino Debacco, near Gladstone, last August. There was a terrible bout with knives between the two men in the presence of a gang of Italians in a stone quarry. Polobizio was literally cut to pieces, but not until he had badly slashed Debacco, who, it is alleged, sought him out for the purpose of killing him on account of an old grudge.

The Mafia is said to be strong among the Gladstone Italians, and the Somerset County authorities experienced great difficulty in obtaining witnesses. The men who were reported to have been eye-witnesses to the murder suddenly disappeared.

Detective Totten traced four of the men to Canada and apprehended them in Montreal. They consented to return to this country as witnesses under the States protection, and are now detained here.

Debacco is confined in the Somerset County jail. He will be placed on trial before Justic Garretson on Monday.

A Political Scheme?

The following article appeared in the Newark *Advertiser* this week, and has attracted considerable attention among North Plainfield politicans:

Charles M. Dolliver, of North Plainfield, who has been nominated by Somerset County Republicans for the assembly to run against his law preceptor Samuel S. Swackhamer, Democrat, if elected, will be the youngest Assemblyman in the state. Dolliver is not yet 23 years old, and looks like the average college boy.

In the factional fight between Somerville and North Plainfield, brought about through the annexation question when it was planned by Senator Chrales A. Reed, Mayor Newton B. Smalley and other Republican leaders to annex North Plainfield to Plainfield, in Union County the Reed and Thompson factions have been at loggerheads for years. The Republicans were at a loss to name an opponent to Assemblyman Swackhamer, who although a Democrat, promises to poll a heavy vote.

Dolliver was named as a dark horse. The warring faction came together and promised their support to Dolliver, in the hopes of crushing Swackhamer at the next election.

Dolliver has been practicing law less than a year, having graduated from the Columbia Law School and admited to the bar as a practicing attorney during the November term, 1903. It is generally believed here that he was named by the Republicans to carry out their scheme to overthrow the repeal of the annexation bill, rushed through two years ago by Reed, and which was repealed last spring.

SUBURBAN NOTES.

WATCHUNG.

Arthur D. Stout, owner of the Washington Valley Poultry Farm, is a hustler, and the effect of his enterprise is noticeable on every side. He has introduced up-to-date scientific methods into every department, and the farm presents a very busy appearance.

Wm Wyckoff, Sr., has moved into the Kliner property on Somerset street near the trolley terminus.

Dr. Richard Moldenke was suddenly called to Pittsburg, Pa., this week.

Mrs. Jno. L. Shank, who has been suffering for a long time with trouble in one of her knees, was taken to a hospital at New Brunswick where a successful operation has been performed which it is hoped will be the means of restoring her to health.

A SAD CASE.

A particularly sad case that is attracting much comment in the township is that of William Dutton, the fifteen year old son of George Dutton.

About two years ago Mrs. Dutton, the wife of George Dutton, died in extreme poverty, leaving the husband and three children, two of whom, younger than William, became charges of the Township, and were sent to the State Guardian's Home. William entered the employ of the late W. G. Smith, the quarryman. He left there in a short time and engaged with a carpenter in North Plainfield. After a short service with this man he was engaged by another business man in the borough, where he made his home and remained until last Saturday night, when he was taken to the Township by his father and left with an old colored family who were living in a shanty near Mrs. Koch's residence, the father stating that the boy was suffering with a severe cold. It afterward transpired that the boy was seriously ill with scarlet fever in one of its worst forms, and the long tramp, last Saturday night, from the end of the trolley line to this shanty, with the rain falling in torrents, may prove fatal to the lad.

On Sunday Doctor Dun[illegible] borough, was called to the c[illegible] at once pronounced it scarlet [illegible] notified the township authorities. The colored people immediately forsook the the boy, the woman taking all that she could carry with her.

[illegible]rmaster M. J. Duffy worked faithf[illegible]n securing a nurse and doing whatever else demanded immediate attention. As this duty was not in the line of work required of him as poormaster, Mr. Duffy is deserving of great praise in his endeavors to relieve the suffering of the lad. For three days Mr. Duffy worked very hard before everything was satisfactorily arranged.

The colored man, it appears, was induced to return and help care for the patient, but would not remain under quarantine, and although warned by Health Inspector Fangborn of the borough, not to come here, did come, and was arrested and taken before Justice Mattison, who sent him to jail for sixty days.

Dr. Dundon reports the case as very serious, and fears the boy cannot live, and is particularly severe in his denunciation of the manner in which the boy was exposed to the heavy rain storm of last week.

* * *

DUNELLEN AND NEW MARKET.

Mrs. Joseph Maier entertained her mother over Sunday.

Commencing tomorrow, evangelistic services will be held in the First Baptist Church every afternoon at 3 o'clock and every evening at 7 30. Mr. Lawrence Greenwood, the singing Evangelist, will conduct the meetings and also assist the Union choir.

The new fire alarm is now in order, having been tested and found to be in perfect condition. The subject now uppermost in the minds of the committee and which will be taken up at the next meeting is the installation of a few alarm boxes.

On account of the slight attendance at the Whist Club meeting at Harry Piddington's, Thursday evening of last week, there has been, so far, no definite arrangement made as to where the next meeting will be held.

Rev. N. J. Sproul preached his farewell sermon last Sunday evening to a very large audience. Mr. Sproul expressed deep regret in having to leave his people whom he thanked very heartily for the kind manner in which they had treated himself and family since they had taken up their residence in the borough. Mr. Sproul and family left on Tuesday morning for Quincy, Mass., where he assumes the new pastorate.

Asa Bush is having a two room extension built on his house by Geo. Hummer.

Ernest Peters has been engaged to play football with the Norwood Club, of Plainfield.

The Rev. L. E. Livermore, of the Seventh Day Baptist Church will occupy the pulpit of the Presbyterian Church on Sunday.

Last Saturday night George Doty was quietly married to Miss Nellie Watkins by the Rev. N. J. Sproul.

Two attempts at burglary were made last week. On Tuesday evening the home of A. F. Samson was chosen but their efforts were frustrated by Mr. Samson's dog. This is the second time within a short period this has been tried, but met the same result each time. The other time was Monday night at the home of T. C. Bodine. Nothing of value was secured.

On Monday evening the Rev. N. J. Sproul united in marriage Miss Ella Dorland and Mr. Fred Wrage.

Thomas Dowd, who was employed in the L. & G. Steel works left for Philadelphia last Monday where he will reside with his parents.

Mr. Samuel C. Luckey is reported to be lying critically ill at his home on Prospect avenue.

Miss Cora Gaskill entertained out of town friends on Wednesday.

Mrs. G. Harrison is slowly recovering from an attack of blood poisoning.

Henry Weidenhaupt has secured a position with Roth & Co.

Mrs. Isabel Carpenter will take up her abode after this week in Plainfield.

Clarence G. Harrison spent Wednesday in Plainfield visiting friends.

"Mayor" Bill Smith received his automobile on Tuesday and it presents a very attractive appearance he having had a top placed on it.

The weekly dances conducted by Jesse Ayers are growing more popular every week. On Wednesday evening a very large crowd was present and all expressed their satisfaction.

Charles F. Dayton, who has resided for some time past at the family homestead moved to Plainfield on Thursday.

Herbert Taylor and family spe[illegible]nday at Boonton visiting his grandp[illegible].

St. John's Church closed its [illegible]

[redacted]

watches. The gentleman's watch was won by Michael Moynihan and the lady's was won by Miss Catherine Gallagher.

* * *

LIBERTY CORNER.

Rev. C. H. Van Glahn, of Bernardsville spent Monday with William I. Hayes.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard Layton, of Somerville, spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Ten Eyck.

Clifford King is all smiles; it is a boy.

Mr. and Mrs. James Woods, of Bayonne, are happy over the arrival of a little girl.

Mrs. Anna Irving and Mrs. David Irving, of Cranford have been guests of Mrs. William I. Hayes.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo Zimmerman, their daughter, also their mother, Mrs. Lyman C. Halsey, of Martinsville, were the guests of Mrs. C. C. Ackor last Sunday.

Don't forget the supper to be held at the Chapel on Wednesday evening, October 27.

A Literary Club was organized by our young people last Monday night.

Mrs. Alex. Annin and daughter, Edythe, spent several days last week with friends at Martinsville.

Ernest Lambert, of Brighton, England, spent Sunday at Mrs. A. E. Annin's home.

End of Somerville Trolley War.

The war between the Somerville Board of Commissioners and the Middlesex and Somerset Traction Company, arising from alleged violations of the town ordinance on the part of the company, has been declared off.

Since the mandate issued to the traction company by the commissioners last week to replace its wooden poles with iron poles in the town, to increase the headway of its cars at night and to conform with the requirements of its franchise to the letter, the manager, of the traction company, has been trying to effect a settlement.

At a special meeting, held between the commissioners and traction officials this week a compromise was effected by which the traction company is allowed to retain its wooden poles and the present headway of its cars by binding itself to sell reduced rate tickets between this point and other towns for one year.

The tickets are to be sold by a special agent, who will be stationed at Somerville to supply the public demand at all times.

The first train since the storm of a week ago passed over the meadows at Bridgeport yesterday and went through to Pennsgrove. This washout tied up the train service longer than any storm since the road has been in operation, although in 1887 there was a big washout.

HAPPENINGS IN NEW JERSEY.

Interesting Items of News Occurring in Different Portions of the State.

Fourteen tons of peanuts have been raised by Christopher Sharp, of Cecil, this year.

William Mounce and John Smith of Bridgeport, killed 109 muskrats in one day on the meadows during the flood.

A lap robe made of thirty-four skins of fox.s and 'coons caught in the vicinity of Williamstown is owned by Joseph T. Wood, of that place.

Dr. Sarah F. Mackintosh, who died recently at Asbury Park, at the age of 67, is said to be the first woman physician in this country admitted to membership in a medical society. In 1871 she joined the Passaic Medical Society. She was born in New York and was the daughter of A. F. Fonda.

E. M. Lyman, proprietor of the Chestnut Ridge poultry farm in Mt. Vale, has just forwarded an order from the Governor of South Africa for a sample lot of fancy bred poultry. Great care was taken in the preparation for shipping the fowls, and special arrangements were made with the steamship company to insure the safe delivery of them.

Charles and Leopold Mutler, who recently in Paterson saved a number of persons in the flooded district, fitted up a ferry across Passaic street, and did a rushing business one day, taking people across for five cents apiece. They strung a wire across the river and by a pulley line drew a boat back and forth. Landing rafts are at both ends.

[illegible]under the old platform at the down[illegible]

[illegible]foundations for a new depot. For [illegible] quarter of a century [illegible] others in a hurry to tak[illegible]e dropped coins, which roll through the cracks between the pla[illegible]s. The workmen finding there was more pay in the dirt than their wages, stopped work to scramble with the boys for the money. One boy, the first on the scene, got $18. He was soon joined in the "graft" by others.

One of the incident of the recent flood at Lambertville now receiving considerable attention was the action of Miss. Olive Phillips, a clerk at the Lambertville postoffice. After 5 o'clock Saturday evening, when all the other routes for taking the mail from the city were impassable, Miss Phillips volunteered to carry the bags across the river bridge to the Reading station in New Hope. The floor of the bridge by that time was badly broken by the flood and was partly covered with water. She made the trip in safety, however, and the Lambertville mail reached its destination on time.

In the centre of a plot of ground at the rear of the business owned by Wallace I. Corriell, of Rahway has a beautiful bed of nasturtiums and other flowers, in full bloom, directly over what was the receiving vault of the Society of Friends, but which has not been opened for perhaps nearly a century, and was only discovered when Mr. Corriel dug down into the soil to make the flower bed. Another hidden vault lies a few yards to the northwest of this one; also sealed up. There have been no burials in the plot during the the last century, so far as can be ascertained. The old meeting-house still stands, but is used for residence and business purposes. There are no tombstones remaining to mark the graves, if there still are any.

Arrangements for celebrating the 200th anniversary of the first Protestant Episcopal service held in Elizabeth have been completed by the rector and vestry of St. John's church, which as the oldest here, has taken the initiative in commemorating this event. The exact date of the anniversary, November 3, being election day, services will be held on the octave of that day, November 10. Holy communion will be celebrated in the morning at 7. Morning prayer will be said at 9 and 11, with a second celebration of holy communion and addresses by the rector, Rev. Otis A. Glazebrook; Bishop Scarborough and Warren R. Dix, who will deliver the historical address. A collation will be served in the chapel and the exercises will be concluded by a musical service in the evening, with a sermon by Rev. Alexander Mackey-Smith.

The Republican Club Answers McMurray

The Republican Club of Plainfield, issued an address to the local voters Thursday, which attacks James T. McMurray and the other fourteen delegates who bolted the Republican convention of Union County. It presents facts and figures in answer to declarations made by the McMurray followers that Plainfield has never received its dues from the party in the county, and strongly appeals to the voters to support the straight Republican ticket.

Somerset Democratic Nominations.

As Somerville, last Saturday, the Democrats met in convention and nominated the following ticket:

For Assembly, Samuel S. Swackhamer, of North Plainfield; for County Clerk, John L. Anderson of Bridgewater; for Coroner, John C. Somers, of Franklin.

A Successful Entertainment.

A large audience was present Tuesday evening, at the Y. M. C. A. Hall, to listen to Mrs. Minnie Marshall Smith, in a number of readings and recitations. Mrs. Smith was assisted by a male quartette and by Miss Zella Frost, violinist.

The entertainment was given under the auspices of the Young Women's Mission Band of Trinity Reformed Church.

The Human Face.

This was the subject of an address by Prof. A. E. Willis, of New York City, delivered to the pupils of Plainfield High School last Monday morning. The discourse was highly entertaining and held the individual attention of the students from the beginning to the close. It was one of those well worded and carefully thought out discourses that cannot fail to be a great and lasting benefit to all who heard it.

A lecture that has for its foundation many years of travel, study and research must of necessity contain much valuable and practical information. There were many useful hints given to the students calculated to help fit them for their future occupations, whether in business or professional life.

The Social Chasm

By Charlotte Teller

THERE is more significance in the appearance of "The Woman Who Toils" than in the recital of the facts given between the covers. To be sure the two young women who laid aside their accustomed luxuries and went into the factories, mills and shops to see for themselves the lives of the working women, picture the conditions they found with ruthless honesty and without exaggeration, but the strongest element of the book lies outside what is written.

This book appears after nineteen centuries of teaching that all men are brothers, and it is in itself evidence that men are strangers and, unconsciously perhaps, enemies. Human beings move in groups, which know little of each other's life, although speaking the same language, obeying the same laws and recognizing the same flag.

Miss Van Vorst knew of this social chasm before she undertook her work, for she says: "Any journey into the world, any research in literature, any study of society demonstrates the existence of two distinct classes, designated as the rich and the poor, the fortunate and the unfortunate, the upper and the lower, the educated and the uneducated—and a further variety of opposing epithets."

Those who would know something of the life of the "other" group, if they have been born into the group which is "rich, educated or fortunate," must step down and out and, for a time, at least, become as near as possible like those who live in the class which is known as "poor, uneducated and unfortunate." So well did the two authors understand this that they made, first of all, a change in their dress. One of them laid aside a costume whose total cost was $447, and put on one which cost only $9.45, but this contrast in clothes faded as nothing before the other contrasts between leisure and toil, between the homes and hopes of the two great classes of the rich, or well-to-do, and the poor.

America is a democracy, yet in its realities there are as great contrasts as in any monarchy, where title and rank of birth make the class distinctions. Two children may sit side by side in school, and then go out into lives so different that after a few years they no longer know each other's circumstances, and the fortunate one has to change her habit and manner if she would know of the other's life.

To those who have not seen the life and read its story in the faces of young girls, pallid and tired, and in the eyes of older women left unspurred by hope, the book will be a revelation—it may even stir such readers to a desire for change.

But wherever there is a man or woman to whom it seems a revelation there is one who is separated from the human family by a chasm. Better, even could nothing be done, that each person should know something of all, than that this ignorance longer exist. Better that the suffering which comes from knowledge increase, than the chasm of class indifference grow wider.

There is no need, however, that any one suffer in silence. Let every one who reads cry out against the conditions of modern industry which make such books possible. If there be any one who fears to take up the fight for change after learning the facts in this life of toiling women, such a one is either without mercy or a coward.

The strongest protection to be given to the modern slavery is the protection of silence.—New York American.

Modern Cowards

By the Editor of Youth's Companion

A RECENT story is the study of a character of a man who from youth has a conviction that he is born to some extraordinary experience. As he grows older the idea becomes more sharply defined. The experience is to be painful and tragic, and is to remove him from the plane of ordinary life. The idea takes possession of him and dominates his career. He undertakes nothing of importance, since it may be interrupted by catastrophe. He does not permit himself love—he scarcely ventures on friendship—because he believes himself marked for disaster.

One woman, to whom he confides his secret, shares his apprehension. At

[redacted]

acquire any habit of life other than the tremulous and unachieving one. He ... own hid... lack of feeling and of will by the sight of the sor... face of ... n who has sounded the depths of human pain, and ... ev... ore to ... er than the shallows of apathy.

The sto... is ... ...ven for an age as active as ours. We are not free from the ban... ... ...ear lest feeling shall outrun mere pleasure. The girl who will not love a pet ... she should lose it, the man who will not permit himself any share in religious enthusiasm ... he should "lose his head," the woman who will undertake no social reform for fear she become too much involved in it for her own comfort—these are some of the cowards of our day.

Along with their lack of courage there often goes a subtle egotism, which they fancy sets them apart from "the common herd," but which is almost sure to meet its final defeat in the discovery that those powers which were believed to be above the average were really below it, and that obscurity is the only catastrophe likely to fall upon so ignoble a nature.

Phases of a Model Husband

By the Rev. J. William Lee

THE successful business man keeps close watch of his contracts to see that they are fulfilled. Husband, how long has it been since you have looked at your marriage contract?

A model husband is a man of good memory. He remembers how the introduction to his future wife set his heart fluttering. He remembers the walks together, arm in arm, side by side. Therefore he does not get half a square ahead after marriage and then bawl out: "Susan Jane, for heaven's sake, why don't you hurry?"

A single rose perfumed with love in life is worth more than a dozen wreaths on a casket lid.

My model husband doesn't wait until his wife dies to give her flowers.

Remember the kind, loving words before marriage. Give her a few now. When you go home put your arms around wife and tell her how sweet and beautiful she is. It may be stretching the truth, but God will forgive you, and your wife will be happy.

If you have discovered your wife's faults keep your eyes closed. Remember how blind you were before marriage.

When you think less of your wife and more of another's, the breakers of hell are before you.

My model husband doesn't serve God by proxy. He doesn't send wife to church and stay home poring over his ledger. A wife who goes to church for both will go to heaven for both.

Our Daily Work

Woe to Him Who Does Not Find Healthful Joy in Hard Labor

By the Editor of the Century Magazine

HARDLY any one who comes in contact with affairs can fail to notice as a sort of corrollary to the enervation which comes to men of wealth through luxury, an increasing laxity of view among workingmen concerning labor, a tendency to regard the daily task as something greatly to be regretted and hastily to be escaped from. In some minds an air of sentimentalism pervades the whole labor problem, as though the millennium only waited upon large wages and short hours. The old-time love for one's work and the old-time pride in it as one's best reason for existence have yet to find any widespread and active propaganda in the conventions of labor. So far as we have observed, no labor leader has taken upon himself the conservative office of preaching to his followers the virtue of good work well done, not only as a duty to the employer, but as a service and inspiration to the workingman himself. The theories even of those who lead most wisely aim at the elevation of the individual through the class rather than the reverse. The general trend of the workingman seems to be away from hard work and good work. It is time that there was less preaching of rights and more of duties. Perhaps it would be easier to get the rights by a little more conscientious devotion to the duties.

As a matter of fact, and not of theory, no man can do worse service to another, whether rich or poor, than to deprive him of the absolutely healthful joy which there is in hard work. Woe to him who does not like his daily work; for if one cannot have the work he likes he would better learn to like the work he has.

FATAL WORK TRAIN WRECK

Track Laborers in Cars Mowed Down Without Warning.

FRANTIC SURVIVORS VENGEFUL

Men Employed to Repair Flood Damage on Pennsylvania Railroad Maimed and Mangled on Their Way to Work—Sixteen Lives Instantly Crushed Out and Nearly Two Score Persons Badly Hurt.

Trenton, N. J.—The lives of sixteen men were snuffed out in the twinkling of an eye near Summerset by a rear-end collision of work trains on the Belvidere division of the Pennsylvania Railroad. One unfortunate fellow survived his injuries a few hours and expired in St. Francis' Hospital, this city. Besides the dead thirty-five are injured. All of the killed and injured were track laborers, nearly all of them Italians, and identifications have been difficult. The dead identified are:

Bertrand Buroughs, colored; Joseph Brown, colored; James Horns, Francesco Beneditto, Natale Crea, Guiseppe Santino, Francisco Freccia, Guiseppe Falcono, Vincenzo Beneditto, Benigno Sacidi, Edward Harris, Graeamo Ferraute, Soveno Chiappino, Thomas Rogers.

There are three bodies, those of two Italians and a negro, that have not been identified.

The repair train which was wrecked consisted of two passenger coaches, in which were crowded more than a hundred laborers, a derrick car and a flat car. It was at Washington's Crossing awaiting orders for passing a southbound train. Running behind it was a gravel train that left this city about 7 o'clock a. m. There was a drizzling rain which obscured the vision of Engineer August Conlon of the gravel train, which was running at fair speed. It is said that he had not been notified of the stopping of the repair train. He failed to see it in time to even slow down, and his engine crashed through the flat car and the derrick car and telescoped the passenger coaches with their living freight.

None of the crews of either train was hurt, but their efforts to rescue the injured were seriously interfered with by the laborers who had not been hurt. The Italians, half frenzied by fright, were too dazed to assist their fellows. They seemed to think that the trainmen were to blame for the catastrophe. The feeling of resentment grew to such an extent that the trainmen were in fear for their lives, and not for some time could the work of rescue be begun. Then the dead and wounded were carried out. A relief [illegible] a corps of physicians, Cor... trainmen was sent to the ... wreck from this city, re... ually with the dead and

BOY PREVENTS TRAIN HOLD-UP.

Brave Operator, Locked in by Robbers, Wires Engineer Not to Stop.

Butte, Montana.—Two masked men rode up to the little station at Welch's Spur, twenty miles east of this city, on the Northern Pacific, and covering the operator with their revolvers, drove him inside his office and locked him in. They turned the signal light so as to stop the North Coast Limited, which was due in half an hour.

The operator, F. K. Law, a boy of twenty, threatened with death if he moved, crawled on his hands and knees to his telegraph key, and reaching from under the table, wired the operator at Homestake to tell the engineer of the North Coast not to stop, as the bandits meant to hold up the train at Welch's Spur.

The train went through the latter place at forty miles an hour, and the bandits then rode off.

FIRST SHOT ACCIDENTAL.

Then Young Hunter, in Agony, Put Bullet in Head.

St. Louis, Mo.—Crazed by the pain of a terrible wound in his leg, caused by the accidental discharge of his shotgun, George Schwigler, Jr., twenty years old, of Kahoka, ended his life with a revolver.

Young Schwigler was spending the day with his uncle at Alton. They went out in the morning for a day's hunting and fishing on the Missouri side of the Mississippi. In some manner his shotgun was discharged, and the wound caused him such agony that he begged his uncle to kill him.

The uncle ran to get their boat ready to take him back to Alton, and had scarcely turned his back when he heard a revolver shot. The young man had fired a bullet into his head.

POSTAL CASE DISAPPOINTING.

The Failure to Convict Miller and Johns Annoying.

Washington, D. C.—Administration leaders and officials who have been interested in the prosecution of the postal cases were disappointed at the disagreement of the Cincinnati jury in the conspiracy case of Daniel V. Miller and Joseph M. Johns. While a new trial will be demanded, it will have to go over to the next general term, and unless new and stronger evidence is obtained against the two accused men it is likely that the case will be not prossed and both will escape punishment. As this was the first of the postal cases to come to trial, it is feared that the failure to get a conviction may have a deterrent effect on other juries when the cases are taken up.

$5000 Loot in Old Mine.

While digging for coal in an abandoned mine near Brave burg, Pa., Daniel Sorg and two brothers discovered $5000 worth of clothing, which the police say has been secreted by a band of thieves that has been operating in the Monongahela Valley for a year.

Early Snow Fall in New York State.

Northern New York had its first snow storm of the season. The mountains about Lake Placid, Lake Loon, Chateangay and Lake Titus are white with snow.

SUICIDE IN CONFESSIONAL

Girl Student at Lincoln, Neb., University Drinks Poison.

Daughter of a Prominent Milling Man Kills Herself—Act Attributed to the Influence of a Hypnotist.

Lincoln, Neb.—Miss Pansy Ballard, an eighteen-year-old student at the State University, [illegible] swallowed a dose of carbolic acid [illegible] kneeling at the confessional in [illegible]'s Pro-Cathedral. Stagger... to her feet a few minutes later ... whispered to the waiting priest ... she had poisoned herself. Ten m... utes later she was dead.

The girl was the daughter of Elias E. Ballard, a former banker at Wilber, but now engaged in extensive milling and wheat interests in Dodge City, Kansas. She and her sister came to Lincoln a few weeks ago to attend the State University. The girl was a devout Catholic and was desirous of obtaining an education at the convent here. Her father was insistent that she go to the university. She first went to the convent and then to the university. For this she is said to have been chided by the sisters and urged to break away from the university. She was to have had another interview with the mother superior during the afternoon, but rather than face it took the poison.

For the last four years Miss Ballard had been of a morose disposition. This was attributed to the fact that several years ago in a spirit of girlish bravado and while accepting a dare from a companion she placed herself under the influence of a traveling hypnotist, who gave an exhibition in her native town.

The girl left no note, nor did she tell any one of her intentions or threaten at any time to end her life. She left her boarding house without eating any breakfast, and going down town purchased the acid. She repaired to the church, and after spending an hour in prayer and meditation, walked to the confessional and drank the poison. The first intimation the listening priest had of anything wrong was when the ear he held to the aperture caught the sound of a fall and a moan.

BETTER PAY FOR ENLISTED MEN.

General Funston Says They Are Underpaid—Faults of the Uniform.

Washington, D. C.—Brigadier-General Funston, commanding the military department of the Columbia, makes appeal in his annual report for better pay for enlisted men. He thinks privates should get $18 a month on first enlistment, corporals $30, sergeants $45 and first sergeants $90, with increases for length of service. "If these men are not worth these rates of pay," he says, "they are not worth any [illegible]." [illegible] General Funston thinks, as [illegible] there is not enough encouragement to induce the right sort of man to enlist. "There is no disguising the fact," he says, "that recruits are obtained with difficulty, and that the most of them are not of satisfactory quality. Very few men re-enlist after the expiration of their terms of service, while the number of desertions and of dishonorable discharges is phenomenal. To get and keep a good class of men there must be a radical increase in the pay of the rank and file. The wonder is, not that so few men enlist, and that so small a percentage of them re-enlist after three years, but that we obtain and keep so many really good men as we do."

General Funston recommends the abolition of the chapeau and epaulets for general officers.

OLD P. O. OFFICIAL A THIEF.

Haff, Superintendent of Foreign Mails, Trapped.

New York City.—Alexander Haff, Superintendent of Foreign Mails and for twenty-four years a postoffice employe, was arrested for stealing money from the mails. There is no means of telling how much he has stolen, but it is believed the amount is not large. Postoffice Inspectors Boyle and Myers made the arrest. Boyle has known Haff since he started working in the postoffice, the two having been clerks together years ago, and there was an affecting scene when Boyle made Haff a prisoner. Haff refused to make any statement, and the inspectors are at a loss to explain what he did with the money, as they say, he has no vices.

RENEGADE AMERICAN CAUGHT.

Herrmann and Part of the Stolen Funds Found in Negros Island.

Manila, Philippine Islands.—Inspector Herrmann, who stole funds of the Mindanao Government and turned pirate with Supply Officer Johnson, has been captured by the constabulary. Johnson was killed by the crew of the native boat which the pirates had taken from the steamship Victoria, which they had seized, had been grounded by her crew. Herrmann killed four of the six members of the boat's native crew, brought the boat to the shore and, although severely wounded, escaped to the mountains of Negros. The constabulary also recovered 170,000 pesos in money from Herrmann.

Ohio Stops the Sale of Toy Pistols.

The Ohio State Board of Health adopted a resolution by which their secretary is directed to [illegible] steps to prevent the sale of "toy pistols and other explosive appliances." The resolution recites that 600 persons were killed [illegible] and 4000 others [illegible] on the last Fourth of July. The board therefore declares it to be the duty of health authorities to abolish the evils attending the celebration of Independence Day.

A Million-Dollar Fire.

Fire swept through Aberdeen, Wash., and destroyed 150 buildings, besides causing the death of four persons and a loss of $1,000,000. Ten blocks in the business portion of the city, including the opera house, two hotels and two banks and a hospital were destroyed. In order to stop the progress of the flames dynamite was used on several of the buildings. Aberdeen is situated on Gray's Harbor, and has about 5000 inhabitants. The chief industry is lumbering.

ALASKAN VICTORY OURS

Formal Decree Gives United States Disputed Territory.

THE CANADIANS ARE RESENTFUL

Lower Alaskan Gold Fields Belong to United States—Canada Gets One Waterway — Dyea, Skagway, Chilkoot and Whole Juneau Territory Under the Stars and Stripes.

London.—Alaskan boundary tribunal's official decision just made public, grants main contentions of the United States, gives this country two strategic islands in the entrance of the Portland Canal, which latter goes partly to Canada. The Canadian commissioners refuse to sign the decision, and the public meeting was abandoned. The Canadians, in a formal statement, charge that their country's rights have been sacrificed.

As affecting the Portland Canal the award gives the United States two islands, Kannaghunat and Sitklan, commanding the entrance of the Portland channel and the ocean passage to Port Simpson. This destroys the strategic value of Wales and Pearse islands, which are given to Canada.

The mountain line adopted as the boundary lies so far from the coast as to give the United States substantially all the territory in dispute.

The line completely clears all the bays and inlets and means of access to the sea, giving the United States a complete land barrier between Canada and the sea, from the Portland Canal to Mount St. Elias.

Around the head of the Lynn Canal the line follows the watershed, somewhat in accordance with the provisional boundary established by the modus vivendi.

The Canadians feel very sore over the outcome. They almost openly accuse Lord Alverstone of partisanship. When the latter presented them to King Edward, at Buckingham Palace, his Majesty vainly endeavored to induce Messrs. Jette and Aylesworth to say they were satisfied or that they accepted the situation. But the two Canadians declined to express in any way acquiescence with this view. They simply shook hands formally and bowed.

WASHINGTON PLEASED.

Foster Sends Synopsis of the Alaska Boundary Award.

Washington, D. C.—Secretary of State Hay received a telegram from former Secretary of State John W. Foster, the agent of the United States before the Alaska Boundary Tribunal in London, containing a synopsis of the boundary [illegible] grants practically [illegible] of the Unite... must be regarded [illegible] for this country.

The valuable Porcupine River gold fields are to remain in American territory. Great Britain does not get access to the sea by way of any of the so-called canals or estuaries which are nearest to the Klondike and the other British mineral region in the vicinity of the Yukon. One of the most important features of the award is that the boundary line of the strip or listere of Alaskan territory which separates the British Northwest from the Pacific is so placed as to include White and Chilkoot passes within American jurisdiction. The British Government, under the modus vivendi for a provisional boundary arranged in 1899, maintained custom houses at these passes, which are north of Duryea and Skagway at the head of Lynn Canal. The dispute over what was the Stikine River boundary was settled by adherence to the present modus vivendi line on the Stikine.

Disappointment in Canada.

Montreal, Que.—A general feeling of disappointment and resentment prevails here over the Alaskan decision. The feeling is freely expressed that Canada's interests have been sacrificed

TWENTIETH VICTIM A MANIAC.

Engineer Was Powerless to Stop Short of Determined Suicide.

Auburn, Pa.—Still laughing like a madman as the locomotive bore down upon him, George Hain, of Milton, a middle-aged man, deliberately knelt before a passenger train on the Reading Railway here and awaited his death. He was ground to pieces before the engineer, who saw the act, could stop the train.

In the pocket of Hain's clothing were a ticket from Allentown to Lewisburg and a slip of paper, upon which was written "Good-bye all; forgive every one. I am crazy." Also a brief note addressed "Mother," which related to a check. His body was forwarded to the Morgue of the county.

This was the twentieth fatality in which Engineer Sharp, of this train, had figured.

TWO DEAD OF DOG'S BITE.

Farmer Takes Home Strange Pet, With Terrible Results.

Guthrie, Okla. Ter.—William Lamunion, living on a farm between Carrier and Enid, died a few nights ago in a series of convulsions following the bite of a rabid dog. The previous night one of his children died in terrible agony from the same cause. Lamunion was in Enid and took the dog home with him.

At home he turned it loose in the yard, and when two of his children approached it the dog sprang at them, biting them severely. In his efforts to protect the children Lamunion suffered his own fatal injury.

The New Jersey Legislature Adjourns.

The special session of the New Jersey Legislature ended at Trenton after the passage of the school bills and the making of provisions for the flood commission. No other business was transacted.

Fire Ruins Town in Indiana.

Fire, supposed to be of incendiary origin, destroyed five business blocks and the railroad station, besides damaging several other buildings at Galveston, Ind. The loss is estimated at $75,000.

BIG BEQUEST TO BRYAN

Sealed Packet P. S. Bennett Left Gave Him $50,000.

Widow Contests the Legacy—Bryan Says "Neither I Nor My Family Shall Profit by It Unless Mrs. Bennett is Willing."

New Haven, Conn.—William J. Bryan came to New Haven from New York, and appeared as a bearing in the Probate Court in reference to the request of $250,000 which the late Philo S. Bennett had made to him. The bequest was made through the medium of a sealed letter mentioned in the will and opened by order of the court. The provision of the will which makes the gift to Mr. Bryan will be contested by Mr. Bennett's widow, who will, it is said, allege undue influence upon her husband by Mr. Bryan, who is an executor of his estate, and by Mrs. Bryan.

Witnesses at the hearing stated that the will was drawn by Mr. Bryan and typewritten by Mrs. Bryan, after an interview with Mr. Bennett at Lincoln, Neb. The testimony showed that the Bryans did not see Mr. Bennett sign the document, although they were asked to witness the last will.

The envelope mentioned in the will has been a mystery until the court examination, when it was sent to the hearing by its custodians, the Mercantile Trust Company, of New York City. The court took official cognizance of the document and ordered that it be torn open, giving counsel an opportunity to read its provisions. In the document Mr. Bennett, in addition to making the above mentioned bequest, requested that Mr. Bryan give Mrs. Bryan $10,000 of the sum received and the Bryan children $15,000.

Ever since the will was filed for probate in New Haven comment has been rife as to Mr. Bryan's part in its execution, the impression prevailing that it was he who drew up the document and then received for himself and Mrs. Bryan so much authority in the disposition of the estate.

According to the terms of the will they had the disposition of $200,000 among colleges and poor students of both sexes.

Philo S. Bennett was killed last August in a stage coach accident in Idaho. He was a member of the wholesale grocery firm of Bennett, Sloan & Co., of New York City, and had a home in New Haven. A. P. Sloan, of this city, a member of the same firm, was an executor of his estate with Mr. Bryan.

Before the hearing was adjourned Mr. Bryan announced in court after a sharp cross-examination by the widow's counsel and the publicly declared intentions that Mrs. Bennett would stubbornly contest the provisions in the sealed letter, that he would not accept a cent for himself, but that he maintained his right to spend the $50,000 for educational and charitable

[redacted]

possible to prevent it.

W. J. Bryan is reported to have declared that he was ready to make an attested statement, to be introduced as evidence, that he would not accept the gift for himself should such action be contrary to Mrs. Bennett's wishes.

DIES IN FOOTBALL GAME.

Player Drops Dead in Contest With the Annapolis Naval Cadets.

Annapolis, Md.—In the progress of the football game here between the midshipmen and the Baltimore Medical College team, Robert E. Lewin, a player on the latter team, whose home was in Plainfield, N. H., was seized with an attack of heart trouble, and probably died almost at once, although every means was taken to preserve his life, and he was not pronounced dead for over half an hour. The incident took place toward the close of what would have been the first half of the game, but the contest was ended by order of the Superintendent of the Military Academy as soon as the serious nature of the accident became known.

MISSOURI MAKES 18.05 KNOTS.

Battleship Beats the Record of Her Sister Ship Maine on Her Trial Trip.

Boston, Mass.—The new first class battleship Missouri had her official trial trip over the Cape Ann course and made the uncorrected average speed of 18.05 knots an hour. When the usual allowances are figured out her official speed will be 18.22 knots.

The average speed of the battleship Maine, sister ship of the Missouri, is 17.38 knots, and the builders of the latest battleship feel elated. The highest speed made attained by the Missouri was about 18.7 knots an hour. The Missouri steered perfectly and turned in from twenty to twenty-five seconds.

Marshall Field Sues Dowie.

Marshall Field, of Chicago, has brought suit against John Alexander Dowie for $5000. The summonses in the suit were served on him in his mansion at Zion City on the morning of his departure for New York. The matter had been kept quiet, as Mr. Field was one of the creditors whom Dowie boasted would give him unlimited credit.

Speculated and Forged.

J. E. Leimer, cashier of the Princeton (Wis.) State Bank, who is in jail there charged with forgery, says speculation got in gain caused his downfall. State Bank Examiner Marcus G. Bergh stated that Leimer had confessed that his forgeries amount to $20,000. The Princeton Bank is closed and the Montello State Bank, of which Leimer is Vice-President, was ordered not to open its doors.

More Postal Frauds.

A dispatch from Washington says that Postmaster-General Payne has summarily dismissed M. A. W. Lenz, superintendent of supplies; Louis Koppner, chief of the registry division; C. H. Terry, a clerk in the supply division, and Otto Weis, a clerk in the New York postoffice.

Harriman Predicts Continued Prosperity.

E. H. Harriman, railway magnate, in an interview at Chicago, declares he has unbounded faith in the country's future business.

EXTRA SESSION CALLED

Congress is Directed to Assemble on November 9.

SUBJECT TO BE CONSIDERED

Cuban Reciprocity the Sole Duty Named For Extra Session — President Roosevelt's Proclamation The Commercial Treaty Will Be Up For Consideration.

Washington, D. C.—The [illegible] ued a proclamation calling eighth Congress in extraordinary session, on November 9, at 12 proclamation states that of the session is to consider commercial convention between States and Cuba, which [illegible] approval of Congress.

Following is the text of the proclamation:

"By the President of the United States of America:

A PROCLAMATION.

"Whereas, By the resolution of the Senate of March 19, 1903, the approval by Congress of the reciprocal commercial convention between the United States and the Republic of Cuba, signed at Havana on December 11, 1902, is necessary before the said convention shall take effect; and

"Whereas, It is important to the public interests of the United States that the said convention shall become operative as early as may be;

"Now, therefore, I, Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the power vested in me by the Constitution, do hereby proclaim and declare that an extraordinary occasion requires the convening of both Houses of the Congress of the United States at their respective chambers in the city of Washington, on the 9th day of November next, at 12 o'clock noon, to the end that they may consider and determine whether the approval of Congress shall be given to the said convention.

"All persons entitled to act as members of the Fifty-eighth Congress are required to take notice of this proclamation.

"Given under my hand and the [illegible] of the United States, at Washington, 28th day of October, in the year of [illegible] Lord one thousand nine hundred and three, and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and twenty-eighth.

"THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

"By the President:

"JOHN HAY, Secretary of State."

It is well understood that this [illegible] of the President and of the party leaders is that holding this extra [illegible] session. There will be no general legislation of importance at either session of Congress.

The President's message for the extra session will deal only with the Cuban commercial reciprocity question. Mr. Cannon, who is to be the Speaker of the next House, will name no committees until the regular session except that on Ways and Means, which must deal with the Cuban reciprocity question, and those on Rules and Accounts and Mileage.

STEAMER PORTLAND LOST.

Vessel Struck on Cape Blanco Reef and Sank—Many Passengers Drowned.

Marshfield, Oregon.—The steamer South Portland, which sailed from Portland, Oregon, loaded with wheat for San Francisco, struck on Blanco Reef during a heavy fog. The vessel carried a crew of twenty-two and fourteen passengers. Of these the following have reached shore:

James McIntyre, captain; John Weimer, a sailor, of San Francisco; Emanuel Pasominos, chief cook; William L. Baker, Alameda, Cal.; Guy Bent, a boy of twelve years, of Nova Scotia; Albert Bailey, of North Dakota, passenger; Charles Bruce, first officer; James Ward, chief engineer; T. Pizzano, second assistant engineer; John McKeown, oiler; J. Driscoll, oiler; W. Hughes, seaman; W. Robertson, lifeman; James Atwood, seaman; H. Weber, engineer; C. Johnson, seaman.

Charles Buzon, the first engineer, died of exposure as they were taking him off the life raft. Seventeen persons are yet missing and are probably lost.

The South Portland struck bow on going at a speed of about seven knots. Immediately she began to settle astern, and in a minute or two slid off the reef and began to sink. Captain McIntyre, seeing there was no hope of saving the ship, had the boats lowered, one of the boats, with part of the crew and some of the passengers was capsized as soon as it cleared, and when last seen was floating away in the fog without a living soul aboard.

The captain's boat with about eighteen aboard was also capsized, and only seven were able to get back to the boat. They consisted of Captain James McIntyre, John Reimer, Emanuel Pasominos, W. L. Wilson, L. Baker, Guy Bent and Albert Bailey. They reached Port Orford.

A lifeboat on which the other survivors embarked succeeded in reaching shore.

"No War in the East," Says Barrett.

John Barrett, the new United States Minister to the Argentine Republic, an authority on the situation in the Far East, believes that there will be no war between Russia and Japan.

Killed by His Friend.

Irving A. Kimball, of Newton, N. H., is dead in Kensington, having been accidentally shot by his friend, Joseph Osgood, who became unconscious after the shooting. It is feared Osgood will become insane.

Colombia in Straits.

The Minister of the Treasury at Bogota, Colombia, has announced at a secret session of the House of Representatives that the national revenues are 30,000,000 pesos, in paper currency, less than the expenses.

NEW GAME.

...ders had come up to ... spend a week, writes ...ell Loomis in the St. ... had been there just ... having come the night ... had already been classi...nboled by the Goodrich ...untry cousins, whom he ... He couldn't climb a tree; ... swim; he threw a ball like ...he delights of using a sling ...nknown to him; and he had to ... bed at half-past seven. As he ... a year older than the twins, who were eight, this last stamped him as a molly-coddle.

After breakfast the three boys went out to the barn, where the twins ran up ladders and walked the narrow crossbeams thirty feet above the floor as unconcernedly as if they were on the ground.

Percy caught his breath. "Oh, I wish I could do that! I'd love to do all those things, but mam won't let me because it makes me dizzy."

"Oh, it's as easy as pie. See me fly." And Albert took a flying leap of fifteen feet into the hay, followed by his brother.

Then they compared muscles, and found that Percy's were "awfully flabby." Their own were like iron. But showing off soon palled on all three boys, and they began to wonder what they could play.

"I made up a game the other day," said Percy, in the slow, sober tones that had struck the twins as so curious. They chattered as fast and as shrilly as monkeys themselves, in spite of their mother's hourly protests.

"Did you?" said Albert.

"Out of your own head?" said Her...

"Oh, it's easy. I often make 'em ..." said Percy, delighted to have ...e an impression on these athletic ... who could do so many things ... he could not, although he was ...h older.

"...us how you play it," said the ... together, eager for some nov...

"...ell, it's a kind of tag. I'll be it. ... I'll start to run after you, just ... [illegible] ... spoke, the twins, who had been lying in the hay, jumped to their feet and ran out of the barn. "Hold on," said Percy, "I must tell you something about it first. As I run after you I holler out a letter of the alphabet, like C, and then if you think of an animal whose name begins with C, and shout it, I can't tag you; but if you don't shout, then I tag you, and you're it, and must run after the others and holler out a letter. It must be some animal, or if you choose you can call out flowers. But it must be either animals or flowers or countries or fruits; you mustn't mix 'em up in the same game. Now you start and I'll follow."

"I hope he says the same letter again, because I've got a bully animal all ready," said Herbert to Albert.

The boys had not run fifty feet before they found that, whatever else Percy could not do, he certainly could run. He was almost upon Herbert before he shouted, and then he yelled "C!" as before.

Herbert waited until Percy reached out his hand to tag, and then he shouted, "Seal!"

"Tag!" said Percy, with a burst of laughter.

"That's no fair," said Herbert. "I said 'seal' before you touched me."

"But seal doesn't begin with a C; it begins with an S," said Percy, soberly.

"How about sealing? Isn't that c-e-l-l-i-n-g?"

"The plaster one is, but hunting the animal isn't," said Percy, with authority.

"He's right, Bert," said Al, who had run up. "You're it, fast enough."

"Very well," said Bert. "Ready!" And the two fled before him. He pursued Percy, who ran fleetly out into the road. After a long chase Percy stubbed his toe and Herbert gained enough on him to call out "G!"

"Gnu!" yelled Percy. But, with a derisive laugh, Herbert closed on him and tagged him.

"I didn't say N—I said G."

"And I said gnu—g-n-u," said Percy, simply.

"Say, a fellow needn't ever get caught if he spells that way," said Bert, angrily. "G-p-o-n-y, pony. That's dead easy." But again Al came up and declared that Percy was right.

They played the game for over an hour. Sometimes even Percy did not think fast enough or run fast enough to avoid being it, and after a while they gave a variety to the game by changing to flowers; and there they rather got the best of Percy, who was not familiar with as many varieties as the country boys were. Bert made laughable mistakes in spelling, and Al gave "phlox" as an F flower.

At last, when they grew tired of the sport, they all went up in the hayloft together. The twins helped Percy up the ladder. They tumbled into the hay.

"You're all right," said Al. "You can run fine, and that's a bully game."

"And you can spell 'out of sight,'" said Bert.

"I'd rather be able to climb a tree, like you fellows, than spell any word I ever saw," said Percy, modestly.

"Come on out then and we'll teach you," said the twins, in unison.

JOE, OF THE JUNGLE.

One day, about a week after our sport with the elephant, two of the gorillas left home and were gone for half a day. Of course, I could not tell where they went, or what for, but when they returned there was a great jabbering and chattering, and I understood that something was going to happen. That evening, instead of climbing to our nests in the trees, we set out through the forest to the west. I was going to take one of the spears along, but a gorilla took it from my hand and gave me a club instead. They seemed to understand that I could not see at night as well as they could, and one walked on either side of me and gave me his hand.

We walked fast for two hours. We met many hyenas prowling about, and once a lion roared close to us, but we had no fear of the wild beasts. By and by we left the forest and jungle behind us, and stood in the open. I could make out huts and paths, and presently I understood that we were close to a native village. The people were all asleep in their huts and they had no dogs to warn them of our coming. What the gorillas meant to do I could not guess, but after making sure that no one was awake, we went ahead until we reached a field of maize.

The gorillas didn't want to kill any one, but they owed the people "a spite," and took their way of paying it off. When there was nothing more to be picked up or destroyed, the big gorilla called us all together for a talk. I can not tell you what he said, but all the others understood it plain enough.

When we were ready the big gorilla cried, "Hu! Hu!" and we dashed into the huts and seized a sleeping man or woman. The three of us got hold of a big, strong man, and, though he was greatly surprised at thus being attacked, he kicked and struck and bit and made a good fight of it. We got him out of the hut however, and one of the gorillas picked him up and ran to the bank of the river and flung him in with a great splash. Four other natives were treated the same way.

The gorillas were thrown into a great rage and wanted revenge, but they did not know how to get it until I showed them the way. I cut several vines and made slip-nooses, as I had done to catch the lion, and then I had the gorillas go back to the water and pretend to be drinking. It was not long before another crocodile rushed out, but they were on the watch and darted away, and while he rested on the bank, wondering where his dinner had gone to, I threw three of the slip-nooses over his head. Then we all got hold and drew him far from the water, and when we had beaten him with clubs we made him fast to a tree and left him to die.—St. Nicholas.

OLDEST LIVING CAT.

G. Leslie Nye, commonly called "Pretty" or "Purt," and the property of Mrs. F. A. Nye, of Galien, Mich., is the oldest living cat in the world, having just celebrated his nineteenth birthday, and despite his great age shows every sign of possessing good health.

He came to his mistress nineteen years ago, when as a frolicsome kitten, he was considered one of the most conspicuous and interesting of the many wedding gifts received on that occasion.

He is a beautiful orange cat with white markings, and, Mrs. Nye has a life sized pastel made of her famous pet.

Notwithstanding his advanced age, he is in perfect health, and the fact that he has lost most of his teeth does not cripple him as a ratter, as he holds the rodent with both paws and worries it to death by twisting its head until its neck is broken.

Mrs. Nye raises a thousand chickens every summer, and for years this remarkable feline has assumed the responsibility of protecting them from cats, dogs and rats.

Even the wily weasel is no match for G. Leslie Nye, who catches and kills every one who visits the chicken ranch. His only affliction is with the family cow, which allows him to ride bareback fashion when she is grazing in the pasture.

He is an epicure—loves a good brand of coffee and dotes on raspberry pie. Also squash, corn, cabbage and tomatoes, but his chief delicacies are fish, oysters and game. He is perfectly indifferent to yellow legged chickens, but wants his milk served in a pink saucer, and insists on having it warm and foamy from his friend, the bossie.

There are now on the Witwatersrand 125,777 colored laborers, 20,000 of whom are domiciled in the Transvaal. The total population of the Transvaal amounts now to about 620,000.

Six hundred men are regularly employed on the new steamship Kaiser Wilhelm.

The Emperor of Japan.

With Japan confident that she can whip Russia, the Czar's empire equally confident of her ability to destroy her little rival, and with Russia's peculiar conduct of the Manchurian difficulty as a moving cause, it is not surprising that the press should be filled from time to time with reports that war between these two powers is imminent. Yet there are so many reasons why war would be disastrous to both nations that conservative observers do not look for actual hostilities in the near future. The careful men on both sides would naturally do all in their power to prevent such an issue, and not the least of them the Emperor of Japan, who is regarded as a man of the highest statesmanship and loftiest patriotism.

Mutsunito, 121st Emperor of Japan, was born November 3, 1852, and succeeded his father February 13, 1861. He is tall for his race, of dark complexion, possessing fine open features and a high forehead.

Edwin Markham, Poet.

Experiments With a War Balloon

A new type of war balloon has lately been experimented with in the artillery branch of the Spanish Army. The photograph reproduced above shows the balloon at the beginning of its ascent on its first trial.—Harper's Weekly.

MARY ANDERSON DE NAVARRO. (Maurice Grau recently offered her $225,000 for 100 readings.)

Pluck and Adventure.

NERVE ON THE GALLOWS.

SOME time ago a Russian criminal was executed in St. Petersburg. He had during the last two years murdered twelve persons, the last one being a priest. The law did not show this monster any mercy, but speedily condemned him to death.

Stebljanski was the name of the wholesale murderer, and he hoped to the last for clemency. When the death warrant was read and the keeper informed him that he had but six hours to live, he raged and swore to revenge himself in the most terrible manner. After being left alone in the cell the first thing he did was to break his lamp, and, procuring some matches, he set fire to the oil. In a moment the flames broke through the window and the entire building was for a time threatened with destruction. Fortunately, the fire was discovered in time and got under control before much damage had been done, but in the meantime a terrible struggle ensued between the keepers and the criminal, who had fortified himself with an iron bar taken from his bedstead. The first man to enter the cell was knocked senseless, and it was only after being almost suffocated with smoke that the prisoner was finally overpowered. Next morning the execution took place. The condemned man ascended the scaffold with much bravado, made a thorough examination of the same, and finally declared the rope too short.

"I cannot get my head in the loop," he said, "and, though it will cause me some inconvenience to wait, I will smoke a cigarette while you are having it attended to."

He lighted a cigarette and, turning to the executioner, made a speech, pointing out the detestable in his profession and as a condemned criminal in Russia has certain rights, no one dared to interrupt him.

The executioner, who was really a tender-hearted man, become visibly affected by the moralizing words of the murderer, and, turning to the crowd assembled before the scaffold, declared that his conscience did not allow him to proceed or to take a fellow man's life, and he then and there resigned his position and departed amid the shouts of the assemblage.

This caused great confusion among the representatives of the law, for where could they in a hurry get another executioner? The question was, however, solved by the condemned man, who declared that he would execute himself as soon as he got through smoking. He started an interesting conversation with the priest during the five minutes or so which he had left, and recommended Count Tolstoi's book, which contains striking remarks about the relation of capital punishment to the teachings of Christianity. He then threw a kiss to a pretty girl among the spectators, stuck his head in the loop and kicked away the trap beneath his feet.—Washington Evening Star.

HIS SHIP HIS PRISON.

A decidedly unusual but uncomfortable and dangerous experience was that of the master of the steel sailing ship Ernate, which was recently related in the Maritime Court at Dantzig, Prussia. He left Mamel, a port on the Baltic, with a cargo of planks on April 18 for Oldenburg. Captain Engellandt, who also is the owner, remained at the wheel during a gale which overtook the vessel next night and at 4 o'clock in the morning went to his cabin to change his wet clothes.

He had just got into dry underclothing when the vessel tipped over and he found himself standing on the roof of the cabin, of which the sea had hermetically closed the door. By loosening the board of what was now the floor he got into the hold, which contained only loose sails. Fortunately some shelves of a high cupboard standing in the cabin remained intact and from them he collected two tins of condensed milk, three pounds of prunes, some rice, sugar and sausage. He also found a hammer.

For twelve days the man lived in his prison, eating as sparingly as possible and drinking sea water, which appears to have had no ill effect. He spent his free time in hammering on the steel bottom of the ship to attract the attention of chance passing vessels and slept quite well at nights, for after the first few days the sea was smooth. He knew when it was day, for a dim light penetrated the water.

On the twelfth day the Norwegian steamship saw the wreck and sent a boat to take it in tow. Engellandt had fallen asleep, but hearing footsteps over his head, he began knocking with his hammer and shouting. The Aurora's men turned to their ship for tools and bored a hole through the wreck's keel, where they heard the knocking. When they drew out their borer a man's finger followed, and they soon learned that Engellandt had food for four days more and wished to be towed to land, for it was impossible to release him in the open sea. He also desired to have the hole plugged again, as he was afraid that the loss of air would cause the ship to sink lower in the water.

The Aurora towed the wreck safely to Neufahrwasser, where with considerable difficulty it was attached to a huge crane, a plate was loosed and the imprisoned captain freed. Engellandt was perfectly conscious, and even able to walk alone. He is thirty-two years of age and married. He had no idea what became of the three men constituting his crew.—Chicago Chronicle.

IN A VERY TIGHT PLACE.

Upon another occasion, in northern Michigan, I was trout fishing in company with a veteran timber cruiser, a man who knew everything about the rough bush-life, says a writer in The World's Work. In time we reached a bend in the stream where a lot of small logs had jammed during the spring freshet. My comrade unconcernedly ventured upon the logs, and before I could follow, by some mischance, he stepped upon a loose one and instantly disappeared. Had I not been looking at him it is likely I should have imagined he had crossed and gone into the brush upon the farther side. One fog of all the mass was rolling and a hand showed at one side of it. To dart across and seize the hand occupied very few seconds, but, to my horror, I could not pull him up through the narrow space through which he had slipped. To set a foot upon the log either side the opening and shove with all strength was the only hope. For seconds I clung to the wrist and strained mightily. Slowly the logs separated and up he came till he was able to twist upon his stomach across a log. Half drowned as he was, he had not lost his nerve: "Do—don't let 'em squeeze back on me!" he gasped, and a moment later he was on his feet. Most men would have weakened then, but he was iron. He had swallowed a lot of water, had been check by jowl with an awful death, yet he had no idea of proving false. The logs were slowly slipping father apart and I was standing like a certain large gentleman of Rhodes, and unable to stand much more spreading or to spring to either side, while, of course, to slip into the water meant to enter the trap he had just escaped. In a few seconds he seized my hand and one quick haul carried me to firm footing. The logs at once closed like a gigantic trap. When he reached solid ground my comrade almost collapsed, and for half an hour he was a very sick man. Later he said: "I held my breath as long as I could, calculatin' you might try to get me, an' needner. I'll never forget that little turn. I reckon I was in a mighty tight place."

DREAMED OSTRICH ROBBED HIM

Hunting yarns were in order, and it was up to the African explorer for his contribution.

"I was trekking along the southern coast of Africa a few years ago," said he, "and had spent most of the day shooting pheasants, spring boks, viek boks, duyker boks and other kinds of 'boks' with which the country abounds, when I was suddenly confronted by the biggest ostrich I ever saw. As he stood before me, intently regarding me, he looked to be six feet tall, and for the moment I lost my presence of mind. Then I backed away, intending to shoot the big bird, but to my utter dismay found that the magazine of my gun was empty. Then I remembered hearing that the legs of an ostrich turn pink when he is angry and I looked at his limbs. They were not only pink, but almost red, and, as he started toward me, I threw myself flat on the ground, this being admittedly the best way to escape death or injury from the blows of one of these birds when infuriated.

"The ostrich came close to my side, and, after intently regarding me for a moment, poked his bill into the pocket of my waistcoat, abstracted my watch and calmly swallowed it with a look of intense satisfaction. Next he explored the pockets of my trousers, and, finding my knife, gulped that down with an expression of gastronomic delight. My bunch of keys followed suit, as did everything in the way of metal or glass I had about me. Then, having made a sumptuous meal of my personal belongings, he stalked majestically away, leaving me unharmed. I got up finally, and went through my pockets to see if he had left anything, when, to my utter surprise, I found my watch, knife, keys and everything else in their proper receptacles. Then it dawned upon me that I had dreamed a bad dream, and I resolved never again to take a nap on the veldt."

A GALLANT RESCUE.

Not long ago, during a gale on the Banks, Henry George, of the crew of the Newfoundland schooner Pioneer, was swept overboard by a wave. A comrade, Joseph Mooney, grabbed a bait plank as a support and sprang after him. Cumbered as he was with his oil clothes and sea boots, Mooney first worked off his footgear and then his coat, and swam for his chum. George was floating unconscious on the surface of the water, having been thrown against the bulwark and hurt as he was flung over the side. After a long struggle Mooney reached him and gripped him by the collar with one hand while with the other he held the frail plank in position between them. In this perilous plight the two men remained for three hours, until the schooner was able to beat back to them. The sea was running mountain high and it was feared a dory would not live in it. To lessen the risk for the skiff and the men in the water, the schooner had to be run down almost sheer upon the latter, and then a dory with two men in it was launched bodily by a mighty heave of the rest of the crew, and in the "lull" created under the sheltered lea of the craft the rescue was soon accomplished. Mooney was at the last gasp. He had not only suffered the buffeting of the waves and the chill of the cold, but beside the effort of keeping his comrade on the plank he found that the board could not support both their weights, and consequently he had to swim himself most of the time. He fainted when he was dragged into the boat, but his grip was so tight on his companion's collar that his fingers had to be prised open with a marlinspike.—From Off the Banks, in Leslie's Monthly.

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HARRY H. WEBB, Editor and Proprietor.

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SATURDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1903.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR COUNTY CLERK:
A. G. ANDERSON,
of Somerville.

FOR MEMBER OF ASSEMBLY
CHARLES M. DOLLIVER,
of North Plainfield.

FOR CORONER:
W. HOWARD TOMS,
of Warren.

POLITICS AND SCHOOLS.

ONE of the most serious menaces to North Plainfield—second to that of annexation—occurred when the management of our borough schools was delivered into the hands of politicians last spring.

One of the results of this change was witnessed recently at a meeting which was made public through the columns of the REVIEW. Whether this plan will be carried out or not will probably be decided at the Board meeting next Monday evening.

Whichever way this important question is decided, the fact remains and goes to prove that it is dangerous to let politicians have a hand in the management of public schools.

Appropos of this we give below an editorial from our neighbor, the Morristown *Chronicle*, namely:

Morristown has been blessed for years with good public schools. The Board of Education has been and is composed of some of Morristown's best men and they have been above criticism. Politics has been as far removed from the school board as is a prohibitionist from a drunkard. The children of Morristown have been provided with educational advantages such as the children of few communities enjoy and one of the greatest mistakes ever made by any man or body of men was to try to do away with the school system that we have enjoyed here for over thirty years.

From the above we infer that the politicians of Morristown have been trying to secure a hold on the public schools of that city.

To further emphasize this subject we add an editorial from the Newark *Evening News*:

An illustration of some of the dangers of permitting the politician to get his grip on the control and management of the public schools is furnished by Philadelphia, where the political machine controls them, and about everything else in sight. It is now engaged in levying a 2 per cent. tax on the school teachers' salaries for election expenses. The teachers are notoriously underpaid; the inadequate accommodations for pupils are keeping many thousand of children out of the schools, and several of the politician members of the Board of Education are serving sentences in the penitentiary for crimes committed in connection with their official work. It is not a far cry from such a condition to the complete ruin of the public school system in the city. And politics is responsible for it all.

It is not the purpose of the REVIEW to unnecessarily alarm its readers on this subject, but we do desire to make an earnest and emphatic protest against the proposed annihilation of our High School here and to bring the subject before our readers that they may realize the danger which now threatens the very foundation of our public schools.

If the people once awaken to a realizing sense of the situation they can always be depended upon to remove the dange . The only fear is that the people may not realize this great danger until it is too late. *Now* is the time to *think* about this subject and next April she time to *act*.

It needs no argument or proof to convince the most skeptical that the North Plainfield public schools are very nearly, if not quite; controlled by politicians. The last public meeting, held in the spring of this year, was "packed" and controlled by some of the most notorious politicians in the county, and this coterie had things their own way, and succeeded in electing men on the Board who have since endeavored to ruin a school system which it has taken many years to build up to its present high standard by the best men of the borough—men who have freely given their time and talents, to the work for years, with the result that today our school system stands out prominently in educational circles among the best in the State.

Not only have our leading and influential citizens given their time, but they have given their money also. To the generosity of one man in the borough who donated a large amount of money for the purpose, we are indebted for our manual training department, which is now accomplishing practical results that are of immense benefit to every pupil fortunate enough to enjoy the privileges. In this respect North Plainfield is ahead of the city of Plainfield.

Many of our leading citizens who have been educated and graduated therefrom are proud of their Alma Mater. That this High School can be set aside simply by the will and caprice of a few politicians, the taxpayers having no voice in the matter, does not seem possible, yet such is the law, and the only hope left is that these politicians will not deem it wise to go against the wishes of the people and deprive them of this institution.

THE TWO PLATFORMS.

Below will be found the platforms adopted at Somerville last week at the county conventions. They are both interesting and instructive documents and will no doubt be read with more or less pleasure by all our readers.

REPUBLICAN

"We, the representatives of the Republican party of Somerset county in convention assembled hereby declare adherence to the party principles enunciated in the platform adopted at the last Republican state convention and pledge our united efforts to further their advancement.

"We endorse with pride the firm, fearless and statesmanlike administration of National affairs under the leadership of that conscientious and patriotic American citizen, Theodore Roosevelt. Suddenly called to the Presidency under trying circumstances, by his unswerving allegiance to the Republican principles as outlined in the policies of his great predecessor, William McKinley, and by his vigorous and broad-minded statesmanship he has proven himself worthy of the fullest confidence of the American people.

"We especially endorse his policy of regulating those gigantic combinations of capital commonly called trusts which seek to destroy free competition and create monopoly, and which are using their unlawful powers for unlawful purposes.

"We congratulate the citizens of the Fourth Congressional District upon election of so capable and efficient an officer as our honored representative in Congress, William M. Lanning.

"We lament the sad death of our late County Clerk Frank W. Somers, smitten down in the midst of an active career. We feel that the Republican party has lost a wise counselor, Somerset county a courteous and efficient officer, and the state a useful citizen. We mourn his loss.

"We commend to the voters of New Jersey, the clean, business-like and economical conduct of state affairs in the successive administrations of John W. Griggs, Foster M. Voorhees and Franklin Murphy, under which the revenues of our state have been materially increased thereby permitting the application of surplus revenue to the state school funds, and relieving the people of burdensome taxation, and under which our state government has been purged from the political corruption and scandals of Democratic misrule. We promise a continuance of the policies which have accomplished such admirable results and confidently appeal to the people for their endorsement.

"We pledge our enthusiastic support to the candidates of this convention."

DEMOCRATIC.

The Democratic party of Somerset county, in convention assembled, do resolve:

That we commend the action of our representatives in the state Legislature at the last session respecting the attempt of the Republican party to dismember our county, and, if re-elected, we pledge their hearty opposition to all future attempts of the Republican party in that direction.

We believe in a rigid enforcement of the laws of the State designed to regulate its financial institutions, and in the adoption of such measures as will insure the protection of the depositors and investors therein.

In order that the taxpayers' burden shall be confined to municipal necessities and progress, and not for the filling of the pockets of unscrupulous and high-salaried officeholders, we urge the observance of the Democratic doctrine of economy in the management of public affairs.

We especially condemn the act of the Legislature known as "The Supervisor Law" applicable to townships having a population of 4500, and also the enlargement of Township Committees. The working operation of that law tends to create unnecessary expense, thereby increasing taxation, and, in addition thereto, prevents the farming community from working out their taxes, as they have been accustomed to do from time immemorial.

We lay at the door of the Republican party the responsibility for laws which have made possible the existence of trusts and combinations of capital to such an extent as to prevent competition by persons of moderate means, and which force the laboring man to yield to the imperious will of the corporate powers.

We especially condemn the action of the Republican Legislature at the last session in railroading through laws especially designed to benefit corporations; in burying in committee measures beneficial to taxpayers, and their bungling and careless manner of transacting the important business for which elected thus necessitating the calling of two extra sessions within the year at great expense to the taxpayers.

We pledge our hearty support and that of our party to the candidates nominated at this convention.

FOR COUNTY CLERK.

The nomination of Alexander G. Anderson for County Clerk was done by the unanimous vote of the Republican convention and is giving great satisfaction. The selection is a good one and Democrats as well as Republicans recognize the fact.

Mr. Anderson has been identified with the party from his birth, and has been an active business man in Somerville for years.

Mr. Anderson was born in Liberty Corner and is 57 years of age. His youth was spent in the county, but at the close of the Civil War he went west and engaged in the lumber business in Kansas and Michigan. Since his return 25 years ago he has been in the lumber and coal business in Somerville, the firm being A. G. Anderson & Co., until recently when Mr. Anderson retired from active business management.

Mr. Anderson has always been an outspoken Republican, but has never pushed himself forward for the political prizes. There is not a question as to his capability for the office of county clerk, nor is there any doubt in the minds of his friends, that he will lend dignity to this most important position which has a five year term attached to it.

Mr. Anderson has served as warden in St. John's Episcopal Church, and has for many years been an active member there.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT has issued a proclamation calling Congress in extraordinary session on November 9. The purpose of the session is to consider the commercial convention between the United States and Cuba, which requires the approval of Congress.

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Thoroughly Renovated and Refurnished. Meals at all hours. Also Regular Meals. Cleanliness, Prompt Service, Reasonable Prices.
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Practical Tile Setter. Dealer in Mantles, Tiles Grates, Andirons, Fenders Fire Sets, Screens Gas Logs, Gas Grates, Grill, Ash Traps, Ash Doors, Dampers, Glass, etc. Telephone 13
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WILLIAM J. CONROY.

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Where is it? In the stove.
Why, it is getting cold and you must have a Stove or a Range. Call at
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where every Stove is Guaranteed. You will also find a full line of Furniture, Carpets, Oil Cloth, etc.
Weekly or monthly payments. Prompt attention to mail orders.
The Crescent Furniture Company

ALEX. THORN
35 and 37 Somerset street.
Not the CHEAPEST place in PLAINFIELD
But the VERY BEST for
Groceries, Meats, Vegetables, Butter, Bread, and Other household provender,

that can be purchased, at as low prices as consistent with quality.
A specialty of vegetables and fruits.

SHERIFF'S SALE,
IN CHANCERY OF NEW JERSEY.

Between Emma F. Hobbs, Complainant, and George M. Merrill et als. Defendants.—Fi. Fa. for sale of mortgaged premises.

By virtue of the above-stated writ of Fi. Fa., to me directed and delivered, I will expose for sale, at public vendue, on

MONDAY, THE SECOND (2) DAY OF NOVEMBER NEXT,

between the hours of twelve and five o'clock in the afternoon of said day, that is to say, at two o'clock p. m., at the Court House in Somerville,

the following tract or parcel of land and premises hereinafter particularly described, situate and being in the borough of North Plainfield in the county of Somerset and State of New Jersey, bounded and described as follows

Beginning at a stone in the middle of the road at the northeast corner of Isaac Manning's land; (1) thence along the middle of Warren st north seventy-one and one-quarter degrees west one hundred and eighty-four links to a stone, Manning's corners; thence north seventeen and one-half degrees east ninety links to a stake in David Coon's corner; thence (2) along Coon's land south seventy-two chains and eighty-four links to the middle of Pearl street; thence along said Pearl street south seventy-two and one half degrees west one hundred and eighty-four links to the point or place of beginning. Containing one-quarter of an acre of land, more or less. Being the same premises conveyed by Sarah F. Gamberton, now Emma F. Hobbs, to George M. Merrill, by deed dated December 18 A. D. 1901.

CALVIN D. McMURTRY, Sheriff.
JOHN H. O'CONNOR, Solicitor.
Dated September 21, 1903. [8.19]

SHERIFF'S SALE
IN CHANCERY OF NEW JERSEY.

Between John D. Kirch et al., Ex'rs, etc., complainant, and Walter P. Lindsley et al., defendants.—Fi. Fa. for sale of mortgaged premises.

By virtue of the above stated writ of Fi. Fa. to me directed and delivered, I will expose for sale, at public vendue, on

MONDAY, THE TWENTY-THIRD (23) DAY OF NOVEMBER NEXT.

between the hours of twelve and five o'clock in the afternoon of said day, that is to say, at two o'clock p. m., at the Court House in Somerville, to wit:

All that tract or parcel of lands and premises, situate, lying and being in the township of North Plainfield, in the county of Somerset and State of New Jersey:

Beginning at a stone planted for a corner in line of other lands of Elias Allen and being the southeast corner of lands this day conveyed to said Elias Allen by Aaron Allen, and running (1) thence along the line of other lands of the said Elias Allen in a magnetic course of north sixty-seven degrees and four minutes east (N. 67° 04' E.) a distance of one hundred and twenty-three and no tenths (123.0) feet to a cedar stake where formerly stood a white wood tree; (2) thence (—) along the line of other lands of the said Elias Allen north fifty-nine degrees and forty-five minutes east (N. 59° 45' E.), a distance of one hundred and ninety-eight and thirty-six one hundredths (198.36) feet to a stake and stone heap by a cedar tree; (3) thence along the line of lands of George Demler, crossing the valley and the road, north eighteen degrees and twenty-five minutes west (N. 18° 25' W.), a distance of thirteen hundred and eleven and twenty-three one hundredths (1311.23) ft to an angle point; (4) thence still along the line of land of said Demler up the mountain north no degrees and forty-five minutes west (N. 0° 45' W.) a distance of two thousand and one and seventy-eight one hundredths (2001.78) feet to a point and corner; (5) thence along the line of lands of formerly Dr. Corra Osborn on the northerly side of the second mountain south eighty-nine degrees and twenty minutes west (S. 89° 20' W.), a distance of eight hundred and ninety-five and ninety-five one hundredths (895.95) feet to a stone planted for a corner in line of lands of formerly said Osborn, said stone being the northeast corner of lands this day conveyed to Elias Allen by Aaron Allen. (6) thence along the line of lands this day conveyed to Elias Allen by Aaron Allen, running first over and down the mountain (through lands of the grantors), making and establishing a division line for property of Aaron and Elias Allen, south no degrees and nineteen minutes west (S. 0° 19' W.), a distance of thirteen hundred and fifty and no tenths (1350.0) feet, more or less, to a stone planted for a corner; then second along the the edge of woods north eighty-nine degrees and forty-one minutes west (N. 89° 41' W.) three hundred and twenty-five and ninety-five one hundredths (325.95) feet to a stone placed for a corner at the northerly end of the old lane; then third south five degrees and thirty-eight minutes east (S. 5° 38' E.) down the old lane six hundred and three and three tenths (603.3) feet to a stone planted for an angle point; in the old lane, then, fourth, south twenty-eight degrees and fifty-three minutes east (S. 28° 53' E.) across the valley road and the valley, a distance of eighteen hundred and ninety-seven and thirty-seven one hundredths (1897.37) feet to the first above mentioned stone and place of beginning. Containing 76 68-100 acres, more or less.

Being the same premises conveyed to the said Walter P. Lindsley by deed of Elizabeth D. Turney (single, bearing date April 10, 1902, and recorded in Somerset County Clerk's office, in Book S No. 9 of Deeds for said county, on pages 202, etc.

CALVIN D. McMURTRY, Sheriff.
CODINGTON & SWACKHAMER, Solicitors.
Dated October 10, 1903. [$16.20]

PROPERTY
FOR SALE
Cash or Installments.

331 Lyman Place, 9 room house, lot 75 x 125, a bargain	$2,700
652 South Avenue, 8 room house, all improvements, lot 50 x 100	2,500
649 East Sixth Street, 7 room house, lot 50 x 100	1,700
7 room house, lot 50 x 100, on South Avenue	1,900
10 room house, all improvements, on E. 7 Street Netherwood	5,500

Building Lots For Sale.

On Lyman Place, 50 x 125	$450
On Hunter Avenue, 50 x 100	350
On West Third Sreet, 50 x 150	350
On DeKalb Avenue, 50 x 150	300
On Manson Place, 40 x 150	300
On Martine Avenue, 60 x 190	$1,000

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Branch Store: Broad St. Westfield, N. J.

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Strengthen the nerves,
Tone up the stomach,
Stimulate the liver, and
Increase the excretion of the kidneys
Take Peptomanganate of Iron Tablets, 25c per 100.

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CHICOPEE FALLS, MASS.

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Surplus	50,000.00

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A. J. BRUNSON, Vice President.
D. M. RUNYON, Cashier.

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A. J. BRUNSON, J. W. JOHNSON.

READING SYSTEM.

NEW JERSEY CENTRAL

Stations in New York foot of Liberty street and South Ferry, Whitehall station.

Time Table in effect Oct. 11, 1903.

For New York—2.17, 3.37, 5.38, 6.02, 6.29, 6.57, 7.05, 7.25, 7.28, 7.48, 7.55, 8.02, 8.11, 8.30, 8.34, 8.46, 9.27, 9.59, 10.26, 11.25 a. m.; 12.09, 12.44, 1.18, 2.31, 2.42, 2.49, 3.44, 4.17, 4.47, 5.43, 5.53 6.23, 6.33, 7.08, 7.32, 8.36, 9.35, 9.40, 10.17, 11.28 p. m. Sundays—2.17, 3.37 5.05, 7.41, 8.01, 8.52, 9.52, 10.08, 11.10 a. m.; 12.00 m.; 12.58, 1.45, 2.40, 3.17, 3.30, 5.41, 6.45, 6.52, 8.13, 8.32, 9.42, 9.58, 10.22 p. m.

For Newark—5.38, 6.29, 6.57, 7.05, 7.25, 7.48, 8.11, 8.34, 8.46, 9.27, 9.59, 11.25 a. m.; 1.18, 2.31, 2.49, 3.44, 4.17, 4.47, 5.43, 5.53, 6.23, 6.33, 7.05, 7.42, 8.36, 9.40 p. m. Sundays—7.41, 8.52, 10.08, 11.10 a. m. 12 m.; 12.58, 1.45, 3.30, 5.41, 6.45, 6.52, 7 32, 8.13, 8.32, 9.42, 9.58 10.22 p. m.

For Somerville—5.25, 7.12, 8.21, 9.36, 9.54, 11.00 a. m.; 1.01, 2.02, 2.11, 3.32, 3.44, 4.33, 5.03, 5.29, 5.57 6.04, 6.19, 6.41 7.12, 7.33, 8.08, 8.21, 9.37, 10.23, 11.26 p. m.; 12.59 night. Sundays—5.45, 8.42, 11.14 a. m.; 2.03, 3'49, 5.37, 6.35, 8.30, 10.15, 11.16, 11.25 p. m.

For Phillipsburg and Easton—5.25, 8.21, 9.54, a. m.; 2.11, 5.29, 6.41 p. m. Sundays—5.45 a. m.; 2.03, 6.35 p. m.

For Bethlehem, Allentown and Mauch Chunk—5.25, 9.54 a. m.; 2.11, 5.29 p. m. Sundays—5.45 a. m.; 2.03, 6.35 p. m.

For Wilkesbarre and Scranton—5.25, 9.54 a. m.; 5.48 p. m. Sundays—5.45 a. m. 2.03 p. m.

For Long Branch, Ocean Grove, Point Pleasant and seashore points—8.11, 11.25 a. m.; 1.18 Red Bank only; 3.44, 4.47, 6.22 p. m. Sundays—8.52 a. m.; 3.30 p. m.

For Lakewood—3.37, 8.11, a. m.; 1.18 3.44, 4.17 p. m. Sunday, 9.52 a. m.

For Atlantic City—9.27a. m.; 2.49p. m. Sunday 9.52.

For Trenton—5.17, 5.25, 7.12, 7.44, 8.38, 9.14, 9.44, 10.44, 11.44 a. m.; 12.46, 1.01, 1.39, 2.11, 3.44, 5.29*, 7.34*, 8.21, 9.37* p.m., 1.17 night. Sundays—5.17, 5.45, 9.55, 11.14 a. m.; 1.39, 2.45, 4.55, 5.37,* 6.35,* 9.47 p. m.; 1.17 night.

For Philadelphia—5.17, 7.44, 8.38, 9.14, 9.44, 10.44, 11.14, 11.44 a. m.; 12.46, 1.39, 2.11, 3.44, 5.34*, 7.34,* 8.21, 9.37* p.m.; 1.17 ng't Sundays—5.17, 5.45, 9.55, 11.14 a. m.; 1.39, 2.45, 4.55, 5.37*, 6.35*, 9.47 p. m.; 1.17 night.

For Reading and Harrisburg—5.17, 5.25, 8.38, 9.54, (10.44 to Reading only) 11.44 a. m.; 2.11, 5.48 p. m. 1.17 night. 1.17 night.
Sundays, 5.17 a.m., 2.03, 5.37, 6.35 p. m.;

For Pottsville, Sunbury & Williamsport— 5.17, 5.25, 9.54, a. m.; 2.11, (5.29, to Pottsville only) 8.21 p. m.; 1.17 night. Sundays, 5.17 a. m.; 2.03,; 1.17 night.

ROYAL BLUE LINE
(N.J. Cent'l, P & R., B. & O. R'ys.)

For Baltimore and Washington—9.14, 11.14 a. m.; 1.39, 3.44, 4.18, 5.34,* 7.34* p. m; 1.17 night. Sundays—11.14 a. m.; 2.45, 5.37, 6.35* p. m., 1.17 night.

Plainfield passengers by trains marked* change cars at Bound Brook.
Through tickets to all points at lowest rate may be had on application in advance to the ticket agent at the station.

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Interest paid on all sums from $5.00 to $2000. Interest payable July 1 and January 1.

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the name and address of a family which has a Mathushek & Son Piano and isn't thoroughly satisfied with it.

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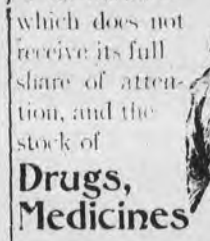

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A remarkable opportunity.
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Cash or Credit 218 West Second Street

Mr. Taylor formerly manager of Sternberg & Co., extends a special invitation to his old friends, and solicits a continuance of their patronage and from new customers alike,

Special Sale of HATS and SHOES.

Timothy, the Timid.

By Cromwell Galpin.

THE first day of Timothy Farnham at the Los Angeles high school was distinctly uncomfortable, and the other days of the week were no less unpleasant to the boy. Timothy's father and his family had recently arrived "from the East," which in Southern California means from some portion of the United States east of Denver; in Timothy's case it referred to Southern Kansas, where the waters of the shallow streams grow warm early in the summer and stay warm till late in the fall.

Timothy found the Western boys of his own age no more than his equals in school work, and hoped to gain standing and make friends among them, as he had done among schoolmates in the "East."

In the middle of the morning session of the first day Timothy saw on his desk an envelope addressed to him. He opened it and drew forth the enclosure. Something flew out as the folded cardboard unclosed, and Timothy struck at it, uttering a shriek worthy of the most nervous girl in the room.

Then he discovered it was a "kissing-bug;" that is to say, a hairpin and a piece of rubber so twisted together as to unwind with a buzz when taken from the envelope. Timothy had been startled even more than the maker of the kissing-bug had hoped, and there was smothered laughter among the boys and giggles among the girls.

As the teacher in charge turned toward Timothy, William Peters rose.

"I put a kissing-bug on Mr. Farnham's seat," he said. "I thought he would open the envelope before the class was called to order, and, really, I didn't know that Timothy was so timid." And the force of the teacher's reproof was lessened by the smile he could not hide.

If the matter had ended there it would have been forgotten very soon. But at noon Will, who was a leader of the boys inclined to athletic sports, declined to allow Timothy a place in the line-up for a practice football game, and Timothy made such remarks as wit and ill nature suggested, the result being that two boys [illegible] good friends [illegible] the other boys of the [illegible] cined to follow Will's lead.

Three of his friends, Alf Johnson and Joe and George Brown, were especially ingenious and persistent in inventing alliterative variations of "Timothy, the Timid" and "Timorous Timmy," which the other boys took up and repeated till it seemed that Timothy's name was never mentioned without an adjective implying cowardice. As the days passed, even the little fellows in the classes below joined in the sport, greatly to Timothy's discomfort. Thinking over the matter, he sensibly concluded to do nothing until something seemed certainly the right thing to do; and he made no answer to galling remarks.

Schoolboys as a rule soon tire of any game steadily pursued, and Timothy's plan of non-resistance would in time have secure immunity from persecution at worst only half ill-natured. But his patience was not put to test.

On Saturday Will and his three friends rode down to the beach on their bicycles, reaching the seashore at 8 o'clock in the morning. Timothy also decided to go swimming. So, taking the electric car for Santa Monica, he entered the bathhouse from the shore side as the clock struck 10. He undressed, donned a bathing suit and went out on the beach.

Many people sat on the benches, and more on the sand, but there were no bathers in the water. The sea was like a vast mirror. Five or six hundred feet from the land the shining water rose slowly, green and graceful, as a heavy ground swell swept shoreward. Half way in flecks of white foam appeared on the crest of the little mountain of water; all the top grew white as the wave became perpendicular; then the mass toppled upon the sand with a tremendous slap that woke the echoes in the bluffs till all other sound was drowned in the roar of surf as the wave broke on the beach.

With both the sights and sounds Timothy was familiar, having spent a month along the sea before school began. Tumbling walls of water six feet high more than tempt the bather to stay ashore. Timothy sat down on the sand, just out of the reach of the waves, listening to people who spoke low when the hissing water receded, or who shouted in vain attempts to make their voices heard as the waves broke.

Generally four or five waves could be seen, that nearest the shore a roaring mass of foam, the next growing white along the crest as the front assumed the perpendicular, while those farther seaward were hills of green, lower as the distance increased, seeming smooth, as if cut from solid glass. No two waves were ever alike, so one wave kept its form a second, but distances between them seemed not to vary by a hand's breadth as the surges, miles in length, swept toward the shore.

A quarter of a mile from the beach, well outside the breaks and little affected by the swell, was a small boat with a big sail, carrying four people in bathing dress, evidently men, as they were bareheaded. Timothy watched them, wondering idly why they had hauled the sheet aboard while sailing dead before the wind. As he looked the helmsman put the tiller down and the little craft rounded up to port and heeled over as the breeze caught the sail, still hauled close.

"What do you suppose he thinks he's trying to do?" laughed a man sitting near Timothy.

Slowly the boat straightened up as the man at the helm put her before the wind. Still he kept her close hauled, and shifting his helm again, he jibed her over. As before, the sheet was held fast; but this time a puff of wind caught the sail and the boat turned over. The four persons who had been aboard made a good deal of splashing as they found places by which to hold on to the overturned craft.

A ripple of laughter ran along the shore. At Santa Monica a tip-over is not considered serious, for everybody who goes out in a sailboat rather expects a wetting. Even the fishermen change their ordinary clothes for bathing suits before going through the surf.

At high tide the surf is so high that no small boat can live in it, and then a start can be made and a landing effected only at one of the pleasure wharves or at the Long Wharf of the Southern Pacific Company, four miles below town, those structures extending seaward beyond the surf line.

So when this boat turned over the crowd looking on laughed, and exchanged good-naturedly contemptuous remarks concerning the skill of the boatsmen as they waited for the crew to right the craft and take to the oars to work her out to sea, for the wind was driving her toward the breakers.

But the men made no attempt to right the boat. Clinging to the almost submerged sides, they seemed to be waiting to drift ashore.

"If they let her get into that surf," said the man sitting near Timothy, "that boat'll go to pieces like an egg in an ore crusher."

One of the men clinging to the boat waved his hand to the people on the [illegible] and the surf goes down."

Timothy was a swimmer, and inured to surf work by his month at the shore. Although he had never battled with waves so heavy as those before him, he felt little doubt of his ability to make his way through them.

He walked slowly seaward, following a receding wave and meeting another coming, and dived into greenish-brown water seeming as steep and high as the wall of a house. He had taken a good breath and needed it all before he had another opportunity to breathe; but he caught the undertow and felt himself scraped against the sandy bottom as he was swept seaward. He came to the surface a few seconds later thirty yards from shore and in the middle of the trough between two waves; thus he had time to empty his lungs and to fill them again before the next roller was upon him.

He dived again, and again the undertow swept him from the shore, and again he rose in the trough of the sea, well in advance of the oncoming wave. He shook the water from his eyes, and then straightened out to take as deep a breath as he could force into his lungs. The wave before him was a "double-header," and even a stronger swimmer than Timothy might admit that he was afraid without exposing his courage to suspicion.

A double-header is only half as high as the waves series of which it is an irregular member, but its menace to the swimmer is much worse. Between two ordinary waves is a trough of flat water, allowing the swimmer a chance to breathe; between the halves of a double-header there is also a trough, but it is filled with lather and foam much too thick for breathing, yet too thin to support the swimmer. He must either take a deep breath and hold it—if he can—lying still till the wave passes over him, or he must take a breath equally deep, dive and swim—if he can—under water till the increasing light tells him he has passed under the stretch of sea which is boiling and frothing like a horrible great caldron. Timothy preferred to dive.

As he went down he had some fear that he might never come up again, together with a feeling of thankfulness for the two seconds of grace that had allowed him to go down with his lungs well filled with air.

The distance under a double-header is four times that under other waves running at the same time, and the undertow offers no aid to the swimmer, for instead of a current running strongly seaward, it is a mere tangle of swirling water, running nowhere. Timothy dived deep, striking out strongly but carefully, and opening his eyes.

Under an ordinary wave the light is blue-green; under a double-header there is no light, for water lashed into foam is opaque as a plank ceiling. Salt water hurt Timothy's eyes, and he kept them open only long enough to make sure that he was in the dark.

The pressure on his lungs became intolerable, and he let out some of the air in them, immediately wishing he had tried to save it a few seconds longer. He opened his eyes, saw no sign of light in the black mass above him, and struck out again, fear clutching at his heart as he felt how ineffective had been his stroke, and realized that repetition of even such weak effort was beyond his power until he might breathe again. Then he felt himself trying to laugh at the remarks those fellows in the boat would make about him when they got ashore, and he wondered half stupidly if this was the beginning of the delirium that comes to the swimmer who has made his fight and lost.

A sort of frenzy seized him, and he struggled wildly to reach the surface. Only for a second. "You haven't got me yet!" Savagely defiant the word seemed to form themselves and to find some strange method of utterance. He lay without movement, strange lights flashing before his eyes, a great roaring filling his ears, an unmeasurable weight oppressing his chest.

He floated slowly to the surface, so nearly unconscious that he hardly knew enough to be glad when he felt the sunshine on his face. His lungs had emptied themselves, and he rolled over on his back to draw breath as a mountain of solid green water advanced toward him from the ocean.

But the sometimes relentless sea is sometimes strangely merciful. The big green wave lifted the exhausted boy tenderly, passed under him, breaking just beyond, and swept roaring to the shore.

Three good breaths restored Timothy's senses and revived his courage; he had not been near enough to drowning to lose his strength. There were still more waves to be passed before the boy was beyond the surf. But there were no more double-headers, and some of the waves did not break till they neared the shore. Timothy swam on, soon finding himself beyond the rollers and among vast waves that rose and fell, but did not break.

Then he heard a cry: "Help! Help!" It was a strident voice, but weak, as of one too frightened to fill his lungs for a good, honest shout.

As Timothy raised himself in the water and turned his eyes in the direction when the sound seemed to come, he saw the boat he had watched from the shore, and recognized in the persons clinging to her sides Will Peters and the three boys who had so persistently nicknamed him Timorous Timmy.

The boat was right side up, but full of water; the mast, stepped through the bow thwart and without stays, had been unshipped, and with the sail was dragging astern. The wind was light, but the boat was driving slowly shoreward, and the boys clinging to [illegible] slightest ef- [illegible] th they [illegible] they at- [illegible] ugh the heavy surf the destruction of the boat was certain and their death by drowning inevitable.

"Hello!" shouted Timothy. "Keep her off! Keep her off till the surf goes down!"

As he called, a vagrant wave broke to seaward of the prevailing surf line. Timothy dived, rising close to the overturned boat and seeing three boys wildly clutching for more secure holds in the wreckage.

Within arm's length of the boat, but having altogether lost his hold, Will Peters was thrashing about, arms and legs out of the water half the time and head under all the time. He was not a swimmer.

Timothy with his left hand reached for the gunwale of the boat, and with his right seized Will, who put both arms around Timothy's neck, almost instantly to released his hold and attempt to climb into the boat, which promptly turned bottom upward.

"Hold on!" shouted Timothy. "You can't keep you feet dry here. Hang on to the side and help tow her out!"

Under Timothy's direction the boat was righted and her bow turned away from the shore. Two boys could not swim, and they simply hung on; two could swim a little, and they gave Timothy such aid as they could in working the boat farther from the surf line. They they bailed her out with a tin pan tied to a thwart to guard against loss under just such circumstances, climbed over the side, pulled the mast and sail aboard, and got out the oars for a pull to Long Wharf, where the boat had been hired and where the boys had left their clothes. Nobody suggested an attempt to raise the sail.

As they dipped the oars for the first stroke another boat drew alongside, manned by four fishermen.

"Don't you fellows know enough to keep your boat out of the surf? Want any help?" asked one of the fishermen.

"We do," said Timothy, taking it up himself to answer both questions; "but we didn't at 10 o'clock this morning. We've been in the water long enough to get pretty cold. One of you get in here and give a hand down to Long Wharf; let me get into your boat and put me ashore at Arcadia Wharf."

"I'll pay you for your trouble," said Will, speaking for the first time since he had called for help.

The suggested changes were soon made, and in due time the sailing party reached Long Wharf.

The boys went ashore, dressed, settled with the fishermen and the boat owner, and rode their bicycles to the bathhouse, where they expected to see Timothy, but did not. They spent some time looking for him, and then regretfully took the bicycle path for home.

Timothy had left the fishermen's boat at the Arcadia Wharf, gone to the bathhouse, where they expected to see thirty-five cents necessary to pay car fare, he then took the bicycle path for a sixteen-mile walk to his home. Four or five miles out a wheelman passed him with a rush, but stopped a few yards beyond. It was Joe Brown, and behind him came the others of the boating party.

"Who's afraid of wet feet?" shouted Joe, as he came running back.

"Timothy Farnham's four friends!" bawled the others in chorus, as if practicing a new class yell.

"Into whose heads has some sense soaked?" sung out one of the others.

"Heads of Tim Farnham's four friends!" shrieked the chorus.

"Say, Tim," said Will, "when you've risked your life to save ours, you needn't"—

"Oh, cut it short! It's all right," said Timothy.

"Yes, it's all right," answered Will. "But if you'll ride my wheel home, or ride by turns, I'll take it as an honor; if you'll teach me to swim I'll be a burro long enough to carry you home on my back. And," rather sheepishly, "we won't talk any more about Timothy's timidity."

And the promise was faithfully kept. —Youth's Companion.

The Future of the Mule.

Honor the mule. His father, the ass, and his mother, the mare, may be more aristocratic, but the mule has worked his way in the world, and has been worthy of his hire. Like the ass and the goat, he has been among the firm animals, positive in character. Moreover, "forty acres and a mule" is a landmark in history, a cry as famous as "forty-nine forty or fight." Now this picturesque, historic beast is threatened with extinction. As he is an artificial product, like the apricot and quince, and not even reproductive, as soon as he is not worth the trouble of manufacture he will cease to be. What threatens his foooting is the zebrula, child of the zebra and the horse. The opening up of Africa, especially the eastern part, has discovered large numbers of zebras, an animal deemed nearly extinct; a United States Consul has reported their merits to our State Department; and Hagenbeck is expected to undertake their production and distribution. The zebrula, with his inheritance of brilliant stripes, is prettier than the mule. He is immune to certain diseases, which gives him an advantage in the tropics. Probably he is inferior in stubborness, length of ear, and power to kick. These traits are not valued by commerce, but they help create an animal as picturesque as any in the world. Perhaps the zebrula will not extirpate the mule entirely. He may find certain climates unbearable. Ours may be one of those climates, and all may yet be well. There are better animals, but none that we should be more loth to lose.—Collier's Weekly.

English Country Houses.

In England the first thought of the landholder is for privacy, writes Frank Chouteau Brown in Good Housekeeping. For this purpose he sets his house well back from the street and protects it by high walls or hedges. The real face of the house is toward the garden at the rear, and here transpires most of his family life. He lives in his country house through most of the year. The American goes to his for a short period in the summer and considers it more of a camp where he may "rough it" during the summer months than a residence where he expects the comforts and niceties of his city life. We have a further large population that lives throughout most of the year in a suburban house situated between the city and the country and combining the requirements of both, and so located that the man may attend his business in the city in the daytime and return easily to his house at night. In England no parallel of this phase of American life exists to any such marked degree, although there is a tendency latterly to somewhat adopt this American custom, at least in part. Therefore, for the American suburban house we must go more immediately to the English farmhouse, if we wish to adapt to our own purposes any of the feeling or spirit of the English country.

Weather Wisdom.

A very curious method of making weather predictions has been discovered by an old French farmer.

"On Christmas eve," he says, "when the bells begin to ring for midnight mass, take twelve onions and place them in a row on a table. The first onion will represent January, the second February, and so on. Next make a large slit in each onion and pour some salt into it. If at the end of an hour you find that the salt in the March onion has melted, you will know that there will be much rain in March, and, on the other hand, if the salt in the April onion is not melted, you may be certain that April will be a dry month. Moreover, if the salt in any onion is melted at the top, but not at the bottom, the first fortnight of the month will be wet and the second fortnight dry."

Days For Weddings.

According to a Berlin paper, Saturday is the most popular day for weddings, possibly because for the working classes the "free" Sunday will allow a second day of jubilation. Friday is obviously considered an unlucky day at Berlin as well as elsewhere, for fewer weddings are held on it than any other day of the week. This, of course, tallies with the widespread idea that it is unlucky to start on a journey, or, for a sick person to leave his bed for the first time, on a Friday.

Curiously enough, the ancient Teutons, like the ancient Greeks, considered Friday a most lucky day. The most popular day for weddings, next to Saturday, is Tuesday; then follows Thursday, and Wednesday comes last.

The Ascent of Mount Whitney

By ASAHEL CURTIS

ONE of the most interesting organizations in the Western States is the Sierra Club, of California. Believing that the beauties of the great Sierras had not been fully appreciated even by mountain lovers, the members of the club a few years ago determined to attract popular interest to the mountain ranges of California by conducting annual outings among the highest peaks.

Success quickly rewarded the efforts of these amateur mountaineers, the number of those who joined their annual outings steadily increasing, until this year the party numbered 110.

The club's outing this season was to Kern River Canyon and Mount Whitney. Camp equipage and supplies sufficient for five weeks were transported 100 miles across high mountain passes into the heart of the region of peaks, reaching altitudes of from 10,000 to 14,000 feet. The country traversed was but little known, maps were useless, so the mountaineers added a feat in exploration to that of climbing one of the highest mountains in the United States.

After a two days' stage drive, from Visalia to Mineral King, the party walked twenty miles across the divide to their camp in Kern Canyon, one of the glacial gorges whose beautiful domes and walls still bear the scars of the flowing ice that formed it. Here a week was spent in tramping and fishing, thus getting the party in physical condition for the trip to the base of Mount Whitney.

The eighth day was spent in preparing for the eight-day trip to come. Shoes were renailed with heavy hobnails, and the strongest wearing apparel was selected. Every unnecessary article was left behind, for only fifteen pounds of baggage was allowed, including sleeping bag or blankets.

Thus equipped, the party crossed the Kern and ascended Volcano Creek to its source, near the main divide between the Kern and Owens Valleys, and followed this divide, at an altitude of between 8000 and 10,500 feet, to the base of Mount Whitney. During the entire trip every one slept in the open air, rolled up in blankets or sleeping bags. No rain fell and there was no dew, so one had only to find a dry place in the sand, wriggle into a comfortable position, and sleep.

On the morning of the ascent the party breakfasted at half-past three, and were on the march a little after 4. The five miles to the base of the mountain was quickly covered, with frequent short rests to prevent overexertion, dangerous at this altitude. The real climbing on Mount Whitney begins at Langley's camp, at an altitude of 11,625 feet, and continues until the broad crest of the mountain is reached, at about 14,000 feet. For 800 feet great granite bowlders were encountered, and over these the party made their way, switching back and forth across the mountain in order to gain elevation until the base of a "chimney," or rock gorge, was reached. Here the way led upward over bowlders, between two sheer walls of granite blocks. For 500 feet we toiled up this gorge with hands, feet and elbows in action, finally coming to the slope that leads to the summit, which was reached before 9 o'clock.

The most striking feature of Mount Whitney is the tremendous abyss on the eastern face. Approaching the monument on the eastern rim of the summit, one sees only the ragged rocks around its base, and, beyond, the farms and orchards, 10,000 feet below. It is like a world seen from a balloon, and the height makes one dizzy. The members signed the club register, which was left in the monument, and then explored as far as possible the base of the peaks, which, on every side except the east, rose in chaotic masses, their summits all over 14,000 feet, seamed and scarred by chasms and gorges. Geologists have found here splendid examples of the action of glaciers during the Ice Age.—Collier's Weekly.

The First Man in the Russian Empire After the Czar

BY his appointment as president of the committee of ministers Sergius de Witt becomes the actual premier of Russia, the first man in the empire after the Czar. His career has been a remarkable one. Born in 1849, from parents unknown in Russian officialdom, and of insignificant social position, he has placed himself on the highest rung of the ladder by sheer force of merit and in the face of the most determined opposition from the strongest party in Russia, including on the one hand M. de Plehve, the reactionary Minister of the Interior, and on the other M. Pobiedonostzeff, the chief procurator of the Holy Synod; Prince Imeritinsky, and General Vannoffsky, who have taken a leading part in trying to defeat his projects. It has been reported that scenes of extraordinary bitterness have occurred in the Council Chamber itself. The reactionaries denounced de Witt as a Socialist, a Communist, a revolutionary, because he insisted that Russia must cease lagging behind in the race of civilization and progress.

The "War Party" was perhaps more bitterly antagonistic to him than any other faction, for he on more than once occasion convinced the Czar that Russia was absolutely forced to live at peace with her neighbors, since she had not the means to carry on a war. It has even been said that had it not been for de Witte's counsels Russia and Japan would have been at war over their differences before to-day.

M. de Witte has passed nearly half his life in obscurity. He spent some years at the University of Odessa. When he left Odessa he obtained a post in the State Railway Department, becoming an employe at an insignificant railway station—an assistant station master and bookkeeper.

It is said that it was the war with Turkey which gave him his chance. His chiefs in the railway department lost their heads completely under the strain of transporting troops to the front. De Witte quietly did what his superiors ought to have done, working out various schemes for the transportation of troops into Turkey. T proof of forethought created a se tion in official circles. When the was at an end his reputation had made.

Since 1878 de Witte's promo been rapid. In 1879 he was s to St. Petersburg to take p work of the great Railwa sion, and it was he who r the commissioners their was then appointed d Southwestern Railway of the State Railway 1892 he became Min nications, and in the f took M. Wyschnegrad Finance Minister.

Immediately after he became head of the finances of the empire M. de Witte began the work of completely reorganizing them. He declared that the ever-recurring deficit was "intolerable," and he proceeded first to reform the monetary system, then to reorganize the system of taxation, and then to negotiate the commercial treaties by which Russia's foreign trade was greatly increased. He encouraged the introduction of capital from France, did everything possible to establish new enterprises, and imported machinery where the Russians were not able to make it.—The Commercial Advertiser.

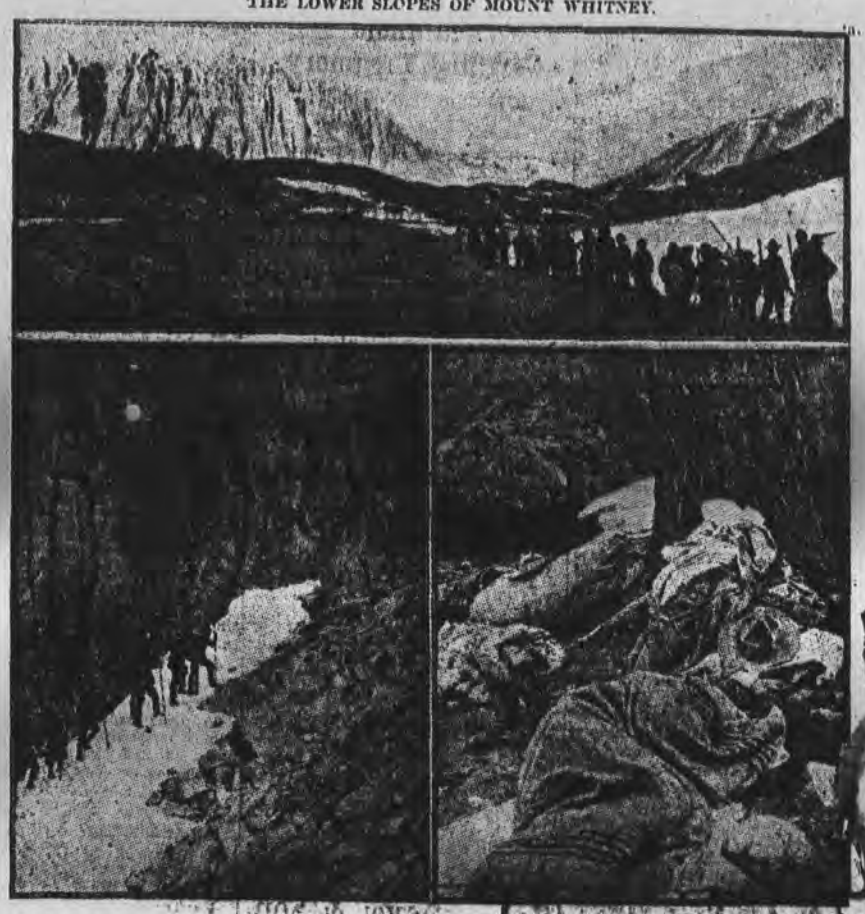
Intelligence of a Dog.

A striking instance of canine intelligence is reported from Paris. A male school teacher named Dillaz was on Thursday evening waylaid near Charenton bridge by two roughs, who set upon him, and, after rifling his pockets, flung him into the Seine. A collie dog that happened to be near, without being encouraged to do so by any person—indeed, there were none who saw the circumstances—at once plunged into the water, and, catching the man by the coat, aided him to keep afloat until the river police, attracted by his cries, arrived to his assistance. M. Dillaz was subsequently able to furnish the police with a description which led to the arrest of his assailants.

Automobile building gives employment to 20,000 persons in France.

The Sierra Club's Ascent of Mount Whitne

THE LOWER SLOPES OF MOUNT WHITNEY.



ENTERING THE "CHIMNEY" ON MOUNT WHITNEY.

SLEEPING ON THE MOUNTAINSIDE.

—From Collier's Weekly.

M. DE WITTE, THE NEW PREMIER OF RUSSIA.

NEW IDEAS in TOILETTES

City.—Coats made in style are among the latest are exceedingly smart. One is made of plum

PRINCE ALBERT COAT.

colored zibeline simply stitched with corticelli silk in tailor style and makes part of a costume, but the coat is also appropriate for the separate wrap.

The coat is made with fronts, underarm gores, and side backs that are cut off below the waist line, full length backs and skirt portions. The fronts are fitted by means of single darts and closed with buttons and buttonholes. The skirt portions are seamed to the body and are laid in pleats at the side back seams. The sleeves can be plain ones in coat style with roll-over cuffs or the full ones shown in the view as preferred.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is two and seven-eighth yards forty-four inches wide, two and one-half yards fifty-two inches wide.

A Seasonable Costume.

Long coats are much in vogue and gain favor with each succeeding week. The May Manton one shown in the large drawing is made in Russian style and is well adapted both to the entire suit and the general wrap. The model is made of black taffeta stitched with corticelli silk, but all coat and suit materials, both silk and wool, are equally appropriate.

The coat consists of a blouse portion, that is made with applied box pleats at front and back and is fitted by means of shoulder and underarm seams, and the skirt which is attached thereto beneath the belt. The skirt includes applied pleats that form continuous lines with the bolus and is laid in inverted pleats at the centre back, which provide graceful fullness. The right front laps over the left to close in double-breasted style beneath the edge of the pleat. The sleeves are box pleated from the elbows to the shoulders, so providing the snug fit required by fashion, but form full puffs at the wrists, where they are finished by flare cuffs.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is six and one-half yards twenty-seven inches wide, four yards fifty-two inches wide, four yards forty-four inches wide or

Skirts that just clear the ground are among the latest decreed by fashion and can be relied upon as correct both for the present and the season to come. The very excellent one in the large picture provides a graceful flare about the feet and is available for the entire range of skirt and suit materials, but, as shown, is made of Sicilian mohair stitched with corticelli silk.

The skirt is cut in five gores, which are so shaped as to fit with perfect snugness about the hips, while they flare freely and gracefully below the knees. The fullness at the back is laid in inverted pleats and can be stitched as illustrated or simply pressed flat as preferred. The upper edge can be finished with a belt or cut in dip outline and under-faced or bound.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is six and one-fourth yards: twenty-seven inches wide, three and three-fourth yards forty-four inches wide or three and one-fourth yards fifty-two inches wide when material has figure or nap; three yards forty-four or two and three-fourth yards fifty-two inches wide when material has neither figure nor nap.

Popular Color For Hats.

A very striking hat, an importation, is made of that vivid dark blue color which is so popular this season. There is a rolled brim of the blue, and the top of the crown repeats the color. The sides of the crown and the edge of the brim consist of rows of bright red, white, and flax-blue braids. The hat tilts well over the face of the wearer, and is lifted behind with a bunch of cherries and leaves. It has no other trimming.

Picturesque Scarfs.

Veils continue to grow in length and breadth as well as thickness with the coming of cold weather, and the latest "automobiling veils" are really picturesque scarfs, passing completely around the head and tied in an artistically careless knot on the left shoulder that can be accomplished only by a study of the model, considerately placed upon the veiling counters of the leading department stores.—New York Mail and Express.

A Handsomely Trimmed Waist.

A dinner waist of tucked cafe au lait crepe de chine is trimmed with straps of brown velvet, ending in gold and amber buttons. It has a vest of Cluny lace over ivory silk. The bolero is fastened by bows of brown velvet tied through small round buckles of gold and amber. The collar and cuffs are of silk embroidery in delicate Persian colors.

RUSSIAN COAT AND FIVE-GORED SKIRT.

Rain Coat.

Coats that afford perfect protection against the rain are essential to every woman's health as well as comfort. This one is adapted to covert cloth and all the materials used for coats of the sort, but is shown in Oxford gray cravenette cloth and stitched with black corticelli silk.

The coat consists of the fronts, backs and side backs. The fronts are without fullness, but the back is drawn in at the waist line and held by means of the belt. Over the shoulders is a circular cape and the neck is finished with a shaped and stitched collar. The sleeves are the ample ones of the season and are finished with straight cuffs pointed at their ends.

RAIN COAT.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is five and three-fourth yards forty-four inches wide or five yards fifty-two inches wide.

A SERMON FOR SUNDAY

A DISCOURSE ENTITLED "LIFE'S YIELD TO THE MORAL CONQUEROR."

The Rev. T. R. Williams Urges Us to Spend Our Few Brief Years Fighting Sin and Serving Man Until We Pass to the Great Beyond—An Uplifting Discourse.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—The Rev. T. Rhondda Williams, pastor of the Greenfield Congregational Church, Bradford, England, preached in Plymouth Church Sunday morning. There was a large audience. The Rev. Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis introduced Mr. Williams. Earnest attention was given to his thoughtful sermon. The subject was "Life's Yield to the Moral Conqueror," and the text was from passages in the Apocalypse. Mr. Williams said:

Each one of the messages to the churches of Asia closes with a promise. They contain threats and warnings and commandments, but at the close stands the promise like a distant hill in sunshine, seen through the storm, to lure on over the worst-beaten to the better things of God and man. The messages lay down the moral task without compromise, but they close with the assurance that

"The toppling crags of duty scaled
Are close upon the shining tablelands,
To which our God Himself is moon and sun."

There is here a twofold aspect of life which every morally earnest man is acquainted with. He knows that its conditions are stern, that there is vigor in it, but he knows also that the vigor is blended with tenderness, that all its struggle is permeated by promise. We might indeed say that moral earnestness and hopefulness go together. Stand loyally under the bower of duty, and you will hear the bird of hope sing. Unfaithfulness to the moral ideal breeds pessimism of the worst kind; fidelity, while it does not encourage cheap and lightsome optimism, does inscribe in the heart of the be[illegible] duty the shining word of the coming [illegible] has so made us that enfolded in [illegible] of loyalty lies the assurance o[illegible] the good.

Now, it is this lo[illegible] good, this fidelity to the moral ide[illegible] severing attitude, which I take to be [illegible]ated in the word "overcoming" or "conquering." Every promise is made to him who "overcometh" or who "conquers." Not, mark you, to him who has overcome, or who has conquered in any full or final sense. These promises are not of gifts to be bestowed at the end of the course, but of experiences to be realized in going on, so long as you go on in the right way. Now, is it a fact—for it is no use preaching theories away from the facts of life—that the promises made to those Asian churches in the name of Christ, sent to them by John as direct from Christ, are to be regarded as promises made to us by God? For myself I cannot regard them so, except so far as they contain truths attested by the experience of men. Indeed, the messages given to the churches of Asia are not entirely from Christ as He was, not from Christ as we understand Him to-day, but from Christ as John understood Him. When we read the promises of the moral life we read not only the facts of our moral experience, but also a certain interpretation given by more than one bias, such as the personal bias or the national bias. The future we depict may be in essence guaranteed by the universal laws of the moral life, but the depiction may bear personal or national colors, which must fade; personal and national elements which must be eliminated. John was a Christian, but he was also a Jew. Like every man, he had a temperament, both the [illegible]nality and the personality would affect [illegible]is vision [illegible]Christ never [illegible]akes ab[illegible]ession of [illegible]our very [illegible]of Him has some mix[illegible]it, which is not in Him. [illegible]overcometh and keepeth My word will I give power over the nations, and he shall rule them with a rod of iron, as the vessels of a potter shall be broken to shivers, even as I received of My Father." Here are words attributed to Jesus which none of us would like to think of Him as speaking. We could not find in Jesus any promise of authority over nations to rule them with a rod of iron, as the vessels of a potter are broken to shivers; nor do we think of Him as claiming to have received such from His Father. That is not our way of thinking of Christ to-day. Then how did John come to hear Christ say that? Because John had been reared in the atmosphere and fed upon the sentiments of Psalm ii. His Jewish teachers had taught him to regard Psalm ii as Messianic. And what was the Messiah to do? The Lord said to Him, "Ask of Me and I will give thee the nations for thine inheritance and the uttermost parts of the earth for thy possession. Thou shalt break them with a rod of iron; thou shalt dash them to pieces like a potter's vessel." Some Jews sometimes believed that that was one of the things the Messiah would do. When a Jew came to believe that Jesus was the Messiah you would think that he would at least throw off that old notion. Jesus had said, "Come unto Me all ye that labor and are heavy laden," etc. "I am meek of heart, lowly." "Blessed are the meek," etc. "Other sheep," etc. The general character and teaching of Jesus was the very opposite of the Psalm ii conception of Messiah. Yet the Jew who believed that Jesus was the Messiah carried over with him a good deal of the old national conception and attributed it to Jesus. That is what John does here. It was not Jesus speaking, but his own nationalism that was representing Jesus. This is not very surprising when you remember that Christians even yet take the Psalm ii to refer to Jesus. Nothing could be more unlike Jesus of Nazareth than the description of the Messiah in Psalm ii. It is high time to protest, as Cheyne does, against the habit of "finding Christ" in passages "unrelated to Christ and His religion." "I fear," says Canon Cheyne, "that our unmitigated adoption of the Psalter as it stands may counteract that spirit of love which is one-half of Christianity." The fear is too well founded. What did the great St. Bernard say long ago regarding the wars of the Crusades upon the Mohammedans? These are his words: "They are ministers of God to inflict His vengeance. For them to give or receive death is not a sin, but a most glorious deed; the Son of God delights to receive the blood of His enemies; He is glorified in the death of the pagans." It is most astounding that Jesus could have been conceived as the incarnation of God's redeeming purpose and love and yet as One who could delight in the blood of His enemies. The Messianic interpretation of many psalms undoubtedly tends to undermine the value of the revelation of God in Christ. In a Christian magazine of some time ago one article is entitled "The Tenderness of Jesus" and the next is "The Imprecatory Psalms Vindicated." I always maintain that there is a severity in the law of life, that divine love is not softness, nor mercy a license to indulgence; pain, suffering, retribution are here; there was a severity in Jesus because Jesus was true to life's law, but the Spirit of Jesus was not the spirit of the imprecatory psalms, and the Messiah of many psalms is quite unlike our Christ. So far as we are under their influence we need to excorite ourselves and clear our vision.

But this promise is colored not only by John's nationalism, but possibly also by certain traits of his personal character. It was John who saw a man casting out devils in Jesus' name and forbade him, because he did not follow with them—there was a strong party spirit in him. John was one of two who wanted the chief places in the kingdom. He, too, wanted to call fire from heaven upon the Samaritans. The portrait of John in most people's minds, as the loving disciple, rests upon the Christ's Gospel and the Epistles, but the temper sometimes displayed in the Apocalypse fits with the indications of the synoptic gospels.

What does the man who is faithful find? What does he get to feel sure of? He finds the very best there is in life. He tastes life at its best. "I will give him to eat of the tree of life, which is in the paradise of God." There is a very common notion that though goodness may be a safe track to some far-off celestian city it is a considerable sacrifice of the content of life here and now. Naturally enough not a few decide to take what they can in the present and leave the struggle for goodness alone and chance the future. Well, the truth is that only in a worthy character, in the ascendancy over evil, in the mastery of impurity and of egoism in all its forms, on the higher levels of special cultivation, does a man really get the core of life now, get the very best there is in it. In fact the old Eden story comes true again and again in the lives of men. Get your pleasure, satisfy your desire in illicit ways, in defiance or in neglect of the divine order of life, it simply means paradise lost. You turn yourself out of the best by so doing. Loyalty to goodness is the way of blessedness. There is no happiness like that which comes from simple goodness.

What does the victor find? He finds the unseen reserves from which he may draw sustenance and power to his own surprise and that of the world. "To him that overcometh I will give to eat of the hidden manna." In the winning struggle you find the soul sustenance hidden from you before and still hidden from the world. New confidences, new assurances, new faiths arise in the soul; new visions break upon it, new voices speak to it and in it; new communions with unseen powers enrich its inner solitudes, and the man gets by and by to understand what Paul meant when he spoke of being "strengthened with might in the inner man." The truly earnest man who perseveres in the life of the good is constantly surprised at the reserve of power upon which he draws. Dead seas which looked as if they meant certain death have been safely crossed, and the song of triumph rang up to God on the other side.

Difficulties which seemed insurmountable have been successfully overcome. This is why the man says: "Hitherto hath the Lord helped me." He cannot understand himself by himself, and so he builds an alter to a higher power. In life's victories we discover life's forces; in the onward march we discover the enrichment of the way, come to one after another of the wells of salvation, hidden from all who do not march that way. And, remember always, that the larger our conquest in life, the more abundant will be life's sustenance; it is the conqueror who feeds the manna. In a sense, everything is hidden from us, and all growth is a discovery. It is so in the intellectual sphere. You discover treasures as you conquer difficulties. You must conquer the alphabet and the spelling book to discover the sentence; conquer the sentence to discover the paragraph; conquer every paragraph to know the treasure of the book. And so all the way up. Many cannot read a book that is at all difficult; the food there is in it they cannot appreciate. Why? because their conquests are too small; they have not overcome ignorance and superficiality sufficiently, so the manna there remains hidden.

The same is true in the moral and spiritual sphere. There are people who are quite incapable of understanding the highest kind of affection and the holiest kind of love because they have not themselves overcome the vulgarity and coarseness of human nature's lower levels. All noble souls have "meat to eat" which the world knows not of;" they have no affections which the world would always dilute with base ingredients, and aspirations which it would always tarnish with the stains of earth. Be sure of it, your discovery of life's best things will depend upon your conquests. As you wrestle with every victory you shall eat hidden manna and be strengthened for victories yet to be achieved. The successful struggle constantly discovers supports hidden from him before, and still hidden from lives which do not know the loftier reaches and the more earnest endeavors. What does life yield to the victor? Here is one of the finest of the promises: "I will give him the morning star." What is this gift of the morning star? It is the feeling that life is sweet and pure, fair and fresh with the touch of morning. It is the feeling that life is full of promise, that day is coming on; that the best is yet to be. It is the power to be oneself a sweetening, freshening influence in the world, a living prophecy of its betterment. Now, friends, there is nothing like moral purity to keep the touch of morning on life; compromise your morality and it is marvelous how soon everything is stale. There is an indescribable sweetness in the air of early morning when the world is as God makes it; when it is indeed in the process of His remaking before we light our fires and emit our smoke and beat up the dust of our noisy, turbulent life. Something like that sweet freshness of morning belongs to the soul that is pure and comes to it always in its hour of victory over sin. As long as your affections are clean they are fresh; you never tire of pure feelings or holy loves.

Again, what does the moral victor find? It is promised that Christ will write upon him God's name and the name of God's city, and his own new name. In our language this means that life yields the victor the consciousness that he really belongs to God; that he belongs to the new society; that he belongs to Christ. In other words, the spiritual universe owns him, and he knows himself as a vital part of it, even as a pillar in the temple of God, an upholder of the sacred things of life; one of those who have a real permanent life in the sanctuary, among the sanctities of God—yea, who share the spiritual sovereignty of life with God, with Christ and with all the good: "He shall sit with Me on My throne," etc.

Oh, you who are fighting sin, take courage; with every triumph you are mounting the steps of the throne of God, and ever nearing the time when your life shall be fixed in the truth which knows no turning, and the righteousness which is forever.

Lay hold on the thought of God as your Helper, and believe that if you work with Him all will be well. I invite you to no superficial optimism that has never sounded the depths of life's woe, nor seen into the hearts of its tragedy. There is no power and no healing in that. I heard it once given out from a Christian platform. It denounced gloominess of every kind; it slashed the pessimists in every direction; it declared that all things were going on exceedingly well; even the slums were not so bad as some made out, and the war in South Africa—well, it would come to an end some time.

So much of this was dealt out that I felt that such optimism was the shallowest of lies, and that to ventilate it in the name of Christianity was to forget the tragedy of Gethsemane and to blot out the memory of the cross. No, no; if you are to be a serious man, in earnest for the highest ends of life, for yourself and for society, you have a battle to fight; a hard, stern battle; a hundred things are wrong with the world, which you must help to put right. Look the evil in the face and do not call it light. But when you have done that, I ask you to realize a larger fact, viz., that the Alpha and Omega of all this life is the love of the good God. Because that is the beginning, that is also the end, and let it, therefore, be our

"Hope a sun will pierce
The thickest cloud earth ever stretched,
That after last shall come the first,
Tho' a wide compass round be fetched."

With that thought of God let us spend our few brief years fighting sin and serving man, till we pass "to where beyond these voices there is peace."

Now unto the God of all grace, who hath called us unto His eternal glory by Christ Jesus, be glory and dominion forever and ever.

HARD TO BEAR.

J. W. Walls, Superintendent of Streets of Lebanon, Ky., living on East Main street, in that city, says:

"With my nightly rest broken, owing to irregularities of the kidneys, suffering intensely from severe pains in the small of my back and through the kidneys and annoyed by painful passages of abnormal secretions, life was anything but pleasant for me. No amount of doctoring relieved this condition, and for the reason that nothing seemed to give me even temporary relief I became about discouraged. One day I noticed in the newspapers the case of a man who was afflicted as I was and was cured by the use of Doan's Kidney Pills. His words of praise for this remedy were so sincere that on the strength of his statement I went to the Hugh Murrey Drug Co.'s store and got a box. I found that the medicine was exactly as powerful a kidney remedy as represented. I experienced quick and lasting relief. Doan's Kidney Pills will prove a blessing to all sufferers from kidney disorders who will give them a fair trial."

A FREE TRIAL of this great kidney medicine, which cured Mr. Walls, will be mailed to any part of the United States on application. Address Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y. For sale by all druggists, price 50 cents per box.

The Fountain of Youth.

Like pretty much everything else, this matter of having children has two sides to it. As a great many children are failures and as children are the joint product of heredity and environment, both elements preponderantly under parental control, it would seem more sensible to say that there were too many people undertaking parental responsibilities instead of too few. And further, parenthood has many cares and sorrows and evasperations. Still, when all is said, how many persons who found themselves childless at forty-five have been able honestly to congratulate themselves?

Children have a use as an assurance against destitution and loneliness in old age. They are satisfactory to the vanity for family immortality. But more than these and all other advantages is the advantage of prolonging one's life. Growing children will keep any proper man or woman young in spirit and in mind, will retard the development of that sour yet complacent cynicism which curses old age both for one's self and for those about one.

The man or the woman—again, the right sort of man or woman—who has children drinks every day a deep draught of the fountain of youth.

It is a strange and startling fact that, according to the latest available figures, the proportion of the blind to the sighted in India is one in every 600, so that, allowing for the usual native reluctance to enter into bodily defects in the census reports, it shows that more than a half million people in that country are deprived of sight.

Diseases of the organs of sight have for ages been a peculiar feature of Eastern lands. Among the causes are the continual glare of the sun, the prevalent dustiness of the air, the lack of cleanliness and due care of the eyes of the young. It is a common sight to see the eyes of babies one mass of flies and dirt, which the ignorant, careless mother is too indifferent to drive away.

This peculiar Oriental affliction has long engaged the attention of philanthropists in India, and several societies are turning their endeavors to the mitigation of the evil, as well as to providing books for the blind, and make more adequate provision for their needs in every way.

Heating Water by Sun Power.

Solar heat is being utilized for heating water for various household purposes. The apparatus for this purpose is absurdly simple, merely a sectional boiler of thin blackened copper, exposed on the sunny side of the roof under a glass cover very like a hotbouse frame, and suitably piped for supply and demand.

An hour's exposure to full sunlight raises the water to a temperature from thirty degrees to sixty degrees Fahrenheit above that of the air, and as the heaters actually in use contain from forty to 120 gallons, according to size, there is an ample supply of hot water through the hours of daylight. Solar water heaters of this kind have been installed on the roofs of many houses in Southern districts. They work admirably, and even in less favorable places have been found useful.—Cassier's Magazine.

"What Shall I Do?"

That is the problem which frequently confronts everyone—especially parents with small children. A slight illness treated at once often saves a long period of sickness and expense—sometimes prevents death. The trouble is that so few people can think on the instant what treatment to apply, even if they have the knowledge necessary to recognize the disease and know what simple remedies are best. To meet this want at small expense the Book Publishing House, 131 Leonard street, New York City, is sending postpaid a doctor book on receipt of sixty cents in stamps. The book is illustrated, contains 598 pages, explains symptoms, causes and simple means of overcoming ordinary illnesses. It was written by the eminent J. Hamilton Ayres, A. M., M. D. It is a volume which should be in every household, as no one can tell what moment he may require the knowledge it contains.

Nature Thoughts.

Leaving the shore, I walk among the trees. A cloud passes, and the sweet short rain comes, splashed with sunbeams and flower-scented air. The birches sing among the fresh green leaves of the beeches. Beautiful it is, in summer days, to see the wheat wave, and the long grass foam-flecked of flower yield and return to the wind. My soul of itself always desires; these are to it thought. I know that there is something infinitely higher than deity. The great sun burning in the sky, the sea, the firm earth, all the stars of night are feeble, all, all the cosmos is feeble; it is not strong enough to utter my prayer-desire. My soul cannot reach to its full desire of prayer. I need no earth or sea or sun to think my thought. If my thought-part—the psyche—were entirely separated from the body and from the earth, I should of myself desire the same. In itself my soul desires: my existence, my soul-existence is in itself my prayer, and so long as it exists, so long will it pray that I may have the fullest soul-life.—Richard Jefferies.

A Canary That Talks.

A Blackburn man has a remarkable canary which never sings, but can "talk" as fluently and distinctly as any parrot. It reels off quite articulately sentence after sentence, such as: "Pretty Polly dressed in green, coming home to see the queen." "Polly's sick; run for the doctor, quick." "What do you want here?" These are only a few samples of the linguistic attainments of this wonderful little bird, which is certainly the feathered marvel of the age, and is believed to be the only authentic instance of a talking canary known.—Chicago Journal.

The millionaire Jews in America number 115. N. Y. 43.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss.
LUCAS COUNTY.

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of CATARRH that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE. FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D., 1886. A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free. F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

Sold by all Druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

A Coveted Post.

At a meeting of the Wandsworth Guardians applications were received from no fewer than 1170 persons for the post of messenger at a salary of thirty shillings a week, with three shillings a week extra allowance for Sunday work.—London Tit-Bits.

Piso's Cure cannot be too highly spoken of as a cough cure.—J. W. O'Brien, 322 Third Ave., Minneapolis, Minn., Nov. 4, 1895.

FITS permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free. Dr. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

The University of Zurich is about to establish a chair of journalism.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle

A flock of ostriches at Phoenix, Ariz., now numbers more than 1000 birds.

You can do your dyeing in half an hour with PUTNAM FADELESS DYES.

It's all right to be wide awake so long as you don't suffer from insomnia.

Gray?

"My hair was falling out and turning gray very fast. But your Hair Vigor stopped the falling and restored the natural color."—Mrs. E. Z. Benomme, Cohoes, N. Y.

It's impossible for you not to look old, with the color of seventy years in your hair! Perhaps you are seventy, and you like your gray hair! If not, use Ayer's Hair Vigor. In less than a month your gray hair will have all the dark, rich color of youth.

$1.00 a bottle. All druggists.

If your druggist cannot supply you, send us one dollar and we will express you a bottle. Be sure and give the name of your nearest express office. Address, J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

W. L. DOUGLAS $3.50 & $3 SHOES UNION MADE.

You can save from $3 to $5 yearly by wearing W. L. Douglas $3.50 or $3 shoes.

They equal those that have been costing you from $4.00 to $5.00. The superior style of W. L. Douglas shoes proves their superiority over all other makes.

Sold by retail shoe dealers everywhere. Look for name and price on bottom.

That Douglas uses Corona Colt proves there is value in Douglas shoes. Corona is the highest grade Pat. Leather made. Four Color Eyelets used. Our $4 Gilt Edge Line cannot be equalled at any price. Shoes by mail, 25 cents extra. Illustrated Catalog free. W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

RIPANS TABULES for the best digestion, medicine ever made. A hundred [illegible] for [illegible] cents. This growing Avenue, a Glassboro m[illegible] $500 for by and night.

Dizzy?

Appetite poor? Bowels constipated? Tongue coated? Head ache? It's your liver! Ayer's Pills are liver pills, all vegetable. Sold for sixty years. J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.

Want your moustache or beard a beautiful brown or rich black? Use BUCKINGHAM'S DYE

FIFTY CTS. OF DRUGGISTS OR R. P. HALL & CO., NASHUA, N. H.

I PAY SPOT CASH FOR MILITARY BOUNTY LAND WARRANTS issued to soldiers of any war. Write me at once. FRANK H. READE, Barth Block, Denver, Colo.

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GUARANTEED CURE for all bowel troubles, appendicitis, biliousness, bad breath, bad blood, wind on the stomach, bloated bowels, foul mouth, headache, indigestion, pimples, pains after eating, liver trouble, sallow skin and dizziness. When your bowels don't move regularly you are sick. Constipation kills more people than all other diseases together. It starts chronic ailments and long years of suffering. No matter what ails you, start taking CASCARETS today, for you will never get well and stay well until you get your bowels right. Take our advice, start with Cascarets today under absolute guarantee to cure or money refunded. The genuine tablet stamped C C C. Never sold in bulk. Sample and booklet free. Address Sterling Remedy Company, Chicago or New York. 502

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DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY; gives quick relief and cures worst cases. Book of testimonials and 10 days' treatment Free. Dr. H. H. GREEN SONS, Box B, Atlanta, Ga.

If afflicted with sore eyes, use Thompson's Eye Water

25 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

The New Visitor.

The summer days are over
Now autumn rules the land;
We see the Master painter's
Great work on every hand.

We notice Madame Nature
Has changed her summer dress.
Ere long "Jack Frost" will strip her
Of all her loveliness.

'Tis sad to see earth's glory,
Wither, fade and die,
But 'tis the old, old story
Beneath the fair blue sky.

In this the heart rejoices,
There'll be no chilling frost,
No storm to mar the glory
On Canaan's sunny coast.

With our Advertisers.

Hezekiah Hand, auctioneer, will expose for sale the properties at 43 and 45 Prospect Place and 5 Rockview avenue, Wednesday, October 28. The property belonged to the estate of Francis J., and Rhoda Doremus. See advertisement elsewhere in this paper.

The sale of clothing, furnishing goods, hats and shoes by Harry Feinberg, the popular priced outfitter for men and boys, has met with so much favor by the people of this community, that he has decided to make a still greater sacrifice and it will be to the interest of the shrewd buyer to avail himself of this special offer which will begin today at his commodious store, 329 West Front street, opposite Grove street, and last until the end of the month. See his advertisement on fourth page.

A Sussex County Snake Story.

A belated snake story has just been told by the Blairstown correspondent of the Sussex Herald which breaks the record for such tales this season. There are no frills on the way in which the incident is related, as follows:

"On Wednesday, September 2, Jabez Ogden, who lives near Hardwick Township line, locked up his house, and, with his wife, went to the sesqui-centennial at Newton. They returned home between 6 and 7 o'clock in the evening. As Mrs. Ogden entered the house and turned to the sitting room from the hallway she was horrified to find that the door which was open leading into the dining room was barricaded and had disturbed her greatly. entered the room she he could not bliev[illegible] the other side of the room. If the matter had ended there it would have been forgotten very soon. [illegible] stitch[illegible] marks as wit and ill nature suggested, the result being that two boys [illegible] ey[illegible] ed to follow Will's lead[illegible] ile to move. Three of his friends, Joe and George B[illegible] choking it to cially ing [illegible] missing door knobs venting a excitement, which was very othy, the serpent was killed by Mr. my." carried out of doors, where an repeaton was made—a sort of post-mam Three door knobs were found a serpent's throat, all undigested. It a been unable to swallow the fourth. The snake had evidently crawled through a window that had been left open, and the theory is that it had mistaken the knobs for eggs. This is probably correct, for there were a number of other knobs, attached to other doors in the house, all of which were of a dark brown color, and none of which the snake had touched. Mr. Ogden has the four white knobs on exhibition, and any one who doubts the incident can examine them for himself."

FRANK FIELD WILCOX
NELL SIGLER WILCOX
Osteopathic Physicians and Gynaecologists.

Graduates of the American School of Osteopathy of Kirksville, Mo., under the founder, Dr. Andrew Taylor Still.

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The New York Tribune Farmer is a National Illustrated Agricultural Weekly for Farmers and their families, and Every issue contains matter instructive and entertaining to Every member of the family. The price is $1.00 per year, but if you like it you can secure it and the WEEKLY REVIEW—both papers one year—for $1.00, the price of each. Old subscribers to the REVIEW in arrears can secure the Farmer for one year FREE by paying all arreage and $1.00 for a years subscription in advance. Send your order and money to THE REVIEW, PLAINFIELD, N. J.

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Hot Water, Steam and Gas Fitting

Repairing in all its Branches. Sewer and Water Connections. Jobbing promptly Attended to. Estimates Cheerfully Furnished.

224 EAST FRONT ST. NEAR WATCHUNG AVE.

W. W. WARNOCK
—THE BAKER—
144 West Front Street

Has opened his ice cream parlors and is prepared to furnish the very best of cream. 6-1-4

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MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
ARTISTIC PICTURE FRAMES.
Frames Regilded. Paintings Renewed
Pictures Artistically Arranged.
Y. M. C. A. Building, Plainfield.

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MAURICE A. AUDSLEY, Manager
No. 135 East Front Street.
First Class Enlargements
Pictures and Artists' Materials
Artistic Framing a Specialty.
VISITORS ALWAYS WELCOME.

Try our Press System.
Better than hand work on shirts.
H. W. MARSHALL,
Proprietor
AMERICAN STEAM LAUNDRY
122 EAST FRONT ST.

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BEARS BROS. of 329 W. FRONT ST.
have removed their store to
215 West Front Street.
Have opened a new store with a full line of
Men's, Women's and Children's Clothing.
BEARS BROS.,
JACOB WOLFF, Manager
215 W. Front Street.

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Confectioner.
Candies Fresh Daily.
Highest Class of Production—in First or Medium Grades.
Parties and Social Functions will receive our Special Attention.
Bu[illegible] right East Front Street.

ARTICLES: SHELL GOODS HAIR GOODS AND MANICURE ARTICLES.
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Shampooing, Manicuring

S. Hirsch,
The New York Ladies Tailor and Furrier.
Has just received the latest models embracing present day attire for all occasions, together with a full line of new materials for making them up, and respectfully invites an early inspection of same.
Tel. 2403. 432 Watchung Ave.

LEGAL NOTICES

Election Notice!

Notice is hereby given that the Boards of Registry and Election in and for each and every Election District or Voting Precinct in the County of Somerset will hold their first meeting on

TUESDAY, SEPT. 1, 1903.

At 10 o'clock in the morning, at such places as may be designated by the Township Clerks of the respective townships of said county. Such boards shall organize according to law and then proceed to ascertain the names and residences of all the legal voters in their respective districts, by making actual inquiry at every dwelling house or habitation, or of the head of every family residing therein, and shall continue such enumeration of voters from day to day, on successive days, completing same on or before Friday, Sept. 4. (See 23 Election law.)

SECOND MEETING
AND PRIMARY ELECTION

Said Boards of Registry and Election will also meet on

TUESDAY, SEPT. 8, 1903,

At the same places from 1 until 9 p. m., for the purpose of transcribing and making up from its canvass books two lists of all persons entitled to vote in its election District, who shall personally appear before the board for that purpose, or be shown to its satisfaction by the affidavit in writing of some voter in the election district to be a legal voter therein.

On the same day between 1 and 9 o'clock p.m., the Primary Election shall be held in every election district in the County of Somerset.

THIRD and FINAL MEETING.

Said Boards of Registry and Election will also meet on

TUESDAY, OCT. 27, 1903,

At the same places, and between the hours of 1 p. m. and 9 p. m. for the purpose of revising and correcting the Original Registers, and for adding thereto the names of all persons entitled to the right of suffrage in such Election District at the next election.

Notice is hereby given to all Boards of Registry and Election in the County of Somerset that they are required to strictly observe Sections 24 and 32 of "An Act to Regulate Elections (Revision of 1898) approved April 4, 1898, and that the County Board of Elections will be in session in Somerville on

Wednesday, Oct. 28, 1903,

for the purpose of receiving the registers and receipting for affidavits, etc.

General Election Nov. 3, 1903

No person will be allowed to vote at said election unless his name appears upon the Registry List of his Election District.

JOSEPH FITZGA, Chairman,
J. B. MATTISON, Secretary.

Harold Hansen,
PAINTER, PAPER HANGER, DECORATOR.
Interior Decorating a Specialty
132 Central Avenue,
Telephone 1384
Residence 45 Pearl, near Watchung Ave.

Great Clearance Sale of Women's Walking Skirts at $1 98.

Reduced from $3.50 and $3.75 to ONLY $1.98! The materials are pearl gray Scotch Cheviot and plain Oxford Meltons.

Also annual clearance of Shirt Waists at 25c, that have sold at 69c, 75c, and 98c.

Lawn Wrappers at 59c.

Early Selection is Advisable.

THE PARIS CLOAK STORE.
322 West Front Street. JACOB A. FASS, Prop.

WHY CAST AWAY YOUR OLD FURS?
When you can have it made to look as good as new by the
Plainfield Furriers
Where the best European Artists are at your service, and where the best and latest Parisian styles in Furs, Cloaks and Suits are in abundance at prices to suit the purse of all. Our Specials for Fall Opening

$15.00 all-wool, Eng. Mixture, long coat & blouse $9 98
$ 3.00 Walking Skirt $1 98

and many other specials too numerous to mention.

An early call invited.

BOSTON CLOAK & FUR CO.,
245 W. Front Street. GAIMAN & BERKOWITZ. Opposite Post Office.

J. W. MANHATTAN Dealer in all kinds of
BLUESTONE
Flagging, Curbing, Sills and Coping.
Has been awarded contract to lay all walks for Town Council of Westfield until April 1, 1904. References: Work done in Westfield in past ten years. All work guaranteed. Orders by mail will receive attention.
Residence 50 Elm Place. PLAINFIELD, N. J.

HOTEL ROSELL, A. B. ROSELL, Prop.

[illegible] Steam Heat, Electric Lights.
those climates, and all may yet be well. There are better animals, but none

JUSTUS H. COOLEY, M. D.,
TURKISH, RUSSIAN, ROMAN
BATHS.
SANI[illegible]OMERSET
[illegible]TARIUM STREET
Open to Public.

POULTRY WIRE.

Prices Reduced; 58 inches high now 75cts. per rod (16 1-2 ft.); Staples free. Send for price list of other Iron Fencing.
Cord Wood Delivered at $3.00, 4.00 5.00 per Cord
JOHN P. WOLFE, 78 Somerset St., Plainfield.

PLAINFIELD CLEANING AND PRESSING COMPANY.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Clothes Altered, Cleaned, Repaired and Pressed
AT REASONABLE PRICES.
41 Somerset St. Plainfield, N. J.
WORK CALLED FOR AND DELIVERED.

THE PLAINFIELD TRUST COMPANY
DEPOSITS - $600,000.00.

We point to the fact, and with not a little pride, that our deposits now total $600,000.00, and this in a little over one year of business. In calling attention to this gratifying record, we wish to invite the accounts of those who at present have no bank account in town as well as from those contemplating a change in their present arrangements, feeling sure that business inaugurated with us will prove mutually advantageous.

Subject to check 3 per cent. interest is paid on balances of $200 or m
In our Special Department, 3 per cent. interest is paid on $5.00 or

O. T. Waring, President. Henry A. McGee, Vice Presid
A. V. Heely, Vice President. J. Herbert Case, Secretary-Tre

CALL AT VAIL'S Jeweler at
and have your eyes examined FREE. Glasses made to order
All kinds of work guaranteed. Prices Right.
The Old Stand. 103 Park Avenue.

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Manufacturers of Artistic Cemetery Memorials of Every Description. Large Variety Constantly on hand.
L. L. MANNING & SON, FRONT ST. and CENTRAL AVE. Tel. 771.

The Popularity Of Our . . . . . PURE FOODS
is due to the art of selecting well-known brands that are suitable for the extremely critical taste of the present day. In no establishment are these points more carefully looked after than in the UP-TOWN STORE, 186 East Front St. Telephone 704.
JAMES F. DALY

MILK; Neither preservatives nor coloring used.
CREAM; Made with a s[illegible]tor at our farm
Tel. [illegible]511.
LINDSAY
[illegible]AY,
JOHN[illegible]tors Mountain Ave.

Ice Cr[illegible]H. TIER,
W[illegible] Dealer in all Kinds of
Cream & Confections
Wholesale & Retail. Orders Promptly Delivered.
134-136 Park Ave. and 32 Bank Place. Tel.: Store 714; House 706.
TIER'S LAKE HOUSE OPEN FOR THE SEASON.

J. P. HOMAN & SON,
Carriages, Trucks[illegible]
Blacksmithing of all kinds.
Storage for Carriages and Sleigh. **29-31 Somerset St.**

SATTEL Pianos, Musical Merchandise. 108 North Avenue. Cash or Installment.
Organs. FOR SALE or TO RENT. Tuning a Specialty.
1000 pieces of Classical Music, at 10c each.
Call for catalogue free
A full line of Piano and Organ Exchanges made.

FRANK VAN WINKLE, DEALER IN
Bicycles, Photo Supplies, Kodaks and Cameras
Bicycles Stored, Cleaned and repaired Developing, Printing and Mounting
128 North Avenue

ARE YOUR EYES ALIKE?
If one eye is more defective than the other, each should have the lense which best suits it. By coming to us you can be assured of getting the proper glass for each eye. FREE EXAMINATION. ALL GLASSES GUARANTEED.
Stiles & Co, Philadelphia Eye Specialists
107 E. FRONT ST. EVERY THURSDAY.
Hours—11:15 a. m. to 1 p. m. and 1:45 p. m. to 4:30 p. m.

LOUIS C. ORTNER, STAPLE AND FANCY GROCERIES
Bar[illegible] a specialty. Fruits and Vegetables.
A full line of American and Imported Delicacies.
NEW STORE. NEW GOODS.
Park Avenue and Fourth St. Telephone 196.
Prompt Delivery in City and Borough.

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Attention!
A house will sell or rent much quicker if wired, than one not so equipped,
Because it's Modern and Up-to-date
If your residence is not wired have it done at once. Electric Light, everything considered, is really the cheapest illuminant.
WILLIAM H. POPE,
—Electrical Contractor—
116 North Ave. Tel. 2441

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WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALER IN
Foreign and Domestic Fruits, Choice Confectionery, Nuts, Cigars, etc.
211 West Front St., Plainfield, N. J

WILLIAM HAND & SON,
MOVING VANS and Storage Warehouse for Furniture, Pianos, etc.
TRUCKMAN & RIGGER.
Our facilities enable us to be at New York early in the morning. Our special field is within a radius of sixty miles of Plainfield.
Tel. 1722. 136 E. Second St.

B. F. TALLAMY & BRO.
Contractors, Masons and Builders.
—Jobbing Promptly Attended.—
Telephone 1396. 536 West 6th Street.

Emil Dembrowskey
52 Harrison St. North Plainfield.
Expert Cabinet Maker
Carpenter and Builder
Remodeling of old Furniture—Antique work a Specialty.

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that makes life worth living becomes available if you have Telephone Service in your residence.
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160 Market St., Newark, N. J.
Plainfield, N. J.

EXECUTORS' SALE of Valuable REAL ESTATE!

IN NORTH PLAINFIELD, N. J.

The subscribers, Executors of the Estates of Francis J. and Rhoda Doremus, will sell at public auction on the premises, at 2 P. M., on the

28th DAY OF OCTOBER, 1903, the following described Property

3 HOUSES AND LOTS!

NO. 1, situated at 45 Prospect Place. Lot about 42 x 160 ft., House contains 8 rooms, also Barn on premises.
NO. 2, situated at 43 Prospect Place. Lot about 45 x 160 ft. House contains 9 rooms.
NO. 3, situated at 5 Rockview Avenue. Lot about 50 x 100 ft. House contains 7 rooms.

Premises 45 Prospect Place will be first sold. All the Houses are in good condition, and located in the choice parts of the Borough. **Sale Positive.**

Conditions made known on Day of Sale.

HEZEKIAH HAND, Auctioneer.

JEFFERSON DOREMUS, WILLARD W. CUTLER, Executors.

North Plainfield Weekly Review.

. 4—NO. 32 NORTH PLAINFIELD, N. J., SATURDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1903. PRICE 3 CENTS

'S OF 'AL INTEREST.

ragraphs Occurring Plainfield and Plainfield.

ight.

All Saints' Day.

of the I. C. T. Club are plan- old a fair through the first week ecember.

Dr. P. J. Zeglio, of this borough has been elected a director in the First National Bank, of Plainfield.

Members of the Retail Clerks' Mutual Aid Association will hold a dance in the Casino, Wednesday night, November 4.

Engineer Casey, the great evangelist, will address Rescue Mission at 4 o'clock Sunday afternoon. All are invited.

Under the auspices of Mizpah Lodge, No. 1, Odd Ladies "Last Days of Pompeii" will be given at the Casino, Monday, November 2.

The repairs made in the interior of the First M. E. Church, Plainfield have been completed and the church will be re-opened tomorrow.

Under the auspices of the local Women's Christian Temperance Union a three day fair was held this week in the Babcock building.

The Democrats of this borough have ned headquarters at 79 Somerset . The rooms will be opened until election Tuesday.

William G. Graham, superintendent of branch of the Metropolitan In- ce Company, gave an oyster supper uesday night to his agents.

A dramatic entertainment will be given in the Casino on Thursday and Friday nights, November 5 and 6 for the benefit

Last Wednesday ... to C. Pope bought the property at 45 Prospect place, and William A. Woodruff the property at 43 Prospect place and at 5 Rockview avenue.

The season for rabbit, quail, partridge, grouse, ring necked pheasant, and gray, black and fox squirrels opens November 10. Many farmers are posting their lands to keep city hunters from carrying away game. Trespass notices, printed either on cloth or paper, can be obtained at the REVIEW Office.

The K. O. G. Club of Plainfield ran their first monthly reception in the Fanwood Fire House last Friday evening. The affair was a very successful one, about fifty couples being present. The music for the occasion was furnished by Prof. Suhr's Imperial Orchestra. At midnight there was an intermission during which refreshments were served. It is the intention of the club to run one every month the rest of the season.

Mr. L. B. Greenwood, who was associated with the Rev. B. Fay Mills, in an evangelistic campaign in this city some years ago, will speak and sing at the Y. M. C. A. meeting on Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock. The Bowery Mission Male Quartette will sing and give their testimony. The circular of the quartette contains strong testimonials from F. H. Jacobs, Dr. J. Wilbur Chapman and others. All men, as usual, are invited to attend this meeting.

Red Men's Anniversary.

Members of Wetumpkah Tribe, No 229 Impraved Order of Red Men of Plainfield, observed the third anniversary of its organization Wednesday night at the Casino. The program composed of recitations, fancy dancing, solo and quartette singing, violin duetts, ventriloquism, and in conclusion a one act farce entitled "Hector" was heartily enjoyed and applauded.

The entertainment was followed by a dance.

Barn Destroyed by Fire.

The barn of C. W. Miliken, of 1810 West Front street, was burned to the ground late Wednesday evening. The Dunellen Fire Department as well as the Plainfield Department responded to the alarm sent in from box 89 but the fire had gained too much headway before it was discovered. As the barn was filled with paint and varnish it is another supposable case of spontaneous combustion. The loss is estimated at $400.

DeBacco Acquitted.

Pelino DeBacco, who has been in the county jail since July 19 charged with causing the death of his brother-in-law, Liberatto Pelobizzio, was acquitted last Monday, the trial only lasting one day.

For Public Inspection.

One of the provisions of the new tax act which goes into effect December 20, next, is that the assessors must make two copies of the assessment list, one of which is to be filed with the municipal clerk. This is to be open for inspection and any one has a right to go over it and see whether he is taxed more than his neighbor or not.

Park Club Increases Its Membership.

At a special meeting of the Board of Governors of the Park Club Tuesday night twenty members were elected. The following announcement of committees was made:

Refreshment—Mrs. Henry A. McGee, Mrs. Nelson A. Miller, Mrs. F. H. Ball, Augustus Van Deventer; billiards and pool—J. L. Watson, Walter M. McGee, Ralph T. Willis; special committee of women to look after furnishing fund—Mrs. Samuel Townsend, Mrs. Henry A. McGee, Mrs. E. H. Ladd, Jr.

Century Celebration.

Aunt Ann Betts, whose 100th birthday occurred October 6, will hold a reception at Speer's chateau during the afternoon and evening of November 2, the birthday of her nephew, Alfred Speer. He will be eighty years old on that day. Aunt Ann is a descendant of the Van Emburgh, the Kingsland and the Yearance families, many of whom live in Paterson, Newark, Plainfield, Orange and Arlington.

Out of Politics (?)

The report that the "Reed and Thompson factions of the Somerset Republican organization have gotten together this fall" is exaggerated. Mr. Reed is out of politics and is devoting his abilities to playing golf. It is gratifying to the *News* and his other friends to learn that he is not a foozler on the green such as he has been in the political arena. He captured first honors in two golf events last week, indicating that he has at last struck his true career.—*Newark Evening News.*

Bremmer—Hermann.

Miss Margaret Hermann, of Stirling, ... Bremmer, of North Plain ...

Death of a Nonagenarian.

Israel C Mundy, 91 years of age, of Somerville passed away Thursday. Funeral services will be held from his late home, 33 Third street, at 2 o'clock this afternoon. Interment will be made in the family plot at Bound Brook.

Ellis—Pangborn Marriage.

Miss Carrie Slater Pangborn, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William N. Pangborn, of Linden avenue, this borough, and Oscar Wells Ellis, of Plainfield, were married Wednesday evening, at the home of the bride's parents. Rev. A. H. Lewis performed the marriage ceremony.

Mr. and Mrs. Ellis will reside in Plainfield.

Sebring—Giles Wedding

Miss Elsie Runyon Giles, daughter of Isaac R. Giles, of Grove street, this borough and William H. Sebring, Jr., were married Thursday evening at the home of the bride's parents. Rev. J. W. Richardson, of Stamford, Conn., formerly pastor of the Park Avenue Baptist Church, Plainfield performed the ceremony that made the twain one. Mr. and Mrs. Sebring will reside in Brooklyn upon their return from a trip in the South.

To Prevent Stony Brook Overflowing its Banks.

A special meeting was called recently by the street committee at which Dr. Justus H. Cooley was present. Property owners near Johnson's Drive complained that the dam maintained by Dr. Cooley in front of the Brookside Sanitarium grounds caused the water of Stony brook to overflow its banks every heavy rainstorm, and washed off the top dressing on Somerset street, and they wanted the dam removed.

Another meeting was held Monday and Dr. Cooley agreed to straighten the course of the brook through his grounds and to erect a wall five feet high on the Somerset street side from the dam to the embankment beneath the bridge.

Must Erect Fire Escapes on all School Buildings.

The first movement of the department of factory and workshop inspection in the State law relative to fire escapes on schools, factories and other buildings throughout New Jersey was made last Friday morning when notice was served on the Trenton Board of Education that the schools in Trenton must be provided with fire escapes.

According to law the notice gives the Trenton school board four weeks in which to place a fire escape on one school, and to repair one already in place on another school.

This activity is to apply to all of New Jersey, and inspections in line with it have been made and are being made throughout the State. The State Board of Education is aiding the factory department toward the full enforcement of the law as far as schools are involved.

BOROUGH BOARD OF EDUCATION

Important Matters Before the Board for Settlement.

The regular monthly meeting of the North Plainfield Board of Education was held last Monday evening, all the members being present.

In the routine business a communication was received from the Borough School Physician, Dr. Albert Pittis, wherein he recommended that a nurse be employed to see the parents of any pupils suffering from contagious skin diseases and that they be properly instructed in the use of medicines and advised that the children should be looked after.

In the discussion which followed it was stated by Samuel Townsend, chairman of the Board, that some of the children who were given to truancy, rather encouraged such disease in order to keep out of school. It also developed that some of the children would return to school before recovering, and thus spread the disease among other pupils.

There was some doubt as to the proper person responsible for looking after such cases, and it was thought the employment of a nurse would remedy the matter.

It was referred to the proper committee for investigation.

Superintendent Wightman reported that some of the parents did not understand the printed vaccination blank sent out by the school physician, and kept their children at home. The object of the blank simply states that the child has not been vaccinated and that the parents should see that it was done. Some of the parents get an idea that smallpox is prevailing; others that a general vaccination of all children is to occur. It was thought advisable to discontinue the use of the ... furnish their own tools, and that many were debarred from taking the mechanical drawing course on a count of not being able to purchase the tools which were quite expensive. For this reason Mr. Burtis thought it a good idea for the school to purchase a few sets which could be loaned to those who did not wish to purchase sets of their own. A motion to that effect was made and carried.

President John Valiant introduced the resolution which was lost at the previous meeting. The resolution is as follows:

"The policy of duplicating accommodations, efforts and expense by maintaining a separate High School organization in North Plainfield has frequently been questioned, but up to the present time no other course has been open to us. We would now, however, respectfully invite your attention to make a proposition offering a practicable basis for a union of the two High Schools. Inasmuch as such an arrangement, if consummated would relieve our pressing needs for a new primary building, we would value an early reply."

Mr Burtis asked the President if the resolution would delay the making of necessary school accommodations? Mr. Joy replied that it would be necessary to have more accommodations at any rate.

Mr Honeyman stated that he had been led to think that the resolution would not be brought up, but inasmuch as it had been he would offer an amendment to the effect that Plainfield would make us a proposition to cover a term of years. This amendment was lost. Ayes, Honeyman, Cooley, Overton and Fountain.

Nays: Valiant, Townsend, Burtis, Joy, Wolruff.

Mr Honeyman said in favor of the amendment, that unless Plainfield would make some such proposition that we would be at their mercy. That after we had given up our schools and sent the children to the city, if for any reason Plainfield wished to cancel the contract, they could do so and we would be helpless. Many things might transpire to bring about such a result: Plainfield might have more pupils of her own than she could accommodate.

Mr. Honeyman introduced another amendment calling for a public meeting and vote of the people of the borough before submitting the resolution to Plainfield. This amendment was also lost by the same vote as the first.

It seemed to be the general feeling that the wishes of the people should govern in action in the matter, but the Board split on the question of whether it should be one before or after the resolution was sent to Plainfield, and the latter prevailed.

The resolution was then voted upon and carried by the same vote that the amendments received.

In executive session the Board voted to take immediate arrangements for a new school building and will look at several sites and then call a public meeting.

SUBURBAN NOTES.

WATCHUNG.

Willie Dotton, who is suffering with scarlet fever, mention of which was made in this column last week, is more than holding his own, and unless complications set in will recover. He is confined in the old house formerly used by painter's on the Francis Bartel land. The old colored man with whom Willie was left, did not return after discovering the nature of the boy's sickness, and was not arrested and placed in jail as reported last week. The mistake occurred through a case in the borough which another colored man had charge of.

It is hoped to have the question of a side walk between Watchung and the trolley terminus definitely settled at the next meeting of the Township Committee.

* * *

LIBERTY CORNER

Mrs. Annin spent Sunday with Mr. Bartel's family at Martinsville.

Rev. C. B. Condit and Harry Lare spent Friday and Saturday of last week in New York City with W. D. Weeks.

The Village Improvement Society organized last Saturday evening. The following officers were elected: President, Rev. C. B. Condit; vice president, H. B. Rommel. The object is to improve the condition of the roads and walks and to make grounds and lawns attractive.

* * *

WARRENVILLE.

Joel Codington, who has taken up the milk business, will soon remove to this place. C. H. Mundy will act as his foreman.

W. Howard Toms is at Trenton this week attending the State Council of Juniors.

Benjamin Jennings is building a barn on his farm. He has just completed the cow stables.

M. E. Blazier sold his produce business to William Snell and Fred Godfrey. Mr. Blazier will ...

Which never can be forgot,
But Henry Albert sought it out,
And now Johnny has it not.

Messrs Anderson and Dolliver, Republican candidates for county clerk and assembly, were in town last week. They will receive a handsome vote in Warren.

M. C. Jennings, who conducts a milk business, is having the old wheelwright shop in Warrenville converted into a stable for cows. The second floor will be occupied by the cows and the lower floor for storage. Nick VanWinkle has charge of the work.

A. Luko and family are moving to Oak Tree, where they own a large farm.

Mrs. Geibelhouse has had erected a large cattle barn on her summer home "Blumenheim."

Rev. Dr. Charles Moldenke will preach a Reformation sermon next Sunday morning at the Grove Street Lutheran Church. It is hoped that a large congregation will be present.

Miss Elsie and Teresa Smith are visiting their aunt at Bayonne.

It is up to the Town Committee whether Watchung is to have that side walk or not.

Plainfield Ought to Reform.

Plainfield is getting to be a perfectly awful place. They bet there on ball games—real money—and have four gambling houses running full blast! How perfectly horrible! This state of affairs is being denounced from the pulpits, and by the newspapers. People hold up their hands in horror, while right here in Morristown chocolate drops, filled with whiskey, are being sold to our children every day and nobody says a word. We wonder why?—*Morristown Chronicle.*

Temperance Work at Reform Club.

Interesting meetings have been continued all this week at the Reform Club. Mr. Brown has been working very earnestly and faithfully. He was assisted Tuesday night by Geo. E. Monroe, of the 146th street Mission, New York City; Thursday night James ... City of the Bowery Mission, New ... City, ex-saloon concert singer, and John B Oakley, of Elizabeth, assisted Mr. Brown.

Mr. Brown will conduct the meetings tomorrow (Sunday) afternoon and evening. In the evening a member from the Chinatown Mission, New York City will be present.

The meetings will be continued next week.

The earnest, temperance work of the past three weeks has resulted in seventy people signing the pledge.

Democratic Rally.

A Democratic meeting is scheduled for Somerville tonight in Germania Hall. R. V. Lindabury and S. S. Swackhammer will be the principal speakers.

OUR FIREMEN COMPLIMENTED.

Volunteer Firemen Receive Great Praise for Their Efficiency.

At the banquet held at Somerville last week by the local firemen, Hon. S. S. Swackhamer was a guest and made an address of which the following is a part:

"I feel it a high honor to be the guest of this great organization on this splendid occasion. There are two classes of men whom I honor and to whom I am always ready to take off my hat. The one is the Soldier, the other is the Fireman. If there is any one for whom we should have a high admiration and a deep abiding affection, it is the man who is willing to place his life between us and danger or death. Somerset county is to be congratulated upon the fact that there is not a paid Fire Department within her borders; that she is protected by a volunteer service and that the men who assume the arduous labor and the imminent perils incident to such an undertaking do so without a dollar of compensation or profit. It is the highest form of devotion to the cause of humanity, where a man is willing to risk all for another without the hope of reward. Instances might be given of the courage and heroism displayed by firemen where they have lost their lives or received wounds which they carried to their graves, but a scar so received would be more admirable than to flash a diamond or to wear the diadem of the Caesars. This army of firemen is never relieved by furlough, and the enemy cannot be bound by armistice or treaty. The Red Terror attacks alike the hut of the poor man and the mansion of the rich. It assails ... temples of religion and mounts the High Altar of the House of God. It is no respecter of persons and gives no quarter, ... the charred a... first signal of danger these noble men will fly to the rescue and place their lives if need be, between us and the deadly flame.

Somerset county is one of the few if not the only county which has no paid Fire Department, and its record for prompt and skillful service is unsurpassed while its officer have no superiors anywhere. I know the daring, energy and prowess of the North Plainfield Fire Department by observation and it is everywhere recognized that the reputation of the Somerville Department is of the highest order. The achievements of the volunteer firemen like those of the volunteer Soldier have become historic and it is inspiring to remember that the Minute Men of the Revolution secured our independence and that 75,000 volunteers sprang to arms at the call of Abraham Lincoln to save the Union and free the slaves. The patriotic and heroic volunteer has covered the pages of history with deeds of gallantry and self sacrifice. All honor to these noble men.

Up to Mr. Fowler.

It seems to be up to Congressman Fowler to stop, or at least attempt to stop, the revolt of certain Republican leaders in Union County. The Plainfield contingent has announced its purpose to cut the assembly ticket because its Plainfield candidate was not made one of the nominees at the convention. The Plainfield rebels declare the ticket in the field is in the interest of Senator John Kean, and they are opposed to the latter's aspiration for re-election.

Without going into the merits or otherwise, of Mr. Kean's ambition, is the duty of every Republican to support his party ticket next month. While Republican victory seems assured, it should be big enough and emphatic enough to render success a year hence a certainty. Results this year will have their effect upon next year's campaign. It is, therefore, childish to injure the ticket in any locality simply because the candidate of faction was unsuccessful in the nominating convention.

The Plainfield Republicans are friends of Mr. Fowler. They would undoubtedly listen to advice from the congressman. Mr. Fowler has so far remained silent, although he must be aware of the condition of affairs. He should remember that he will want his party's support for re-election next year, and that it is necessary there should be harmony now in order that harmony may prevail when his turn comes. A word from him at this juncture might work wonders, and whether it did or not he would put himself on record as a loyal party supporter and promoter of harmony.

We repeat that it seems to be up to Mr. Fowler.—*Newark Daily Advertiser.*

Plainfield Club Answers MacMurray.

The Republican Club of Plainfield came out in the city dailies this week with another letter against the action of James T. MacMurray and his fellow bolters. The letter pours hot shot without mercy on that would be dictator.

In part the letter reads:

"The letter in your issue of Saturday from James T. MacMurray, of 21 Sandford avenue, presents the peculiar spectacle of a Republican office holder practically advising Republican voters to vote against the Republican Assembly ticket, because he, as the leader of fifteen bolting delegates to the recent County Convention, could not induce the 111 delegates to the convention to nominate his candidate for the Assembly. There is not a single statement in the entire letter to justify such a position nor in any way to justify the bolters in voting against a Republican platform and bolting a Republican convention.

"Abuse of the Hon. John Kean, the senior United States Senator from New Jersey, or of Hamilton Kean, the chairman of the Union County Republican Executive Committee, is not argument, nor does it meet the situation as set forth in this club's recent open letter to Plainfield Republicans. Mr. MacMurray dislikes Senator Kean and Hamilton Kean because he dislikes every one who will not do as he wishes, who will not acknowledge his supremacy, and who will not accept him at his own estimate.

"The issue, as far as Republican voters are concerned, cannot be dodged. Mr. MacMurray has himself made the issue. The issue simply is: Do the Republican voters of the city of Plainfield endorse the Republican platform, or do they not? Do the Republican voters of the city of Plainfield believe that a majority of the delegates to a convention should control that convention in making its party nominations, or do they believe that a small majority of the delegates should control it? Do the Republican voters of the city of Plainfield wish to vote for Republican ... field, has been for many ... the b... of a lucrative office by ... grace of the Republican party, and perhaps thinks more of party spoils than of party principles. He, therefore, speaks feelingly of "crumbs from the political table." But will the Republican voters of Plainfield sacrifice the principles of the party for which they have worked and voted for years merely to uphold an ingrate? The issue is plain, and can not be dodged.

"Why should Mr. MacMurray become dumbfounded at an organization of Plainfield Republicans nailing the false statements made by him on the floor of the recent convention, and telling the plain truth about matters which he has misrepresented? We believe that Plainfield Republicans wish to fight under the banner of truth and not under the banner of falsehood. We believe that Plainfield Republicans want to give full credit to the smallest, as well as to the largest district in the county for whatever vote may be cast for Republican candidates. This is the county of Union, and not the county of Plainfield or the county of any other place. In a county election every part of the county is dependent upon every other part, and Plainfield Republicans, we believe, are glad to do their share in keeping the county in the Republican column."

Annual Sunday School Teachers' Meeting.

Mrs. Alonzo Pettit, of Elizabeth, president of the State primary council, gave a talk on teachers' training work at the morning session of the annual meeting of the Plainfield Primary and Junior Sunday-school Teachers' Union, Tuesday afternoon in the Seventh Day Baptist Church. Miss Nettie J. Beeching, of Watchung, as president of the union, was in the chair. "David and Absalom" was the subject discussed by Mrs. Skillman, president of the New Brunswick Union, and the afternoon's program closed with a talk on the "Duties of Assistant Junior Teacher," by Miss J. L. Baldwin, of Newark. At the session at night, Miss Baldwin again made an address and among the others who spoke were Rev. Mr. Thomson, of Bound Brook, and Miss Edith Cairns and Mrs. W. R. Barnes, both of this city.

Patronize your Home Merchants.

Do not waste your time and money on strange pedlars, when you can get better goods for the same money from Plainfield merchants who pay taxes and contribute liberally to every good cause in the community. With pedlars you have no redress in case the goods are not right, while your local merchant stands ready at all times to make his guarantee good.

HAPPENINGS IN NEW JERSEY.

Interesting Items of News Occurring in Different Portions of the State.

Peach, apple and pear trees and many honeysuckle vines in Cape May County are in full bloom.

George Stites, of Green Creek, has harvested three crops of strawberries since the strawberry season began.

Elijah Harbeson, a farmer living near Pennsgrove, has a Lippincott early apple tree bearing a second crop of fruit of fine flavor.

J. V. Runion, one of the successful farmers of Allamuchy Township, has a monster cabbage that was raised on his farm. It measures four feet in circumference.

The first snow of the season fell in northern New Jersey last week. In Newton it was only a few flakes. Southwest of New York there were heavy killing frosts, but the high gale prevented the fall of frost in Sussex county.

Cinnaminson citizens are happy, it having been announced during the past week that there is enough money in the treasury to run the township for the coming year, as a result of which it will not be necessary to impose any tax for township purposes.

The florists in this State say they have never seen such a demand for cut flowers, especially chrysanth... One man says he cannot fill one... his orders, and is getting his ... for what he sells. This grower... a Glassboro man $500 for his ... was gone ...

... from ... sauce ... Mrs. Voorhees found the rice later, and last Tuesday night she invited the students to her house and they ate an immense rice pudding.

The Lackawanna Railroad is considering the advisability of cutting a tunnel through the mountain of the Delaware Water Gap. For some time this project has been contemplated, and the recent freshet brought the subject to a serious consideration. The tracks of the railroad at this point are close to the river, and there was a bad washout caused by the last freshet. Time could be saved by a tunnel, as the trains are obliged to run slowly around the sharp curve. It is believed that the tunnel will be built in the near future.

The board of trustees of Rutgers College has accepted the plans for the memorial gateway presented to the College by the class of 1883, on the occasion of the twentieth annual reunion of the class. The designs for the gateway were drawn by Hill & Stout of New York. Fredrick P. Hill, of that firm, is a member of the class of '83. The gateway will be erected at the corner of George and Somerset streets. The plans call for an entrance that will harmonize with the college building, and will be in sympathy with the traditions of the institution. The stone pillars will be of red sandstone, of the same sort as that of which Old Queen's College, the first building erected on the campus, is composed. The pillars will be surmounted with the original stone ball which formerly surmounted a gateway removed some years ago. The gates will be of wrought iron scrool and arch work.

Police Sergeant Edward Hyde, of Camden, is suffering from a peculiar affliction caused by his hatband poisoning the left half of his forehead. His forehead and left temple are inflamed to such a degree that it is feared blood poisoning or erysipelas may set in. Sergeant Hyde is subject to attacks of neuralgia, and during these periods he suffers intensely. A few days ago he was confined to his home with an unusually severe spell. His wife placed a poultice on his forehead and temple to allay the pain. It was left there so long that it blistered the skin in several places. During a storm the next day Sergeant Hyde was on duty. At times the high wind that prevailed compelled him to pull his cap down tightly over his head to keep it from blowing away. It is believed that wearing the cap so long under such conditions forced the dye out of the band and into the wounds on his forehead and temple, thus poisoning him.

The Things That Money Cannot Buy

By the Rev. Thomas B. Gregory

THERE are a great many things that money cannot buy, and it must not be forgotten that the things that money cannot buy are the greatest and best in the world.

Money will not buy health. At the sanitariums and watering places are thousands of wealthy invalids, who have lost their health and are unable to buy it back with all their gold.

Said a millionaire to a plain man beside whom he was seated on the deck of a steamboat: "I would give a hundred thousand dollars if I had your health."

"It did not cost me a cent, sir," replied the plain man.

Money cannot buy the faculty for appreciating and enjoying the wonderful nature in the midst of which we live and move and have our being. Money will buy you a splendid telescope and point it toward the heavens, but it cannot provide you with the discerning soul which, looking through the instrument, shall be able to take in and enjoy the full significance of the starry splendor!

Money cannot buy the true, sincere love of the humblest human heart. It can buy the flattery and condescension, and the sleekest of hypocritical assiduity; but the tenderness that is born of affection, the blessed sympathy that comes from the heart, not all the piled up millions of all the millionaires could purchase for you.

To rightly understand, therefore, the limitations of the dollar, to clearly understand what it will buy and what it will not buy, is the most important duty that we owe to ourselves.

To be thoroughly disenchanted regarding the purchasing power of money would at once add immeasurably to the world's true happiness and peace.

A new light would shine in human eyes—because a new joy would dwell in human hearts—if we could once come to see that about all of the best things in our life have nothing to do with money and money nothing to do with them.—New York American.

Game Preservation

Law Prohibiting Sale of Game at All Times Proving a Potent Aid

By Dwight W. Huntington

THE best blow for game preservation was struck when laws were enacted prohibiting the sale of game at all times. A difficulty was encountered at first, owing to the conflict of laws in the different States. Birds were offered for sale in a State where the sale was illegal, and the evidence was always at hand that they were killed in another State where the shooting season was open. The words "wherever killed" were soon added to the laws prohibiting sales, and these were supplemented by laws prohibiting the transportation and exportation of game, and making it a misdemeanor to have it in possession in close seasons.

The National Congress recently enacted a law (known as the Lacey law) enlarging the duties and powers of the Department of Agriculture so as to include the preservation, distribution, introduction and restoration of game birds and other wild birds. This law was passed "to aid in the restoration of such birds in those parts of the United States adapted thereto where the same have become scarce or extinct, and also to regulate the introduction of American or foreign birds or animals in localities where they have not heretofore existed." It prohibits the transportation by interstate commerce of game killed in viola- local laws. That a sentiment has developed in favor of the execution of e laws is well known, to their sorrow, to many innkeepers, common car- d dealers. Constitutional questions have been raised, and cases grow- the killing of a few partridges have gone to the Supreme Court of States. It is gratifying to the sportsmen that the laws have usually on for . This has always been the case exceptin

NOTED LAWYER ACCUSED

I. L. Blair, Counsel For World's Fair, Charged With Embezzling.

FORGED NOTES FOR $400,000

Faces Serious Charges—Son of the Noted Missouri General Falls in a Fit and Collapses While Making Emphatic Denial—One-Time Employe in Role of Accuser.

St. Louis, Mo. — Overwhelmed by charges that have been laid before the Grand Jury, naming him as a forger, an embezzler, a robber of his relatives and a man who has led a double life of startling depravity, Attorney James L. Blair, one of the most prominent men of St. Louis, fell unconscious and frothing at the mouth while talking to reporters, in a most serious state of collapse.

"Judge" Blair, as he is known, was until recently counsel for and a director of the World's Fair, and one of the most prominent men identified with that national enterprise. Rumors affecting his integrity caused him to resign, but not until revelations of his alleged enormous thefts were made public.

The story of Blair's alleged Jekyl and Hyde existence was told to the Grand Jury by James T. Roberts, who was formerly a confidential associate of Blair. In the long list of charges are assertions that Blair had victimized Dick Brothers & Co., bankers, of Philadelphia, his relatives, to the extent of $340,000, and that he had stolen $63,000 from the funds of the Blow estate.

The startling accusations against Blair have caused a tremendous sensation in St. Louis, where he was regarded as a man of the highest integrity and lofty purpose. He was the idol of a certain reform element and a favorite lecturer before Y. M. C. A. meetings, his favorite subject being "Business Integrity." The charges made before the Grand Jury recite that while Blair was making these lectures he was planning deeds of trust, embezzling trust funds, robbing his friends and relatives and breaking promises to reform.

Blair has always been one of the most strenuous fighters for the betterment of municipal conditions. He raised a fund of $15,000 to aid Circuit Attorney Folk in his boodle prosecutions. His wife is President of the Board of Lady Managers of the World's Fair, President of the Morning Choral and the Women's Club, and otherwise a social and musical leader. They have lived for several years in an elaborate house at Kirkwood, a suburb and have entertained extensively, [illegible] at he first dis[illegible] Blair

[illegible] posse ransacked the neighboring country for the man, but have nothing to guide them in their hunt.

[illegible] safe, a bundle of envelopes came into his possession. The envelopes, Roberts declares, bore the names of persons supposed to have borrowed money from Dick Brothers & Co. In the envelopes, he says, he found cancelled interest notes, portions of certificates of title and correspondence.

Investigation convinced Roberts, he declared, that the loans were fictitious, the certificates of title spurious and the notarial and Recorder's seal forged.

It is stated that the embezzlements have been going on for ten years, and that the money was used to pay interest on forged notes, premiums on life insurance policies and for extravagant living.

Mr. Blair is the son of the late Frank P. Blair, one of the greatest and most highly honored citizens Missouri ever produced. His public work has always appeared to be of the highest character. In the political reformations which have been going on in St. Louis he was an important figure.

A NEW BRITISH AMBASSADOR.

Sir Mortimer Durand Succeeds Sir Michael Herbert.

London.—Sir Henry Mortimer Durand has been appointed British Ambassador to the United States to succeed the lte Sir Michael Herbert. His appointment astonishes diplomatic circles, since Sir Mortimer, as he is called, having dropped the Henry, is not a Foreign Office man.

He was imported into the diplomatic service from the Indian civil service, where he attained a high position. Sir Morther was a protege of the late Lord Salisbury, whose exalted opinion of hisdiplomatic skill was based on his conduct with Russia in the delicate matte of the Afghan boundary delimitation.

His father was an eminent general in Ind, but Durand has none of the socialbull which tells so largely in determing big diplomatic appointments. He h often expressed a great liking for Aericans. He has a wife and daugher.

Copper Mines Shut Down.

By decision of a Montana district court he Amalgamated Copper Company prevented from collecting dividendsfrom the Boston and Montana and e Parrott mining companies, whicthe Amalgamated owns. The holdin company at once ordered all its minesand smelters in Montana shut down browing 12,000 men out of employint.

Ohira Reformatory Head Out.

Dr. rank W. Robertson has resigned the ice of Superintendent of the State eformatory in Elmira, N. Y.

Ran 130 Miles an Hour.

An electric car in the high-speed experiments held on the Narienfelde-Zossee line, at Berlin, Germany, attainedthe speed of 130 2-5 miles per hour.The last previous record was 127 1-8, but the engineers say they hope attain a speed of 140 miles an hour.

"Mother" Stewart Dead.

"Mother" Stewart, a noted temperance leader and one of the organizers ofhe W. C. T. U., is dead at Chicago.

SHOT THROUGH A WINDOW

Farmer's Wife Killed and Husband Wounded Near Port Jervis.

Half-Conscious, Bevans Drags Himself to Telephone and Rings Until He Drops Senseless—Neighbors Rush to Aid.

Port Jervis, N. Y.—The country for miles around Bevans, N. Y., is thoroughly excited over the murder of Mrs. Victor Bevans and the wounding of her husband at their home, and hundreds of persons have arrived at the house offering assistance to the stricken family.

At the time they were shot, about 9 o'clock p. m., Mr. and Mrs. Bevans sat by the kitchen fire, in a direct line with the window, the husband with an arm over the back of a chair and his back toward the fire. Two charges came through the window pane and lodged in Mr. Bevan's arm and face and in his wife's head and shoulders. Mrs. Bevans died next morning, but her husband is improving. There is no known motive for the deed. Mr. Bevans had no enemies. He is a thrifty, prosperous farmer and a member of a family of 150 years' standing in the valley.

Bloodhounds were put on the tracks leading from the house. The dogs followed the tracks by a circuitous route to the house of a certain man and thence direct back to the Bevans house. This man is under suspicion, as his reputation is said to be not of the best and he has appeared much agitated since the murder.

It is believed that the murderer fired from a rest, as both of his victims were hit in exactly the same place. The window glass was broken in two places in such a manner as to indicate that the gun was swept from left to right. Both holes in the glass are on the same level.

Woven into the tragedy of the lonely manor house when Bevans and his wife were shot by the assassin lurking in the darkness outside their home, is the extraordinary part played by the telephone which silently notified the neighbors, miles away, of the horrid act in the Bevans home.

His wife dying, himself nearly unconscious, Bevans staggered to the party 'phone, used jointly by fifteen families, scattered for miles around. One turn of the crank rang the bell in every house.

With the last ebbing effort of strength, Bevans twisted the handle madly and shouted into the transmitter. Then he sank down and the receiver was left dangling.

Alarmed by the furious ring, fifteen people sprang to the 'phone and heard, and acted at once.

Strange and fearful sounds came from the Bevans telephone. The peo[illegible]

DISASTER IN NEW YORK TUNNEL.

The Worst Accident That Has Happened in Rapid Transit Subway.

New York City.—In the worst accident that has occurred in the building of the rapid transit tunnel ten men, most of them Italian laborers, were killed by a cave-in following a blast. Many tons of rock fell in in a length of thirty feet, about two blocks below where the tunnel comes out on the surface level at the junction of Nagle, Eleventh and Speedway avenues, just north of Fort George.

Work has been going on night and day on this section, which Contractor McDonald recently took over from Snie-Contractor McCabe. A night shift of twenty men was at work at a heading pushing the tunnel south, the bore having been begun at the north end.

According to one of the men, a light blast was set off to displace a few tons of rock. Nearly fifteen minutes afterward the top and sides of the tunnel fell in for a distance of about thirty feet to the north of the heading, burying the workmen and almost completely blocking the way of escape to the north.

KILLED BOYS TO SPITE WIFE.

Indiana Father Tells How He Gave the Little Fellows Candy to Go With Him.

Marion, Ind.—Jesse McClure, a farmhand, murdered his two sons, aged five and seven, and left their bodies in a fence corner. McClure then drove rapidly to this city and gave himself up.

McClure lived near Frankton. His wife left him a year ago and returned with her children to her father's home. McClure found the children playing in the front yard and induced them with candy to take a ride with him. He drove a mile up the road and then carried the children to a fence corner and shot them with a revolver. The older one was found dead a few minutes later and the younger was dying with a piece of the candy in his mouth.

McClure told the jail turnkey that he killed the children because his wife had left him and refused to see him.

Noted Hawaiian Dead.

Robert Wilcox, ex-Congressional Delegate from Hawaii, and the first man of the Hawaiian race to occupy a seat in the American Congress, died at Honolulu of consumption. He was born in Honolulu, Island of Maui, one of the Hawaiian group, February 16, 1855. His father was a native of Newport, R. I., and his mother was a pure native of Maui who was a descendant of a brother of King Kaulahea.

Divorce a Menace to Society.

Bishop Doane, of Albany, N. Y., in an address in Washington, D. C., declared that the increase of divorce in the United States had become a serious threat to social stability in this country.

Work on Warships Delayed.

Rear Admiral Rowles in his annual report to the Secretary of the Navy says the work on the new warships has been unsatisfactory, the delay being due chiefly to strikes. There are 252 vessels of [illegible] for service.

MABEL BECHTEL'S MURDER

Evidence That Allentown Girl Was Slain in Own Home.

BROTHER AND FIANCE ARRESTED

Girl's Skull Crushed by Ruffians—Mother Discovers Body of Pretty Silk Weaver, Mabel Bechtel, Where Slayers Left It in the Alleyway in Allentown, Pa.—Bullet in Her Brain.

Allentown, Pa.—Concealed in a passageway adjoining her home the body of Mabel H. Bechtel, a pretty silk weaver, eighteen years old, was found by her mother. The head was crushed as if struck by a blunt instrument and had a bullet through the brain.

At the ghastly discovery the girl's mother realized the purpose of the visit to her home during the night of two strange men, who evidently had carried the body to the place where it was found.

The girl was a great favorite among her friends, and was engaged to be married to Alfred Eckstein, a cigar operator, employed in Allentown. David Weisenberger was his rival. The last time the girl was seen alive she was in company with Weisenberger, with whom she went out driving.

On Monday morning Weisenberger called at the Bechtel home and asked Mabel to go for a drive. That was the last time Mrs. Bechtel saw her daughter alive. As the girl did not return in the evening her mother retired early without waiting for her.

During the night she heard the sound of a carriage within a short distance of her house. She arose and saw from a window two men alight from the carriage and carry out a bundle which they placed in the entrance to the alley.

She thought nothing of the occurrence until morning, when she found her daughter's shoes, hat and coat in the dining room, but no trace of the girl. She searched the house, and, directed by the incident of the previous night, looked in the entrance to the alley.

There she saw the body of her murdered daughter. Dreadful as was the sight, she retained her presence of mind, and informed her neighbors and the police.

The police discovered what they regard as almost conclusive evidence that the girl was killed in her own home. This evidence was in the shape of blood stains found on the wall and floor of a room sometimes occupied by the girl, and of a small hatchet with the handle broken in a bureau in the garret. On the hatchet were some stains which the police believe are blood stains.

[illegible] "sweating process" at various times. David Weisenberg, the cigar salesman who gave himself up to the New York police, has been practically eliminated from the mystery. His alibi seemed to be perfect, and he had no trible in getting $1000 bail.

THREE DIE PLAYING WITH FIRE.

Children Fascinated by Flames inDivers Ways.

Pottsville, Pa.—While Mrs. William Bernheiser's back was turned for a moment, Mary, her six-year-old daughter, poked a stick into the grate of he kitchen stove and withdrew it flming, calling attention to her pretty light. Her clothing caught fire and ina few minutes she was a blackened orpse. The mother was seriously burnedwhile trying to save her daughter.

Allentown, Pa.—Annie, the five-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Curies Heil, of Standard, was burned toleath at her home. Annie got her father's pipe and tried to imitate him in lihting it. The match set fire to her cothes and the little girl rushed out o the house and along a lane to a field, where her parents were working. Before she got there she fell exhausted, and before her parents could reach she hadbeen burned to a crisp.

Pittston, Pa.—Lewis Groppin, five years old, took matches from home in Pittston Township and set fire to some dry leaves. His clothing becam ignited from the flames and he was fatally burned.

SHOT AND KILLED HIS SISTR.

Each Playfully Pointed a Gun at theother and One Happened to Be Loade.

Ogdensburg, N. Y. — Flora Peter, fifteen years of age, while handling an air gun at Walden, playfully pointed it in the direction of her brother, exclaiming: "I will shoot you."

A loaded rifle, the property of a hired man in the family, was resting against the house near by, and the boy, catching the spirit of his sister's fun, seized the weapon, and, pointing at his sister, answered, "I will shoot you, too!"

As he spoke the rifle was accidentally discharged, the bullet entering the body of the girl, killing her instantly.

John C. Russell Dead.

John C. Russell died at his home in Leicester, Mass., of heart disease, after a short illness. Mr. Russell was born at Greenfield, Franklin County, Mass., in 1834. When Mr. Cleveland was elected first time to the Presidency he declined successively the portfolios of Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy. He was twice the candidate of the Democratic party for Governor, but was defeated.

A Record Celery Crop.

Kalamazoo, Mich., the centre of a great celery growing region of the country, expects to ship not less than 7,000,000 bunches of celery, which will have a value of $1,400,000. This crop is grown on 5000 acres of reclaimed swamp land, which is worth as high as $800 an acre. The crop of 1902 is the largest on record.

Large Shipment of Farming Tools.

Already this year America has shipped 30,000 tons of agricultural implements into Russia.

DOGS RUN DOWN SUSPECT

Jaggers Arrested and Charged With Shooting Mrs. Bevans.

Lynching Foiled by New Jersey Sheriff—Mad Dash Over Mountains to Save Prisoner's Life—Safe in Jail.

Port Jervis, N. Y. — Sheriff Andress and Deputy Sheriff Thompson arrested George Jaggers, whom the authorities have had under suspicion for several days in connection with the murder of Mrs. Victor E. Bevans and the shooting of her husband at their home near Bevans, N. J. Jaggers was at his home at the time of the arrest. He was taken to the jail at Newton, the county seat of Sussex, after a mad dash over the mountains.

It was to Jaggers' house that the bloodhounds led the chase. The Sheriff, Prosecutor Huston and several other county officials held a long conference at Newton, and it is supposed that the arrest was decided upon at that time. The arrest was made quietly, and the prisoner was at once taken from the neighborhood in a carriage, carefully guarded. Feeling against the suspect ran high, and the neighbors of the wounded farmer and his dead wife were becoming more and more restless and impatient at the delay. It is said that Mr. Bevans had asked the Sheriff to refrain from making an arrest if possible until after the funeral.

The funeral of Mrs. Bevans was held at the Bevans home. It was well attended. The farmhouse was not large enough to hold the people, and many stood outdoors. Jaggers' absence attracted much attention. He said later that he was unable to attend on account of his wife's illness.

Mr. Bevans is recovering from his wounds, and though still weak, rose from his bed for the first time. He sat in a chair throughout the service.

Jaggers lived near Hainsville, about a mile and a half from the place of the murder. He has been in this neighborhood only a short time. He was one of the first at the Bevans home the morning after the murder was committed. It is supposed the motive for the crime was robbery. Jaggers broke down and wept when the Sheriff placed him under arrest, but he soon recovered his composure and refused to answer any questions except to maintain his innocence.

The Sheriff alleges that he is in possession of facts in connection with Jaggers' career, before he moved into this quiet farming community, that will count heavily against him.

A crowd of fully a thousand gathered about the jail in Newton when the prisoner arrived. Twenty armed men formed a cordon around the carriage containing him, and escorted it to the jail. There was considerable disorder, but no outbreak.

CONTROL OF ERIE CANAL

Federal Courts Have Jurisdiction Supreme Court Declares.

CANALBOATS SAME AS

Four Dissenting Justices Dec[illegible] sition an Undue Expansio[illegible] Authority — Sweeping D[illegible] Vests Supervision of [illegible] ways in the National Gov[illegible]

Washington, D. C. — [illegible]preme Court, by a divided [illegible] decided that the Erie Canal, built by the State of [illegible] wholly within its bor[illegible] maritime jurisdiction [illegible] or in Government. Chief J[illegible] Justices Harlan, Br[illegible] dissented.

The controversy arose [illegible] a canalboat. The owner, Perry, in the suit brought [illegible] the lien contended that the N[illegible] statute under which it was [illegible] was an infringement upon the Admiralty jurisdiction of the Federal Government over the navigable waters of the United States, and that the [illegible] therefore could not be enforced.

The Supreme Court of New York denied this contention and upheld the statute, whereupon Mrs. Perry appealed to the Supreme Court of the United States on constitutional grounds.

The opinion of the court was delivered by Justice Brown. The argument that the jurisdiction of the Government did not apply to artificial waterways, he said, had been decided in several cases, both in this country and Canada. There was no question, he asserted, as to the Federal jurisdiction over the great lakes and it would be ridiculous to deny its jurisdiction over, for instance, the St. Clair Canal, which connected two of the lakes and was but a mile long, solely on the ground that it was an artificial waterway.

As to the contention that maritime jurisdiction did not apply to canalboats Justice Brown said the means of propulsion was not material. It had already been decided by the Supreme Court that it applied to all kinds of vessels except rowboats, which were not included. That the boats on the Erie Canal were drawn by horses was not matter, for the enlargement of the canal was in contemplation, when they would be propelled by steam. The case would, of course, be futile to hold that jurisdiction did not apply now and then change that decision.

The dissenting opinion was delivered by Justice Brewer. Until 1840 the Supreme Court had held, he said, that [illegible] all the inland navigation upon waters connected in any way with the ocean, including waters wholly within the boundaries of a State.

The Erie Canal, said Justice Brewer, was built and owned by the State of New York, and the Federal Government could not, of course, interfere to restrict the size of the canal, the depth of its water or the construction of bridges, and how, then, could it interfere in a case like that at bar?

In his opinion the grant to the nation's Government over Admiralty and maritime matters was in furtherance of commerce between the United States and foreign nations and designed to secure uniformity in respect thereto, and did not extend the contracts made in respect to vessels which were incapacitated from foreign commerce designed and used exclusively for all local traffic within a State.

MCB COSTS A COUNTY $5000

Heirs of C. W. Mitchell, Lynched in Urbana, Ohio, in 1897, Get That Sum.

Chicago.—The proceeds of the first verdict under the new Ohio law making a county liable to damages to the estate of a person who is killed by a mob within the county have been distributed to heirs in Cook County.

The beneficiaries are Mrs. [illegible] Brown and Mrs. Daisy Paine, of this city, sisters of Charles W. Mitchell, who was lynched at Urbana, Champaign County, Ohio, on June 4, 1897. Each secures one-fourth of the damages of $5000. The remainder is given to two Ohio heirs by the courts of that State.

Admiral Rowles Quits Navy.

Rear-Admiral Francis T. Rowles, Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair, has resigned from the Navy to become President of the Fore River Engine and Shipbuilding Company, of Quincy, Mass. Constructor W. L. Capps was selected to succeed him.

New Counterfeit Note Discovered.

The United States Secret Service has announced the discovery of a new five-dollar counterfeit note on the First National Bank of Lynn, Mass. It is a photographic production and identical with the one discovered on the Miller's River National Bank of Athol, Mass., a few days ago.

French Bark Lost.

The French bark Savoyard, of St. Malo, laden with salt, has been wrecked in the Bay of Audierne. Thirty-one members of the crew, the wife of the captain and four other women were drowned.

Cripple Gets Check For $35,000.

Albert Wadley, a New York florist, living at White Plains, who sued the New York Central Company for $50,000 damages for injuries he received in the Park avenue tunnel wreck, has settled with the corporation for $35,000. Mr. Wadley will be a cripple for life.

Defenses Half Completed.

General George L. Gillespie, chief of army engineers, in his annual report says the United States seacoast defenses are about half completed.

Acquainted With Grief

By Margaret Deland

SHE has her husband and children, and they are well, and they are happy, and they are good, and they are contented; and yet, she was actually unhappy because—her dressmaker disappointed her!" says some poor soul who has paid the price—a woman whose house is left unto her desolate. To such a one, the whimpering and scolding complaint about the unimportant seems an incredible folly, and she is moved to say to her complaining rich friend: "Do stop to remember that you are rich; remember all you possess!" But instead of remembering her wealth, the foolish woman is bewailing her poverty; she is consumed with worry over unimportant things. The dressmaker brings tears to her eyes; the domestic problem keeps her awake at night; an invitation which does not come turns the world black before her.

Shame! says the poor creature, whose sense of proportion has been born in some bitter hour of fear or bereavement or wrongdoing.

And it is a shame—a shame for people who have in their lives the consciousness of love, and character and courage, to fall into the wasteful folly of unhappiness about the unimportant. It would be bad enough if this shameful kind of unhappiness could be confined to the person who experiences it, but, unfortunately, its black edge spreads over on to other lives. No woman who comes down to her breakfast table with what her son frankly calls a "grouch on" is grouchy to herself alone. Her husband feels it; that same candid son feels it; her servants feel it; and so the day falls a little more darkly than it need on the world. It is curious how rarely we stop to reflect upon the duty of being conscious of our happiness, of being pleasant, in fact, for the sake of other people's happiness. And it is so simple a duty, too, always at our hand! It does not need that we shall go out and look for it, as we might look for a high deed to do—a dragon to slay, a movement to reform the world, a vocation, a martyrdom! Sometimes we have to hunt for such things; while right at hand is this great and simple and serious opportunity, the opportunity of being pleasant.—Harper's Bazar.

The Grouchy Man

By a Special Contributor to the Pittsburg Dispatch

WHAT makes a man so grouchy in the morning? Ninety per cent. of the male beings who are obliged to get up and eat, do so bristling like a hungry bear. If you have ever lived in a boarding house or where a dozen fellows were sleeping and eating, you must have noticed that the early morning atmosphere was dangerously surcharged with a kind of spontaneous combustion, verging on the exploding point, but just missing it. And how the women folk scurry around to quickly feed the brute and turn him loose! It takes a rush meal, a rush to a car, a stogie and a newspaper, with a couple of grunts about the weather and a kick because the Pirates lost a game, before his expansion pipes get to working properly, and by the middle of the forenoon it's safe to get within shouting distance of him.

More than two-thirds of the world's kicks are registered before 9 o'clock in the morning, and most of them by men who would take that same thing they are kicking about as a matter of course two hours later in the day. You may take it for granted that a fellow who is grouchy after 9.55 a. m. is a chronic and there's no possible relax until he's asleep.

It's surprising how the women tolerate it. Some of 'em don't. Occasionally she's the grouch, and then it's awful!

A surly man is an intolerable brute. With a selfish lack of consideration for the feelings of every other mortal but himself, he foolishly imagines that he can growl the world into being desperately afraid of him; while, as a matter of fact, there probably aren't three people in the whole world who are the least bit affected or who care whether he likes it or not.

Funny, when you come to think of it, why a man will go off the handle, and vomit forth his anger like a volcano, when he knows well enough that outside of the thousands that quake, only in his imagination, there probably isn't a soul that knew he was mad. But anger is blind, deaf and dumb and knows nothing.

So you can't afford to give way to your temper, ladies. Leave that to those brutes, the men. It isn't at all becoming, and not in the least bit nice, and such havoc as it works in a pretty face is appalling.

FROM A PHOTOGRAPH OF THE PRINCE OF WALES AND THE CZAR OF RUSSIA.

Resemblance ...t is Startling

CASES of mistaken identity would be less likely to take place if more care were taken in observing individual peculiarities of physiognomy, carriage, poise of the head ... physical personal traits and mannerisms. If, however, Nicholas II., Czar of all the Russias, and his English cousin, the heir apparent to the British throne, occupied less conspicuous positions in contemporary history and mingled more freely with ... of least ...

... two men seem to conspire to make themselves mutually indistinguishable. ... forehead of each is low at the ...ntre, but more prominent about the ...mples; the hair is arranged in practically the same way. Each wears a full grown beard and generously flowing mustache. The differences in height, weight, and bearing are hardly perceptible.

The leading members of royal houses, even when closely related, do not have frequent opportunity of meeting, a circumstances which fortunately preserves the individuality of Nicholas and his English cousin. The resemblance was, however, a matter of constant comment when, about nine years ago, the Czarewitch Nicholas Alexandrowitch crossed the English Channel. The close friendship between the Czar and the future head of the British empire can best be shown in the words of an English political writer a few years ago. He said:

"There are only two men in this country who can speak at first hand of the views, aspirations, and desires of the Emperor of Russia. The Duke of York, his cousin, is one. They met at the funeral of the Queen of Denmark and talked long and earnestly concerning the question of peace. It is an event of hopeful augury that the future King of England should have exchanged at the bier of their common relative the ties of friendship based on peace which unite him to his imperial cousin, the Czar. It is significant of much that at the gravest crisis in his life Nicholas II. should have found great sympathy and support from the English royal family. This year, when the Emperor stood almost alone before Europe committed to the most chivalrous and also the most necessary of crusades again war, the young sovereign found a sympathizer and friend in the Duke of York."

The farms of the United States cover 841,998,000 acres and employ nearly 10,750,000 people.

GENERAL LUKE E. WRIGHT.
(Recently appointed Governor Taft's successor in the Philippines.)

The Wonderful City That Russia Covets

When the "Eastern problem" becomes acute, as it does periodically, attention is attracted anew to Constantinople, the wonderful city upon which Russia has so long looked with envious eyes, and which seems destined in the end to fall under the do-

BIRD'S-EYE VIEWS OF THE CITY OF CONSTANTINOPLE.

GENERAL PANORAMIC VIEW ... THE CITY.

CONSTANTINOPLE AN... GOLDEN HORN.

minion of the Czar's empire. But the "Sick Man of Europe" although he may be, the Sultan of Turkey is past master in the art of playing the great powers against each other and of inducing one of them at least to champion his cause, secretly if not openly. England, Russia, France each has played the role of protector, and now it is Germany which will no permit the drastic action which the sultan's course richly merits. Time after time, when the crimes permitted, if not instigated by the Sultan have shocked the civilized world, and when he seemed to have passed the limit of endurance, he has escaped punishment by the same old trick of playing powers against the others. Whether ... not he will be able to apply the same methods with success to the United States in the latest complication ... be an interesting problem.

London's Many Tailors.

In 1851, the number of persons engaged in the tailoring trade in London was 37,000; in 1871 these had increased to 38,000; in 1881, to 4... in 1891, to 52,300, and in 1901, to 5... It is rather difficult to account for this increase, says the London Lance, as it is far in excess of ... crease in the population. It must, course, be due to the fact that ... pay more attention nowadays ... appearance than formerly, and ... quently that, more clothes being ... there is a wider area of employment ... but I hardly think this can be the case.

NEW EXPERIMENTS IN GRAFTING

HENRY COUPIN, in La Nature, Describes the Work of M. L. Daniel, of the Rennes Faculty of Science.

M. L. Daniel, of the faculty of sciences of Rennes, has for some years investigated the question of vegetable grafting, and his researches have modified to a considerable extent our conception of this matter and the conse-

Graft of Egg Plant ... normal fruit of the ... the middle, modifie... At the right, modifie... egg. ... At the left ...bergine. In ...ribbed fruit. ... form of an

ovoid and shini... fruit flat-tened at the to... ed as the fruit of t... toma...

The following ... more curious. There is ...aux, near Metz, a medlar ... than one hundred years c... grafted on ...

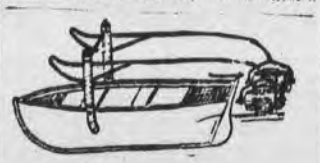
producing simi... having as many as twelve ... similar to those of the n... fruits are those of the med... are very small and flat.

These exampl... from hundreds of simila... ow in a conclusive fashion ... subject often modifies irregul... specific character of the gr... last question arises naturally ... connection. Are the modific... hus produced hereditary? Fr... periments of Daniel one may ... that the hybrids of the gra... grouped in three categories ... which integrally preserve ... characteristic through grafting ... or tubers; (2) those which only ... a portion of the acquired ch... after this same vegetable multi... and (3) those with which the ... is fugitive and disappears ... when one attempts to mul... by vegetative means. All of ..., although irregular in their ... are interesting from a prac... t of view, but they are, above all, interesting from the standpoint of general biology.

The Samoan Outrigger.

Made the Subject of a Patent by a German Inventor.

Wilhelm Michael von Halein, a subject of the Emperor of Russia, residing at Hamburg, has taken the trouble to patent in this country the outrigger attachment that is so familiar in some of the islands of the Pacific, particularly the Samoan group. In many museums may be seen models of these frail canoes, in which the natives breast the ocean's waves. The essential feature is an outrigger, or arm, at the end of which is attached a wooden float. The effect is to give a larger base and hence to lower the centre of gravity to such a point that it is practically impossible for the boat to capsize, no matter how rough the waves. In the patent above referred to the float is modified, being made in the form of hollow drums, the inventor's



BOAT CANNOT UPSET.

idea being that these being mounted on rollers would thereby minimize the resistance to the boat's headway. In the Samoan Islands these outriggers are usually placed at the boat's side, but in the invention above they are placed just aft the stern, the supports being of such shape, and so disposed as not to interfere with the comfort and convenience of the boat's occupants. As a lifeboat equipment such an attachment might have some value, as its use would prevent capsizing in lowering or hoisting in rough seas.

MAKING NAVAL HEROES.

An Officer's Training is One Which Never Ends.

The education and training of an officer of the United States Navy, says Success, have in view the single purpose of fitting him to execute properly and without faltering command in battle. His education is obtained at the Naval Academy; his training never ends. Upon the completion of four years of study at Annapolis, where he learns the theory and some practical knowledge of his future profession, he spends two years at sea, acquiring information which will be useful when he places his foot upon the first rung of commissioned rank. Returning to Annapolis, he receives his commission, and then is sent back to sea, an "insect" among old settlers, but an ensign and an officer to his family and his friends. As a midshipman he has performed the duties of an enlisted man, and as an ensign he is consequently equipped to drill the division placed under his command. He imparts to the men the intricacies of their calling, displaying patience surprising to a civilian unused to the ways of the service. While recently on board the United States ship Prairie, a training ship for landsmen, I saw Lieutenant Edward H. Watson, one of the young watch and division officers, teach a man how to tie a knot. The knot was simple, but the man was dull. Again and again Watson took the rope and twisted it, directing attention to each stage of the operation as he advanced. At last the student grasped the idea. During the afternoon when free from other duties, he occupied his time in perfecting himself in his lesson. When next he was asked by Lieutenant Watson to tie the knot, there was celerity in the movement which brought forth a word of commendation. The pride that flushed the landsman's face repaid the trouble his officer had taken.

When Philip Was Called Brown.

The late Captain Philip was fond of relating an experience he once had when he was stationed at the Cramps shipyard in Philadelphia as inspector of the cruiser New York, which was ... building there. One day, when ... stopped for the noon hour, ... orderly looking man come ... the ladies, and proceed ... the ship with as ... were the designer and ... soldierly man stopped beside ... ventilators which were lying ... to be put in place, and, ... with his little cane, rem... air of profound wisdom: ... the smokepipes," and approach... his cap as he said: "Excuse me, sir, that is not the place for the arter. That is a hammock netting, where the men stow away their hammocks during the day. And there are not smokepipes, but ventilators." The military man drew himself up to his greatest height and surveyed the man in dungarees with glacial dignity. "Excuse me," he said, with heavy emphasis on the me, "but I am Captain Blank, of the army, and I think I know a smokepipe when I see one." Captain Philip declared that it would have been almost a crime to take down a conceit so that, ... he made no reply to the military man whatever; but turned and went about his work, leaving Captain Blank to finish explaining the intricacies of the cruiser to his friends.—Argonaut.

What Paris Does For Poor Children.

In Harper's Magazine Stoddard Dewey gives some interesting facts concerning the fresh air colony maintained by the municipality of Paris for the children of the poor:

"In 1889 there were 200 children in the profit by this colony of Mandres-les-Vair; now there are 1000 each year. ... the property has been handed over permanently to the Eleventh Ward. The movement has become general in the Paris schools, and the municipality has come to the aid of the insufficient ward school funds. In 1891 the city raised its contribution for these school colonies to 200,000 francs, and the school funds of the twenty wards gave 94,000 more; and 5536 children, under the care of 220 teachers, had the summer outing. Mandres is the largest of these colonies; the total expense of journey back and forth and three weeks' stay is fifty-three francs and eighteen centimes for each child—a little over $10, as exchange goes."

A British Floating Exhibition.

A scheme is reported to be on foot for the organization of a floating exhibition of British manufactures which will make a tour of the British Empire. The plan is to fit out a large ship with samples of all classes of manufactured articles which Great Britain supplies or can supply to her colonies, including even fairly heavy machinery. Austria did the same thing some time ago, when a steamer carrying all kinds of samples left Trieste for the Far East, Australia, etc., but in the end the enterprise was an absolute failure.

Reflections of a Bachelor.

A widow and her fun are soon started.

The thing that interests a woman most about a joke is trying to see the point.

A man's stomach has a lot more to do with reforming him than has conscience.

The wonderful thing about a woman making love to a man is that when she is doing it she acts as if he were.—New York Press.

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HARRY H. WEBB, Editor and Proprietor.

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SATURDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1903.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR COUNTY CLERK:
A. G. ANDERSON,
of Somerville.

FOR MEMBER OF ASSEMBLY
CHARLES M. DOLLIVER,
of North Plainfield.

FOR CORONER:
W. HOWARD TOMS,
of Warren.

FAIR PLAY.

We have placed at the head of our columns the full Republican ticket for the reason that it embraces the party nominations and because the REVIEW is a Republican newspaper and believes in Republican principles. The endorsement or not of the entire ticket at the ballot box we leave to the voters, as we do not consider it our duty to give it our uncondi-

county clerk. The term is for five years. The duties of a clerk are very exacting and call for sobriety, intelligence and capacity. As the Republican candidate possesses all these attributes, and they are well known to everybody who is acquainted with him, we have no doubt the voters of the county will endorse him at the polls without hesitation. A. G. Anderson is a man of correct personal habits, agreeable temperament, courteous to everybody, clean and educated; he will make an ideal clerk. He is above the usual class of politicians who seek public office, and he should therefore have a very large majority, irrespective of his party affiliations.

In the matter of the nomination for Assembly, mixed questions are presented, and it would be absurd for the REVIEW to ignore them when everybody concedes their existence and importance.

At the Republican County Convention only one candidate was mentioned for Assembly and that candidate was brought forward by Mayor Smalley and his immediate friends without any knowledge on the part of the voters of North Plainfield that a local candidate would be produced. It was not until the morning of the convention that it was made known that there would be a candidate from this borough. The Mayor had his friends, as usual, at the primary and captured the delegation, and it was his delegation that agreed (when, or how, or why, was not made known to other Republicans who are supposed to have an interest in good politics) to support Mr. Dolliver, a young man just admitted to practice law, unheard of in politics before, and who had not (so he states) sought the position. Mayor Smalley made a public speech applauding Dolliver's nomination and stood sponsor for its good results.

We have no thought of saying a word derogatory to the Republican candidate, the situation not being of his choosing, and his personal character being above reproach, but we do believe that men of experience should be sent to the Legislature. Possibly this is a matter of opinion, depending as much upon the man as upon his exact age.

But there are other facts to be considered, if we are to be fair to both candidates.

Mr. Swackhamer was elected a year ago by the spite votes of Mayor Smalley and his followers in the annexation scheme, which a majority of North Plainfield voters had previously condemned. Both parties in sympathy with annexation voted for Mr. Swackhamer. He went to the Legislature and made a record which was heard of from Sussex to Cape May. He was uniformly right upon all questions not political and there he was conservatively Democratic. Then came the annexation repealer, which the county he represented demanded. Threatened and cajoled by his annexation friends, he stood manfully by his guns and refused to betray his trust. "My office is a county trust," he declared, "and I cannot betray that trust though it cost me friends and my office."

At that point he was told that if he made a speech in favor of the repealer he could not expect to be returned to the Assembly! He replied "all right; if I am to die, I will die an honest man."

As a sequence to that threat, everything possible is now being done by Democrats and Republicans who are in sympathy with annexation, to defeat Mr. Swackhamer.

That is the situation briefly stated, and so we leave it entirely with the people, who know that no United States Senator is to be voted for this year and no National issue is at stake, therefore it is an admirable opportunity to select a man

views and hi

THE NEW SCHOOL LAW.

It is claimed that no law on the statute books of New Jersey has been so thoroughly discussed before it passed the legislature as the present school law, which became operative last week at a special session of the legislature.

Four years ago the Governor appointed a commission to revise the school laws, which had become contradictory on account of the piecemeal manner in which they had for years been accumulating.

A year was spent by the commission in the attempt to frame as nearly a perfect law as possible. Hearings were had with educators and municipal officers all over the state. Hundreds of letters were sent out asking for suggestions and criticisms of the law. In 1900 the commission presented to the legislature a bill which was passed, with several amendments, and subsequently declared unconstitutional.

A new act was then prepared by the best legal talent in the state and presented to the legislature and became a law in 1902. This law was recently declared unconstitutional in that it provided for an erroneous classification of districts. That decision was of such vital importance that Governor Murphy called a special session of the legislature, as a result of which we now have one of the best, if not the very best school laws of any state in the Union. It represents the result of four years of active and untrammeled public discussion, of the action of two legislatures, and of two reviews by the court of errors and appeals. No law upon our statute books ever had a more complete advertisement than the present school laws.

It is not to be expected that it is perfect, but it will render order out of the chaos into which our public school system was thrown by reason of the decision referred to, and allow plenty of time to thoroughly discuss the question and prepare the way for the next legislature to amend it if necessary.

NEW YORK CITY POLITICS.

The success of the Low ticket, says the *Review of Reviews*, will be the best thing that has ever happened for the municipal well-being of a great American city. But in any event, the waging of the fight will in itself have been a very great thing. While a triumph of the Fusion cause at the polls would be a matter for congratulation throughout the country, it should be borne in mind that the greatest triumph was gained in the very fact of the persistence of the Fusion movement. New York City, with its nearly four millions of people, its variety of languages, its clashing of interests and race prejudices, furnishes what, in the language of the day, might be called an exceedingly difficult municipal "proposition." To raise this Fusion standard in such a community as New York, to place the cause upon the basis of commonly recognized principles, and to win for it the support of so large a number of elements and groups, is a marvelous achievement in the sphere of popular self-government. Few events of more hopeful tendency have marked the beginning of this twentieth century than the persistence of the Fusion cause in 1903 after its victory in 1901. Its lessons will have their effect in every city of the United States.

TUESDAY'S ELECTION.

Next Tuesday, November 2nd, is the day appointed for the election in Somerset County of a County Clerk, a member of the Assembly, and a Coroner.

Both Republican and Democratic candidates are making a thorough canvas, and both sides are equally confident of success.

For County Clerk the Republicans have named A. G. Anderson, of Somerville; and the Democrats have named John L. Anderson, of Bridgewater township. As both ... bear the same name ... voters should be su... they vote for A... and not John L...

A... Anderson, coun... for an honest, effi... popular man—a man ... all over Somerset county as ... fifteenth anniversary by appearing in a new and enlarged form, last week, showing unmistakable marks of properity. The *Herald* is one of the outspoken, fearless Republican newspapers which deserves success, and judging from its appearance this week it has received its reward.

PLAINFIELD is another town that is waking up. She is coming to realize the fact that the trading stamp is a detriment to her and her business men. A movement is being inaugurated that bids fair to knock out the stamps in the first round. Morristown not behind her in this, but has a fair start and from present appearances the obnoxious stamp will soon be a thing of the past.—*Morristown Chronicle.*

S.s the Elizabeth *Daily Journal*: "Jaes T. MacMurray, the leader of the Plainfield Republican bolters is out with a card of explanation. He attempts to answer the Plainfield Republican Club, which showed the bolters in the recent county convention to have been wholly inexcusable, but the only thing he is really successful in owing is his animosity toward Senator Kean and the chairman of the County Republican Committee."

C. HOWARD TOMS, of Warren Township, candidate for Coroner on the Republican ticket, is well known and respected throughout Somerset county and needs no introduction to the voters of the county. At the last election Mr. Toms was also a candidate for the same office, and was the only Republican on the county ticket who was elected.

It was no fault of his that there was no vacancy for him to fill, and he should receive a most flattering vote next Tuesday.

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315 Park Avenue.

MORRIS KUNZMAN
Practical Shoemaker.
I do the best work and use the best leather. I will call for shoes to be repaired.
122 Park Avenue.

Best Spectacles
$1.00
Suited to your eyes and fully guaranteed. Money refunded if not satisfactory. Eyes examined Free.
CARL SILBERT
15-17 Somerset Street. Plainfield, N. J.

Samuel Hollingsworth,
MECHANICAL ENGINEER.
Machine Design. Mechanical Drawing.
Patent Office Drawing.
REPORTS, TESTS, ESTIMATES.
No. 420 BABCOCK BUILDING.

WANTED—FAITHFUL PERSON TO TRAVEL and supervise force of salespeople and make collections for manufacturing house. Straight salary $20.00 a week and expenses. Salary paid weekly and expense money advanced. Previous experience unnecessary. Local territory. Business succesful. Position Permanant. Enclose self addressed envelope. Superintendent, 324 Dearborn street, Chicago.

The only place in the city of ... field to get your eyes examined ... fitted with glasses properly.
The only college graduate op... who has diplomas to show for it...
Geo. Sloa...
Eye-Sight Specialist
251 W. Front St. Opposite Post...

WILLIAM H. KI...
Contractor, Carpenter and ...
Steam and Hot Water Heating ... Plumbing, Tinning, Roofing ...
SOLE AGENT FOR ...

RICHMOND ... HEATER
Steam ...
Steam.
If you are building, or contemp'ating building, ... wish better heating than you have, ... sure to consider the RICHMOND ... STOVE.

Hot W...
Estimates Furnished ...
148 E. 5th Street. Telephone ...
Residence: 66 Duer. Telephone ...

AUTUMN FURNITURE.
If you'll take the trouble and look over our STOCK we assure you a possible surprise. NEW and up-to-date FURNITURE is our aim.
POWLISON & JONES,
149-151 E. Front.

POTATOES! POTAT...
Northern stock 75c per bush...
Jersey stock 80c per bushel.
Now is the time to lay in your potatoes for the winter.
Any quantity from a bushel to a car load.
ALEX. THORN,
35 and 37 Somerset street.

VOEHL & WALDRON,
PLUMBERS.
Hot Water, Steam and Gas Fitting
Repairing in all its Branches. Sewer and Water Connections. Jobbing promptly Attended to. Estimates Cheerfully Furnished.
224 EAST FRONT ST. NEAR WATCHUNG AVE.

PAUL F. MEISSNER,
Intelligence Office and Cabman,
Is prepared to furnish FIRST CLASS and RELIABLE HELP at short notice. First-class Cab Service. Driving by the hour a Specialty. Telephone No. 2401.
WATCHUNG ... Corner Fifth Street.

PAINTING.
... your house now—if ... it—to paint at the ...
... East Front Street.

HENRY MEHRTENS
Confectioner.
Candies Fresh Daily.
Highest Class of Production—in ... or Medium Grades.
Parties and Social Functions w... receive our Special Attention.
131 East Front Street.

C. William Krause,
—Plumber and Steam Fitter—
FURNACES, RANGES, REPAIRS
SANITARY PLUMBING ON ...
... leaks tested by water or smoke to detect imperfect plumbing.
All under my personal supervision.

Fowler MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONER.
ICE CREAM ... Wholesale ... of Pol...
Pure Hom... made Candies, Chocolates, and Bon Bons Fresh Daily
Iced Drinks with pure Fruit Syrups—Ice Cream and Water Ices
Orders will be delivered promptly, Church and social functions will receive our most careful attention. Tel. 1005

MRS. E. E. WALDRON,
Ladies' Hairdressing Parlors,
On ground floor.
TOILET ARTICLES. SHELL GOODS HAIR GOODS AND MANICURE ARTICLES.
156 E. 6TH ST. Telephone 2272.
Shampooing, Manicuring.

BELMONT RESTAURANT AND HOTEL,
117 - 119 North Avenue.
Thoroughly Renovated and Refurnished. Meals at all hours. Also Regular Meals. Cleanliness, Prompt Service, Reasonable Prices.
A most desirable place for Ladies and Gentlemen
NO BAR.
CHARLES PETERS, Proprietor.

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Practical Tile Setter. Dealer in Mantles, Tiles Grates, Andirons, Fenders Fire Sets, Screens Gas Logs, Gas Grates, Grill, Ash Traps, Ash Doors, Dampers, Gives, etc. Telephone 1381.
160 Central Ave. Residence: 426 Orchard Pl.
Special Designs of all Kinds of Hard Wood Work. Estimates.

Geo. B. Doty, First-Class TAILORING
All Work Guaranteed
You are cordially invited to view our Complete Collection of IMPORTED AND AMERICAN FABRICS, specially designed for High Class Custom Tailoring. Also Illustrations of the New Styles in Suits and Overcoats for Fall & Winter.
130 WATCHUNG AVE., COR. E. SECOND STREET.

...rth Plainfield Carriage Factory and Repository
...UBBER TIRES.
...e Carriages ...lness Wag... Harness, ...es, Whips ...eGoods, &c. ...ber Tire

Road Wagons in Great Variety. Prompt and Careful Repairs a Specialty.
75-7 Somerset Street, North Plainfield.
WILLIAM J. CONROY.

FIRE! FIRE! FIRE!
Where is it? In the stove.
Why, it is getting cold and you must have a Stove or a Range. Call at
23 SOMERSET ST, PLAINFIELD,

Every Stove is Guaranteed. You will also find a full line of Furniture, Carpets, Oil Cloth, etc.
... or monthly payments. Prompt attention to mail orders.
Crescent Furniture Company

SALE,
IN CHANCERY OF NEW JERSEY.
Emma F. Hobbs, Complainant, and
Merrill et als Defendants.—Fi. Fa. for
ortgaged premises.
ue of the above-stated writ of Fi. Fa.,
irected and delivered, I will expose for
ublic vendue, on
, THE SECOND (2) DAY OF NO-
VEMBER NEXT,
e hours of twelve and five o'clock in
n of said day, that is to say, at two
at the Court House in Somerville,

ing tract or parcel of land and
nafter particularly described, sit-
l being in the borough of North
the county of Somerset and State of
bounded and described as follows

a stone in the middle of the road
and corner of Isaac Manning's
g the middle of Warren st north
and one-quarter degrees west
eighty-four links to a stone,
Manning's corners; thence north
and one-half degrees east ninety
in David Coon's corner; thence
wo chains and eighty-four links
ri a reet; thence along said Pearl
ty-two and one half degrees west
to the point or place of beginning
g one-quarter of an acre of land, more
. Being the same premises conveyed by
a P. Gamberton, now Emma F. Hobbs, to
George M. Merrill, by deed dated December 18
1901.

CALVIN D. McMURTRY, Sheriff.
JOHN H. O'CONNOR, Solicitor.
Dated September 21, 1903. [8.10]

SHERIFF'S SALE
IN CHANCERY OF NEW JERSEY.

Between John D. Kirch et al., Ex'rs, etc., complainant, and Walter P. Lindsley et al., defendants.—Fi. Fa. for sale of mortgaged premises.

By virtue of the above stated writ of Fi. Fa. to me directed and delivered, I will expose for sale, at public vendue, on

MONDAY, THE TWENTY-THIRD (23) DAY OF NOVEMBER NEXT.

between the hours of twelve and five o'clock in the afternoon of said day, that is to say, at two o'clock p. m., at the Court House in Somerville, to wit:

All that tract or parcel of lands and premises, situate, lying and being in the township of North Plainfield, in the county of Somerset and State of New Jersey:

Beginning at a stone planted for a corner in line of other lands of Elias Allen and being the southeast corner of lands this day conveyed to said Elias Allen by Aaron Allen, and running (1) thence along the line of other lands of the said Elias Allen in a magnetic course of north sixty-seven degrees and four minutes east (N. 67° 04' E.) a distance of one hundred and twenty-three and no tenths (123.0) feet to a cedar stake where there formerly stood a white wood tree; (2) thence continuing the line of other lands of the said Elias Allen north fifty-nine degrees and forty-five minutes east (N. 59° 45' E.), a distance of three hundred and ninety-eight and thirty-six one hundredths (398.36) feet to a stake and stone heap [illegible] the line of lands

[illegible] north eighty-nine degrees and forty-five minutes west (N. 89° 45' W.), a distance of two hundred and one and seventy-eight one hundredths (201.78) feet to a [illegible] and corner; (5) thence along the line of lands of formerly Dr. Osborn on the northerly side of the second mountain south eighty-nine degrees and twenty minutes west (S. 89° 20' W.), a distance of eight hundred and ninety-five and [illegible] one hundredths (895.95) feet to a stone planted for a corner in line of lands of formerly said Osborn, said stone being the northeast corner of lands this day conveyed to Elias Allen by Aaron Allen; thence along the line of lands this day conveyed to Elias Allen by Aaron Allen, running first over and down the mountain (through lands of the grantors), making and establishing a division line for property of Aaron and Elias Allen, south no degrees and nineteen minutes west (S. 0° 19' W.), a distance of thirteen hundred and fifty and no tenths (1350.0) feet, more or less, to a stone planted for a corner; then second along the edge of woods north eighty-nine degrees and forty-one minutes west (N. 89° 41' W.) three hundred and twenty-five and ninety-five one hundredths (325.95) feet to a stone planted for a corner at the northerly end of the old lane; then third south five degrees and thirty-eight minutes east (S. 5° 38' E.) down the old lane six hundred and three and three tenths (603.3) feet to a stone planted for an angle point; in the old lane, then, fourth, south twenty-eight degrees and fifty-three minutes east (S. 28° 53' E.) across the valley road and the valley, a distance of eighteen hundred and ninety seven and thirty-seven one hundredths (1897.37) feet to the first above mentioned stone and place of beginning. Containing 76 68-100 acres, more or less.

Being the same premises conveyed to the said Walter P. Lindsley by deed of Elizabeth D. Turney (single, bearing date April 10, 1902, and recorded in Somerset County Clerk's office, in Book S No 9 of Deeds for said county, on pages 292, etc.

CALVIN D. McMURTRY, Sheriff
CODINGTON & SWACKHAMER, Solicitors.
Dated October 10, 1903. [$16.20]

PROPERTY
FOR SALE
Cash or Installments.

331 Lyman Place, 9 room house, lot 75 x 125, a bargain	$2,700
652 South Avenue, 8 room house, all improvements, lot 50 x 100	2,500
649 East Sixth Street, 7 room house, lot 50 x 100	1,700
7 room house, lot 50 x 100, on South Avenue	1,900
10 room house, all improvements, on E. 7 Street Netherwood	5,500

Building Lots For Sale.

On Lyman Place, 50 x 125	$450
On Hunter Avenue, 50 x 100	300
On West Third Street, 50 x 150	350
On DeKalb Avenue, 50 x 150	300
On Manson Place, 40 x 150	300
On Martine Avenue, 60 x 100	$1,000

I have a lot suitable for Business purposes one block from North avenue Depot $.00 per foot, great Bargain.

CHAS. H. HAND,
319 WATCHUNG AVE.

GEORGE VOEHL,
—Baker and Confectioner.—
127 WEST FRONT STREET
Improved Machinery Used in Manufacturing Bread and Rolls. Orders called for and delivered.
Branch Store: Broad St. Westfield, N. J.

NOTICE

Dr. G. D. Herring, Osteopath, has removed from 212 West Front street to suite 309, 10 and 11 Babcock building, where he will receive his patients in the future, and will welcome at all times others interested in the science of Osteopathy.

To make Pure Blood,
Strengthen the nerves,
Tone up the stomach,
Stimulate the liver, and
Increase the excretion of the kidneys
Take Peptomanganate of Iron Tablets, 25c per 100.

SCHREINERS.
PRESCRIPTION PHARMACY
—Park Avenue and Second Street—
Telephone 671.
Lowney's Candies

Plainfield Certified Creamery
Milk in glass or bulk
Buttermilk—Pot Cheese
Deliveries made early in the morning and during the day.

C. O. SMITH.
327 Watchung Avenue
Telephone 2402. P. O. Box 302.
Requests by Phone or Mail will receive attention.
We make a specialty of A-1 Butter and Fresh Eggs.
Breakfast Foods are good all the year round and we have the best.

GAYLE HARDWARE CO.
Park Ave. and Front St.
General Hardware and House Furnishings,
Ranges and Fittings,
Enameled Ware,
Cutlery and Woodenware,
Nickel Plated Goods,
Tin Ware, ordinary and rust proof
Prices right.

Geo. Colleran
Moving Vans
AND
STORAGE WAREHOUSE
We pack Pianos, Bric-a-brac, Furniture, Pianos, etc.
Our specialty is moving to and from New York City.
Pianos hoisted and moved with care
All kinds of Trucking Done
Estimates Furnished.
Satisfaction Guaranteed.
Office 163 North Avenue.
Residence 95 Jackson Av. Telephn 621

PURE MILK

The milk we sell is from the best selected farms—it is rich, clean and digestible.

Another point—important, too—we always observe the most scrupulous care and cleanliness in every detail. Try our milk.

Marchant Bros.
Plainfield Milk and Cream Company.
191 NORTH AVENUE.

STEVENS

If young men only knew the pleasure and benefit derived from an out-of-door life they would provide themselves with a reliable FIREARM and enjoy a grand sport. We make a large and varied line of

RIFLES, PISTOLS, SHOTGUNS
Ranging in price from
$2.50 to $150.00

Sold by all dealers. Our catalog should be in the hands of every one interested in SHOOTING. Send for a copy.

J. Stevens Arms & Tool Co.,
P. O. BOX 3091
CHICOPEE FALLS, MASS.

First National Bank.

Capital	$200,000.00
Surplus	50,000.00

J. W. JOHNSON, President.
A. J. BRUNSON, Vice President.
D. M. RUNYON, Cashier.

DIRECTORS

J. A. HUBBARD, J. A. SMITH, W. R. CODDINGTON,
N. B. SMALLEY, R. M. STEELE,
A. J. BRUNSON, J. W. JOHNSON.

READING SYSTEM.
NEW JERSEY CENTRAL
Stations in New York foot of Liberty street and South Ferry, Whitehall station.

Time Table in effect Oct. 11, 1903

For New York—2.17, 3.37, 5.38, 6.02, 6.29, 6.57, 7.05, 7.25, 7.28, 7.48, 7.55, 8.02, 8.11, 8.30, 8.34, 8.46, 9.27, 9.59, 10.26, 11.25 a. m.; 12.09, 12.44, 1.18, 2.31, 2.42, 2.49, 3.44, 4.17, 4.47, 5.43, 5.53, 6.23, 6.33, 7.08, 7.32, 8.36, 9.35, 9.40, 10.17, 11.28 p. m. Sundays—2.17, 3.37, 5.05, 7.41, 8.01, 8.52, 9.52, 10.08, 11.10 a. m.; 12.00 m.; 12.58, 1.45, 2.40, 3.17, 3.30, 5.41, 6.45, 6.52, 8.13, 8.32, 9.42, 9.58, 10.22 p. m.

For Newark—5.38, 6.29, 6.57, 7.05, 7.25, 7.48, 8.11, 8.34, 8.46, 9.27, 9.59, 11.25 a. m.; 1.18, 2.31, 2.49, 3.44, 4.17, 4.47, 5.43, 5.53, 6.23, 6.33, 7.08, 7.42, 8.36, 9.40 p. m. Sundays—7.41, 8.52, 10.08, 11.10 a. m. 12 m.; 12.58, 1.45, 3.30, 5.41, 6.45, 6.52, 7.32, 8.13, 8.32, 9.42, 9.58, 10.22 p. m.

For Somerville—5.25, 7.12, 8.21, 9.36, 9.54, 11.09 a. m.; 1.01, 2.02, 2.11, 3.32, 3.44, 4.33, 5.03, 5.29, 5.57, 6.04, 6.19, 6.41, 7.12, 7.33, 8.08, 8.21, 9.37, 10.23, 11.26 p. m.; 12.59 night. Sundays—5.45, 8.42, 11.14 a. m.; 2.03, 3.40, 5.37, 6.35, 8.30, 10.15, 11.16, 11.25 p. m.

For Phillipsburg and Easton—5.25, 8.21, 9.54, a. m.; 2.11, 5.29, 6.41 p. m. Sundays—5.45 a. m.; 2.03, 6.35 p. m.

For Bethlehem, Allentown and Mauch Chunk—5.25, 9.54 a. m.; 2.11, 5.29 p. m. Sundays—5.45 a. m.; 2.03, 6.35 p. m.

For Wilkesbarre and Scranton—5.25, 9.54 a. m. 5.48 p. m. Sundays—5.45 a. m. 2.03 p. m.

For Long Branch, Ocean Grove, Point Pleasant and seashore points—8.11, 11.25 a. m.; 1.18 Red Bank only; 3.44, 4.47, 6.22 p. m. Sundays—8.52 a. m.; 3.30 p. m.

For Lakewood—2.37, 8.11, a. m.; 1.18 p. m. Sunday, 9.52 a. m.

THE Misses Goodman
Home-made Bread
Cakes and Pie
CLEANLINESS AND PERFECTION OF PRODUCTION
75 Somerset St.
(Removed from Manning st.)
Delivering by Wagon

Thomas Timbo & Co.
CATERERS
Balls and Lodge
Quick Service L. D. Tephone 1721
Restaurants and Lunch Counters
133-135 North Avenue, and Annex, Watchung Avenue
Imported and Domestic CIGARS
Wholesale and Retail.

G. W. WINANS
Horse-Shoer, General Blacksmith, Carriage & Wagon works.
Rubber Tires a specialty. The Kelly Springfield Tire is our choice. Somerset street above Johnston's Drive. Just beyond End of Trolley Line.

AGENTS WANTED
Male or Female
TO CALL TO WOMEN

Successor to S. [illegible] 24 W. 2nd St.
CURTAIN[illegible] WEAVING A[illegible]TY.
Manufacturer and Dealer in
RAG C[illegible]PETS.

FRIEN[illegible] do you know that the best [illegible] to get your
Shoes [illegible]paired
at
M. MENZ[illegible]CH'S?
87 Somerset Street, Plainfield, N. J.
A full line of Leather and Findings.

J. J. HE[illegible]LOFF
31 Somerset St.
Garden Seeds, Tools, Lawn Mowers [illegible] and up
Screen Doors at [illegible] Complete
Oil Stoves.
STOVES—Wood and Coal—
Nickle Plating done on the Premises.

YOUR PROPERTY,
YOUR SOLVENCY,
YOUR FUTURE COMFORT
may depend upon your Insurance Policy,
—JUST AS
Important
AS
Your Deed

We issue the most liberal form of policy—carefully worded to avoid complications in case of fire.

LOWEST RATES.
Elston M. French
17[illegible] North Avenue.
TELEPHONE NO. 24.

DIME
SAVINGS INSTITUTION
OF PLAINFIELD, N. J.,
No. 110 E. Front Street

Interest paid on all sums from $5.00 to $2000. Interest payable July 1 and January 1.

J. FRANK HUBBARD . President
WM. F. ARNOLD, JEREMIAH MANNING, } V. Pres'ts
JAMES C. POPE, Treasurer

The Mathushek & Son Piano
is sold by the maker at a price you can afford to pay, and on terms to suit you.
310 West Front St.
Plainfield, N. J.

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New and Second-hand
FURNITURE, STOVES, OIL CLOTHS ETC.
Second hand Furniture bought, sold, exchanged.
154 E. Front St. 206 Liberty St.

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S. TAUB
DEALER IN LADIES AND GENTS
FINE SHOES
First Class Repairing
60 Somerset St.

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SEA FOOD MARKET.

All kinds of Sea-Food in Season.
Free Delivery
232 West Second street
Telephone 140
F. IVAMY PROP.

MEATS THE SUBJECT

that all good housewives are interested in, some say "how cheap and good," some say "very cheap but we could not eat"—t'was too cheap and more expensive in the end. When you want good meat come here or ask your neighbor where she buys her meats, and there's nine chances to one she'll say at

Fred Endress MARKET.
131-135 W. Front Street.
Fine Home Made SAUSAGES SEAFOOD Delicious

THE BEST COAL
Yard: 222 Madison ave.
Telephone 1061
The Best Service and the best guarantee that your order will be filled, can be had at
McDONOUGH BROS.

PLENTY OF COAL NOW READY
for Prompt Delivery
AT $6.50 PER TON.
RHEAUME. Branch Office 33 Somerset

BOICE, RUNYON & CO.
COAL, LUMBER, MASON'S MATERIALS
Best Lehigh Coals.
BOICE, RUNYON & COMPANY
OPPOSITE NORTH AVE.
Sole Agents' New Jersey Pulp Plaster

TEN EYCK & HARRIS,
DEALERS IN
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Telephone 23-F. Plainfield, N. J.

JOHN JOHNSTON,
All the best grades of
COAL
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Increased
popularity
of the
ONLY
HARD WATER SOAP.
10c. 3 for 25c.
Shaw's

CONSUMERS COAL COMPANY
225 MADISON AVE., TEL. 66
747 W. FRONT ST., TEL. 1503
Superior Quality
Prompt Delivery
Lowest Price
DON'T WAIT UNTIL THE LAST HOUR

H. B. TAPSCOTT & BRO.,
Real Estate and Insurance.
Plate Glass Insurance.
BABCOCK BUILDING

$1.50 Fever Thermometers for 50c.
Each with certified certificate.

Getting Over It.

Colds are easy to take but hard to cure.

A Cold taken now may annoy you all Winter, unless properly treated. A bottle of

Nagles White Pine Balsam Compound

taken now will relieve your cold at once and Cure in a day or so. Better keep a bottle of this remedy at hand always.

NAGLE'S PRESCRIPTION PHARMACY,
W. Front and Grove Sts.,
Tel. 772. Plainfield, N. J.

[illegible] your health.
A large assortment of
Hair Brushes, Tooth Brushes,
Bath Brushes, Manicure Sets,
Toilet Water, Choice Perfumes,
Talcum Powder, Baby Pacifiers, etc.,
are to be obtained at
L. W. RANDOLPH'S
143 West Front Street
Agent for HUYLERS CANDIES.
Try "PERSICA"
The latest at our Great White Onyx Soda Fountain.

Let me Estimate on your
Painting, Decorating & Papering
Interior Decorations a Specialty.
Painters' Supplies, Wholesale and Retail.
J. M. CAHART, Successor to
N. Y. Painting & Decorating Co.,
Cor. Park Avenue and Second St.

Powers Somerset Pharmacy
At the Always Busy Corner
Somerset Street and Craig Place. Tel. 756.

[illegible]here is no part of our business which does not receive its full share of attention, and the stock of

rugs, [illegible]edicines

and Toilet Goods

we carry are not surpassed by any house in the city.

THE TAYLOR OUTFITTING COMPANY,
CLOTHING FOR MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN
Cash or Credit 218 West Second Street

Mr. Taylor formerly manager of Sternberg & Co., extends a special invitation to his old friends, and solicits a continuance of their patronage and from new customers alike,

Special Sale of HATS and SHOES.

THE LOST GALLEON.

Her decks are drowned in sea-wrack, her guns are sunk in sand,
Where she lies in the still water, hard by the Irish strand;
There are dead in her gilded cabins, there are white bones in her hold,
With the coffers rotting plank from plank, brimming o'er with gold.

Broad o' the beam they built her, that they might load her deep,
They sowed a goodly harvest for the fierce salt seas to reap,
They freighted her with merchandise, with gold they weighted her well,
Ere they steered slowly to her bourne their castled citadel.

God rest their souls where they lie low, where she swirled down of yore
With chanting priest and shrieking slave, a stone's throw from the shore!
Nor all their piled-up ingots, nor all their gold could save—
Under the cliff together, the Don and the chained slave.

Far o'er the gray-green waters goes sound of gull and gale;
White caps are on the breakers and the sun on a patched sail,
But she lies lost and moldered, with her captains swart and bold
Dead in her gilded cabins, and weighted down with gold.

—London Outlook.

The Lightning Express

BY LIEUT. MURRAY.

HAS the reader ever ridden on a locomotive at top speed? It is a queer experience, especially to one not at all accustomed to that peculiar mode of traveling, and is calculated, under some circumstances, to try the nervous system to its utmost tension. If you would realize the power and irresistible force of a locomotive under headway, step on the rails for a moment, on a dark night, and look up the long line of perspective at an on-coming engine with its blazing signal lantern in front, like the eye of Cyclops, and its roar, echoed by the trembling earth, like some fabled giant's breath. It is the very epitome of mechanical power harnessed to the service of human intelligence. What a frightful means of sacrifice, what a marvelous agent for good!

Again, stand on the platform of a side station while the express train passes at its average speed of thirty miles an hour, and you have another example of the amazing power of steam. Your nerves will involuntarily contract themselves as the train rushes swiftly by, your eyelids will close mechanically, and you almost gasp for breath as the air vacuum surrounds you, caused by such huge and rapid atmospheric displacement.

But it was upon an engine itself that the experience of which we write was gained, and though some years have now intervened it is as fresh in the memory as though it had occurred

"How far ahead can you see?" I asked.

"About a couple of rods such a night as this, unless a strong signal lantern is shown, then we can see farther."

"Two rods would be of no real advantage if we were to encounter an obstacle on the track," I suggested.

"Well, no; you can't stop an express train much inside of a quarter of a mile with the style of brakes we now have."

"Ah, that's it. You require a more powerful sort of brake; is that what I understand you to mean?"

"Exactly, one that will act with greater power, and yet not bring a train up all standing, as it were. That would be almost as bad as to run into an object dead ahead," replied the engineer.

"Something of that sort will be invented."

"Oh, yes, one of these days; I've always said so."

In the meantime, the Lightning Express was rushing on its way, straight into the intense darkness, which, if possible, was now rendered more apparent by a fleecy fall of snow, which was packed all about us by reason of the great speed at which we were running. I could not but admire the perfect coolness of the two men who were my companions, though my own senses were in a constant state of nervous excitement. The intense darkness, the blinding snow into which we drove, as it seemed to me not knowing

could not quite suppress an ejaculation, at which my companions would glance at me with an amused smile. Custom had inured them to these occurrences, so that they gave them no heed.

On, on, and still the driving snowstorm and the darkness reigned supreme. The stoker fed the fire, and the engineer, watchful as ever, peered ahead. I was perhaps getting to be a little sleepy from the force of the wind and the lateness of the hour, for it was now about midnight, when, fearing to drop asleep, I arose from a stool on which I had been sitting, and determined to change to the passenger cars at the next stopping place. Just as I had made this mental resolve, there came suddenly a crash at the front window of the engine that sent every drop of blood back to my heart with a sickening thrill. I had time to draw one long breath when the engineer whistled "down brakes," and shut off steam from the engine, exclaiming:

"My God what is that?" while both he and myself shook the broken glass from our faces and necks, and he still further reversed his engine.

"It's a lantern," said the fireman, picking up what remained of the article which had come crashing in at the window.

"Throw at us," said the engineer. "That means danger if it means anything."

In the meantime, the train had been brought to a standstill, the conductor had appeared at the side of the locomotive to consult with the engineer, the bell was rung, the whistle started, and gradually we ran backward toward the spot where the lantern had struck us. We had retraced our way for nearly a quarter of a mile, when a man suddenly appeared through the darkness, and came to the locomotive.

"Did you throw that lantern?" asked the engineer.

"To be sure I did, and worse luck if I hadn't hit ye!" was the answer that came to our ears with unmistakable Milesian accent.

"Who are you?" asked the conductor.

"I'm trackman between here and Brandon."

"Well, what's the matter?" asked the engineer.

"The matter is a broken rail, just beyant, as would have sent ye all to glory!" replied the Irishman.

The affair was soon explained. During the winter season the frost often renders the rails very brittle, so that they break under a passing train. In consequence of this liability to danger a corps of trackmen are so placed as to walk over and examine every mile of the northern roads, in extreme weather, after the passing of each train. These trackmen are supplied with the ordinary tools for reparing

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT.

How to Build a Barrel Boat.

The barrel boat can be put together in one day, and the only part of the boat which need be bought is the material for the sail.

Figure 1 shows the hull of a barrel boat. It consists of a bow barrel and a stern barrel joined together by one strong plank and a simple outrigger which extends from the plank.

In order that the barrels may not present a flat front, which would be difficult to push through the water, they are fastened to a plank at an angle.

The angle is made by placing between each barrel and the plank a triangular-shaped brace, such as shown in Figure 4.

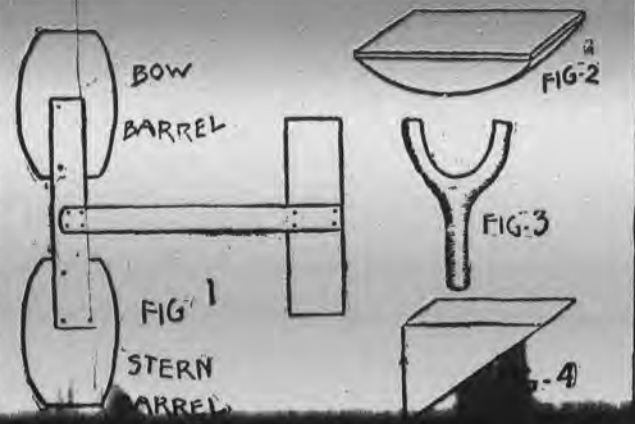
Both barrels must be covered with tar, and painted, so that they will be absolutely water tight.

The outrigger, shown in Figure 2, is a small scow-shaped affair, about two and one-half feet long and one foot wide.

An ordinary oar or paddle is used for steering.

A notched stick, such as is shown in Figure 3, or an iron rowlock can be fastened over the stern barrel to hold the steering oar.

The barrel boat, consisting as it does of two large air-tight compartments, is



ing father's pipe upside down, with father's gun trailing on behind, and with a strange look about the stomach, as though father might have been resting on the inside.

"We won't go home till mornin'," sang the bear, as he staggered along.

"Ah! my love, I shall soon enfold thee in these loving arms," he cried, as he saw the girl on the shore.

"Help! Help!" she cried. "Who will save me?"

"Madame, leave him to me," said a miner, who, taking his ax, cut a large hole in the ice.

Mr. Bear, who had tasted too much from father's flask before swallowing father, did not see it.

Crack! Swish! Down he went. As he passed under the miner hit him a blow with the ax. "Some animiles do'n' know when they's well off," he said dryly.—Greene Street, in Pittsburg Dispatch.

MONKEY DISCIPLINE.

One of the monkey cages in the New York "Zoo" contains a mother monkey and her baby. Some visitors one day gave the mother a chocolate peppermint. She tasted it, smacked her lips,

SCIENCE & MECHANICS

In Europe improvements in rail and steam transportation promise a vastly increased output from ore fields in Norway and Sweden which lie north of the Arctic circle. Only a beginning has been made with the ore deposits of Eastern Cuba.

The coal-handling machinery installed at the Lincoln Wharf Power Station of the Boston Elevated Railroad Company recently lowered the world's record for rapid unloading. The coal was raised ninety feet above tide water at the rate of 320 tons per hour.

A combination of tire manufacturers has been effected in New York City and henceforth automobile manufacturers must submit to the dictation of the rubber men concerning what size of tires they may use on vehicles of certain weights and also what style of rims they shall use.

Egypt is to have a traveling hospital for the benefit of sufferers from ophthalmia who are unable to use the hospitals already in existence. The experimental dispensary is to visit country districts where the disease pevails. If its work is successful, the number of dispensaries will be increased.

A scientific expedition to explore the northern parts of the Pacific Ocean will leave Stockholm next April by railway for Port Arthur by way of Siberia. At Port Arthur the expedition will embark on a ship under the leadership of Mr. Kolthoff, who will be accompanied by five or six other Swedish naturalists.

One reason why modern silk wears so badly is because it is adulterated with tin. The silk has to be boiled to get rid of its natural gumminess, and as this process reduces the weight the tin is added to restore the balance. Black silk contains the greatest proportion of weighting, and the soft tussore and wash silks are unweighted.

The astronomical expedition organized by D. O. Mills, the American millionaire, is now installed on a hill 1000 feet high close to Santiago, Chile. The mission of the expedition is to throw additional light on the motion of the solar system through space. The principal object in going there is to ascertain the velocity of the brighter stars of the Southern Hemisphere.

Bad Cou

"I had a bad cough f weeks and could find no until I tried Ayer's Cherry ral. Only one-fourth of the cured me."
L. Hawn, Newing

Neglected cold lead to something They run into bronchitis, pneu asthma, or const Don't wait, Ayer's Cherry just as soon as y begins. A few cure you then.

Three sizes: 25c., 50c., $1.

Consult your doctor. If he then do as he says. If he t to take it, then don't take it. Leave it with him. We are willing.
J. C. AYER CO., Lowel.

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY; g quick relief and cured wo cases. Book of testimonials and 10 days' treatm Free. Dr. H. H. GREEN'S SONS, Box B, Atlanta, Ga

Americans.

Among the ancient peoples none were more curious than the Americans.

Their god was Noise.

The worship of Noise was very similar to the worship of Moloch, practiced in still more remote times, for both consisted mostly in the sacrifice of children.

Beginning each year with the summer solstice, it was the custom of the American children to maim themselves in honor of the god Noise.

Some enthusiasts carried the orgy to such lengths that they died. This was called Tetanus.

There were Americans who did not believe in the god Noise, as there were skeptics and infidels in all ages.—Detroit Free Press.

The average depth of the ocean is about two miles. N. Y.—44

FITS permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise Dr. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila

The Oldest Ferry.

Perhaps the oldest ferry in the w is the cross-channel service from lais to Dover. It has been in ence for more than twenty cent and the vessels which have be gaged in it include every va shipping, from Caesar's ... propell...

ary thaw had ... pearance that year, and ... that northern region had b... bedding the frost to a great... the soil. After purchasing our ... for the Lightning Express, as ... called, and placing valise and s... coat safely in one of the passen... cars, we had strolled about the depo... until we finally paused beside the large ... and powerful locomotive which was to draw the train on its downward trip. It was a superb piece of mechanism, with its brass mountings as bright as patient toil and incessant care could make them, while the iron and steel parts conveyed a sense of enormous strength even at a glance. The huge engine seemed almost endowed with animal life as it paused there with restrained power, like a thoroughbred horse impatiently at the bit which curbs him. The engineer and firemen were both in their places, quietly awaiting the signal which should start the train for the South. A sudden thought struck me—I had never ridden upon a locomotive; it would be a new sensation. Was it possible to do so to-night? I asked the engineer, who shook his head, but still answered me pleasantly:

"There is the superintendent yonder; ask him."

Seeking the individual designated as the superintendent, I was both pleased and surprised to recognize in him an old friend, who whom, years ago, I had been on intimate terms. I finally told him that I had a singular request to make, and expressed my desire to ride with the engineer. He somewhat reluctantly assented to my desire, but not without numerous cautions, and the remark that it was quite exceptional to grant such a privilege to any one.

Walking to the side of the locomotive, the superintendent introduced me to the engineer, and gave him directions to accommodate me as it regarded the intended purpose.

Five minutes later the signal bell was rung, the shrill whistle sounded, steam was gradually let into the cylinders, and the train rolled out of the depot into the darkness, which for a moment was rendered more dense by contrast with the well-lighted depot left behind. I at once bestowed myself so as not to be in the way of the engineer or fireman, and curiously watched the novel scene immediately before me, for that was all I could possibly see.

"Never on a locomotive before?" questioned the engineer.

"No."

"Can't see much such a night as this."

"No; it's as dark as a pocket," I replied.

"Of a nice summer's day it's all very well," continued the engineer, "but of a dark night—well, I don't think it's very jolly." All the while he was looking straight ahead, with his hands on the valves, to shut off steam and to whistle "down brakes" at an instant's notice.

wreck the train. Finally, my excited brain began to recall some of the many railroad accidents of which I had ever read or heard, until, as I had just ...ived at the height of miserable an...tion, I suddenly exclaimed:

"...t is that?" on hearing some... ...e a prolonged whistle ahead.

"...ars are quick," said the en... ...ly. "That is the Rutland ...on train; it will pass us in ...

Even ... was speaking, there ... appear... ...t of us the bright re... ...fleeting ... lantern upon the othe... engine, ... exactly in front o... us, and perhaps six or eight rods di... tant, but scarcely had the eye settle... upon the dazzling object before ... swept past us on the other track ... quickly as to seem to have been ... flash of lightning, and, for an instan... quite taking away my breath, thou... my companions did not so much ... wink an eyelid. In this instance ... had not only the thirty miles per ho... headway of our own train, but also ... twenty miles per hour of the acco... modation train added to the spl... which so rapidly separated us. It w... not a very pleasant thought wh... passed through my brain just th... that a misplaced switch might br... these two trains upon the same tr... facing each other, and at this fri... ful rate of speed, the result can ea... be conceived!

Frank Moore, the engineer, had n... long in the company's service. He... a man of some thirty-eight or fo... years, intelligent, though not ti... vated, and as I watched him stand... at his post, that dark and dismal ni... I thought how many lives were st... ed to his sole guidance. Suppose an accident were to happen to him—at would become of the hundreds ... and more in the train? But hood ... there as firm as the iron about... never for a moment quitting hold upon either the valve which ald... signal danger, or that which s... off the motive power in case of neity. Begrimed, by long exposure soot and smoke, his features were dark, but there was a kindly-ression through all the bronzed a firmness visible in his face... challenged trust and entire confi... in the man.

We had stopped twice for and water, at which times I might have taken my seat in the passencars, but a sense of wild fascinatiomed to attach me to the locomotand I determined to continued upt at least a while longer. And so ished will through the dense dar... and the blinding snow, as we been doing for so many a long ... Now and then the engine would... its fierce headway on str... some drifting obstruction upon the... and my heart would leap into ... audible action, and to me it red at times as though the whole was going over an embankmentinevitable wreck. When one of experiences was more decided tsual, I

...ne of the most dangerous ... route. In his effort to re... ...ger, by some means his lant... ...e extinguished. Here was ... ...mate plight. In that sparsely ... ...ed region there was neither ... ...elter where he could renew th... ...His matches he exhausted in ... ...avors to light the wick in so ... ...storm. Besides, as the man ... ...ned, "The engineer, I knew, ... see my lantern if it were ... ...ce rods off in such a night," ... ...hman was puzzled; the Ligh... ...ress was nearly due, if it ... ...defective rail the train would ... ...e wrecked!

What was to ... A sudden *inspiration* struck ... started and ran like a deer ne... a mile up the track toward ... ...ing train. Already he heard t... ...of its approach as he placed ... on a slight elevation on the side ... track. On came the train; he ... her signal light, though the eng... ...ld neither see or have heard ... ...on, thirty miles an hour, towar... ...tion. The Irishman braced hi... and with a swift but careful ... ...ow of his unlighted lantern, he cast it into the engineer's face."

"Bedad! It was the only thing I could do," said the honest fellow, as he gratefully pocketed a purse of fifty dollars made up by the passengers.

We crept carefully on to the dangerous spot, where a detention of twenty minutes served to mend the track sufficiently to permit the passage of the train, and we once more dashed ahead in the darkness; but I shall never forget that experience upon the Lightning Express.—New York Weekly.

Tame Squirrels at Harvard.

Probably nothing makes a greater impression on the visitor to classic Cambridge than the surprising tameness and absolutely fearlessness displayed by the squirrels and pigeons to be found in the college yard. This impression is especially emphasized if the visitor happens to come from the West, for in that section it is difficult to get even within gunshot of the little rodents, which are there treated only as wild game. It is a very ordinary thing when a person is passing through the yard for one of the squirrels to jump upon his shoulder from some neighboring tree perhaps, or run up his legs, and, having thus unceremoniously "boarded" him, with the greatest business-like dispatch, not to say with brusqueness that verges on impudence, to go through his pockets in search of nuts. And these squirrels are very particular about the kind of nuts they eat. They scorn peanuts, and will eat them only when hard pressed for food; but once let them understand that you have pecans about you, and you will have difficulty in escaping them until the last nut is gone. The peanuts seem to make them thirsty, but their appetite for pecans never seems to be satisfied.—Leslie's Weekly.

HOW TO SE... ...UGH A BRICK.

Take three ... ...quare, flat paper boxes and p... ...rself with four pieces of mi... ...e of the boxes is placed on th... ...the cover closed and two sid... ...ds cut out. The

other two ... ...re closed and a piece as large a... ...e at the sides taken out of th... ...ox is cut out of the top and ... ...n two opposite ends. Then th... ...boxes are fitted together, a... ...ustration shows. In each cor... ...e rectangular tube, F E D C ... ...by the three boxes, a piece of ... ...fastened at an angle of forty... ...ees. To make it more effective ... ...o outside boxes can have k... ...extensions made of cardbo... ...asted on the two openings. ... ...ates the brick. When a flowe... ...other object is placed on the ... ...nd of the rectangular tube (... ...ll reflect up C, from C upon D ... ...D upon E and from E upon ... this last piece of mirror ... appear to the eye of the person looking into the opening to the left as if he had seen the object in a direct line.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

BEAR WHO LOVED THE MAID.

Way up in the frozen country near the North Pole there lived a large polar bear. He was a handsome fellow of enormous size, with a silky white coat of great beauty, of which he was very proud. He was the beau of all the lady polars in the district where he lived, and would have been made a "lion" if he had not already been a bear.

Near by there came to live a company of miners who were after gold. One of these miners had a very lovely daughter, and as soon as Mr. Polar Bear saw her, he fell desperately in love with her, and imagined that of course as all the ladies of his own set had loved him, she ought to return his love. But she refused him, and he, growing very savage, determined to have her if he had to carry her off instead.

"Father," she said one day, "you must kill that bear; he's getting too familiar."

"All right, daughter, never fear; I'll fix him."

But he little knew with whom he had to deal.

The hours went by, and father did not return. Calling one of the men, she started from the house across the ice to find him. Just as they reached the shore a strange sight met their eyes. There came Mr. P... at, smoking father's pipe upside down, with father's gun trailing on behind, and with a strange look about the stomach, as though father might have been resting on the inside.

"We won't go home till mornin'," sang the bear, as he staggered along.

"Ah! my love, I shall soon enfold thee in these loving arms," he cried, as he saw the girl on the shore.

"Help! Help!" she cried. "Who will save me?"

"Madame, leave him to me," said a miner, who, taking his ax, cut a large hole in the ice.

Mr. Bear, who had tasted too much from father's flask before swallowing father, did not see it.

Crack! Swish! Down he went. As he passed under the miner hit him a blow with the ax. "Some animiles do'n' know when they's well off," he said dryly.—Greene Street, in Pittsburg Dispatch.

MONKEY DISCIPLINE.

One of the monkey cages in the New York "Zoo" contains a mother monkey and her baby. Some visitors one day gave the mother a chocolate peppermint. She tasted it, smacked her lips,

hastily removed t...

Once more she ... mouth, but once ... Then, with water ... candy carefully ... cage, turned her b... the opposite side, ... both hands, and ... had never seen a ...

Meanwhile the ba... engaged with visit... had returned to the ... peppermint, he pick... it; but his mother's ... had only left a bit... disposed of, he, too, ... posite side, seized th... gazing out with the ... absorption as his m...

As soon as the latte... she came back agai... the peppermint. N... swept with one pa... ledge where she had l... Suddenly she ran to ... twisting his head to ... one hand on each o... his mouth wide op... in, and gave a big ... turned him over a... soundly.

INCANDESC...

...small piece of m... ...of a steel pen ... ...es or the point

ash. If three or f... pens ... are tied with wire ... forated conical c... and ... over the burner ... so that the bl... flame ... pen points they w... glow w... brilliancy.

NO THO...SGHFA...

Johnnie had ... out in ... yard playing wi... his ball ... denly came in a ... sat dow... His father looke... up, and ... he had his Sund... school l... hand, thought it ... as time ... him.

"What did you ... with t... "It went over ... fence ... Brown's yard."

"Did you go af... it?"

"No, papa."

"Why not?"

"Because it w... through ... dow."—Little Cricle.

house ... 000. ... is reported from London that the new light will be visible at sea for forty to fifty miles, or far more than double the distance from which its predecessors could be discerned.

It Grew and Flourished.

Practical ... ... such an extent in the vicinity ... ...ple, Montgomery County, Md., ... that residents of that section of the country are constantly on the lookout for some joke to be played on them.

It happened some time ago that a number of the residents of Poolesville became interested in what was said to be the seed of a new kind of plant. Among those who received samples of the seed was a woman who was unsuccessful in its propagation.

Despite all her care, the seed failed to come up. She was telling of her bad luck to a mixed company, when one of the jokers said he had met with success in growing the seed and would be pleased to give the lady one of the plants he had raised. The lady was delighted at the offer, and expressed her thanks accordingly.

In due time she received a small plant, supposed to have sprouted from the seed which she had tried in vain to propagate. The plant was handled by her very carefully, placed under glass and treated as a pet.

It grew and flourished beyond her fondest expectations, and when it had reached its maturity she found she had nurtured a specimen of the Jamestown, or Jimson, weed, which the joker had palmed off on her.—Baltimore Sun.

The Ancient Breton Tongue.

Ethnologists and philologists in England have this summer made an interesting discovery. In the fall of every year large numbers of boys come to England and peddle around the country side strings of onions. It is a custom which has been in existence for several years, and has been increasing annually. These have only the barest smattering of English, but it is an interesting fact that they have little difficulty in making themselves understood among the Cornish, and no difficulty in Wales. The latter fact is not so remarkable, since the connection between the Welsh language and the Armorican, which is spoken by the Bretons, is very close. But the last person able to speak the ancient Cornish tongue—also closely allied to the Armorican—died in the 70's; yet enough of it remains to enable the Cornish to get along with the Breton lads.

Growth of Cement Industry.

Although the first plant in America for the manufacture of cement was laid down in 1865, the progress of the work was slow up to the year 1890. In that year the production of Portland cement was about 200,000 barrels, but eleven years late, in 1901, the production was 8,000,000 barrels; the production for 1902 for the Lehigh district alone is estimated at 12,000,000 barrels.

Mrs Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle

France has a journal specially devoted to the question of seasickness.

I do not believe Piso's Cure for Consumption has an equal for coughs and colds.—JOHN F. BOYER, Trinity Springs, Ind., Feb. 15, 1900.

The world's hop crop of 1902 was 153,340,000 pounds.

PUTNAM FADELESS DYES cost but 10 cents per package.

Chief Cleverness.

A magistrate's clerk has been known to have his tie pin stolen while in court, and one in Birmingham a few years ago lost his coat in the same way; but a more remarkable example, perhaps, of a thief's cleverness under the very eyes of the police was that of the burglar at Clerkenwell, who managed to conceal two diamond rings while the police were searching him, and passed one of them to his wife in the cell while the police were looking on. The rings were under his tongue, and one of them passed from his mouth to his wife's when he was kissing her good-bye.

A VOICE FROM THE PULPIT.

Rev. Jacob D. Van Doren, of 57 Sixth street, Fond Du Lac, Wis., Presbyterian clergyman, says: "I had attacks of kidney disorders which kept me in the house for days at a time, unable to do anything. What I suffered can hardly be told. Complications set in, the particulars of which I will be pleased to give in a personal interview to any one who requires information. This I can conscientiously say, Doan's Kidney Pills caused a general improvement in my health. They brought great relief by letting the pain and correcting the action of the kidney secretions."

Doan's Kidney Pills for All by all dealers. Price, 50 cents. fact Buffalo, N. Y. for and

FOR THE FAIR

LATEST NEW YORK FASHIONS

apes of all sorts
tures of the seal-
ity one shown on
i is peculiarly

WAIST WITH CAPE.

ds distinction to the de-
both novel and good.
selected for the model
broadcloth, velvet in a deeper
cream lace with trimming
but various equally as
combinations might be sug-
The yoke and cuffs can
of one material when pre-
The broad box pleat at the
straight blouse over the shaped
yoke and gauntlet cuffs
ures worthy of special men-

lining is smoothly fitted
at the centre front. Over it
ged the shaped yoke, the
onts and back and the cape,
closing beneath the left edge
leat, the yoke at the left
. The sleeves are the
he full puffs above deep
gauntlet style. At the
t that is pointed at the

e of material required

over the bust. The cape is cut in deep points over the shoulders and is square across the back. The sleeves are tucked above the elbows and are full below and the finish is cut in points at both back and front.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is five and one-fourth yards twenty-one inches wide, five yards twenty-seven inches wide, or two and seven-eighth yards forty-four inches wide.

"The Ribbon Round Her Slender Waist."

The suede belts, wide in the back, so as to drape prettily around the waist, are the newest thing. Large silver or gold rings are used to join the back to the straight front pieces. These belts are in all colors, but with blue serge the natural suede color is prettiest. In soft kid are some of the newest belts. They may be drawn tight around the waist or left straight, for they are broader in the back than in the front. Belts of ribbon should be made on boned frames and broad in the back.

Improvement of the Low Hat.

The days of the plateau and "pan-cake" hat are numbered, if one can judge by the display at the leading millinery departments. Every bit of headgear has a crown of some kind, higher or lower, as the case may be, but yet a decided elevation above the flat, far-spreading brim. Perhaps the most artistic shape among the collection is a Duchess of Devonshire in black velvet, with a slight bell crown four or five inches high. It has, moreover, a gradual flare at the left side, and is dented gracefully here and there to receive the two long plumes, without which no "swell" hat is complete this year.

A Becoming Color For Gray Hair.

Pale blue is considered a becoming color to wear with gray hair. A black

TWO STYLISH BLOUSE WAISTS.

dium size is four and one-
twenty-one inches wide,
twenty-seven inches wide,
three-fourth yards forty-
wide, with three-fourth
velvet, three-eighth yards of
and eight yards of braid
lustrated.

wo Useful Garments.

d yoke collars of all sorts
eason. Among the newest
sleeves. The stylish May
ist illustrated in the large
s one of the sort that is
give a plastron effect at
d to form a V at the back.
l, from which the drawing
is of cream flannel with
fancy braid and handsome
t all waisting materials are
and the designs suits the
ll as the separate blouse.
consists of the fitted lining,
be used or omitted as pre-
fronts and the back, over
yoke collar is arranged.
s plain, but the fronts are
oke depth and blouse slight-
belt. The sleeves are the
n and include deep pointed
which they form full puffs.
k is a pretty stock, with a
of the clerical idea found
at the front.
ntity of material required
dium size is five and three-
ds twenty-one inches wide,
ne-half yards twenty-seven
e, or two and three-eighth
-four inches wide.
sts made with pointed capes
able tunics are among the
lties offered. The one il-
the large drawing is made
veiling with antique lace
ch and can be made with
d tunic, as illustrated, or
own in the small sketch.
red. When made with the
kirt portions it becomes
tdoor as well as indoor
appropriate for all the
erial. When plain it be-
uple shirt waist and is
e fabrics used for the

consists of the fitted foun-
which are arranged the
ck of the waist proper,
c and sleeves. The back
is plain, but the fronts
m the shoulders to yoke
ding becoming fulness

velvet bonnet in a sort of a toque shape has a decoration of pale blue orchids on one side and a twist of blue velvet where the lace strings are attached.

Shirt Waist

Shirt waists with yoke effects are conspicuous among all the latest designs. This May Manton one is exceedingly novel and effective and suits the entire range of washable fabrics. As illustrated, however, it is made of blue French flannel stitched with corticelli silk. The double box pleated effect at the front is peculiarly noteworthy and desirable and the points that extend over the yoke are essentially novel. With the waist are worn a linen collar and a silk tie, but a collar of the material can be substituted if preferred.

The waist consists of one smoothly fitted lining, that can be omitted whenever it is undesirable, the fronts, back and yoke. The fronts are laid in wide box pleats with a tuck at each edge, but the back is tucked to simulate box pleats only. The sleeves are ample and form fashionable wide puffs at the wrists, where they are finished with shaped cuffs.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is four and one-

SHIRT WAIST.

half yards twenty-one inches wide, three and three-fourth yards twenty-seven inches wide, or two and one-fourth yards forty-four inches wide.

A SERMON FOR SUNDAY

A DISCOURSE ENTITLED "AN OLD QUESTION FOR THE NEW AGE."

The Rev. C. R. McNally Talks Instructively on a Subject of Vital Importance to Us All—The Highest Type of Life is That Spent For Others.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—In the Sixth Avenue Baptist Church Sunday morning, the pastor, the Rev. Charles R. McNally preached on "An Old Question for the New Age." His text was from John x:24: "If Thou be the Christ, tell us plainly." Mr. McNally said:

The men who asked this question were dead in earnest. They asked it because the answer was of vital import to *them*. That word "Christ" was laden with a wealth of meaning for these Jewish questioners. Our word Christ is the offspring of the Greek "Christos," which in its turn inherits all the *meaning that the Hebrew* embodied in his word "Messiah." Around this word for hundreds of years all Jewish life, political and religious, had centered. The Psalmists had made it the dominant note in *many of their sweetest songs*. Its multi-colored shadings had formed the warp and woof of prophetic visions. The mother as she lulled her little one to sleep sang of a Messianic hope. The little lad as he came to *his father's knee asking for* a tale had his imagination fired by the story of what would be when Messiah should come. More than the name of Cromwell or Wesley to England, and of *Washington or Edwards* to America, was the name of Messiah to a Jew, for it was at once the battle cry of his political liberties and the keynote of his religion.

The Jews as they thought of the Messiah may be divided into two classes, those whose conception was predominantly religious and spiritual, and those whose thought was predominantly political. I say predominantly because the two views were commonly blended. The more spiritual hoped for the deliverance of the nations from the bondage of sin, and the religious supremacy of the Jewish nation *through the ministry of the Messiah*, while the less religious looked for the political pre-eminence of the Jews under the leadership of the Messianic King. However divergent the views, in two things all were agreed—the coming of the Messiah meant Jewish pre-eminence, and he in his coming would be the especially anointed of God, having the powers, the words and the spirit of God, he was to be the instrument of God, the voice of God's will to and for the nation. Earlier in the history of the nation the conception was more spiritual, but by the time of the coming of Jesus of Nazareth their hope had lost its higher and more spiritual character.

One morning toward the close of His earthly ministry, when the chilling blasts of winter had driven Him from the open courts of the temple to a sheltered spot, Jesus, the now far famed teacher and claimant of Messianic honors, might have been seen pacing up and down the paved inclosure known as Solomon's Porch. It was the feast of dedication and the fathers of the nation were gathered in Jerusalem. There was much agitation and conflict among them. The fame and claim of Jesus of Nazareth was known to all. Many of these very men had followed in the crowds to see and hear Him. The more spiritual had felt a strange stirring of the soul in response to the call of this strange teacher to a purer and more exalted life, but surely they reasoned *this* could not be the Christ—He was of different from what they had expected the Christ to be. The less religious were even more puzzled. The life of Jesus from the creature comfort side was nothing to be envied. There were [illegible] with his shabby clothing. Of one thing they were sure. He was a dangerous man, for while by implication and even openly He claimed to be the Christ, He in no way corresponded to their idea of what the Christ should be. Surely He was not the Messiah of God! Upon what could such a man as this base such a claim!

While Jesus paced thoughtfully up and down within the porch He was quickly surrounded by an eager, pressing crowd, some intense with yearning for assurance *and satisfaction of soul, others dark with* the clouds of stricken conscience and the maliciousness of disappointed hatred. Notwithstanding their varied feelings, all alike were anxious to ply Him with questions. *Eagerly they pressed upon Him the vital* question "How long wilt Thou hold us in suspense?" literally, "How long wilt Thou lift up our souls?" excite us, hold us between hope and fear? "If Thou really art *the Christ, then tell us plainly.*" Such is the inevitable question which must be asked by every soul when brought face to face with the claim of Jesus to be the Christ of God. Was He the anointed of God? Was He "the King's Son" who should be called "Wonderful, counselor, the mighty God, the everlasting Father, the prince of peace?" Was He indeed the Christ, or was He an imposter or a weakling, illumined by the fervor of His own enthusiasms? These questions as old as Christianity are vital to our day and hour. If He is not the Christ we may be done with Him and go our way. If He is in very truth "the anointed," "the sent of God," we are bound to listen to His voice as the voice of God, to learn His precepts and obey.

To our question "Art Thou the Christ?" Jesus makes answer; note His words:

"I told you, but ye believe not." The immediate appeal of Jesus was to His verbal attestation of His Messiahship. Already He had told them that God was His Father, that the Father had sent Him into the world in His name, to establish His kingdom among men, but they would not believe. Of what use was it to tell them that which they had already heard and had refused to believe? Nor was it altogether strange that His verbal attestation of His Messiahship was not readily accepted, for His assertion to be one with God was a most startling one. Men give credence slowly to the claims of others; they must *see* reasons or they will not believe. Should a man come to our National Government claiming to be the Ambassador of England the first thing that would be required of him would be that he should furnish credentials. Failing to furnish them he would be laughed at for a fool. Jesus saw that He must found His claim on something more convincing than His verbal attestation. He recognized the necessity for proof and furnishes that proof in His words "the works that I do in My Father's name, these bear witness of Me." This appeal of Jesus to His works as proof that He was the Christ requires that we for a moment examine them.

Strenuous efforts have been made during this, the new age, to read out of the works of Jesus all that is supernatural and divine. He is unintellicible, we are told, unless accounted for on human grounds alone. Consider, then, that when viewed in the light of human action, His works were *beautiful and powerful* beyond compare, and in themselves point to a higher divine life. The advanced thinkers of our day have, within comparatively few years, reached the conclusion that the highest *type of life is that which they* call altruistic, i. e., a life spent for others. The highest personal life is realized only as that life, forgetting self, rises above self and exhausts itself for others. The ethical *world rejoices in this newly found truth.* Go back 1900 years and there you will find One whose days were spent in doing others good. Follow Jesus through His ministry and you will soon discover that you are *following the footsteps of the world's one* unselfish man and its greatest philanthropist. Every act is designed to help another. You seek for the least trace of selfishness in vain. Every work bears the *seal of humanity's best. Indeed so far* are they above the world's best that they bring in their wake sweet thoughts of God. See Him as He works A little while ago He fed the hungering thousands. It was but yesterday He touched new life into the maniac boy and smoothed the deep furrows from a father's brow. This morn He drove the fever from the sick one in Peter's home, and mayhap, ere the day is done He will whisper the hope of a pure and holy life to the *harlot at the well.*

We have not too much thought of the works of Jesus as the acts of one fellow man toward others. When viewed according to the standard they are seen to be the *highest realization of man's highest* ideal. Christ was wise when He said, "Behold My works," for according to the findings of the best thought of all the ages no works are more beautiful or higher God. The *mere force, beauty and holiness of* His acts prove His kinship with the divine. But this was not enough to satisfy a Jew. The Christ they were looking for was to demonstrate His divine power by the *might and conquest of arms. They had it* all cut and dried just what the Christ should be and do. He was suddenly to appear out of the heavens or out of some sequestered way of life, attended by great *wonders. With the sword* He was quickly to overrun the world and set up in Jerusalem a power that would rule all nations. Any love or philanthropy that could be worked in would be all right, but before *all else Messiah* must be the messenger of God's wrath against the nations, visiting them with defeat and disaster, that the Jew might rule supreme.

Thus it was that to the questioners of His day Jesus proved to be a stumbling block. Did they find in Him a more than human power? Yes, they conceded that they did. As they saw Him restore the emaciated body of the leper, or infuse new life into the palsied form or open the eyes of the blind, or raise the dead from the grave, they were bound to recognize a more than human power. The gross and malicious said this power is of the devil, but the more intelligent said, as they saw the unselfishness, the love and tenderness of His acts, "We have never seen it done or this wise before!" "No man could do these works except God be with him!" "Surely this must be the Christ!" The answer of Jesus to the questioners of His day given in the terms of love, an answer which they would not or could not understand, is that which satisfies the heart and reason of the inquirer of to-day. It is as though Jesus said, "You ask if I am really the Christ of God and in Him you look for divine power. Look at My works, are they not of the highest type? Aye, more they are fraught with the power of God and prove not only that I am the Christ, but that the nature of God is better than the thought of man has made him. He is a God of tenderness, of love." Pressed answer, for it teaches that character is supreme, and that the highest life is one of simple ministry to the needs of others.

To the inquirer of to-day the answer of Jesus should be convincing. Since it is ours to look from the mountain peak of many centuries we may, however, see still other proofs and find still other answers to the all important question, "Was Jesus the Christ?" History gives a two-fold answer, first as seen in the preparation of the world for the coming of the Messiah and then in the development of the world's thought since the days of Jesus. Paul declares that "when the fulness of time was come, God sent forth His Son" into the world. By the fulness of time he must have meant the period that was to elapse, according to the wisdom of God, before His Son, the Christ, *should come. Now, if* Jesus was the Christ, we may expect to find the circumstances of the time in which He lived peculiarly fitted for His coming. What were these circumstances?

The vast Roman empire afforded a broad and accessible field for the spread of a new religion. The sceptre of Roman power ruled the world. Radiating from Rome as a centre were splendid highways which extended to the remotest [illegible] opening of ocean routes [illegible] as compared with previous [illegible] People [illegible] disseminating a new truth were better than ever before in the world's history.

But the most notable preparation was that of the Jewish people. They had long striven with their desire to worship idols. At last their vision was clarified in this regard, and the way was open for a further revelation. Moreover, the discerning among them, from reading the annals of their fathers, had come to long for the *promised Messiah* until that longing was kindled to a fervent heat. All these things peculiarly fitted the time in which Jesus lived for the reception and spread of great religious truths.

Nor is history since that time less remarkable. He died a death of shame; none could according to the common notion be more ignominious or disgraceful. His friends apparently were few. That He *would soon be forgotten would seem* natural. But it was not so. His followers multiplied with marvelous rapidity. Persecutions began and thousands of them were burned, roasted, speared and given over to *wild beasts.* Notwithstanding all this, within 300 years one-twentieth part of the empire were professed Christians, the Emperor himself among the number. From that time until the present Christianity and civilization have gone hand in hand. Many of the great upheavals of the world's life is the story of Christianity asserting herself against the powers that would stay her triumphant march. It was so in the time of Charlemagne, of Luther, of Cromwell and of Plymouth Rock. The lines of history converge toward Jesus Christ. In all things truly He has pre-eminence. Surely, this must be the Christ. From the historic point of view was He not more than man? His works and the voice of history declare Jesus to be the God-man.

If there still be a lingering doubt in the mind of any that Jesus is the Christ, "the King's Son," let him study the human heart and its deepest needs and his doubts will fly. Sin like a sombre cloud casts a darkened shadow across every life. Man has ever found himself gripped in the relentless grasp of an evil nature. None is exempt. All alike are tarred with the one black stick. If a man tells you he has not a sinful nature get a little closer and you will detect the odor of the tar so familiar to yourself. Congratulate ourselves as we may upon our goodness, it is still a fact that we are by nature sinful. But while this is true, it is also true that man feels stirring within him a higher and holier nature. He feels within a purpose to be other and better than he is. Before him he sees the ideal of a holy character, a nature wholly free from sin, and that nature he feels to be akin to God.

Now look at Jesus in the light of these facts. His days are one long sequence of holy thoughts and perfect deeds. In Him you look for sinfulness in vain. In Him there is no fault, not the shadow of a thought that man can brand as sinful. This at once differentiates Him from all others. In Him man finds his ideal *expressed. Let the heart once come in* touch with Jesus and it needs no other answer to its questions. In Him it is satisfied. What it would have, Jesus already has. In touch with Him the soul must keep if *it would have its needs supplied*, and its higher life realized. Surely He who alone realizes life's ideal and satisfies the needs and aspirations of the heart must be the Christ. Oh, soul, have you the assurance *this morning from need supplied*, ideals sanctified and heart satisfied, that Jesus is the Christ? Believe Him for His word has been given. If not for this believe Him for His work's sake. If still you *doubt, consult the testimony of history* and of the human heart, and your soul, responding to His divine touch, will surely cry out, "Yes, Jesus, I know Thou art the Christ of God!"

Christian Faith.

Christian faith is a grand cathedral with divinely pictured windows. Standing without, *you see no glory, nor can you by* imagine any; standing within, every ray of light reveals a harmony of unspeakable splendors.—Nathaniel Hawthorne.

A PROMINENT CHURCH WORKER SAYS SHE OWES HER LIFE TO PE-RU-NA.

Mrs. Hattie LaFountain

DOCTORS PRESCRIPTIONS FAILED TO RELIEVE

Mrs. Hattie La Fountain, Treas. Protected Home Circle and Catholic Ladies of Olmo, writes from Galion, O., as follows:

"After my first child was born I suffered for several months with bearing down pains accompanied by dreadful headaches. I was afraid my health was ruined for life, and felt very downcast about it. One day when a friend was visiting me she told me of Peruna and what it had done for her when she suffered with irregular menstruation. My husband procured a bottle the same evening and I began to take it daily according to directions. Before the first bottle was used I was entirely well, and you certainly have one grateful woman's blessing. I have also advised my friends to use it." MRS. HATTIE LA FOUNTAIN.

Secretary Woman's State Federation Says: "Pe-ru-na Does More Than is Claimed For It."

Mrs. Julia M. Brown, Secretary of the Woman's State Federation of California, writes from 13114 Fifth St., Los Angeles, Cal., as follows:

[illegible] medicine which did what it professed to [illegible] I have never advocated any medicine I feel [illegible] that it is but justice to speak a good word for it because I have found it to be such a rare exception.

"I have known several women who were little better than physical wrecks, mothers who dragged out a miserable, painful existence, but were made well and strong through the use of Peruna. I have known of cases of chronic catarrh, which were cured in a short time after [illegible] forms [illegible] had been experimented with when I feel nervous and worry out, and I have always found that the results were most satisfactory."

JULIA M. BROWN.

HER GREAT FORTUNE.

A Woman Saved From Life-Long Misery and Made Happy and Useful.

A woman confined to the house for several years with a chronic female derangement had finally given up hope of being cured.

She had tried physician after physician, and remedy after remedy, without any permanent improvement.

Her treatment had cost her husband who was a poor man hundreds of dollars. They had been obliged to deny themselves many comforts of life in order to get money enough to pay the physicians.

The woman had become weak, nervous and wretched, and scarcely able to keep out of her bed. Her children were growing up neglected and ragged, because of the want of a mother's care. Her husband was becoming discouraged and broken down with overwork.

Picking up the paper one day she happened to read an item which contained the news that Dr. Hartman would treat such cases free of charge by letter. She immediately wrote the doctor describing her case, and giving him all her symptoms.

She soon received a letter telling her exactly what to do, and what medicines and appliances to get. She began the treatment (the principal remedy being Peruna) at once, and in a few weeks she was well and strong again, able to do her own work.

This offer of free home treatment to women is still open to all who may need the services of this eminent physician. All letters applying for treatment will be promptly answered, and be held strictly confidential.

Miss Annie Hoban, Post Pocahontas of Yemassee Council of Red Men (Women's Branch), writes from 872 Eighth Ave., New York:

"Three months ago I was troubled with backache and a troublesome heaviness in the stomach. Sleep brought me no rest, nor even a restless sleep. The doctor said my nervous system was out of order, but the prescriptions didn't seem to relieve me. I was told that Peruna was good for building up the nervous system. After using it for two months I know now that it is. I want to say that it made a new woman of me. The torturing symptoms have all disappeared and I feel myself again. Peruna did me more good than all the other medicines I have taken."

ANNIE HOBAN.

Miss Mamie Powell, Lake Charles, Louisiana, writes:

"I sincerely believe that Peruna is woman's best friend, for it has certainly been that to me. I had had headaches, backaches and other aches every month for a long time, but shortly after I began taking Peruna there was a thing of the past, and I have good reason to be grateful. I take a bottle every spring and fall now, and that keeps my health perfect, and I certainly am more robust now than I have been before, and am weighing more. I do not think one will be disappointed in the results obtained from the use of Peruna."

MISS MAMIE POWELL.

If you do not desire prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case, and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, O.

VOLUME 77. NO. 51. DECEMBER 17, 1903.

THE YOUTH'S COMPANION

New Subscription Offer.

The New Subscriber who cuts out and sends this slip, or the name of this Paper at once with $1.75 will receive:

FREE

All the issues (The Companion for the remaining weeks of 1903. The Double Numbers for Thanksgiving, Christmas and New Year's. The Youth's Companion "Springtime" Calendar for 1904, lithographed in twelve colors and gold.

Then the fifty-two issues of The Companion for 1904 — a library of the best reading for every member of the family.

Illustrated Announcement and Sample Copies of the Paper Free.

THE YOUTH'S COMPANION, BOSTON, MASS.

The Boastful Scot.

H. L. Doherty, the English tennis champion, was complimented one day at Newport upon his coolness in play.

"Yes, I manage to keep cool," said Mr. Doherty, "but I fancy I should do better if I had Scotch blood in my veins."

The young man then told a story illustrative of Scottish coolness under trying circumstances.

"A number of Scots," he said, "were working on a fifty-story building. One, up near the roof, lost his foothold and fell. But even in his swift descent through the air he remained quite cool and calm. In fact, as he shot past a friend on the twelfth story he sang out:

"'Eh, Saundy, man, 'tis a fall as I shall hae!'"

At the burial of a South London man six dogs, draped in black, followed the cortege.

CONTIPATION

"For over nine months I suffered with chronic constipation and [illegible] I had to take an injection of water [illegible] every 2 hours before I could have action. [illegible] tried Cascarets today. I am happy. During the nine months before I took Cascarets I suffered untold misery with [illegible] Thanks to you I am free [illegible] can use [illegible] Cascarets." [illegible] Bruce, Ill.

Best For The Bowels

Cascarets

CANDY CATHARTIC

THE [illegible] WHILE YOU SLEEP

Pleasant. Palatable. Potent. Taste Good. Do Good. Never Sicken, Weaken, or Gripe. 10c. 25c. 50c. Never sold in bulk. The genuine tablet stamped CCC. Guaranteed to cure or your money back.

Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or N.Y. 602

ANNUAL SALES MILLION BOXES

W. L. DOUGLAS $3.50 & $3 SHOES UNION MADE.

You can save from $3 to $5 yearly by wearing W. L. Douglas $3.50 or $3 shoes.

They equal those that have been costing you from $4.00 to $5.00. The immense sale of W. L. Douglas shoes proves their superiority over all other makes.

Sold by retail shoe dealers everywhere. Look for name and price on bottom.

That Douglas uses Corona Colt proves there is value in Douglas shoes. Corona is the highest grade Pat. Leather made. Fast Color Eyelets used. Our $4.00 Gilt Edge Line cannot be equalled at any price.

Shoes by mail, 25 cents extra. Illustrated Catalog free. W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

I PAY SPOT CASH FOR MILITARY BOUNTY LAND WARRANTS

Issued for Soldiers of any war. Write me at once. FRANK H. KEMP, Barth Block, Denver, Colo.

PENSION JOHN W. MORRIS, Washington, D.C. Successfully Prosecutes Claims. Late Principal Examiner U.S. Pension Bureau. 3 yrs in civil war, 15 adjudicating claims, atty since.

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS

Happy Thought FOR MALARIA CHILLS & FEVERS 35c Johnson's

A Bad Fix

When one wakes up aching from head to foot, the flesh tender to the touch, when

Soreness and Stiffness

makes every motion of the body painful the quickest way out of the trouble is to use

St. Jacobs Oil

promptly. It warms, relaxes, cures. Price, 25 & 50c.

Burglars in Bound Brook.

The fall business of burglars seems to have opened up in this vicinity with more vigor than usual. Last night the homes of John Wall and Henry Bonham, in Second street, and that of W. B. R. Mason, in High street, were visited. In each case the methods were similar. The prowlers effected an entrance by opening a first-story window. Ascending to the second floor in each house they found a pair of trousers, which they took downstairs and appropriated the contents of the pockets. On Saturday night the home of Edward V. Brokaw, in Watchung road, and that of Mrs. Camell, in Union avenue, were entered, but the hauls were small in each case.

"Travelers" over the Delaware

Orders have been placed or are about to be placed with the John A. Roebling's Sons Co., of Trenton, for cables to be used for transporting traffic across the Delaware river in places where bridges were recently carried away by flood. This method will be resorted to pending the rebuilding of the bridges. These cables are known as "travelers." The cable is strung across the river and on it is placed a traveling wheel and to this is fastened a rope attached to a tack boat. One of these cables is in use at Lambertville, and has been for many years, to carry canalboats between the Delaware and Raritan canal and the Pennsylvania canal.

Concerning Proctor's Theatres.

That perennially graceful minstrel comedian, George H. Primrose, who made a fortune with his own shows, and then retired to enjoy a period of well earned ease and competence, is the latest example of a man who simply can't "loaf." After six months of luxurious idleness, the popular blackface king has declared that he didn't feel that life was worth living unless he could get into burnt cork again. Besides, he has taken a fatherly interest in those diminutive dancers, the Foley Brothers, who assist him in his specialty, and for their sake also he has decided to return to the footlights. Primrose owns the largest private estate in Mt. Vernon, N. Y., a stable of fast trotters, a steam yacht, and plenty of government bonds. Yet he has deliberately chosen to keep on working, and his decision will be hailed with delight by all who have ever enjoyed his performance. Mr. Primrose is to appear in the F. F. Proctor theatres during the Winter.

The Youth's Companion in 1904.

As the years increase *The Youth's* [illegible] and affection [illegible]
The greatest [illegible]

farmer in many parts of the world—in England, in Ireland, in India, in Argengentina, etc.

The annual Announcement Number of *The Companion*, describing the principal features of *The Companion's* new volume, will be sent to any address, Free.

The new subscriber for 1904 will receive all the issues of *The Companion* for the remaining weeks of 1903 free from the time of subscription; also *The Companion* Calendar for 1904, lithographed in twelve colors and gold.

THE YOUTH'S COMPANION,
144 Berkeley Street, BOSTON, MASS.

Horse Frightened by Trolley Becomes Impaled on a Picket Fence.

Last Friday afternoon while Mr. and Mrs. Howard Sutphen, of Rayville, Hunterdon County, were driving in Somerville, their horse became frightened at an approaching trolley trolley car. Mr. Sutphed stood up in his buggy and signalled for the motorman to stop his car, but the car continued coming at a high rate of speed which resulted in the horse bolting to the sidewalk and attempting to jump over an iron picket fence, five feet high in front of the Mack residence. It succeeded in clearing the fence with its fore legs, but on account of the buggy holding him back he became impaled on the sharp iron pickets and was disemboweled. The horse was speedily relieved from its agonizing sufferings by being shot through the brain. Mr. Sutphen and wife escaped injury.

It is said the trolley car still kept on and ran over a block without slackening speed and was only stopped then to allow some passengers off who had seen the accident and went back to render assistance. The car still continued on, neither the motorman nor the conductorstopping to investigate the accident.

"Uncle" Russell Sage.

The wasteful "bulls" and "bears" of Wall Street, who generally live fast and exhaust their capital of cash and vitality in self-indulgence, are fond of jeering at "Uncle Russell" and calling him "miser" and other opprobious names. The "accommodation" he affords them when in a "deal" fails to excite their gratitude, especially since they know he always gets back his money with good interest, while they often lose theirs. They are hardly just. If they but imitated their "uncle's" moderation they hight hope perhaps to live and prosper as long as he. Whatever may be said of Mr. Sage's strong grip on the dollar, the figure of his last birthday clearly demonstrates the excellence of some points of his character.—Baltimore Sun.

The Latest Passenger Turbine Steamships.

The Queen, the new turbine steamship built at Dumbarton for the South-eastern and Chatham Railway, to be used in the channel service, is 310 feet in length, 40 feet broad and 25 feet in depth. In her recent trials of the Firth of Clyde she developed a speed of 21.76 knots, and when she was traveling ahead at the rate of twenty knots it was found possible to stop her dead in two and one-half times her own length.

The Queen is the first turbine passenger steamship to be placed on the regular English channel service. She will make the trip from Dover to Calais, a distance of 24.2 statute miles, in less than an hour. The Samphire, an express steamship on the same route of forty years ago, had a speed, on official trial, of 15.3 miles per hour. The Nord, built in 1898, which is now running, although showing a trial speed of 21.5 knots, developed a schedule service of only 15.8 knots. Owing to the shallow harbor at Calais, the vessels of this line are limited to a draught of ten feet.

Mrs. Rabbit—Now I wonder if that fool boy thought I couldn't find my burrow without him coming and pointing it out for me?

ESSAY ON THE HORSE.

A Noble Quadruped Ridden on the Spinal Cord by the Bridle.

The following remarkable essay on the horse is said to be from the pen of an Indian student:

"The horse is a very noble quadruped; but when he is angry he will not do so. He is ridden on the spinal cord by the bridle, and sadly the driver places his foots on the stirrup, and divides his lower limbs across the saddle, and drives his animal to the meadow. He has four legs; two are on the front side and two are afterward. These are the weapons on which he runs. He also defends himself by extending those in the rear ways cry for food but it is always at the morning time. They have go[illegible] but not so long as the cow and [illegible] like animals.—Scottish

New Games

A **FREE** game inside each package of

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60 different games.

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LEGAL NOTICES

Election Notice!

Notice is hereby given that the Boards of Registry and Election in and for each and every Election District or Voting Precinct in the County of Somerset will hold their first meeting on

TUESDAY, SEPT. 1, 1903.

At 10 o'clock in the morning, at such places as may be designated by the Township Clerks of the respective townships of said county. Such boards shall organize according to law and then proceed to ascertain the names and residences of all the legal voters in their respective districts, by making actual inquiry at every dwelling house or habitation, or of the head of every family residing therein, and shall continue such enumeration of voters from day to day, on successive days, completing same on or before Friday, Sept 4. (Sec 23 Election law.)

SECOND MEETING

AND PRIMARY ELECTION

Said Boards of Registry and Election will also meet on

TUESDAY, SEPT. 8, 1903,

At the same places from 1 until 9 p. m., for the purpose of transcribing and making up from its canvass books two lists of all persons entitled to vote in its election District, who shall personally appear before the board for that purpose, or be shown to its satisfaction by the affidavit in writing of some voter in the election district to be a legal voter therein.

On the same day between 1 and 9 o'clock p.m., the Primary Election shall be held in every election district in the County of Somerset.

THIRD and FINAL MEETING.

Said Boards of Registry and Election will also meet on

TUESDAY, OCT. 27, 1903,

At the same places, and between the hours of 1 p. m. and 9 p. m. for the purpose of revising and correcting the Original Registers, and for adding thereto the names of all persons entitled to the right of suffrage in such Election District at the next election.

Notice is hereby given to all Boards of Registry and Election in the County of Somerset that they are required to strictly observe Sections 24 and 32 of "An Act to Regulate Elections (Revision of 1898)" approved April 4, 1898, and that the County Board of Elections will be in session at Somerville on

Wednesday, Oct. 28, 1903,

For the purpose of receiving the registers and receipting for affidavits, etc.

General Election Nov. 3, 1903

No person will be allowed to vote at said election unless his name appears upon the Registry List of his Election District.

JOSEPH FITZGA, Chairman,

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Clothes Altered, Cleaned, Repaired and Pressed
AT REASONABLE PRICES.
41 Somerset St. Plainfield, N. J.
WORK CALLED FOR AND DELIVERED.

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North Plainfield Weekly Review.

NO. 33 NORTH PLAINFIELD, N. J., SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1903. PRICE 3 CENTS

In the
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no way has
tendency to
of one class.
Again in
Italy and
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In the
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week.

Mem
Lodge
visitors
yard last Saturday.

Cutler, Sr., 81 years of age, a
of North Plainfield township,
terday.

Member of the Retail Clerks' Mutual Aid Association gave their first dance at the Casino Wednesday evening.

The third annual masquerade ball of the Original Florodoras will be held in Bound Brook Hall Thursday evening November 12.

The Plainfield election Tuesday resulted in the election of all the County Democratic candidates, and all the Republican nominees on the city ticket.

Members of the First Baptist Church of North Plainfield have extended an unanimous call to Rev. Dr. John A. Chambliss to become a pastor of their church.

The Southern Jubilee singers will give a concert in Y. M. C. A. Hall this evening at 8 o'clock. A musical treat for men and women. A silver collection will be taken.

At the 4 o'clock service at the Y. M. C. A. tomorrow, Mr. Fletcher Humphrey will speak and the Southern Jubilee Singers will sing. The service is for men and boys only.

Mrs. Helen Maria Dyckman, of Westervelt avenue, this borough, died suddenly in Brooklyn, last Sunday. Three daughters, the Misses Mary A., Harriet P., and Kitty Dyckman survive her.

Through a mistake the Watchung and Springdale items in the REVIEW last week were somewhat mixed, thereby locating Mrs. Geibelhouse and others at Springdale instead of Watchung.

[redacted]

of the bride on West Fourth street, by Rev. Cornelius Schenck, pastor of Trinity Reformed Church.

Invitations are out for the marriage of Miss Kizzie DeMott, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Henry DeMott, of this borough, to John Raymond Lambert, at the residence of the bride's parents, 59 Somerset street, Thursday evening, November 26, at eight o'clock.

Miss Elizabeth A. Sears and Albert I. Littell both of Plainfield were married at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Sears, of Clinton avenue, Wednesday evening by Rev. Erskine M. Rolman, rector-emeritus of Grace Episcopal Church.

Mrs. McKelvey, wife of J. O McKelvey, pastor of Warren Chapel, gave a tea at her home on Grandview avenue, Wednesday afternoon, to the members of the Chapel and the "grown up" members of the Sunday School. She was assisted in receiving by Mrs. A. V. D. Honeyman, Mrs. Benjamin Moore, Mrs. John Green, Mrs. Gibson Smith, Mrs. J. W. Gavett, Mrs. William Demarest and Mrs. Charles D. Wheeler.

A Quiet Borough Wedding.

Miss Minnie Hansen, daughter of Mr and Mrs. Peter Hansen, of Lincoln place, this borough, and Peter Peterson, of New Brunswick, were married Wednesday evening by Rev. J. O. McKelvey, of Warren Chapel.

The Influence of the Youth's Companion

The gospel of good cheer brightens every page of *The Youth's Companion*. Although the paper is nearly seventy-seven years of age, it does not look back on the past as a better period than the present.

The Companion believes that the time most full of promise is the time we are living in, and every weekly issue reflects this spirit of looking forward and not back.

To more than half a million American families it carries every week its message of cheer. Its stories picture the true characteristics of the young men and women of America. Its articles bring nearly three million readers in touch with the best thought of the most famous of living men and women.

Annual Announcement Number fully describing the principal features of *The Companion's* new volume for 1904 will be sent to any address free.

The new subscriber for 1904 will receive all the issues of *The Companion* for the remaining weeks of 1903 free from the time of subscription, also *The Companion* Calendar for 1904, lithographed in twelve colors and gold.

THE YOUTH'S COMPANION,
144 Berkeley Street, BOSTON, MASS.

Somerset County Election Returns

The official returns as reported by the County Clerk show the following result:

For Assembly, S. S. Swackhamer, Democrat, received 3190; Dolliver, Republican, 2539; Trumpore, Prohibition 141. Swackhamer's plurality 692.

For County Clerk, J. L. Anderson, Democrat, 2829; A. G. Anderson, Republican, 2896; Ackor, Prohibitionist, 150. A. G. Anderson's plurality 25.

For Coroner, Somers, Democrat, 2756; Toms, Republican 2931. Toms' plurality 175.

Loizeaux Lumber Company Incorporates

Certificate of incorporation has been filed in the office of the Union county clerk by the J. D. Loizeaux Lumber Company, with principal office in Plainfield. The incorporators are Joshua D. Loizeaux and Frederick C. Jennings, of Plainfield; John B. Buss, and John R. Dunn, of Somerville. The total authorized capital stock is $100,000, divided into 1,000 shares at a par value of $100 each.

Meeting of Board of Health.

The regular meeting of the North Plainfield Board of Health was held last Monday evening at the home of the secretary Rev. W. E. Honeyman. It was decided that the quarantine for scarlet fever should be 21 days instead of 30 as heretofore, provided desquamation had taken place.

An Old Resident Passes Away

After a long illness Benjamin Arrowsmith Hegeman, Sr., of Sycamore avenue, this borough, aged 83, passed away at midnight Sunday. The funeral was held Thursday afternoon in Trinity Reformed Church, Plainfield. The deceased is survived by five children, one of whom, B. A. Hegeman, Jr., resides on Myrtle avenue this borough.

Hits Mayor Smalley a Whack.

It comes with mighty poor grace for Mayor Smalley, of North Plainfield, to denounce a Republican on the allegation that the latter has said a good word for a Democratic candidate in Somerset county. The Mayor is apparently able to see a mote in a brother's eye without distinguishing the beam that is in his own op-

[redacted]

pupils who receive a stated per cent. will be given a "free" day the last Friday of each month.

Pupils on Roll of Honor for October Grammar Grade—Douglas Demler, Tessie Schmidt, George Schmidt, Minnie Beyer. Primary Grade—Elsie Schmidt, Minnie Blume, Lillian Willis, Lottie Gunn, Clarence Schmidt, John Blumetta, Ferdinand Blume, Swift White.

* * *

LIBERTY CORNER.

Miss Lela Quimby, of Morristown, was a guest at the parsonage this week.

The proceeds of the supper held at the Chapel, last Tuesday evening netted $23.50.

Miss L. W. Blazure, of Newark, is visiting Mrs. Isaac Fennimore.

Mr and Mrs. Elias Runyon, of New Brunswick, were guests of William I. Hayes.

Mrs. J. A. Hoffman, of Plainfield, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Julius Froehling.

Mr. and Mrs. Nagle, Dr. Adam Hubschmitt, Mr. and Mrs. Stegman and sons, Miss Mamie Pettibaum and William Smith, of New York City, were guestt of Mrs. J. Ziegler, Sunday.

The Rev. C. B. Condit attended a meeting of the Executive Committee of the State Christian Endeavor Union last Monday.

Miss Mamie Titus, of Westfield, who has been visiting her cousin, Mrs. C. C. Acken has returned home,

C. C. Acken and family visited his brother, Harry Acken, of Plainfield, last Sunday.

* * *

STIRLING.

J. Poggo, who recently bought of John P. Wolf the Rose Hill Park farm, is building a new twelve room boarding house, next the one that he purchased. Charles Bolmia has the contract for the carpenter work.

* * *

WARRENVILLE.

At the auction held by Henry Waggoner last Monday there was not a large attendance but there were some good buyers who obtained bargains. Mr. Waggoner will remove to the Peter Newmiller place.

Reform Club Meetings

Mr. Brown was present at the meetings held at the Reform Club Monday, Thursday and Friday nights. Evangelist J. B. Oakley, of Elizabeth, assisted by Mr. Brown will have charge of the meeting tomorrow afternoon. In the evening Mr. and Mrs. Brown, Secretary Tom Marsh, of the 146th Street Mission, New York City and Evangelist Oakley will be present. Extra music has been prepared for both meetings. A cordial invitation is extended to the public.

Success of the Voting Machine.

Like all things new, it was expected that the voting machines, used for the first time in this State on Tuesday, would come in for more or less unfavorable comment, but taking all things into consideration, it is the opinion of the REVIEW that the machines are a great improvement over the old style ballot box in casting and counting the votes.

As to what effect the machines may have in inducing voters to vote straight tickets, or to remain away from the polls, is another matter.

The machine in North Plainfield appeared to work satisfactorily in every respect, and very little trouble was experienced by any of the voters. Whether all these voters voted exactly as they wished, cannot, of course be told, but there was very little delay by any of them, and it is fair to assume that they did.

But when the polls were closed at 7 o'clock, and the full vote announced in just one and one half minutes from that time, there were satisfied smiles on the faces of all interested which showed unmistakably that the machine was a great success in that respect.

SUBURBAN NOTES.

WATCHUNG.

A very quiet home wedding occurred last Tuesday evening at the home of Mr. and Mrs. William Gordon when their daughter, Miss Edith Gordon and Frank Mundy of Metuchen were married by Rev. W. C. Snodgrass, D. D. of the First M. E. Church, of Plainfield.

The little six months old baby of Mr. and Mrs. George Mobus, who had been quite ill died last week.

Willie Dotton, the young boy, who has been very ill with scarlet fever, is convalescing and able to sit up.

Election Tuesday was very quiet. Ballot cast 98 of which S. S. Swackhamer received 20 majority, A. G. Anderson 16 and Howard Toms 16.

Mrs. D. Meyer, of Bayonne is visiting her nephew, Postmaster Schmidt.

At the regular school meeting last Friday night, it was decided to omit the afternoon recess and close the school at 3

A FLOATING ISLAND.

Four Men Adrift all Night on a Storm-Tossed Lake.

A correspondent of the Newark *Sunday News* tells a thrilling story of an all night ride on a floating island in Greenwood Lake, which almost shames Jules Verne's most imaginative yarns.

For many years the island has been one of the standard sights of Greenwood Lake. The natives knew it as Cranberry Marsh; to summer visitors it was "the floating island." It lay close to the east shore of the lake, a short distance below Stirling Forest Station of the Erie Railroad, and half a mile to the south of the boundary line between New York and New Jersey. It was nearly abreast of Storms Island. A narrow channel, scarcely fifteen feet wide at its broadest part, separated it from the mainland. Old residents declared that the island had grown measurably each year.

It contained about three acres and was nearly circular in shape. Many doubted that it was really afloat, and declared that it was simply a quaking bog. It really was nothing but a huge of moss and peat, held together by the roots of the cranberry bushes which covered the island with a thick growth. The soil of the island was the black mould formed by the decaying leaves and roots of the cranberry bushes. At the north and east banks of the island were a number of tamarack trees of considerable size, some of them being from three to four inches at the butt. Every part of the island was firm enough to be walked on, but in rough weather the island would heave with a motion resembling that of the waters of the lake.

There were four camps on the island, or, rather, at its edges. The largest, at the south end of the island, was owned by Jediah Allen and his son, F. B. Allen, the latter a hotel keeper at 9 and 11 Pearl street, Paterson. The elder Allen spends nearly all of his time at the camp on the island. At the north end of the island were several shanties, or camps. One was owned by George Harrison, of Paterson, who with his wife and daughter had occupied it until a few days before the big storm which carried the island away. Another was owned by Alderman James McDonald, of Paterson, and his two brothers, Thomas and Edward McDonald. The other camps were owned by Mrs. Post, but had not been occupied during the summer.

Although practically a part of the island, the camps were built on floating foundations, more to insure the buildings against settling, and to provide a suitable foundation at slight trouble, than in any anticipation of a voyage by water in company with the island. Allen's camp and boathouse was built on a float, like a huge scow. The other shanties were buoyed on barrels lashed together with timber booms, and on these booms the houses were built. McDonald's house was moored to the tamarack trees on the island with wire cables. The float on which the Allen house was built was anchored more solidly.

Four piles, one at each corner of the float, were driven into the mud at the bottom of the lake, and to these piles the float was fastened with stout cables. These piles were driven right through the island, and as a result, played an important part in its movements when it broke loose from the anchorage of roots that had held it for years to its original location.

JEDIAH ALLEN'S NARRATIVE.

"My son had come up to spend some time with me," he said, "and Ted McDonald and a friend of his from Paterson were in their camp. We four were the only people on the island during the big rain storm and flood of Friday and Saturday, October 9 and 10. The McDonalds were at the north end of the island, and we were at the south. On Saturday the water had risen several feet, and during the afternoon and evening it kept on gaining. About 8 o'clock we noticed that the island seemed higher out of water than it had been, although the water on the mainland was rising. We figured from this that the roots that held the island to the bottom of the lake had been pulled out, and that the island was rising with the water, just as a boat would. It was a fearful night. It was raining in torrents, and the wind was blowing hard from the northwest, with a squall every now and then from the northeast. At 8:30, almost to the second, Ted McDonald came running over to us, shouting that the island had broken loose. As he spoke we saw the lights on the shore swing round us, and instead of looking to the south, we could see the lake, apparently, turn round, so that we were looking right up to the north.

"The island had broken loose, and was swinging round on the piles of our house as a pivot. For a few minutes we thought that the piles would hold the island, but as it swung clear round and bore full on the piles, with the wind driving against

[Continued on Last Page.]

Just as it Happened

It is with no degree of pleasure, nor with any desire to obtrude his personal affairs upon the public that the editor of the REVIEW places himself before his readers in the light of a man who allows himself to take part in a street fight, nor is he proud of the fact that he called a man a liar, and it is only because the incidents in connection therewith have not been correctly reported by other newspapers that he does so here. The fight (if fight it can be termed) was not of his seeking, and the only part he took in it was that of defending himself against a larger and stronger man who struck the first and only blow the editor received in the fray.

The incidents in connection with the trouble were these:

A few moments after seven o'clock the editor was asked by Councilman Charles A. Lee, in the second polling district if he had heard how the vote went in the first district. He replied by reading the result from a memorandum which he had. Lee upon hearing the figures made some caustic remark questioning the editor's Republicanism. One word brought on another when Lee accused the other of accepting boodle to support Swackhamer. This the editor denied several times until finally he replied that "any man who says I have received a single cent of boodle lies." Lee persisted and said he could prove it and again he was called a liar.

At this point citizens stepped between the disputants and both parties were hustled out of the building into the street.

Lee was handed over to Chief Marshal Campbell who stepped up just at the moment Lee reached the sidewalk. Campbell tried to quiet Lee and get him to go home, but Lee broke loose from Campbell and aimed a blow at the newspaper man, who owing to his inability to see well in the dark, was unprepared for it. Lee followed up the first blow with three others which the editor successfully parried.

During all this time Campbell was within touching distance of the parties, but made no move whatever to stop Lee.

At this point the crowd of several hundred men yelled for Lee's arrest, but Campbell would do nothing, so some of the crowd took hold of Lee and endeavored to get him away, but the spectators were so indignant over the officer's actions that some of the more hot headed ones yelled out to lynch Lee, and made an effort to get at him. Then the brave and valorous (?) officer asserted his authority in the endeavor to protect his master. (Lee is at the head of the police department of the borough, which may account for Campbell's non-interference). Just at this moment, and while the crowd was trying to get at Lee, while Campbell and two or three others were trying to get Lee away, Dr. Adams came up in his automobile, into which Lee was placed and taken home.

When the crowd learned of this they were furious and a large number of the younger ones, most or all of whom were boys, went to Lee's house and vented their displeasure by serenading (?) him with tin pans and such instruments, and finally by throwing missiles at his house. Campbell was sent for and after considerable trouble dispersed the crowd.

Great pressure was brought and is still being brought upon the editor to have Lee arrested, but it was then, and is now his opinion that it was the duty of the Marshal, who witnessed the affray, to arrest Lee on his own responsibility, and so he interviewed Campbell, and said to him:

"Campbell, you saw that man strike me; will you arrest him?"

"What man?" Campbell asked.

"Mr. Lee," was the reply.

"I did not see any one strike you and know nothing about it," the Marshal replied.

"Campbell, you were within two feet of Lee and myself when Lee struck me, and you could not have helped seeing the whole thing," the newspaper man said.

Campbell replied: "I know nothing about it."

"Then you will not arrest Lee?"

"No, I will not," Campbell replied.

The law governing the duties of the Borough Marshals as set forth in the General Ordinances of the borough are very plain, and as applicable, to this case read as follows:

Rule 27. Marshals—The prevention of crime being the most important object in view the Marshals' exertions must be constantly used to accomplish that end.

Rule 28. He must, to the utmost of his power, prevent the commission of assaults, breaches of the peace and all other crimes about to be committed.

Rule 31. When any person charges another with the commission of a crime, and insists that the person be taken into custody, the Marshal shall require the accuser if unknown to him, to accompany him as a witness, along with the accused to the Station House or Recorder's office.

Section 2 of Rule 44 reads as follows:

Sec. 2. For any violation of any of the foregoing rules any member of the Police Department may, after being given an opportunity to be heard before the Council, by resolution of the Council be reprimanded, suspended with or without pay, fined or expelled.

It remains to be seen what action the the Mayor and Council will take towards disciplining the Marshal for this his latest malfeasance, as well as that brought against him a few days ago by ex marshal Fahn wherein the marshal was charged with spending much of his time when he should have been on duty in back rooms playing cards, or at other places drinking beer.

Inasmuch as the editor of the REVIEW bears no animosity nor seeks for revenge, and Mr. Lee has expressed himself as regretting the part he took in the matter, and admits that he was at fault in publicly making the charges as he did, it has been deemed best by mutual friends that the matter of pressing a criminal charge for an assault and battery be dropped.

SEBRING TAKES CHANCES

DEFIES BOROUGH AUTHORITIES

Charles P. Sebring sprang a surprise on boroughites Wednesday night by attempting to move the old Wolfe dwelling from West Front street to a vacant lot, corner Grove street and Prospect place, the entrance to the Washington Park district.

It will be remembered by most of the REVIEW readers that Mr. Sebring attempted the same thing last September, but was prevented by the borough authorities. The matter was then compromised and Sebring was negotiating for ground at the rear of the Schepflin building, but when the deal fell through, Mr. Sebring concluded to make another attempt to move the building to the first named location.

He claims to have the consent of Plainfield city authorities and of the Board of Freeholders of both Somerset and Union counties, but not of the Borough officials, they claiming that it is not in their power to grant a request to obstruct any of the borough streets.

Sebring claims he is not obstructing the street and is going ahead with the house as rapidly as it can be done by horse and windlass power. While so doing he is occupying the house as a residence.

Objection is made to moving the house to the borough because of its old and dilapidated condition, boroughites claiming that it will seriously injure property in that district to allow any such building taken there. Sebring says he will fix the house up and put it in presentable shape before he finishes the job.

Thursday night it was thought the house would be taken across the line into the borough, and a special marshal was detailed to watch at the section all night and to arrest all engaged at the work, but no attempt was made until Friday morning when a gang of men under Mobus Brothers resumed work and moved it several feet nearer the borough line.

It is said by those who claim to be "wise" on the subject that the building will be taken as close to the line as possible on Saturday night, and when the old bell in the Methodist Church near by rings out the midnight hour announcing the arrival of Sunday the building will be hustled to its intended location and the borough officials cannot help themselves. This will probably be a question for lawyers to decide, and the outcome is looked forward to with much interest by the whole of the west side.

The State Sunday School Convention to Meet at Newark.

The annual state Sunday School convention meets this year at Newark, N. J., Wednesday and Thursday, November 18 and 19, in the Peddie Memorial Baptist Church. The elementary grade teachers will hold their institute on Tuesday and Wednesday at the First Presbyterian Church. The speakers from outside the state will be Mr. John Sparhawk, Jr., of Philadelphia, Mrs. M. B. B. Langzettel, of New York, Mrs. Flora V. Stebbins, of Fitchburg, Mass., and the International general secretary, Mr. Marion Lawrance, of Toledo, Ohio. The program promises an unusually practical and inspiring gathering. The superintendents will hold their third annual banquet and conference on Wednesday evening. Any New Jersey Sunday School worker may become a delegate to the convention, and the state secretary, Rev. E. M. Fergusson, Trenton, will furnish program and instructions.

Mr. Swackhamer's Appreciation

Plainfield, N. J., Nov. 4, 1903.

Mr. Editor.—I desire to express through your columns the deep sense of gratitude which I feel to the citizens of Somerset county for the honor which they have conferred upon me by my re-election to the General Assembly. I am conscious of the high responsibility imposed by this trust, and it will be my constant and earnest endeavor to discharge it faithfully and well.

Very truly yours,
S. S. SWACKHAMER.

HAPPENINGS IN NEW JERSEY.

Interesting Items of News Occurring in Different Portions of the State.

STOLE HIVE OF BEES.

The Toms River Courier reports that a thief at Cassville stole a hive of bees from W. C. Van Hise recently and it characterizes the larcenous individual as fully equal to the man who appropriated a red-hot stove.

A MARKET FOR TAILS.

Since the publication of the story from Hoboken telling of Patrol Driver Thomas Van Dusen's ingenuity in fixing artificial tails to the docked appendages of his horses, he has been daily besieged with many letters. The article was extensively copied, and letters from all over the country reach the driver. Thomas at his post reads the missives with much amusement. The idea seems to be prevalent that Van Dusen is manufacturing the tails, and he exhibited a dozen letters asking for from two 100 of the articles, and asking for wholesale prices on them. One of the letters asks if he can make a tail for a bulldog, while another picked up at random from the promiscuous heaps, naively inquires if the tails can be made of old whisk brooms.

OLD INDUSTRY REVIVED.

The marl industry named the town of Marlboro. Years ago men "struck it rich" there, and an extensive industry began and flourished for years. The marl was mined and the farmers kept their hired men carting marl to their farms all winter. So valuable was the marl for fertilizing that farmers would often convey it a day's journey. Mother Earth is still rich in such resources, but man has manufactured a variety of artificial fertilizers, and their condensed form caught the farmers' approval for economy of time. After years of use the strong chemicals in patent fertilizers are wearing the land out, and many farmers are glad to resort to the old marl beds. Lewis Shoemaker, of Marlboro, has opened his marl bed and is operating the industry with the aid of a white mule. He finds ready sale for all the marl put out.

One of Duke's Barns Set on Fire.

A fine big barn on the estate of James B. Duke, president of the American Tobacco Company, near Somerville, was set on fire last night by an incendiary. It contained several hundred tons of hay, and burned fiercely threatening other buildings.

The discovery of the fire was made by the wife of one of Mr. Duke's farmers. She says she saw a well-dressed young man hanging around the barn before the fire.

This is the second big barn that has been burned by an incendiary on the Duke estate. In both instances hay to the amount of several thousands of dollars and costly buildings with valuable contents, were destroyed.

The Fest of Sparrows.

The government has again been giving some attention to the English sparrow and while at this writing no definite statistics are obtainable, it is roughly estimated that there are upwards of a hundred million of the little feathered creatures in this country. The sparrows have long ago been voted a pest, but it was not until recently that strenuous efforts have been made toward their extermination.

"Equip the boys with the Stevens rifle," says a well known Washington official, "and the sparrow question won't be a matter of doubt very long."

This thought is right in line with the ideas that the J. Stevens Arms & Tool Co., of Chicopee Falls, Mass., the well-known firearm makers, have been advocating for some time. The Stevens people have been urging the use of the small caliber rifle on farms where not only the sparrow, but woodchucks, squirrels, crows, hawks are also sources of nuisance.

As a general proposition it does seem reasonable to believe that a man or boy, armed with a "Stevens" and instructed in its use, could rid the neighborhood of the living crop destroyers at a small outlay and have a lot of fun himself while at work.

THIS IS VALUABLE:
after having made your purchase of HARRY FEINBERG, the popular priced outfitter, 139 W. Front, opposite Grove Street, present this coupon and receive a discount on your purchase.

Name .....

Address .....

Be sure and have your name attached.

GOOD UNTIL NOV. 15, 1903.

RESULTS OF THE ELECTIONS

Latest Returns From the Political Contests Held in Eleven States.

McCLELLAN CHOSEN MAYOR

The Republicans Carry Ohio by an Increased Plurality.

The Democratic Candidate Carries Four of the Five Boroughs in Greater New York, Beating Low in Brooklyn by About 1400—Great Runs Ahead of His Ticket, Being Especially Strong in Kings County—Canal Project Wins in New York by Over 200,000—Republicans Again Sweep Massachusetts.

Elections were held in eleven States on Tuesday. Full State tickets were voted for in Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Maryland, Ohio, Kentucky, Iowa and Mississippi, while in New York, Pennsylvania, Nebraska and Colorado a justice of the upper courts, Regents of the State University or minor State officers were chosen. Municipal officials were selected in New York City, San Francisco and Salt Lake City and the larger New Jersey cities. The Prohibitionists had a ticket in all the States except Colorado, the Socialists in all except Nebraska and Colorado, the Populists in Iowa and Colorado, and the Socialist Labor party in New York, Massachusetts and Ohio. Fusion was effected in Nebraska only, though the Republicans of New York indorsed the Democratic nominee for Judge of the Court of Appeals.

New York City.—After one of the most remarkable campaigns ever known in New York, the Democracy was swept back into power, and in spite of the fact that nearly every newspaper and practically every minister of religion was against him, George B. McClellan, son of the Civil War General, was elected third Mayor of Greater New York, defeating Mayor Seth Low by a plurality of 63,617 votes. All the Tammany city candidates were elected by about the same majority. In four of the five boroughs Democrats were elected as Borough Presidents. George Cromwell, of Richmond, will be the only Republican in the new Board of Estimate and Apportionment, which controls the city budget and is the arbiter of all expenditures for public improvements.

The vote shows a tremendous change of public sentiment since Mayor Low's election two years ago, when he won by 31,632. At that time he carried all the boroughs but Queens, his plurality in Manhattan and the Bronx being 5663, in Brooklyn, 25,767, and in Richmond, 763. In Queens, Shepard (Democrat) had a plurality of 561. At this election McClellan carried Manhattan and the Bronx by 58,829; Brooklyn by 1808, and Queens by 5198, a gain of more than 4000. This makes a total net gain for McClellan of about 103,000, as compared with Shepard's vote of two years ago. Low carried only one borough—Richmond—by 218 votes.

To the astonishment of all political forecasters, Brooklyn, the stronghold of the Fusionists, was carried for McClellan by a plurality of approximately 1808. This means the political retirement of the aged Hugh McLaughlin, Democratic leader in Brooklyn, who fought the Tammany ticket. McClellan carried every borough with the exception of Richmond, which gives a small Low majority.

Another surprise was the light vote given to William S. Devery, former Chief of Police, who ran as an independent candidate for Mayor, and who boasted that his election was "a sure thing." His total vote in Greater New York is 2665. This is a smaller vote than was given to the Socialist Labor candidate and but little more than the average Prohibition vote.

Edward M. Grout was elected Controller and Charles V. Fornes, President of the Board of Aldermen. These two men were originally on the Fusion ticket and were endorsed by Tammany, whereupon the Fusionists took their names from the Low ballots and nominated other candidates. It was the nomination of Grout and Fornes by Tammany that caused Hugh McLaughlin, the veteran leader of the Kings County Democracy, to bolt.

The vote was enormous, almost up to the registration, which was 628,807, and was probably the largest vote ever cast in the greater city, though nearly 60,000 who registered stayed at home. The total vote cast was 569,130.

The constitutional amendment which was submitted to the voters providing for the expenditure of $101,000,000 for the improvement of the Erie Canal, so as to permit the transportation of barges each carrying 1000 tons of freight, has been carried. This was due almost entirely to the vote of New York City, where the vote was practically unanimous in favor of the amendment. Very few counties up the State voted in favor of it. The amendment was voted against heavily, even in some of the important counties traversed by the canal; in those counties which were not traversed by the canal, the amendment was simply slaughtered. Erie County, which was supposed to be a hotbed of canal sentiment, did not do so well as the advocates of the improvement had expected, and but for the vote of this city the scheme would have been killed.

NEW YORK.

New York State elected a new Assembly. Republicans increased their majority in that body. Returns indicate that the Assembly of 1904 will be composed as follows: Straight Republicans, 95; independent Republicans, 1; Democrats, 54. The Assembly of 1903 was made up as follows: Republicans, 89; Democrats, 61. The State Senate held over, but there was an election in the Westchester Senatorial District to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Charles P. McClelland, Democrat. Francis M. Carpenter, Republican, defeated the Democratic nominee, William Temple Emmet. Carpenter's victory, with the vote of the Lieutenant-Governor, the presiding officer of the Senate, will give the organization Republican control of that body. The Senate of 1904 will stand thus: Straight Republicans, 25; independent Republicans, 4; Democrats, 21. Returns from all Assembly districts of the State give the Republicans a net gain of sixteen in the Assembly, thereby increasing the Republican majority in the State Assembly.

Elections for Mayor and other city officers were held in a number of the cities up State. Buffalo did not elect a Mayor, but its voters selected a City Treasurer and minor officers, and the Republicans captured everything. The Republicans also elected James G. Cutler for Mayor of Rochester by 1111 plurality over George E. Warner (Dem.) and James Johnston, Citizens' party candidate, and practically all the rest of their city ticket. In Albany the Republicans re-elected Mayor Charles H. Gaus and the whole city ticket. Syracuse elected Alan C. Forbes (Rep.) for Mayor over Police Justice Frederick Thompson (Dem.) by 2401. In Elmira the Republicans defeated Mayor Daniel Sheehan and elected W. T. Coleman by a safe plurality. The entire Republican ticket is elected in Chemung County. In Watertown Charles D. Bingham (Rep.) was elected Mayor, Daniel W. Cahill (Rep.) President of the Council and George W. Reeves (Dem.) City Judge. In Rome T. G. Nock was elected Mayor by a plurality of 197. He was the Republican nominee. In Corning the Republicans elected their local ticket. Binghamton re-elected Mayor Smith and the balance of the Republican ticket. Plattsburg elected McCaffrey Mayor on the Republican ticket. Talcott (Dem.) was re-elected Mayor of Utica by a plurality of 3061. The Democrats elected five Aldermen and seven Supervisors, and the Republicans three Aldermen and eight Supervisors. The Common Council is Democratic. In Schenectady Eisenminger was elected Mayor by a plurality of 31. Oswego went Democratic. Dr. James E. Mansfield defeating John Smith for the Mayoralty by a plurality of 844. The Republicans of Mt. Vernon elected Dr. Edward F. Brush Mayor and five Aldermen.

John H. Kellogg (Rep.), of Ogdensburg, and Henry T. Kellogg (Rep.), of Plattsburg, are elected Supreme Court Justices in the Fourth Judicial District by pluralities of more than 13,500 each.

NEW JERSEY.

Trenton, N. J.—Latest returns indicate that the Republicans have carried the State on the legislative tickets and for the county and city offices by very substantial majorities. The Senate will stand 14 Republicans to 7 Democrats; the House, 38 Republicans to 22 Democrats. In Cape May County, where the Democrats made one of their hardest fights, the Republicans elected Lewis M. Cresse Senator by about 1000. Camden County has elected a Republican Assembly ticket by 6000 majority, and Burlington a Republican Senatorial and Assembly ticket by upward of 1000 plurality. In Mercer County the Republicans will have a plurality of 2500. In Atlantic the Republicans have elected their ticket by 4000 and in Morris by 2500. Bergen County has gone Republican by 600. Plainfield elected Democrats to the Assembly and a full county ticket. In Cumberland County James Boyd Davis was elected. Sussex County has elected a Democratic Senator by 800 plurality. Essex County elects 11 Republican Assemblymen. The county is Republican by 12,000, the city of Newark by 4000. Republicans of Trenton claim the election of James Buchanan Mayor and Frederick Gilkeyson Receiver of Taxes by about 600 plurality. After the most exciting canvass in the history of Jersey City Mark M. Fagan was re-elected Mayor over J. J. Murphy, his Democratic opponent. The majority for Fagan will be between 2000 and 2500. Two years ago Mayor Fagan was elected by 5058. In Paterson William H. Belcher, Republican, was elected Mayor by about 500 majority over John Johnson, Democrat. He succeeds John Hinchcliffe, Democrat, who declined a renomination.

OHIO.

Columbus, Ohio.—Myron T. Herrick, of Cleveland, the Republican candidate for Governor, was elected over the single tax Mayor, Tom L. Johnson, of Cleveland, by a plurality of more than [illegible]. In districts that have [illegible] doubtful by leaders of [illegible] parties a steady Republican gain over two years ago is shown by the returns. Franklin County, of which Columbus is the county seat, shows the Johnson following stronger than was believed. In the face of this, however, the entire county Republican ticket will be elected. Hamilton County, in which Cincinnati is situated, gives Herrick for Governor an exceptionally large vote, with a plurality of at least 25,000. Cuyahoga County this time shows the Johnson ticket far behind. Ottawa County, which has been a Democratic stronghold, shows a Republican gain in all parts. Eastern Ohio has piled up an immense vote, mainly Republican. Columbiana County, which has been considered a doubtful county because of the inroads made in municipal elections by the Prohibitionists, went for the Republican State ticket. The Legislature will be Republican by a good majority. This insures Senator Hanna another term in the United States Senate.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Boston, Mass.—John L. Bates, the Republican candidate for Governor, was re-elected to that office by a plurality of 35,372 over Colonel William A. Gaston, the Democratic nominee. The entire Republican State ticket won and the Legislature is heavily Republican, although the Democrats made slight gains in both branches. The Socialists lose two of their three members in the House. John Carey, of Haverhill, the leader of the trio, was beaten by a Republican. Drew, who was nominated in Rockland to succeed the late Frederick G. MacCartney, failed of election, but in Brockton, Ransdon was re-elected. In Boston Gaston rolled up a plurality of about 19,000 carrying nineteen of the five wards, including East Boston, Governor Bates' home ward. Even Dorchester swung over to the Democratic column, but former Congressman Fitzgerald moved out into that Republican stronghold some time ago for the express purpose of making it Democratic, and it appeared that he has succeeded. Gaston received 47,252 votes in the entire city and Bates 28,388. Last year Gaston received 45,666 and Bates 32,127, so that the Democratic candidate made a net gain of three and one-half per cent., while Governor Bates suffered a loss of eleven and one-half per cent. Last year Bates carried the State by 37,120, his total vote being 196,276, against 139,156 for Gaston. The outside cities show a slight gain for Gaston. The returns from the same towns show a loss in the Socialist vote. Senator Lodge listened to the returns at the Republican State Committee's rooms. He expressed himself as satisfied with the result, saying that he was especially well pleased over the victory because of the attacks made personally upon Governor Bates.

RHODE ISLAND.

Providence, R. I. — Returns show slight Republican gains, which indicate the election of all the Republican State ticket, except Governor, and Republican control of the Legislature. The gains are not sufficient to overcome Garvin's plurality of 7500 last year. Colt, the Republican candidate for Governor, made his heaviest gains in Providence. The Legislature is Republican in both branches. The Mayors of the five cities in the State, four Democrats and one Republican, were re-elected. Miller, the Democratic Mayor of Providence, is re-elected by an increased plurality. The Republicans elected their Mayor in Woonsocket.

MARYLAND.

Baltimore, Md.—The indications on the morning after election are that the Democrats have not only carried the Legislature, but have elected Warfield Governor by a plurality of 5000. Baltimore went Democratic by 4000. Incomplete returns from the counties indicate Democratic gains. Kent went Democratic by about 100, Hartford 200, Howard 500, Anne Arundel 100. A Democrat will probably succeed McComas in the United States Senate. All reports up to midnight from scattering precincts in the city show that Warfield, the Democratic candidate for Governor, will carry the city by about 4000 majority. The reports from these precincts are from Democratic strongholds and a large number of ballots were thrown out on account of defectiveness.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Philadelphia, Pa.—Estimates from the sixty-seven counties of the State indicate a plurality for Mathews (Rep.) for State Treasurer, of 217,784. Snyder, for Auditor General, and Morrison and Henderson, for Judges of the Superior Court, received approximately the same immense pluralities. Snyder, who became the object of criticism because as a State Senator he voted for what is popularly known as the "Press Muzzle" law, was apparently cut very little. The returns indicate Republican gains in forty-nine counties, and Democratic gains in the remaining eighteen counties. It is apparent from the nature of the estimates received during the night that the official count will increase the Republican plurality to such an extent that it may exceed 200,000.

IOWA.

Des Moines, Iowa.—Returns from thirty-eight precincts in Iowa at 9 o'clock give a net Democratic gain of 682, establishing a ratio of gain of twenty-one per cent. Should this be maintained, Governor Cummins' plurality will be 50,000, or less than forty per cent. of what it was two years ago. The voting was light, but was full as heavy as was expected. Republicans attribute the falling off in their plurality to a factional fight against Cummins, owing to his advocacy of tariff reform. Polk County, Cummins' home, shows even a heavier percentage of loss than precincts from other parts of the State. Governor Cummins has been re-elected by approximately 40,000 plurality. Republicans, at 11 o'clock, estimated their plurality at 53,000, while the Democrats said that it would not exceed 8000. They regard this as a great victory for Sullivan, their nominee. Cummins' plurality two years ago was 83,000.

KENTUCKY.

Frankfort, Ky.—Returns here indicate Governor Beckham's re-election by from 18,000 to 20,000 plurality and the election of seventy Democratic members of the House, against thirty Republicans. The Senate will be composed of twenty-three Democrats and fifteen Republicans. Governor Beckham's election will be contested by Colonel Morris Belknap, the Republican nominee, on the ground of ineligibility. The State constitution provides that State officers may not be re-elected. Governor Beckham, however, was chosen to fill an unexpired term.

CONNECTICUT.

Bridgeport, Conn.—Denis Mulvihill, the stoker Mayor, was re-elected for another term of two years by a majority estimated at 2000. Last year he had 3000. The Democrats swept the city.

Ansonia, Conn.—Mayor Stephen Charters, the labor Mayor of the city, was re-elected by a greatly reduced majority. City Treasurer Henry Jordan was re-elected by 40 votes. These are the only members of the labor union administration re-elected. The Republicans elect all the other city officials.

VIRGINIA.

Richmond, Va.—The election in Virginia, which was for members of Assembly, resulted in a Democratic sweep of the State. There were few contests, the field, as a rule, being left open to the Democrats. Two surprises appear, however, in the defeat of the Democratic nominees in Botetourt and Fredericksburg. The vote generally was light, being only about twenty-five per cent. of the registration.

COLORADO.

Denver, Col.—With nearly full returns from this city and scattering returns from the State, there seems little doubt of the re-election of John Campbell (Rep.) for Judge of the Supreme Court. No other office was filled at this election. The vote has been light throughout the State and returns are incomplete. The News (Dem.) concedes the election of Campbell.

MISSISSIPPI.

Jackson, Miss.—The vote in the State was light. The Democratic ticket, headed by J. K. Vardaman for Governor, was elected, there being no opposition.

NEBRASKA.

Omaha, Neb.—Judge Barnes (Rep.) is elected Supreme Judge over Judge Sullivan (Dem.), the present incumbent, by a plurality that may reach 8000. The rest of the Republican State ticket is elected by 10,000. Barnes running considerably behind the other candidates. These figures were conceded by the Democrats.

CALIFORNIA.

San Francisco, Cal.—Incomplete returns indicate that Mayor Schmitz, candidate of the Union Labor party, has probably been re-elected. His opponents are Crocker, Republican, and Lane, Democrat. Crocker is running ahead of Lane.

UTAH.

Salt Lake, Utah.—Incomplete returns show heavy Democratic gains and indicate the election of Morris, Democrat, for Mayor.

PANAMA IN REVOLUTION.

Isthmus Declares Independence From Colombia and Proclaims Republic.

Panama, Colombia.—The revolution which has been quietly planned since the rejection of the canal treaty by the Colombia Congress broke out when the independence of the Isthmus was proclaimed. A large crowd, made up of all political parties, marched to the headquarters of the Government troops, where Generals Tovar and Amaya were imprisoned in the name of the Republic of Panama. No resistance was made.

The enthusiasm of the people was immense, and at least 3000 of the men in the crowd which made the Colombian officers prisoners were heavily armed.

The battalion of Colombian troops at Panama favors the movement, which is also thought to meet with the approval of at least two of the Government transports.

Should the revolution succeed the way will be open for renewed negotiations with the United States for the canal, which the residents of the Department of Panama heartily favor.

LYNCHEHAUN TO STAY HERE.

Federal Commissioner Says the Irish Fugitive Can Not Be Extradited.

Indianapolis, Ind.—The most important extradition case that ever came up in this State was decided adversely to Great Britain, when United States Commissioner Charles Morris refused to deliver up to the Government of England the noted Irish fugitive, James Lynchehaun.

The Commissioner's decision upholds the contention that Lynchehaun's crime was of a political nature and that, therefore, the case is not one in which extradition is possible.

Drunkard Kills His Mother.

In a fit of drunken rage Frederick D. Putnam, a clerk in a Brooklyn law office, knocked his aged mother down in front of their home and then kicked her to death. He is held on a charge of murder. Putnam had been drinking heavily for several days. He is thirty-seven years old and a colored man. He has been in his position in the law office for a number of years and was considered a competent clerk.

Naval Training Stations in Canada.

It is announced that the Canadian Government has decided to establish three naval training stations in Canada, at Halifax, Montreal and Kingston.

The President Votes at Oyster Bay.

President Roosevelt made a flying trip from Washington to Oyster Bay, L. I., cast his ballot and immediately went back.

Negotiations Progressing.

The negotiations for the settlement of differences between Russia and Japan were reported to be going forward without a hitch.

NAVAL ARSENAL WRECKED

Fatal Explosion Demolished Iona Powder Station in Hudson River.

THE LOSS EXCEEDS $2,000,000

Six Men Killed, Ten Wounded and Buildings Shattered Into Fragments—Shells Pierce Walls and Shock Felt Twelve Miles Away—Stones and Bricks Hurled Far Out Into the River.

Peekskill, N. Y.—Six men were blown to pieces and ten were injured in an explosion which reduced to an almost total wreck the United States Naval Arsenal on Iona Island, in the Hudson River, three miles from this place.

The first of a series of explosions occurred in one of the shell houses on the island, where six men were engaged in drawing explosive charges from a consignment of old shells recently removed from the battleship Massachusetts. Four massive shell houses, built of brick and stone, were blown into the air. The barrack building of the Marine Guard was almost completely demolished. A stable building was wrecked and cousumed by flames, and every building on the island was wrecked and consumed by flames, and every building on the island was riddled with projectiles that were hurled in every direction.

The force of the explosions broke windows and did other damage in this city, Haverstraw, West Point, Highland Falls, and even caused the falling of a wall in an elevator building at Ossining, eight miles away.

The dead, all of whom were workmen employed by the Naval Ordnance Department, were: Frederick Brown, Haverstraw; Patrick Curran, Haverstraw; George Moorehead, Tomkins Cove; James Conolly, Peekskill; Frederick Locke, Peekskill; Frederick Ward, Stony Point.

The more seriously injured are Otto Fries, Chief Gunner, who was in charge of the arsenal; Frederick Anderson, a magazine tender employed at the arsenal, and Gunner Frank Kerwin, of the battleship Massachusetts.

Iona Island, which has been used by the Government for about two years, is an oblong piece of land running north and south in the Hudson River, and cut off from the west shore by a bit of swamp land which gave it the name of an island. The West Shore Railroad at the southern end is trestled across to the island and runs along its western side.

The arsenal, which lies between the railroad and the main channel of the river, consists of four brick and stone shell-houses, 300 feet long and thirty feet wide, arranged in pairs, 120 feet apart, and numbered from one to four. About 150 feet to the southwest of the western pair of shell houses is the marine barracks, a two-story structure. The entire station is the largest naval arsenal in the world.

No one will ever be able to tell exactly how the accident occurred, for all those who were near are dead, but it was known just what they were doing, and it is said that they were engaged in unscrewing the base plug from a thirteen-inch shell. The plug was rusty and stuck fast.

So great was the force of the explosion that whole kegs of powder were thrown many hundreds of yards without exploding. Every piece of glass in every building on the island had been instantly shattered by the first explosion, and the second blew in a portion of the marine barracks building several hundred feet away. Many of the workmen employed on the island became panic-stricken and made a wild dash for the railroad trestle leading to the main land.

The second explosion was followed by great bursts of flame in various adjoining structures, and as the debris flared up the hundreds of shells buried under the fire began to burst.

The cost of some of the buildings was as much as $50,000 each. A few of them were empty, but the others were filled with old powder and various magazine stores unloaded from ships going out of commission. The most recent unloading was that of the cruiser Columbia, which soon is to go out of commission.

Other stores on the island consisted of lignite, dynamite, cordite, millinite, lyddite and gun cotton. There has been great care taken, it is said, to prevent accident. A red flag of danger was always hoisted over the island. Thermometers were placed in each structure and their records taken frequently to keep track of possible chemical changes.

PANAMA SHELLED.

Colombian Gunboat Bogota Fires on Rebels in Captured City.

Colon, Colombia.—The city of Panama is completely in the hands of the revolutionists, and no serious attempt has been made to recapture it. The Colombian gunboat Bogota, which arrived in the harbor after the declaration of independence, threw a few shells into the city, but without damage to property. One Chinaman was killed.

Commander Hubbard, of the United States gunboat Nashville, notified the prefect of Colon and the Panama Railroad officials that no troops from either end of the Isthmus would be allowed transportation on the railroad.

Lieutenant A. M. Beecher Killed.

Lieutenant Albert M. Beecher, of the battleship Maine, was killed at Newport, R. I., by falling from the forward turret of the battleship down a hatch for forty feet.

Millionaire Philanthropist Dead.

George T. Hoagland, a millionaire philanthropist, is dead at his home in St. Joseph, Mo., aged ninety. Mr. Hoagland gave liberally to charities and to Methodist educational institutions.

Earthquake Kills 350.

A terrible earthquake has practically demolished the town of Turshiz, Persia. Three hundred and fifty of the inhabitants were killed and many injured. One hundred and eighty-four carpet factories were destroyed.

FOOTBALL PLAYERS KILLED

Sixteen Crushed to Death at Indianapolis in a Collision.

PURDUE'S ELEVEN DECIMATED

Purdue University Special Hits a Switch Engine Head-On—Seven Players, Two Assistant Coaches and a Trainer Killed Outright—Fifty Persons Hurt—The Game Abandoned and Team Disbanded

Indianapolis, Ind.—Running at the rate of thirty miles an hour, a Big Four special train of six coaches, loaded with students of Purdue University, including the football team, was wrecked just inside the city limits by coming into collision with a switch engine hauling a train of coal cars. Fifteen persons were killed outright and fifty were injured, some of them so seriously that there is no hope of their recovery.

There were 934 students and spectators on the train, and the football team, which was scheduled for a game with the Indiana University team here, was in the forward car, and four players, three substitute players, two assistant coaches and one trainer were killed outright, and five members of the team were seriously and several slightly injured. The train was a special, made up at Lafayette, and, with few exceptions, all the passengers were Purdue students.

Many of those killed and severely injured were among the best men on the team, and there will be no effort to reorganize it this year. The Indiana University team came in a few minutes after the wreck occurred and assisted in the work of rescue and in caring for the injured. President Stone, of Purdue, was on the train, but was not injured.

The trains came together with a great crash, which wrecked three of the passenger coaches, in addition to the engine and tender of the special train and two or three of the coal cars. The first coach on the special train was reduced to splinters.

The second coach was thrown down a fifteen-foot embankment into the gravel pit, and the third coach was thrown from the track to the west side and badly wrecked. The coal cars plowed their way into the engine and demolished it completely. The coal tender was tossed to the side and turned over.

A wild effort on the part of the imprisoned passengers to escape from the wrecked car followed the crash. Immediately following the wreck the students and the others turned their attention to the work of rescuing the injured, and by the time the first ambulances arrived many of the dead and suffering young men had been carried out and placed on the grass on both sides of the track.

The dead were removed last. Several [illegible] to remove [illegible] from the mangled cars, [illegible] service and the dead were carried away as fast as they could be taken from the wreck.

Many of the bodies were so mangled that they could be identified only by letters and other paper in the clothing. The cause of the accident has not been explained. The engineers of both trains say they had the right of way and were proceeding without knowledge that another train was on the track. There is a sharp curve where the wreck occurred, and many freight cars were standing on the side tracks, obscuring the view.

The following were taken from the wreck dead: W. H. Grube, substitute player, Butler, Ind.; Walter Furr, member of the team; E. C. Robertson, assistant coach; Walter Roush, substitute, Pittsburg; R. J. Powell, Corpus Christi, Texas; W. D. Hamilton, centre rush, Lafayette; Walter Robertson; Gabriel S. Drollinger, beheaded; Sam Squibb, Lafayette; Jay Hamilton, substitute player, Huntington, Ind.; N. R. Howard, Lafayette; Patrick McClair, assistant coach, Chicago; Samuel Truitt, player, Noblesville; G. L. Shaw, Lafayette; W. S. McMillon, Indianapolis.

William Bailey, of New Richmond, Ind., substitute player on the Purdue University football team, died on the afternoon after the accident from internal injuries received in the Big Four wreck. This is the sixteenth death.

Boston, Mass.—Cutts, the football coach, injured in the train wreck near Indianapolis, is Oliver Cutts, the Harvard player about whom there was such fuss two years ago.

FUNERAL PARTY KILLED BY A TRAIN.

Three Men, a Woman and a Coffined Body Ground Under Wheels.

Charlotte, N. C.—Three men and a woman, riding in a wagon in which there was a coffin containing the body of Mrs. Kate Lewis, on the way to interment, were struck by an express train on the Southern Railway six miles north of Concord. The occupants of the wagon—Mrs. Lulu Townsend, John Key, Benjamin Tippet and Daniel Weaver—were instantly killed, their bodies, as well as that of Mrs. Lewis being ground to fragments.

The wagon was proceeding, drawn by two mules, on a road alongside the railroad track. As the locomotive reached with a few yards of the wagon the mules became frightened and bolted fairly in front of it.

Cost of Army Maneuvres, $350,000.

The army maneuvres just finished at Omaha, Neb., cost the Government $350,000, according to reports of army officers made on request of Major-General Bates.

Quit Pulpit For Business.

Because he believes that the ministry would not make a sufficient provision for the support of himself and family when old age shall have overtaken him, the Rev. J. A. Johnson, pastor of the Birmingham Methodist Protestant Church, at Pittsburg, has laid aside the work of the church and entered upon a business life. He believes that a man's ability in his useful days should be employer to provide for his family, and that this is a feature overlooked by the church.

CONEY ISLAN

Fourteen Blocks a Destroyed at I

NOTORIOUS BOW

Five Hundred Per Loss Estimated at city of Water Giv struction — Many Up in the Flames

New York City.—swept by a fire w destroyed property about $1,000,000, homeless and enti acres of dives, cl rants, dance halls characteristic Co which lined the Bo blocks and extended the surf line of the sea.

The region destroyed w the same as that which wa 1896, except that this time left in ashes is much larger than at the former fire.

Five persons were injured—only one mortally. He was Albert Rubein, proprietor of the Silver Dollar Pavilion.

The fire started in a vacant building known as the Hippodrome, adjoining Tice's Albatross Hotel. It spread so swiftly that soon not only the Hippodrome, but Tice's hotel was blazing fiercely.

Both of these buildings are on Tilyou's walk and close to the large structures of Steeplechase Park. There was a light wind blowing at the time almost directly from the west, and the sparks and flames were carried along in a line parallel with Surf avenue and seemed to threaten the destruction of the mile or more of buildings in front of them.

The buildings at Steeplechase Park were scorched by the heat, and several times burst into flames, which, however were quickly subdued by the fire apparatus which is a part of the park's equipment.

From Tilyou's walk and the Bowery the fire worked its way diagonally in a northeasterly direction toward Surf avenue, which it reached at Schreiber's walk. From there it went ward along the south side of Surf nue to Stratton's walk, Henderson walk, and finally to Thompson's, where it was held in check by a heavy brick wall of Henderson's ing pavilion.

Explosions followed one another at short intervals, increasing the danger as well as the difficulty of fighting the fire. They were caused by the bursting of branch gas mains, gasoline tanks, siphons for charging beer kegs and kindred devices. Small stocks of cartridges in rifle galleries went off, the slugs darting in all directions.

Stauch's and Henderson's were the only brick buildings in the burned zone. Henderson's Theatre, [illegible] ate, cafe, [illegible] restaurant, [illegible] bar [illegible] the year. [illegible] $125,000. Stauch's, [illegible] vative estimate, was valued at $90,000.

There was a heavy handicap at the start. Coney Island gets its supply of water from a pumping station at Daly's lane, behind Sheepshead Bay, where there are many sunken wells. When Coney Island became a part of New York some of this water was diverted to Flatbush and elsewhere, leaving a supply utterly inadequate.

It is estimated that besides these larger buildings there were on each of the fourteen blocks, eighteen smaller buildings, making 252 buildings in all that were destroyed. The average value of the smaller buildings was about $2000. This would bring the total loss on the smaller buildings a little over $500,000.

FIRE COST TWENTY-FIVE LIVES.

Result of Thirty Minute Blaze in Overcrowded New York Tenement.

New York City.—Twenty-five persons, twenty-one men, three women and a baby, were suffocated in an early morning fire in a tenement house at 240 Eleventh avenue, between Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth streets.

The "House of All Nations" this particular building is called, because of the babel of mingled English, Italian, Austrian and Hungarian speech in its halls and stairways. On each of the five floors lived four families, two in front on each side of a central passageway, and two in the rear. Each of these families accommodated from three to ten boarders, and there were 150 persons in the house at the time of the fire.

One woman, who jumped from a third-story window, was fatally hurt.

As far as loss of life is concerned it was said at Police Headquarters that no more disastrous tenement house fire ever occurred in the city.

The fire was remarkable because so large a loss of life occurred in so short a period. Twenty minutes after the firemen arrived the fire was under control, and the flames could not have had more than ten minutes' headway before the alarm was sent in.

In that time more than two score persons huddled together in the crowded rooms, died just where the devouring flames and blinding smoke discovered them. It was not known until the fire was subdued that one had perished, but the firemen's short and terrific battle disclosed heartrending scenes.

Poor Arctic Whale Catch.

A vessel arriving at Onalaska reports the catch of the arctic whaling fleet up to October 21 as sixteen whales. Whalemen say the season has been the poorest in the history of bowhead whaling.

Charges Fraud.

Ex-Senator Smith, receiver of the United States Shipbuilding Company, made his report to the court, declaring the trust a swindle, and accusing Chas. M. Schwab of the deliberate purpose of wrecking it.

Tornado Tears Up Oklahoma.

Two persons were killed and nine injured by a tornado that formed three miles north of Hydro, in Caddo County, O. T. A half dozen farm houses were destroyed. The property loss is estimated at $50,000.

Tragedy at Washington.

Louis Mortfeld shot and killed his wife and committed suicide at their boarding house at Washington, D. C. Mortfeld was a paroled patient from St. Elizabeth's Hospital for the Insane, and it is believed the deed was committed because of his fear of being returned to the asylum.

War sure Next Spring.

The new diplomatic agent of Bulgaria in London says war between his country and Turkey next spring is inevitable.

Hungary Expels a Mormon Preacher.

Frank Pingre, a Mormon missionary, was arrested at Temesvar, Hungary, while addressing a meeting held for the purpose of establishing a Mormon settlement there, and a decree of expulsion from Hungary has been issued against him.

Aided Land Frauds.

Commissioner Richards, of the General Land Office, declared in his annual report that United States Commissioners aided in the perpetration of wholesale public land frauds.

New Two-Cent Stamp.

The Bureau of Engraving and Printing, at Washington, has begun to turn out the new two-cent postage stamp, which will soon be on sale everywhere. The original design of the two-cent stamp in the series of 1902 proved unsatisfactory and will be replaced by those now coming out.

Skull Crushed Over Election Dispute.

During an election discussion at Danville, Ky., William Middleton, aged twenty, struck Fountain H. Sasty with the butt of a gun, crushing his skull.

Schoolboy Commits Suicide.

Because of trouble in school at Chester, Pa., the fourteen-year-old son of A. Manor, a township farmer, committed suicide upon returning home. His mother found him hanging in the barn.

Blanche Chessbrough Weds.

Wallace D. Scott, a Sioux Falls, S. D., lawyer, and Blanche Chessbrough, the divorced wife of Roland B. Molineux, were secretly married in Chicago, Ill. Scott represented Mrs. Molineux in her suit for divorce.

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By Pres

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Germs of Death

By the Editor of Collier's Weekly

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suffered from heritable diseases. Others, more mysterious, are
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nstruments of a sort of essential disease, of that old age which
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kills all who do not die still earlier of tuberculosis, pneumonia,
plague, or croup. Until we know more we can only reform our
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ittle meat or none, and subsisting chiefly on butter, cheese and
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By these imperfect means we may prolong life a little—two
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ars or so. Up to ninety, for example, we may be as active as the
of the United States, and thereafter, for a hundred years more, as
ve as the Prime Minister of England. This would still leave us half
d faury for art, philanthropy, or croquet. But when death does finally draw
near, will not its approach be as distasteful as ever? By no means, says the doctor. Under present conditions death is like an unnatural sleep, which overtakes us early in the day—say before dinner. In the future it will come after a full meal, when the day's work is done.

An Aristocracy in America?

The Impossibility of an American Aristocracy of Wealth :: :: ::

By Anna McClure Sholl

CHIEFLY upon two conditions depends an aristocracy—the continued possession and exercise of power, and the consequent unity of aims and ideals. The aristocratic body in England, for instance, is self-conscious; its members are united by mutual understanding. They acknowledge certain well-recognized laws of life and manners. They depend upon each other to uphold these laws. Individually, wealthy Americans may be both self-conscious and self-assertive, but collectively they are antagonistic to one another. The accumulation of wealth implies struggle, and struggle does not bring forth the kind of qualities which make the gentle and stately men and women of Van Dyck's canvases one great family.

One of the greatest perils of the republic, and one reason why a genuine American aristocracy can never be formed is that a strong class has arisen, without its strength being officially recognized, as in the aristocracy of rank, and certain duties and obligations toward society are imposed upon it by that recognition. For if wealthy Americans lack social unity among themselves, they lack also to a greater degree, the sense of social responsibility, that mark of a true aristocracy. The sense of his public duties, inborn in an English aristocrat, is owing, to be sure, largely to the law of primogeniture, a law which also insures to him that wealth without which the aristocratic ideal can not be perfectly enforced. He is expected to take his seat in Parliament, to give his aid in legislation, to perform certain public duties which have no connection with his own material prosperity. Another bar to unity of social aims and ideals among the wealthy is their frequent lack of genuine culture. To know rather than to feel is the aim, and ideals are not born of knowledge alone. The culture which implies courtesy and humanity—those aristocratic essentials,—is too often lacking.

If this unity of social ideals upon which an aristocracy largely depends [illegible] exist, is it likely to be evolved out of the present conditions? Its evolution would depend largely upon the permanent power of one class, exercised in the right direction. But though the second condition may be possible, the first can never be. Under conditions peculiar to American life, great fortunes are constantly changing hands. Accumulated by the fathers, they are squandered by the sons, or divided among many children, or lost through mismanagement or speculation. The aristocracy of wealth constantly endangers its position by its very style of living, making large demands on even large fortunes. The law of decay, which eventually protects society from power of whatever nature, operates to disperse wealth so that the powerful class can not be the permanent class, can not therefore form an an aristocracy. It is the safeguard of the aristocracy of rank that its power is mystical as well as material; can never, therefore, wholly perish. Another bar to unity and permanency in the wealthy class is the constant inundation of newcomers. Into the rose-lighted drawing-room may stride at any moment a breezy Westerner, or a member of the first generation, his riches raw upon him.—McClure's Magazine.

The Care of Children's Eyes

By D. T. Marshall, M. D.

ORIGINAL research in a large eye clinic has proved to me that many parents, even of fair intelligence, are extremely negligent of the eyes of their children.

Either from some congenital defect of the inner eye, or from the presence of squint and the consequent inability to fix both eyes upon an object, the work is thrown upon the better eye, and the poorer eye gradually becomes less capable from mere disuse. It would be well for parents to test the vision of their children by covering first one eye and then the other with a small card or book, and asking them to read some sign or describe some object at a convenient distance. It is often a matter of great surprise for one to find that a child sees very little with one of his eyes. If children having such eyes are fitted with suitable glasses when young, the vision of the poor eye may be made equal to that of the other, and by use become stronger instead of weaker. Children with squint can often be cured without operation by wearing proper glasses.

Very often defects in vision in children are noticed only when they are sent to school. The teacher notices that the child cannot see the blackboard, and so notifies the parents of a defect, which they themselves might have easily observed had they ever given the matter any attention. Since the large influx of Russians, Hungarians and the inhabitants of Southeastern Europe and Syria to this country, there has been, especially in New York, a very large increase in the number of cases of granulated eyelids, or trachoma.

This is a contagious disease which is characterized by the growth on the inside of the eyelids of small granules as large as pin-heads, or larger, which look very much like grains of pearl sago after they have been soaked in water. In some cases this disease gives rise to no symptoms, but in most cases there is sooner or later redness, and sensitiveness to light. Later on there may be clouding of the cornea (the tranparent part of the eyeball), extreme sensitiveness to light, and in extreme cases blindness. Even when the disease gives rise to no symptoms, later in life it may cause a contraction of the inner surfaces of the lids, which causes the eyelashes to turn in and rub on the eyeball, thus giving rise to great discomfort and loss of good vision.

The method of exposing the inner surface of the eyelid is very simple. For the lower lid, the most common seat of trachoma, simply put the finger on the lower edge of the lid, and pull down, at the same time telling the child to look up. To examine the upper lid, take hold of the eyelashes with the thumb and forefinger of one hand, and with the other hand gently press a pencil-point or the edge of a card against the fold above the stiff part of the lid, and fold the lid backward, at the same time telling the child to look down. The eyelids turn back with a snap. It does not hurt. If the inside of the lid is not smooth and clear, the child had better be taken to an oculist for examination. The above method of turning the lid is useful when one is called upon to remove a foreign body from the eye. Cinders and grains of sand do get into the eye, and it is not always convenient to get a doctor to take them out. Turn the lid back, and with a toothpick or hairpin, around the end of which a bit of cotton has been smoothly wound, gently wipe out the offending object. If you have no cotton at hand, wet the end of a toothpick and crush it up, thus forming a kind of brush.

Grains of sand and cinders which are lodged in the cornea are more serious, and usually have to be removed under cocaine influence by an experienced oculist.—Woman's Home Companion.

A BOY MAY DRAW CORRECTLY BY USING A PANE OF GLASS

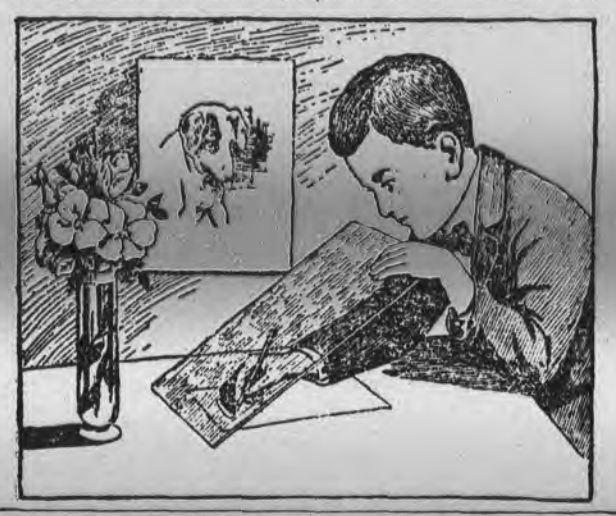
With a Little Practice One Is Enabled to Obtain a Perfect Perspective.

To get a correct drawing of a landscape, or of other objects, in the right perspective, hold a pane of glass over the drawing paper, which must lie on the table, or be fastened to the drawing board.

Hold the glass in a slanting way so that the lower edge of the pane rests on the table or ordinary board, while the other edge slants toward you so that it is close to your chin.

Looking perpendicularly down on the paper through the pane of glass, you will see the landscape or other object reflected in the glass and it will be easy to draw the outlines of your object on the paper.

The only difference is that the picture appears upside down, but with a little practice you will be able to get a drawing which is absolutely correct in regard to perspective.



THE CHIPMUNK AT HOME.

The little chipmunk, which we see scampering along the stone walls everywhere, is one of the very prettiest of our four-footed animals. By reason of his beautiful markings of black, buff and chestnut he is sometimes called the painted squirrel, and because he seldom leaves the ground for the trees he is also known as the ground squirrel. He is one of the most provident of animals, spending most of the autumn in storing away food to last him through the winter. First of all, though, he digs a long, winding tunnel in the earth, with several short branches, which he uses as storerooms. Into these he carries nuts of all kinds, wheat, buckwheat, grass seed and any other available food which will keep. He carries these things, a few at a time, in two pouches—one in each cheek—and when you see him homeward bound on an autumn morning, you will notice that his face looks very much swollen. Watch him a little while and you will see him enter his burrow by a small round hole, close to an old stump, perhaps. In a few moments he will have stored his load of provisions, and will reappear at the doorway with the swelling all gone from his face.

When the weather becomes cold in November, the chipmunk retires to his well stocked burrow and sleeps away a large part of the winter, waking up at intervals to stretch his limbs and to sample the good things he spent so much time in gathering. When the warm days toward the close of February herald the approach of spring, the little ground squirrel comes to the door of his home to sniff the fresh air and to warm himself in the strengthening sunlight.—Woman's Home Companion.

CATAPULT.

To make a catapult from an old pen first break off the points and then

stick it into a piece of wood. Use one of the points for a spring, as shown in the illustration, and you will have a catapult that will throw peas or small wads of paper.

STORIES FOR LITTLE PEOPLE.

Once upon a time there was a little boy named Ned, who always cried because he could not have everything he asked for. As he was two years old, do you not think he was too big to act in that way? Well, one day he saw a man with an ax, and he cried for that. "But you cannot use it," said the man. "It is too big for a little boy like you." "I want it," cried Ned. "Give it to me." And so the man left the ax and went away. Next day he came back and said: "Will you let me have my ax? I want to chop some wood to make a fire." "Yes," said Ned. Then the man said: "Thank you," and he told Ned a story about a big, big boy who lived with his mamma in a forest. "What did the boy do?" asked Ned. "He cut down trees," said the man, "and he took care of his mamma and his baby sister." "Did the baby cry?" asked Ned. "Oh, no," said the man. "You see, the baby wanted to save all her strength so she could laugh just like the fairies. Sometimes little boys forget how to laugh if they cry too much." "Did the big, big boy cry?" asked Ned. "Oh, no," said the man. "You see, he wanted to be strong, too; so he always kept still. Why, sometimes when he laughed he was so merry that all the birds began to sing. And if you will laugh and not cry you will be happy, too, and your mamma will sing." "And I will be a big, big boy some day?" asked Ned. "Oh, yes, if you don't cry," said the man. And then the man said "Good-by" and went away.—Brooklyn Eagle.

A JAPANESE FLYER.

A very simple flying machine can be made from a piece of cigar box wood. Cut a ruler-like strip of wood, and bore

exactly in its centre a small hole the size of a slate pencil. On one-half of the strip the right, on the other half the left side is filed down to a knife-like edge (see illustration). Cut a round stick of wood about the length and thickness of a penholder and insert it from below into the hole of the flyer. The illustration to the right shows how the stick of wood is brought to a whirling motion, causing the flyer to mount high into the air.

SEA BIRDS AND STORMS.

While wild duck have been unusually forward this year, it is equally true that most of the sea birds nesting along the coast have been peculiarly backward. There has also been a good deal of infant mortality among those kinds that have the habit of leading their young to the sea as soon as they are hatched. If the seas are heavy when this occurs numbers of them still feeble in their power of swimming are overwhelmed and thrown on the shore with a fatal violence. Their loss will not be regretted by the sea fishermen, who have been complaining more than a little of late years of the injury to fishing done by the immense numbers of some kinds, such as the shag, that are entirely fish eaters.—Country Life.

DUCKS AS PETS.

Very few boys keep ducks as pets, though a good many keep them for profit. Yet there is no bird more easily tamed, especially if cared for and fed constantly by the same person. Ducks are quick-witted birds, and can be trained to follow their master like a dog and do all kinds of tricks.

THE VALUE OF SALT.

An Article Much Thought of by Ancients and Moderns.

The manner in which that humble but indispensable commodity salt is dealt with it the People's Friend reminds one of the French saying that the civilization of a people can be estimated by its consumption of soap and salt. After pointing out that salt is now an absolutely necessity as an ingredient to any food we take, the People's Friend goes on to say:

"But it is not in food alone that salt was valued by the ancients. Among them a salt spring was regarded as a gift from the gods, and any salt found in the soil lent it a peculiar sanctity, and made it a place where prayers were most readily heard. Every meal that included salt had a certain sacred character, creating a bond of piety and friendship between host and guest; hence the expression, 'There is salt between us, meaning friendship, and to be 'untrue to salt' means to be disloyal or ungrateful. The numerous references in the Bible to salt indicate that the sacred writers attached much importance to it as a symbol of something that was of great value. Roman Catholics also believe that there is some virtue in salt, as it is used by them in baptism. They consider it a symbol of wisdom, and put a few grains in the mouth of the person baptized."

It is also interesting to recall that in Russia it is a universal custom for presents of "bread and salt" (which, however, often take the shape of rare and costly articles) to be given by their friends after a change of abode, or on the arrival in their home of a newly married couple.

WISE WORDS.

Be ignorance thy choice where knowledge leads to woe.—Beattie.

Hard workers are usually honest; industry lifts them above temptation.—Bovee.

He who commits injustice is ever more wretched than he who suffers it.—Plato.

Land mortgaged may return, but honesty once pawned is ne'er redeemed.—Middleton.

If there be a crime of deeper dye than all the guilty train of human vices it is ingratitude.—Brooke.

Do not allow idleness to deceive you, for while you give him to-day he steals to-morrow from you.—Croquill.

The best portions of a good man's life is his little nameless, unremembered acts of kindness and of love.—Wordsworth.

In life it is difficult to say who do you the most mischief—enemies with the worst intention or friends with the best.—Colton.

The greatest of all human benefits, that at least, without which no other benefit can be truly enjoyed, is independence.—Park Goodwin.

The essence of chivalry is to look out for the little ones. Whenever a child can be helped, wherever a stranger can be guided, or a friend who is shy be set at ease, wherever a weak brother can be saved from falling and its shame, wherever an old man's step can be made easy, wherever a servant's position can be dignified in his eyes, is the chance of chivalry to show itself.—W. C. Gannett.

We might see so much more beauty if we willed it. We might cause many unknown feelings to flower of we were not in such a hurry to feel strong ones. We miss in the swing of excitement many opportunities of giving sympathy in little things to those we love, which, if they had been used, would have added finer fancies, subtler and sweeter shades, to our power of feeling.—Stopford A. Brooke.

Lamps.

Lamps do not necessarily give light. If they furnish well, 'tis all we ask. They must be very, very beautiful.

A lamp that does not harmonize with other furnishings is an eyesore.

Bent glass has seemingly been an inspiration to the designers.

Filigree brass is one of the most effective materials noted.

Bead fringe, narrow or wide, borders shades of glass or metal.

Jeweled effects are so gorgeous as to recall old fairy tales.

Crystal lamps with glistening pendants are the choice for Colonial furnishing.

Colors were never more magnificent, and they are used to sumptuous advantage in the bent glass.

Cabochons rival the "gems" that seem to have been cut out with an axe.

Darkest emerald, ruby and sapphire vie with delicate opalescent shadings.

Goats to Kill Snakes.

That useful animal, the goat, is being put to a new use on a farm ten miles northwest of Columbia. A carload of them was turned loose on a piece of ground on the Branham-Hearn farm for the purpose of exterminating rattlesnakes. The plot of ground is thickly covered with undergrowth and there are so many rattlesnakes on it that workmen are afraid to enter it to clear it up. Goats were suggested, and Hewitt Brothers, the proprietors of the farm, ordered a carload at once. The experiment is being watched with much interest. Goats on the State farm at Columbia have proved their efficiency in the clearing of thickly covered ground, but some doubt if they will be able to exterminate the snakes as well.—Kansas City Times.

Courtesy Like Flowers.

All the best things of the garden suggest refinement and courtesy. Nature might have contented herself with producing seeds only, but she accompanies the prosaic action with fragrant flowers and delicious fruit. It would be well to remember this in the ordinary courtesies of life.—E. P. Roe.

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Have some 18-inch and 2 and 3 ft. walk very cheap. Leave orders for your foundation and cesspool stone with us.

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North Plainfield Weekly Review.

Founded March 24, 1900.

An Independent Republican Newspaper published every Saturday at 33 Somerset Street, North Plainfield, N. J.

HARRY H. WEBB, Editor and Proprietor.

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SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1903.

THE RESULT IN SOMERSET.

Of the three candidates voted for at Tuesday's election, the Republicans secured two and the Democrats one.

Samuel S. Swackhamer, the successful candidate for Assemblyman on the Democrat ticket owes his re-election to his Republican friends, and he properly appreciates the fact.

There never was any doubt of his re-election from the day he was nominated; it was only the majority that was questioned.

In selecting A. G. Anderson for County Clerk, no better choice could have been made. Mr. Anderson will make a good and efficient Clerk.

W. Howard Toms, the successful candidate for Coroner on the Republican ticket, will now have an opportunity of qualifying and thus be rewarded for his hard luck of a year ago when he was elected to the same office, it afterwards transpiring that no vacancy existed.

It is conceded on all sides that the result of Tuesday's election is a defeat for Newton B. Smalley in the broadest acceptance of that word. He boasted openly before the election and at the convention that he would guarantee from two hundred to four hundred majority for Dolliver in North Plainfield, and he worked to that end. But the people suspected that the Mayor had ulterior motives in boosting Dolliver, and they were extremely suspicious of his every movement.

It is no reflection on Mr. Dolliver, the Republican candidate for Assembleman, that he lost this first political battle. Mr. Dolliver's character is of the highest, his talents are unquestioned, but he was everywhere recognized as Mayor Smalley's candidate, and this, coupled with his youth, made his defeat certain. He will be none the worse off for his defeat, but, on the contrary, a gainer, as the future will disclose.

The fact that not a prominent Republican here in the borough who took any part against the annexation movement knew that Mr. Dolliver was to be a candidate for the Assembly until Mr. Smalley brought out the fact on the morning of the convention, aroused suspicion, and later on when Mr. Dolliver refused to come out flat-footed against annexation, the question arose as to whether the "Harmony" bridge was not another plan to still further the annexation scheme. Therefore the majority of the people of North Plainfield with questionable faith in the "Harmony" bridge preferred to send back to the Assembly the man who had faithfully and conscientiously served them before.

We believe that Mr. Dolliver has a bright future before him. He has the ability and the character, backed up by an old and well-known family name celebrated for honesty and other attributes, and as soon as a few more years are added to his life to enrich him with that experience so necessary for all public men to possess, he will be heard from on the winning side.

LET WELL ENOUGH ALONE.

The North Plainfield Board of Education at a meeting held last week, passed a resolution asking for a transfer of our High School to Plainfield. This resolution was voted upon at a meeting held the previous week and the vote was then a tie.

The resolution was referred to the Plainfield Board of Education, at the regular meeting Monday evening. No action will be taken upon it, however, by that body until work has actually begun on the new City high school building. The President of the Board is reported to have said that it was possible that the new building might not be more than adequate for the city's own needs. It is expected that work on the new building will not be started until next spring.

It seems the only reason set forth by those in favor of doing away with the High School is based upon a question of economy. But will it prove a money-saving scheme? In the first place the originators of the scheme claim that by sending the High School pupils over to Plainfield the crowded condition in our schools will be overcome, and yet the president of the Board, Mr. Joy, acknowledged that in either event another school building must soon be erected here. So whether the pupils are sent to Plainfield or not, the expense of a new school building must be met.

Then again the Board of Education now receives over two thousand dollars a year from the State to be applied on the expenses of the High School. This is more than fifty per cent of the cost of conducting the school, the amount being based upon the average attendance. Should the High School pupils be transferred to Plainfield this sum would be immediately cut off and unless Plainfield received the pupils from here at a much lower rate than it receives from Dunellen, Scotch Plains, Fanwood and other neighboring towns, it would cost us more to send our pupils there than does our present system of conducting the schools.

By a transfer of our High School pupils to Plainfield we would be cut off entirely from the State aid, which Plainfield would receive, and we would be obliged to pay Plainfield whatever amount she saw fit to charge us for each and every pupil we sent there, and, our borough children would be at the inconvenience of walking from one to three miles each way to the Plainfield school.

There is still another view to be taken of the question should Plainfield consent to educate our pupils. The population of Plainfield like that of North Plainfield is rapidly increasing, and if we give up our High School, discharge our teachers, remodel our school rooms to accommodate primary pupils as planned, and thereby throw out the expensive furniture, library, apparatus, etc., etc., and in a year or so Plainfield finds that it could not accommodate its own children, where would North Plainfield stand?

No thinking man will deny the fact that without public schools very few people would locate in the borough. People seeking homes for themselves and families, having children old enough for the High School, would naturally demand such a school before locating in a place. If such prospective citizens were to be told that we had no such school here but that our children must go to Plainfield for such advantages, the chances are such people, as well as those having younger children, but who look ahead a few years, would locate any place but in the borough.

IT MUST be interesting to outsiders to learn that a borough of nearly six thousand people, with over a million dollars of taxable property, depends on one police officer to protect the entire borough, which embraces several square miles of territory; also to further learn that this lone officer is publicly charged with being a frequenter of drinking and card playing places much of the time when he is supposed to be on duty and that the Mayor and Council governing said borough have taken no action to discipline or even investigate the charges referred to. And what must people think of the conduct of such an officer who will stand within two or three feet of a man striking at another man on the main street of said borough and make no move to arrest the man, or even try to prevent the assault, and afterwards claim he saw no crime committed?

A NEW discovery in natural history here in the borough is creating much excitement in (un) scientific circles, namely: That a cam(pb)ell can become suddenly blind and unable to see anything two feet away, and then regain its lost sight in a few seconds. It is not known whether the whole of Somerset county has this same effect on camels, but it is thought that if taken to Somerville and subjected to a thorough test that even stranger things than the above may develop.

THE majority against the annexation scheme was 161. The majority against the recognized annexation candidate Tuesday was 141. Taking the proportion of votes cast at the two elections, the above results are just about even—plainly showing that annexation has received its second—and let us hope, its final defeat.

A CAM(PB)ELL may be quite satisfactory to "his honor," but from the demonstration made last Tuesday night here in the borough it is evident that the people demand some other kind of an animal to protect the peace and welfare of the citizens.

Somerset County Roads

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

The Board of Chosen Freeholders of the County of Somerset will meet at the Court House, in Somerville, in said county, on TUESDAY, THE FIRST (1) DAY OF DECEMBER, 1903,

at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and up to eleven o'clock a. m., on said day, will receive and then and there publicly open and read, bids for macadamizing three roads in said county, as follows:

No. 1, extension of Mountain avenue from Washington Drive in borough of Bound Brook northerly through Bridgewater township to Warren township line, a distance of 7,285 feet or 1 38-100 miles. For this road two bids are asked, one for 8-inch macadam and one for 10-inch rock bottom.

Bids for this road will be received under the specifications as follows:

Price per cubic yard for 4,890 cubic yards of earth excavation.

Price per square yard for 11,337 square yards of 10-inch rock road complete.

Price per square yard for 11,337 square yards of 8-inch macadam road complete.

Price per lineal foot for 1,800 feet of underdrains.

Price (lump) for the construction of the whole road complete.

No. 2 begins at Blazier's Corners in Bernards township and extends southerly through Basking Ridge to Davidson's bridge over the Passaic River, the county line near Millington, a distance of 16 898 feet or 3 1-5 miles.

Bids for this road will be received under the specifications as follows:

Price per cubic yard for 8,165 cubic yards of earth excavation.

Price per square yard for 14,423 square yards of 10-inch rock road complete.

Price per square yard for 9,200 square yards of 8-inch macadam road complete.

Price per lineal foot for 1,500 feet of underdrains.

Price per cubic yard for 500 cubic yards of binding material.

Price (lump) for the construction of the whole road complete.

No. 3 begins at Far Hills in Bernards township and extends northeasterly to middle of North Branch of the Raritan River at Schomp's Mills, thence crossing Bedminster township northerly through Peapack and Gladstone to the Morris county line.

Bids for this road will be received under the specifications as follows:

Price per cubic yard for 14,655 cubic yards of earth excavation.

Price per square yard for 5,356 square yards of 10-inch rock road complete

Price per square yard for 26,208 square yards of 8-inch macadam road complete

Price per lineal foot for 8,000 feet of underdrains.

Price (lump) for the construction of the whole road complete.

No bids will be considered in which all items are not filled out.

Bids must be for complete work, including all materials.

No informal or unbalanced bids will be considered,

The price must be written in the bids and stated in figures.

Samples of trap rock to be used by the contractor, and a statement of the place where the same is obtained, must accompany each bid.

Each bid must be accompanied by the name and residence of the bidder, and with an affidavit that no person other than those mentioned is financially interested therein.

Each bid must be accompanied by a certified check of One Thousand Dollars, payable to the order of Wm. J. Logan, Director, upon condition that if the contract be awarded to the bidder, he will, when required by the Board, execute an agreement in writing to perform the work according to the specifications.

The successful bidder will be required to execute a bond with two or more sureties to the Board of Chosen Freeholders of said county in the penal sum of the estimated cost of said work within 30 days from the award, or the bid will be declared forfeited. Bidders must satisfy themselves by personal examination or otherwise, of the nature and extent of the work and shall not at any time after submission of a bid dispute or complain of errors in estimates, nor assert that there was a misunderstanding in regard to the work to be done or the materials to be furnished.

The Board reserves the right to change a portion of the road from rock to macadam, and from macadam to rock, if it seems advisable, and the price of such work so stated in the bid by the square yard to govern such work.

The right to reject any or all bids is reserved to the Board.

The maps, profiles, specifications and blank bids can be seen at the office of Henry I. Budd, State Commissioner of Roads, Trenton, N. J., and at the office of Joshua Doughty, Jr., County Engineer, Somerville, N. J.

By order of the Board of Chosen Freeholders of Somerset County.

WM. J. LOGAN, Director.

Somerville, N. J., Nov. 3, 1903.

Women Know

how to economize to pay for Life Insurance. Talk it over with your wife. If you cannot make payments in large amounts, you can pay weekly and get Industrial Insurance.

The Prudential

Insurance Co. of America

Home Office; Newark, N. J.

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EDWARD GRAY, Secretary.

CHAS. E. BALL, Supt., Rooms 2-4, City Bank Bldg., E. Front St. and Park Ave Plainfield, N. J. Telephone Fo. 1343.

HARRY FEINBERG,

Special for Saturday

Men's Suits Men's Woolen Winter Suits latest make and style regularly sold for $7.50 on Saturday Special 4.89
Men's heavy Weight Suits in Worsted Oxford Melton and finest Mixtures a $9.00 Leader 6.50

Boy's Suits Boy's Suits in single and double Breasted Norfolk and Blouse Suits also in 3 piece Suits, at from 1.19

Overcoats Men's and Young Men's Overcoats in Melton and Oxford Gray full length regularly sold for $8.00 and $10.00; our price for Saturday 4.89 6.50

Pants Men's $1 00 Working Pants Union Made .79
Boy's Knee Pants 15c 19c 23c and 39c a pair

Hats & Caps Men's Hats, we have them in all styles at from 1.00
Caps the most complete line ever shown at from 10c up

GLOVES AND MITTENS Gloves and Mittens at from 10c up are the finest line and at the lowest prices 10c

FURNISHING GOODS The Bargains shown in our Furnishing Goods department has never before been shown. A visit to our store will convince you of my method.

SHOES Men's Shoes in all styles from 1.19 up

HARRY FEINBERG

The Popular Priced Men's, Youths' and Children's Outfitter. 329 West Front Street, opposite Grove Street

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Attorney-at-Law
Money to loan on First Bond and Mortgage.
214 North Avenue. Plainfield, N. J.

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Boot and Shoe Maker
Repairing with the best leather only.
Prices Reasonable.
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MORRIS KUNZMAN
Practical Shoemaker.
I do the best work and use the best leather. I will call for shoes to be repaired.
122 Park Avenue.

Best Spectacles $1.00

Suited to your eyes and fully guaranteed. Money refunded if not satisfactory. Eyes examined Free

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15-17 Somerset Street. Plainfield. N. J.

Samuel Hollingsworth,
MECHANICAL ENGINEER.
Machine Design. Mechanical Drawing.
Patent Office Drawing.
REPORTS, TESTS, ESTIMATES.
No. 420 BABCOCK BUILDING.

WANTED—FAITHFUL PERSON TO TRAVEL and supervise force of salespeople and make collections for manufacturing house. Straight salary $20.00 a week and expenses. Salary paid weekly and expense money advanced. Previous experience unnecessary. Local territory. Business succesful. Position Permanant. Enclose self addressed envelope. Superintendent, 324 Dearborn street, Chicago.

The only place in the city of Plainfield to get your eyes examined and fitted with glasses properly.

The only college graduate optician who has diplomas to show for it, is

Leo Slonim,
Eye-Sight Specialist.
251 W. Front St. Opposite Post Office.

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Steam and Hot Water Heating, Plumbing, Tinning, Roofing.
SOLE AGENT FOR

RICHMOND HEATERS.
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"HEATERS THAT HEAT."
Steam

If you are building, or contemplating building, or wish better heat than you have, be sure to consider the RICHMOND STOVE.

Hot Water.

Estimates Furnished.
148 E. 5th Street. Telephone 2274.
Residence: 66 Duer. Telephone 2021.

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If you'll take the trouble and look over our STOCK we assure you a possible surprise. NEW and up-to-date FURNITURE is our aim.

POWLISON & JONES,
149-151 E. Front.

POTATOES! POTATOES!

Northern stock 75c per bushel
Jersey stock 80c per bushel.

Now is the time to lay in your potatoes for the winter.

Any quantity from a bushel to a car load.

ALEX. THORN,
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VOEHL & WALDRON, PLUMBERS.
Hot Water, Steam and Gas Fitting
Repairing in all its Branches. Sewer and Water Connections. Jobbing promptly Attended to. Estimates Cheerfully Furnished
224 EAST FRONT ST. NEAR WATCHUNG AVE.

PAUL F. MEISSNER,
Intelligence Office and Cabman,
Is prepared to furnish FIRST CLASS and RELIABLE HELP at short notice. First-class Cab Service. Driving by the hour a Specialty. Telephone No. 2401.
WATCHUNG AVE., Corner Fifth Street.

PAINTING.
Paint your house now—if it needs it—to paint at the right time is to economize.
We will do the work splendidly for you. Besides, only use the kind of paint that looks best and wears longer.
JAMES C. HANSEN,
141 East Front Street.

Fowler MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONER.
131 E Front St
ICE CREAM Wholesale & Retail.
Pure Home-made Candies, Chocolates, and Bon Bons Fresh Daily
Iced Drinks with pure Fruit Syrups—Ice Cream and Water Ices
Orders will be delivered promptly. Church and social functions will receive our most careful attention. Tel. 1005

MRS. E. E. WALDRON,
Ladies' Hairdressing Parlors,
On ground floor.
TOILET ARTICLES; SHELL GOODS HAIR GOODS AND MANICURE ARTICLES.
150 EAST 5th ST. Telephone 2272.
Shampooing, Manicuring.

HENRY MEHRTENS,
Confectioner.
Candies Fresh Daily.
Highest Class of Production—in First or Medium Grades.
Parties and Social Functions will receive our Special Attention.
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FURNACES, RANGES, REPAIRS
SANITARY PLUMBING ON SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES.
23 VINE STREET. TELEPHONE 924.
Steam and Hot Water Heating, Drainage, Sewerage, Ventilation, Water and Gas supplies are in my line.
Under Hydraulic and Air Pressure system sewer gas is detected.
Houses tested by water or smoke to detect imperfect plumbing.
All under my personal supervision.

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117 - 119 North Avenue.
Thoroughly Renovated and Refurnished. Meals at all hours. Also Regular Meals. Cleanliness, Prompt Service, Reasonable Prices.
A most desirable place for Ladies and Gentlemen
NO BAR.
CHARLES PETERS, Proprietor.

R. B. VAN ARSDALE,
Practical Tile Setter. Dealer in Mantles, Tiles Grates, Andirons, Fenders Fire Sets, Screens Gas Logs, Gas Grates, Grill, Ash Traps, Ash Doors, Dampers, Glass, etc. Telephone 1381.
140 Central Ave. Residence: 426 Orchard Pl.
Special Designs of all Kinds of Hard Wood Work. Estimates.

Geo. B. Doty, First-Class **TAILORING**
All Work Guaranteed
You are cordially invited to view our Complete Collection of IMPORTED AND AMERICAN FABRICS, specially designed for High-Class Custom Tailoring, and also Illustrations of the New Styles in Suits and Overcoats for Fall & Winter.
130 WATCHUNG AVE., COR. E. SECOND STREET.

North Plainfield Carriage Factory and Repository
RUBBER TIRES.

Fine Carriages Business Wagons, Harness, Robes, Whips, Horse Goods, &c. Rubber Tire
Road Wagons in Great Variety. Prompt and Careful Repairs a Specialty.
175-7 Somerset Street, North Plainfield.
WILLIAM J. CONROY.

FIRE! FIRE! FIRE!
Where is it? In the stove.
Why, it is getting cold and you must have a Stove or a Range. Call at
23 SOMERSET ST, PLAINFIELD,

where every Stove is Guaranteed. You will also find a full line of Furniture, Carpets, Oil Cloth, etc.
Weekly or monthly payments. Prompt attention to mail orders.
The Crescent Furniture Company

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ment history. And in no part of the country would it disappear sooner than in the Southern States. Speedy justice, in Alabama, or in Illinois, or on Boston Common, is the sole remedy for lynching, so long as the two races remain together and so long as one produces black demons and the other is of Saxon and Baltic blood.—Atlanta

d Three Weddings.

recently a banker died
entire fortune to which-
ree nieces—daughters of
t brothers and sisters—
The parties interested in
were present when the
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ps to secure the prize.
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usual measures it was
earliest possible time
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Me to say that if it were
practical experience that
crimes which provoke
would be punished by sure
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SHERIFF'S SALE
IN CHANCERY OF NEW JERSEY.

Between John D. Kirch et al., Ex'rs, etc., complainant, and Walter P. Lindsley et al., defendants.—Fi. Fa. for sale of mortgaged premises.

By virtue of the above stated writ of Fi. Fa. to me directed and delivered, I will expose for sale, at public vendue, on

MONDAY, THE TWENTY-THIRD (23) DAY OF NOVEMBER NEXT.

between the hours of twelve and five o'clock in the afternoon of said day, that is to say, at two o'clock p. m., at the Court House in Somerville, to wit:

All that tract or parcel of lands and premises situate, lying and being in the township of North Plainfield, in the county of Somerset and State of New Jersey:

Beginning at a stone plan'ed for a corner in line of other lands of Elias Allen and being the southeast corner of lands this day conveyed to said Elias Allen by Aaron Allen, and running (1) thence along the line of other lands of the said Elias Allen in a magnetic course of north sixty-seven degrees and four minutes east (N. 67° 04' E.) a distance of one hundred and twenty-three and no tenths (123.0) feet to a cedar stake where formerly stood a white wood tree; (2) thence still along the line of other lands of the said Elias Allen north fifty-nine degrees and forty-three minutes east (N. 59° 43' E.), a distance of five hundred and ninety-eight and thirty-six one hundredths (598.36) feet to a stake and stone heap by a cedar tree; (3) thence along the line of lands of George Demler, crossing the valley and the valley road, north eighteen degrees and twenty-five minutes west (N. 18° 25' W.), a distance of thirteen hundred and eleven and twenty-three [illegible] (1311.23) ft to an angle point; (4) thence still along the line of la d of said Demler up the [illegible] north no degrees and forty-five minutes east (N. 0° 45' W.) a distance of two thousand and one and seventy-eight one hundredths (2001.78) feet to a point and corner; (5) thence along the line of lands of formerly Dr. Corra Osborn on the northerly side of the second mountain south eighty-nine degrees and twenty minutes west (S. 89° 20' W.), a distance of eight hundred and ninety-five and ninety-five one hundredths (895.95) feet to a stone planted for a corner in line of lands of formerly said Osborn, said stone being the northeast corner of lands this day conveyed to Elias llen by Aaron Allen. (6) thence along the line of lands this day conveyed to Elias Allen by Aaron Allen, running first over and down the mountain (through lands of the grantors), making and establishing a division line for property of Aaron and Elias Allen, south no degrees and nineteen minutes west (S. 0° 19' W.), a distance of thirteen hundred and fifty and no tenths (1350.0) feet, more or less, to a stone plant d for a corner; then second along the the edge of woods north eighty-nine degrees and forty-one minutes west (N. 89° 41' W.) three hundred and twenty-five and ninety-five one hundredths (325.95) feet to a stone placed for a corner at the north rly end of the old l ne; then third south five degrees and thirty-eight minutes east (S. 5° 38' E.) down the old lane six hundred and three and three tenths (603.3) feet to a stone planted for an angle point; in the old lane, then, fourth, south twenty-eight degrees and fifty-three minutes east (S. 28° 53' E.) across the valley road and the valley, a distance of eighteen hundred and ninety seven and thirty-seven one hundredths (1897.37) feet to the first above mentioned stone and place of beginning. Containing 76 68-100 acres, more or less.

Being the same premises conveyed to the said Walter P. Lindsley by deed of Elizabeth D. Turney (single, bearing date April 10, 1902, and recorded in Somerset County Clerk's office, in Book S No 9 of Deeds for said county, on pages 292, etc.

CALVIN D. McMURTRY, Sheriff
CODINGTON & SWACKHAMER, Solicitors.
Dated October 10, 1903. [$16.20]

PROPERTY
FOR SALE
Cash or Installments.

331 Lyman Place, 9 room house, lot 75 x 125, a bargain	$2,700
652 South Avenue, 8 room house, all improvements, lot 50 x 100	2,500
649 East Sixth Street, 7 room house, lot 50 x 100	1,700
7 room house, lot 50 x 100, on South Avenue	1,900
10 room house, all improvements, on E. 7 Street Netherwood	5,500

Building Lots For Sale.

On Lyman Place, 50 x 125	$450
On Hunter Avenue, 50 x 100	300
On West Third Street, 50 x 150	350
On DeKalb Avenue, 50 x 150	300
On Manson Place, 40 x 150	300
On Martine Avenue, 60 x 190	$1,000

I have a lot suitable for Business purposes one block from North avenue Depot $00 per foot, great bargain.

CHAS. H. HAND,
319 WATCHUNG AVE.

GEORGE VOEHL,
—Baker and Confectioner.—
127 WEST FRONT STREET.
All Improved Machinery Used in Manufacturing Bread and Rolls. Orders called for and delivered.
Branch Store: Broad St. Westfield, N. J.

NOTICE
Dr. G. D. Herring, Osteopath, has removed from 212 West Front street to suite 309, 10 and 11 Babcock building, where he will receive his patients in the future, and will welcome at all times others interested in the science of Osteopathy.

Antiseptic Solution
For Sore Throat, Catarrh, Cold in the Head, Horseness—also makes a very plesant Mouth Wash—
20c bottle

SCHREINERS.
PRESCRIPTION PHARMACY
—Park Avenue and Second Street—
Physicians Prescriptions accurately Compounded.
Telephone 671.

Plainfield
—Certified Creamery—
Milk in glass or bulk
Buttermilk—Pot Cheese
Deliveries made early in the morning and during the day.

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327 Watchung Avenue
Telephone 2402. P. O. Box 302.

Requests by Phone or Mail will receive attention.

We make a specialty of A-1 Butter and Fresh Eggs.

Breakfast Foods are good all the year round and we have the best.

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Park Ave. and Front St.
General Hardware and House Furnishings,
Ranges and Fittings,
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Cutlery and Wooden Ware.
Nickel Plated Goods,
Tin Ware, ordinary and rust proof Goods, fist class. Prices right.
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Moving Vans
AND
STORAGE WAREHOUSE
We pack China, Bricabrac, Furniture, Pianos, etc.
Our specialty is moving to and from New York City.
Pianos hoisted and moved with care
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The milk we sell is from the best selected farms—it is rich, clean and digestible.

Another point—important, too—we always observe the most scrupulous care and cleanliness in every detail. Try our milk.

Marchant Bros.
Plainfield Milk and Cream Company.
191 NORTH AVENUE.

STEVENS

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They are all good STRONG SHOOTERS and ACCURATE.
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First National Bank.

Capital - - $200,000.00
Surplus - - 50,000.00

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READING SYSTEM.
NEW JERSEY CENTRAL
Stations in New York foot of Liberty street and South Ferry, Whitehall station.

Time Table in effect Oct. 11, 1903

For New York—2.17, 3.37, 5.38, 6.02, 6.29, 6.57, 7.05, 7.25, 7.28, 7.48, 7.55, 8.02, 8.11, 8.30, 8.34, 8.46, 9.27, 9.59, 10.26, 11.25 a. m.; 12.09, 12.44, 1.18, 2.31, 2.42, 2.49, 3.44, 4.17, 4.47, 5.43, 5.53, 6.23, 6.33, 7.08, 7.32, 8.36, 9.35, 9.40, 10.17, 11.28 p. m. Sundays—2.17, 3.37, 5.05, 7.41, 8.01, 8.52, 9.52, 10.08, 11.10 a. m.; 12.00 m.; 12.58, 1.45, 2.40, 3.17, 3.30, 5.41, 6.45, 6.52, 8.13, 8.32, 9.42, 9.58, 10.22 p. m.

For Newark—5.38, 6.29, 6.57, 7.05, 7.25, 7.48, 8.11, 8.34, 8.46, 9.27, 9.59, 11.25 a. m.; 1.18, 2.31, 2.49, 3.44, 4.17, 4.47, 5.43, 5.53, 6.23, 6.33, 7.08, 7.42, 8.36, 9.40 p. m. Sundays—7.41, 8.52, 10.08, 11.10 a. m. 12 m.; 12.58, 1.45, 3.30, 5.41, 6.45, 6.52, 7.32, 8.13, 8.32, 9.42, 9.58, 10.22 p. m.

For Somerville—5.25, 7.12, 8.21, 9.36, 9.54, 11.00 a. m.; 1.01, 2.02, 2.11, 3.32, 3.44, 4.33, 5.03, 5.29, 5.57, 6.04, 6.19, 6.41, 7.12, 7.33, 8.08, 8.21, 9.37, 10.23, 11.26 p. m.; 12.59 night. Sundays—5.45, 8.42, 11.14 a. m.; 2.03, 3.49, 5.37, 6.35, 8.30, 10.15, 11.16, 11.25 p. m.

For Phillipsburg and Easton—5.25, 8.21, 9.54, a. m.; 2.11, 5.29, 6.41 p. m. Sundays—5.45 a. m.; 2.03, 6.35 p. m.

For Bethlehem, Allentown and Mauch Chunk—5.25, 9.54 a. m.; 2.11, 5.29 p. m. Sundays—5.45 a. m.; 2.03, 6.35 p. m.

For Wilkesbarre and Scranton—5.25, 9.54 a. m.; 5.48 p. m. Sundays—5.45 a. m. 2.03 p. m.

For Long Branch, Ocean Grove, Point Pleasant and seashore points—8.11, 11.25 a. m.; 1.18 Red Bank only; 3.44, 4.47, 6.22 p. m. Sundays—8.52 a. m.; 3.30 p. m.

For Lakewood—3.37, 8.11, a. m.; 1.18 3.44, 4.17 p. m. Sunday, 9.52 a. m.

For Atlantic City—9.27a. m.; 2.19p. m. Sundays 9.52.

For Trenton—5.17, 5.25, 7.12, 7.41, 8.38, 9.14, 9.44, 10.44, 11.44 a. m.; 12.46, 1.01, 1.39, 2.11, 3.44, 5.29*, 7.34*, 8.21, 9.37* p.m., 1.17 night. Sundays—5.17, 5.45, 9.55, 11.14 a. m.; 1.39, 2.45, 4.55, 5.37,* 6.35,* 9.47 p. m.; 1.17 night.

For Philadelphia—5.17, 7.44, 8.38, 9.14, 9.44, 10.44, 11.14, 11.44 a. m.; 12.46, 1.39, 2.11, 3.44, 5.34*, 7.34,* 8.21, 9.37* p. m.; 1.17 night. Sundays—5.17, 5.45, 9.55, 11.14 a. m.; 1.39, 2.45, 4.55, 5.37*, 6.35*, 9.47 p. m.; 1.17 night.

For Reading and Harrisburg—5.17, 5.25, 8.38, 9.54, (to 44 to Reading only) 11.44 a. m.; 2.11, 5.48 p. m. 1.17 night. Sundays, 5.17 a.m., 2.03, 5.37, 6.35 p. m.;

For Pottsville, Sunbury & Williamsport—5.17, 5.25, 9.54, a. m.; 2.11, (5.29, to Pottsville only) 8.21 p. m.; 1.17 night. Sundays, 5.17 a. m.; 2.03; 1.17 night.

ROYAL BLUE LINE
(N. J. Cent'l, P. & R., B. & O. R'ys)

For Baltimore and Washington—9.14, 11.14 a. m.; 1.39, 3.34, 5.18, 5.34,* 7.34* p. m.; 1.17 night. Sundays—11.14 a. m.; 2.45, 5.37, 6.35* p. m., 1.17 night.

Plainfield passengers by trains marked* change cars at Bound Brook.
Through tickets to all points at lowest rate may be had on application in advance to the ticket agent at the station.

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Bookkeeping, Shorthand, Typewriting, English and Art Courses
—DAY AND NIGHT SCHOOL.—
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M. MENZENBACH'S?
87 Somerset Street,
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may depend upon your Insurance Policy.
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We issue the most liberal form of policy—carefully worded to avoid complications in case of fire.
LOWEST RATES.
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SAVINGS INSTITUTION
OF PLAINFIELD, N. J.
No 110 E. Front Street
Interest paid on all sums from $5.00 to $2000. Interest payable July 1 and January 1.
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has never built or sold an unworthy Piano.
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The saving in dealer's profits is worth while
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FURNITURE, STOVES, OIL CLOTHS ETC.
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Not how cheap but how good.

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All kinds of Sea-Food in Season.
Free Delivery
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MEATS THE SUBJECT
that all good housewives are interested in, some say "how cheap and good," some say "very cheap but we could not eat"—t'was too cheap and more expensive in the end. When you want good meat come here or ask your neighbor where she buys her meats, and there's nine chances to one she'll say at
Fred Endress MARKET.
131-135 W. Front Street.
Fine Home Made SAUSAGES SEAFOOD Delicious

THE BEST **COAL** Yard: 222 Madison ave. Telephone 1963
The Best Service and the best guarantee that your order will be filled, can be had at
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AT $6.50 PER TON.
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COAL, LUMBER, MASON'S MATERIALS
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10c. 3 for 25c.
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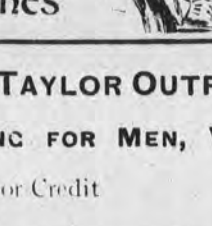
Getting Over It.



Colds are easy to take but hard to cure.
A Cold taken now may annoy you all Winter, unless properly treated. A bottle of
Nagle's White Pine Balsam Compound
taken now will relieve your cold at once and cure in a day or so. Better keep a bottle of this remedy on hand always.
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Invaluable for guarding your health.
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Agent for HUYLERS CANDIES.
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Drugs, Medicines

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we carry are not surpassed by any house in the city.

THE TAYLOR OUTFITTING COMPANY,
CLOTHING FOR MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN
Cash or Credit 218 West Second Street
Mr. Taylor formerly manager of Sternberg & Co., extends a special invitation to his old friends, and solicits a continuance of their patronage and from new customers alike,
Special Sale of HATS and SHOES.

Dark Hair

"I have used Ayer's Hair Vigor for a great many years, and although I am past eighty years of age, yet I have not a gray hair in my head."
Geo. Yellott, Towson, Md.

We mean all that rich, dark color your hair used to have. If it's gray now, no matter; for Ayer's Hair Vigor always restores color to gray hair. Sometimes it makes the hair grow very heavy and long; and it stops falling of the hair, too.

$1.00 a bottle. All druggists.

If your druggist cannot supply you, send us one dollar and we will express you a bottle. Be sure and give the name of your nearest express office. Address, J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

A Lock of Napoleon's Hair.

Concerning the things which Sir Arthur Fairbairn has picked up from foreign lands, he proudly shows you a lock of the great Napoleon's hair. This valuable find is artistically framed, and contains at the back three autograph letters which establish its authenticity. The lot was acquired by Sir Arthur in a mean street in Paris for six louis. And it is one of the most peculiar of paradoxes that it stands near an exquisite tea service, each piece marked with the imperial cipher and crown, the present of the third Napoleon to Sir Arthur's father, with hard by a splendid vase, the present of Emperor William, who, with the Man of Iron by his side, avenged with Marshal Tramp in an insatiate onslaught the havoc and humiliation meted out to his fatherland by the man whose tress of hair lies before you.—M. A. P.

The Tactful Woman.

A tactful woman is a woman who can live within her income without seeming to.—Detroit Free Press.

Steam Yachts Come High.

"More than $50,000,000 is invested in the fleet of American pleasure craft, and of this total nearly $40,000,000 is in steam yachts," says Ralph D. Paine, in The World's Work. "The approximate cost of wages, maintenance, repairs and insurance may be placed at $6,000,000. The five thousand men employed about three months earn $1,500,000 while they are afloat, and to feed them costs steam yacht owners an average total of $2500 a day. It has become easier for an owner to rent a first-class steam yacht than to get a tenant for a costly summer estate, and the demand has increased so rapidly that a charter for a first-class steam yacht will command from $5,000 to $20,000 a month, exclusive of all charges for keeping the boat in commission.

"It would be an easy matter to mention twenty-five American steam yachts whose aggregate value is $10,000,000. The millionaire's standard of living has increased in the maintenance of his yacht as well as in his homes on shore, and a yachting item of $100,000 a year is included in the budget of a modern Midas. One of them said recently that he reckoned on a cost of $1000 a day as long as his yacht was in commission, and another claimed to have spent $150,000 for the maintenance of his 270-foot yacht last year."

Too Much Kitchen.

The French, the best cooks in the world, perform their entire task within the area that is often given in this country, in a house of moderate size, to the china closet alone, for the American, following his English ancestor, has fallen into the habit of giving an undue amount of importance to the kitchen or service portion of the house. The tendency reacts upon itself, and it may be that the exaggerated importance given to the servant problem in this country is less unavoidable than the ordinary housewife supposes. If she could but once be brought to consider restricting the area now given to the kitchen and the closets connected with it, might it not be found that the ordinary routine of household life would move along more easily and with less friction?—F. Chouteau Brown, in Good Housekeeping.

Mrs. L. C. Glover, Vice Pres. Milwaukee, Wis., Business Woman's Association, is another one of the million women who have been restored to health by using **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.**

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM: I was married for several years and no children blessed my home. The doctor said I had a complication of female troubles and I could not have any children unless I could be cured. He tried to cure me, but after experimenting for several months, my husband became disgusted, and one night when we noticed a testimonial of a woman who had been cured of similar trouble through the use of **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound,** he went out and bought a bottle for me. I used your medicine for three and one half months, improving steadily in health, and in twenty-two months a child came. I cannot fully express the joy and thankfulness that is in my heart. Our home is a different place now, as we have something to live for, and all the credit is due to **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.** Yours very sincerely, MRS. L. C. GLOVER, 614 Grove St., Milwaukee, Wis." Vice President, Milwaukee Business Woman's Ass'n.

Women should not fail to profit by the experience of these two women; just as surely as they were cured of the troubles enumerated in their letters, just so certainly will Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound cure others who suffer from womb troubles, inflammation of the ovaries, kidney troubles, nervous excitability, and nervous prostration; remember that it is Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound that is curing women, and don't allow any druggist to sell you anything else in its place.

An Indiana Lady Tells of a Wonderful Cure:—

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM: It is a pleasure for me to write and tell what your wonderful medicine has done for me. I was sick for three years with change of life, and my physician thought a cancerous condition of the womb. During these three years I suffered untold agony.

"I cannot find words in which to express my bad feelings. I did not expect to ever see another well day. I read some of the testimonials recomending your medicine and decided to write to you and give your treatment a trial.

"Before I had taken half a bottle of **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound,** I began to sleep. I have taken now six bottles and am so well I can do all kinds of work."—MRS. LIZZIE HINKLE, Salem, Ind.

If there is anything in your case about which you would like special advice, write freely to Mrs. Pinkham. She can surely help you, for no person in America can speak from a wider experience in treating female ills. Address is Lynn, Mass.; her advice is free and always helpful.

$5000 FORFEIT if we cannot forthwith produce the original letters and signatures of above testimonials, which will prove their absolute genuineness. Lydia E. Pinkham Med. Co., Lynn, Mass.

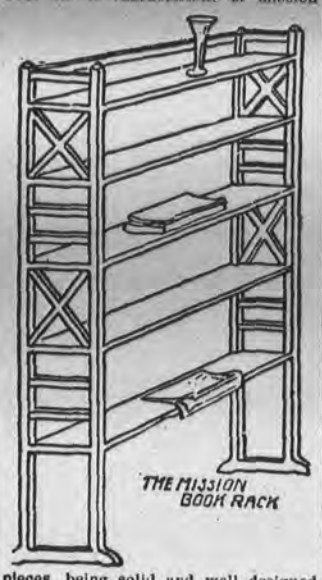
Soldiers of the Turkish Army.

A GROUP OF THE ALBANIAN REGIMENT OF THE GUARD.

The fierce fighting men of the Turkish army who may be called on to defend the Sultan and his government against the Macedonian revolutionists, or foreign invaders, as the case may be, form a bulwark not easily overthrown. The Turkish soldier is a fatalist, and fights with an enthusiasm inspired by his belief that his reward in the future life will be all the greater for having died in defending the faith.

Mission Bookrack

Though it fits right into a mission scheme of furnishing, there is nothing to prevent this mission bookrack from being utilized in any room where a bookcase is suitable. If the room be done in mission style the wood should of course be of the same sort as other pieces of furniture, the beautiful tea brown being a general favorite. Such pieces may, however, be stained in any color or to represent any wood. This one is characteristic of mission



pieces, being solid and well designed generally. It may be used as it is or it may be fitted with a rod and hangings. All this must naturally be governed by the rest of the room.

A tumbler combination lock for post-office boxes has been invented for those prone to lose their keys.

In the city of New York there are only 737,477 white persons born of native parents.

A Hidden Portrait

An important part is played by hidden pictures in politics, particularly in French politics. An example of such pictures is that shown above, the original of which was sent to the Philadelphia Record by Will Leigh, of Lahaska, Pa. The head of Napoleon is formed by the leaves in the upper righthand corner of the bunch of violets.

Perpetual Light.

A small quantity of radium salts in the Currie laboratory, where this wonderful substance was discovered, was sufficient to render the walls, the instruments, the air, radio-active. That is, the walls, the instruments, the air, gave off radiations of their own merely because radium was or had been present. Imagine the gain to mankind when a process is evolved for making those radiations luminous. Ordinarily gas or electric light would no longer be necessary. There would no longer be dark corners in the world. Everything that had felt the influence of the radium would shine, and since the energy of the salt is well-night perpetual, there would never be any need of renewing the lighting contract. —Theodore Watlers, in the September Everybody's.

Oshkosh, the Menominee Chief For Whom Was Named a Prosperous Wisconsin City

Oshkosh was the name of a Menominee chieftain who had been very kind to the settlers, and who remained so to the day of his death. His grandson, Reginald Oshkosh, a graduate of the Carlyle School of Indians, was present at the recent celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the founding of the town and delivered an address.

The semi-centennial celebration and the agitation that has resulted from it have brought into existence a movement to remove the bones of Chief Oshkosh from the Keshena Indian reservation, where they now lie, to the city that bears his name, and above them to erect a monument.

WHY DO PLANTS HAVE THORNS?

From an Article by Ferdinand Faideau, in La Science Illustree, Paris—Condensed and Translated For Public Opinion.

The influence of the environment is very great in the formation of thorns, so great, in fact, that we frequently find that a plant in one place has thorns and a few miles away is devoid of them. Observation and experiment are in agreement in showing that three causes are in operation here, namely, impoverished soil, dryness of the atmosphere, and intensity of light, each of which provokes or accentuates the condition under discussion. In this connection it is interesting to state that cultivation diminishes the number of spines and in many instances makes them disappear after several generations.

M. Lhotelier has shown by a long series of experiments that thorny plants when submitted to the action of humidity tend to lose their spines,

THORNS OF EGLANTINE, SLOE-TREE, AND GOOSEBERRY STEMS.

the reduction taking place in two ways. In the case of spines which are produced by modified leaves or modified stems, there is a tendency to revert to the primitive type, while in those which originate in stipules—an organ unnecessary to the life of the plant—the spine diminishes and in many cases completely disappears. The partial deprivation of light also produces a more or less complete suppression of the thorns, as proved by many authenticated instances.

It thus appears that thorns are the result of insufficient nutrition, but this answer by no means exhausts the subject, for the question arises, what is the use of the thorns, and how do they benefit the plant? Grindon claimed that the thorns have no use since they are found in a large number of families different both as to form and as to needs, but there can be but little doubt that the thorn is a means of protection to the plant and that its purpose is to inspire a healthy respect in quadrupeds. The thorn protects the creatures which carry it, and where the case be that of a hedgehog or thistle, beast or bird, it allows its possessor to the more effectually defend itself. To pluck a bouquet of eglantines without tearing the clothes or wounding the fingers is an operation which requires consummate cleverness, and thus in numberless instances from the sloe-tree to the gooseberry we see that nature has made provision for these members of her family, so that they may defend the young leaves and tender buds so necessary to the continuance of their lives.

Ade's Parlor Trick.

George Ade attended recently a dinner of theatrical people in Boston. The stage folks sang song and told stories, but Mr. Ade, who is very quiet and retiring, would neither sing nor speak. He was, he said, no good at anything of that kind. Finally, though, the calls for Mr. Ade became too vehement. The young man had to yield. He rose and said:

"I will tell you an excellent trick in parlor magic. You take a tumbler and fill it two-thirds full of filtered water. Then you insert in the water a lump of sugar and a spoon and you begin to stir. In a few minutes the sugar will become invisible."

SCIENTIFIC & INDUSTRIAL

The Falls of Hobabanilla, in Cuba, are to be the source of power for use in lighting Cienfuegos and operating forty-three miles of electric railway in and near that city.

The consumption of sulphur in Mexico exceeds 1,000,000 kilogrammes annually, more than half of which is imported, although there are in various parts of Mexico immense deposits of sulphur as yet unworked.

The coal handling machinery at a Boston wharf recently lowered the world's record by raising coal from a steamer ninety feet to storage pockets at the rate of 320 tons an hour. The capacity of the shovel was two tons.

With 385 pounds of smokeless powder the new forty-five caliber, twelve-inch gun will send an 850-pound armor-piercing shell through 19 5-10 inches of Harveyized nickel-steel armor at a distance of a mile and a half.

It has been suggested that, in view of recent developments in ionic investigation, all matter may be composed of a single mother-substance-protyle. This protyle is supposed to be manufactured by destructive processes from concrete matter in the Crookes tube.

The results of the change from steam to electrical power on New York's electrical railways are a reduction of cost per passenger from 2.24 cents under steam to 1.98 cents, and an increase in gross earnings of $400,000, accompanied by a decrease in expenses of $90,000.

At a recent meeting of the Leipsic Medical Society Dr. Braun described a new method of painless dentistry. It consists in the use of suprarenalin and cocaine, which makes the gums so insensitive that the dentist can hold up the extracted tooth before the patient knows what has happened.

The famous collection of meteorites of the late Russian Privy Counselor, Julian Siemaschko, will go to the city of New York. The American meteorite hunter, Professor Henry A. Ward, of Milwaukee, a few weeks ago at Charkow, Russia, bought the collection for $6200 from Miss Siemaschko, a daughter.

Another "largest automobile in the world" is a harvester in Southern California. The machine is sixty feet long and thirty feet wide. The motive power is furnished by oil. Eight men are required to run it. As the machine starts off the grain begins falling in sacks on the opposite side from where it was cut and the straw drops into a cart behind.

It is not known just how long mosquitoes can live, but their average life is much longer than is ordinarily supposed. Thousands of them live through the winter, hibernating or asleep in dark places in barns or house cellars. In sparsely settled localities, where they cannot find such places for shelter, they live through the winter in hollow trees; and, even though the temperature may fall far below freezing, they are not winter killed, but on the approach of warm weather become active again.

Sequel to Duel That Didn't Take Place.

Several South German newspapers publish a story which is a sequel to the Saxon scandal, from which it appears that the Crown Prince of Saxony and the Saxon General Treitschke are being driven out of the army. It is stated that when the scandal occurred a strong opinion prevailed in high military circles in Berlin that the Crown Prince was bound to challenge his brother-in-law, the Archduke Leopold Ferdinand, now Herr Woelfling. The Crown Prince refused. Pressure from Berlin caused the appointment of a military court of honor, under the presidency of General Treitschke, to adjudicate. This decision excited displeasure in influential military circles in Berlin, where General Treitschke was blamed for the verdict of the court of honor. It appears that further pressure was brought to bear on Dresden, with the result that both the Crown Prince and General Treitschke, finding their positions untenable, will retire after the manœuvres.

Indians Who Actually Work.

It has always been a theory among Westerners that an Indian — a full blood—wouldn't work. But all this summer forty Indians from Haskell Institute have been at work for the Santa Fe near Emporia. Side by side with them a gang of Greeks has been employed, and the railroad bosses say the Indians excel the Greeks in every way. Indeed, it is acknowledged that the Indians made the best workmen of any engaged on the road, and there are gangs of several nationalities employed near Emporia. All summer these Indians, many of whom belong to the football and baseball teams at Haskell, have kept up their practice in these games. They never seem too tired to play a game of ball, and they have beaten all the teams in the neighborhood.—Kansas City Journal.

Queer Sugar Bowl.

In Lapland the family dining table is not furnished with a sugar bowl. From a rafter of the house a string is suspended, to the end of which a lump of rock sugar is fastened. The sugar hangs just over the table. As each Lap feel the need of saccharine refreshment, he bites off a piece, and then goes on with his meal

THE WHI... OF SOUTH...

ADR'EN LOIR, ...

THERE a... Africa a... ber of in... the term... most Fo... called white ants, ... destruction which th... sects are a real se... try; they live in n... ranean nests, and ar... est obstacles to ev... culture. During t... sects perform their... the greater part of ... visible and moving ... of small tunnels w... on their way as th... Not only do they a... all sorts, but they ... and even when th... appears sound the... with ants which d... undermine masonry. T... appear intact, but some d... covered that the building is ... about to fall into dust. The ra... with which the insects work may be ... judged when it is stated that a lawyer of Bulawayo found after an absence of a week that the insects had made occupancy of his house impossible. Eight days only had suffice for these destroyers to raise in the chimney a nest as high as a man. I have seen cases of wine from Europe, the corks of which had been entirely consumed by ants, leaving the bottles to waste their contents on the floor of the storeroom.

One frequently comes across these ants' nests, little hills erected at short distances from each other around a hill of earth fifteen feet in height, at the top of which is a gaping opening, the entrance to the nests. The nest

AN ANT'S NEST.

itself is composed of galleries holl... irregularly, all ending in a large ... lery, which may be considered ... principal avenue of the city. Th... nue leads to the deepest part of the ... nest, where we may find the residence of the queen. When sovereignty has been placed on the head of a queen, the workmen tear her wings off and place her in a cell proportioned to her size, with an adjoining cell for her mate.

As in our own cities ... these nests forms a st... ...n-taining a queen, roy... ...orkers and other useful ... of society. As thousands of eggs are laid each day in these nests, it is not difficult to understand the ever-increasing number of ants that inhabit them. These small but fearful enemies of nies which live in the same neighborhood, and two ant nests never live man themselves have implacable ene... together in peace, even where they are inhabited by individuals closely related to each other from the standpoint of race. The most formidable enemies of the white ants, however, are the large black ants called Matabeles, because of their color, which is analagous to that of the inhabitants of Matabeland. The black ants are much larger than the white, and a legion of Matabeles is sufficient to throw an entire city of white ants into a state of absolute panic. Much more vigorous than the latter, armed with formidable mandibles, the invading black ants throw themselves on the poor frightened creatures of the white city, seizing as many as thirteen at a time, and carrying them quickly to their own hill. In this case the Matabele is not inspired by any bloodthirsty desire, for it does its captive no harm, being content to keep it in a condition of slavery. Much less diligent and intelligent than the little white ant, the black ant makes the former work for the black colony, the white ant laboring faithfully in the domain of its masters, constructing for them comfortable cells, taking care of their larvae, and digging tunnels which permit their captors to go from one place to the other sheltered from the wind and rain. Thus it is that frequently we find entire tribes of white ants living in the Matabele communities.

Large and small ants have one common enemy, the ant bear, which is very numerous in those regions where prey is abundant. There is absolutely no safety when one of these animals enters the nest, although this does not prevent the number of ants from increasing in enormous quantities, in places the nests of these insects occupying such an extent of territory that they form small villages, attacking everything, devouring everything, cutting the roots, destroying the leaves, hollowing and emptying the interior of branches and leaving only the bark, the whole tree falling into dust. At Bulawayo in the municipal park out of every fifty trees planted one only lives, and it is estimatted that the damage in this town alone amounts to 250,000 francs per year.

A Big Tomato Vine.

A tomato vine, nearly sixteen feet high, was on exhibition at the Illinois State Fair. It was grown at Paragould, Ark.

At Cologne recently a thief chased by the police took refuge in a church, and, kneeling before the altar, claimed sanctuary after the mediaeval fashion. The police arrested him all the same.

Why O

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FOR SUNDAY

By Pres

ANY QUNTITLED "IS THE OLD
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years ago by Dr. Tupper.
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Lod thirty centuries ago, the
was sacked by the Greeks,
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mitted to save a single article of
perty especially dear to his own heart.
king advantage of the offer, Aeneas
elected his household gods and carried
them in triumph and for joy to a place
of safety. So pleased were the Greeks by
this unaffected act of piety that they
extended to him further indulgence, allowing him to save one other thing, when, returning in haste, he bore off on his shoulders his aged father, whose wisdom and affection constituted for him a priceless inheritance.

Were the traditions thus related to repeat itself in history to-day and the privilege granted every genuine Christian believer, in a supposed season of calamity and privation, to make a selection of that one possession most highly prized by him, both because of its intrinsic value and its immortal influence, the truest wisdom would dictate a peculiar and, to thousands, an inexplicable choice. This choice would not be silver or gold, military fame or civic honor, profound learning or matchless eloquence; this choice would not be even father or mother, husband or wife, son or daughter, friend or lover; precious as might be each of these, it would not be the one thing wisely chosen if the choice were made both for time and eternity. What then would the one thing be? Strange as it may seem to many, the calm, firm, heaven guided, intelligent choice of the earnest, thankful Christian in that solemn, sacred hour, would be a certain book—a book ancient and artless, elevating and ennobling, divine and durable.

As I utter this sentence you anticipate the designation I am about to make. You need not be told that. This book is no work of mere poetry, neither Iliad nor Odyssey, Milton's Odes nor Shakespeare's plays; no work of mere history, neither Livy nor Tacitus, Hallam nor Hume; no work of mere philosophy, neither Bacon nor Hamilton, Descartes nor Locke; no book of mere biography, neither Plutarch nor Lamartine, Remusat nor Voltaire; no book of mere romance, neither George Eliot nor Scott, Bulwer nor Thackeray; no book of mere ethics, neither Plato nor Seneca, Paily nor Bain; no book of Christian morality and meditation, neither Thomas a Kempis' "Imitation of Christ" nor Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress," Hooker's "Homilies" nor Paschal's "Thoughts"—great and good as are many if not all of these immortal works [illegible]

[illegible] solution [illegible] to the [illegible] sed [illegible] men's creation burn into ashes or bury in the sea, if at their expense we might save to our hearts and lives here and hereafter that one single book, which has an origin and a character and a mission and a destiny as far above every work of man's creation as the skies are above the clouds—that book whose "author is God, whose subject is man, whose object is salvation, whose end eternity"—that book of which Pollock, in an outburst of poetic fervor and Christian faith, so feelingly writes:

This lamp from off the everlasting throne
Mercy took down, and in the night of time
Stood casting on the dark and gracious bow,
And forever more beseeching men with tears
And earnest sighs, to hear, believe and live.

Surely, brethren, this must be the book of all books, which, while full and rich with the sweetest strains of poetry, the most memorable deeds of history, the most inexhaustible stores of philosophy, the most thrilling incidents of biography, the loftiest principles of ethical and moral teaching, counts no one of these its features of chiefest glory, but rather this: that for centuries it has gone up and down this world of ours, relieving human consciences, illuminating human intellects, redeeming human spirits, transforming human lives, and that, in so beautiful and glorious a degree, that the thinking world is beginning to accept the statement of Schleiermacher, "To abolish the Bible is to pluck up by the roots all that is noblest and truest and divinest in the world's civilization."

Oh! if there is one prayer that I offer up daily with more constancy and fervor of soul than another in our age of theological ferment and unrest, it is this: God, keep me as an ambassador of Christ and the great brotherhood of Christian believers, true now and always to the infallible Word of the eternal God. As in the past, supernatural revelation has had to contend against the sophisms of Hume and the transcendental philosophy of Germany, so to-day, all about us there are those who battle against the idea of a living, personal, omnipotent Jehovah, who can and does freely and fully communicate with His children; and to-day there is a call long and loud for those who accept the Bible as the full and satisfactory oracle from heaven, to stand up and out against all these attacks, and that, too, with convictions strong and unshaken.

With you to-day I come to consider the question, What are some of the evidences that the Book we call the Bible has been given by inspiration of God? I say some, for we have no time, even if we had the ability, to enumerate them all. That these sacred writers themselves believe that theirs were the oracles of God is without question. Hear David sing: "The spirit of the Lord spake by me and His word was in my tongue;" and Isaiah, "Hear, oh heavens, and give ear, oh earth, for the Lord has spoken, the mouth of the Lord hath spoken;" and Ezekiel, "The Word of the Lord came expressly to Ezekiel, the priest and the hand of the Lord was upon him;" and Peter, after the death of Judas, "Men and brethren, the Scripture must needs have been fulfilled, which the Holy Ghost by the mouth of David spake before concerning Judas;" and Paul would speak, "not in the words which man's wisdom teacheth, but which the Holy Ghost teacheth." And how our Lord throws the "broad shield of His infallible truthfulness" over the whole Old Testament canon, testifying both to the accuracy and the inviolability of the Word of God. The Old Testament was then, as now, divided into the Law, the Prophets and the sacred writings. Holding up the scroll that contained these, the Master of the ages with firmness of conviction and rapture of soul, could exclaim: "It is written." Search the Scriptures, the Scriptures cannot be broken. With the spirit of these our consecrated predecessors, in Christian faith, let us rejoice today as we study the divinity and inspiration of the Word of God. Among the substantial truths of Bible inspiration is the pure and lofty character of the teaching that sounds and glorifies and perpetuates the pages of this more than [illegible] teachings respecting God and [illegible] holiness and sin, death and [illegible] if in the whole circle of religious [illegible] to [illegible] to commonsense, is not [illegible] and [illegible] filled up by the revelations of the inspired Word.

Take the one question of the Godhead and the light thrown upon it by the sacred Scriptures. As Dr. Stuart Robinson has eloquently said, "The Bible maintained the unity of God amid all the darkness of the Western pantheism; the vivid personality of God amid all the sophistry of the Eastern pantheism; and inflexible purity of the holiness of God amid all the obscurity of Egyptian theories and Canaanitish idolatry, the omnipresence of God amid all the theories of gods many and lords many." How infinitely above and beyond all human speculations are the revelations of the Divine Word respecting the Divine mind! How majestic such declarations as these: "In the beginning God created the heavens and the earth; before the mountains were brought forth or ever Thou hadst formed the earth and the world, even from everlasting to everlasting, Thou are God;" "God is a spirit;" "God is love;" "God is light." In a magnificent treatise on this fundamental question of God and the revelations respecting it made by the Scriptures, an American writer has pointed out five conceptions of God found in the Bible, and found nowhere else among all the religions of earth. Hear and weigh these:

(1) God is a spirit, existing from eternity, Creator of heaven and earth; (2) God is one, yet revealing Himself in the threefold distinction and personality, Father, Son and Holy Spirit; (3) God is absolutely infinite in all His attributes and capacities—in power omnipotent, in knowledge omniscient, in existence omnipresent, in purpose immutable, in character immaculate; the embodiment of all that is good and great; the impersonation of all excellence; (4) God is providential, not far off and inaccessible, careless of self-acting laws and untouched by human woes, but a God of sympathy, compassion, love; a God, who, in all His laws, and behind all His laws, and above all His laws, and in control of all His laws, not only guards cherubim and seraphim angels and archangels, but also marks the movement of lily, sparrow and child; and above all, God is a Redeemer, living and dying among men in self-sacrifice ineffable, to lift them from darkness to light, from sin to glory, in short, not a mere ideal of a God to worship, but a God with whom every human soul may have personal, conscious relations, a God to [illegible] a God to love, a God to pray to, a God to obey—a God to love [illegible] we [illegible] anathema [illegible] if we would serve Him, and a God so loving that our very sin has moved Him to a self-denying atonement. Truly, this Book that tells so much about God must be a book from God.

Because it is God's Book, the Bible is peculiarly man's book, when man would rise to loftiest conceptions and highest achievements. It is wonderful how our whole English literature has become permeated, saturated and elevated by sentiments and expressions from the Holy Scriptures. One of the most interesting studies to the student, alike of the Bible and of Shakespeare, is the indebtedness of the Bard of Avon to these oracles of light and life. A careful study of Shakespeare's life reveals no fewer than five hundred and fifty biblical quotations and sentiments. Here in "Richard II." are forty; then in "Richard III." are forty-nine; yonder in "Hamlet" alone, eighty-two. How many biblical books are there? Sixty-six. From how many does Shakespeare quote? Thirty-seven. A careful study of this subject will reveal that Genesis furnishes the poet thirty-one quotations or references; Psalms, fifty-nine; Proverbs, thirty-five; Isaiah, twenty-one; Matthew, sixty; Luke, thirty; Romans, twenty-three. Nor is this exceptional. A scholarly American author has declared that it is as impossible to subtract the Bible from our modern English literature as "to unbraid the sunbeams or subtract the yellow or violet rays from the tides of light that fill the solar system with warmth and cheer." Each English student knows how true this is. Without the Bible Milton could never have written his "Paradise Lost" and "Samson Agonistes." Without the Bible Bunyan could never have composed his "Pilgrim," or Tacit his "Jerusalem," or Dante his "Inferno," or Burns his "Cotter's Saturday Night." No wonder John Quincy Adams could exclaim: "In whatever light we view the Bible, whether with reference to revelation or history or morality, it is a mine of knowledge, like which none other has ever been found in any land or any realm." No wonder that Daniel Webster, prince of forensic orators, could say that the perusal of the Bible in his early days imparted to him many of the chief excellencies of his literary style. No wonder that the gifted Choate eloquently exclaimed: "I would have the Bible read, not only for its authority, revelations, commands and exactness obligatory yesterday, to-day and forever, but for its literature, its pathos, its dim imagery, its sayings of consolation and wisdom and universal truth." Truly this Book of books must be the Book of God.

But we have a higher proof of biblical inspiration even than this, and that is the perfect adaptness of the Word of God to the conditions of all classes and kinds of men. Dr. Storrs well says: "The treatise of Plato on immorality is attractive to the scholar, but obscure and dull to the unlettered man; the Veda of the Hindus is, as a whole, unintelligible; the Koran is said to be a sealed book to the majority of its constituents. In contrast to all these, the Bible fills the whole circumference of man's endowment; it touches every thought and feeling in this great humanity; it is adapted to inspire sage, to instruct the savage, to guide the child." Truly, this is a universal book, answering man's deepest questions, solving man's most intricate problems, illuminating man's most darkest hours, giving him support in life, peace in death, and a song of sweetest melody amid the ineffable glory of the eternal world. The gifted Hallam felt this when he said: "The Bible fits every fold and crevice of the human spirit."—Not so philosophy, education, science. Our astronomers point out Uranus and Jupiter, but not the Star of Bethlehem. Our geologists unfold earth's strata, but reveal no Rock of Ages. Charles Reade, the litterateur, writes the first line of his own epitaph, "Reade, Dramatist, Journalist, Novelist;" but Charles Reade, the Christian, pens the other line: "I hope for a resurrection, not from any power of nature, but from the will of the Lord God Almighty." Whence came that revelation save through the dome window of the sky? ...e Bible alone answers our deepest questions, solves our most intricate problems, illumines our darkest hours. There can be no night when it gives no song, no desert where it furnishes no fountain. Its revelations supply support in life, peace in death and songs of everlasting joy beyond life. No heart is too hard for its truths to melt, no sin too great for the Bible to banish, no life too degraded for the Bible to transform. Only let a man test God's Word and he will have in its favor an argument that no sophistry can destroy and no skepticism touch.

The Heart's Influence.

If there is joy in your heart, let it shine in your face. This is one of the lesser ministries of love—the cheering power of happiness. Every bright face makes a brighter world.

NEW IDEAS in TOILETTES

New York City.—Loose coats of all sorts are greatly in vogue and make ideal cold weather wraps. They can be slipped on over the gown with per-

COAT WITH CAPE COLLAR.

fect ease and without danger of rumpling. This May Manton one includes several novel features and is adapted to a variety of materials, but is shown in pastel tan broadcloth with the cape collar of velvet trimmed with fancy braid and edged with heavy ecru lace. The inverted pleats, that are stitched with corticelli silk, give exceedingly becoming lines while providing the fulness and flare that are much in vogue. *The sleeves are novel and effective as* well as comfortable.

The coat is made with yoke portions to which the fronts and backs are attached. Both the coat and the sleeves are laid in inverted pleats, the outer ones being stitched flat for their entire length, the inner left free for a portion thereof to provide flare at the lower edge. The sleeves are in bell shape and fit with comparative snugness above the elbows, and at the neck is the cape collar which can be further enhanced by fringe knotted into the lace when desired.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is five and a quarter yards twenty-seven inches wide, three and a quarter yards forty-four inches wide or three yards fifty-four inches wide, with one-half yard of velvet for the cape collar, four and a half yards of braid and one and three-quarter yards of applique to trim as illustrated.

Becoming Princess Gown.

Princess gowns are among the features of the season and are exceedingly becoming to well formed women. The one shown in the large drawing is both novel and handsome and allows of variations without number. The model, however, is made of broadcloth, in the new shade known as Lombardy plum, with the epaulettes and cuffs of velvet in the same color overlaid with applique of heavy lace, the square yoke and collar of cream chiffon, tucked and enriched with lace, and trimming of fancy braid piped with velvet. The color is as beautiful as it is new and the combination of materials singularly rich and attractive, but the gown can be made entirely of velvet, of cloth or of similar material. As illustrated the closing is made invisibly at the left shoulder seam and beneath the trimming at the left front seam, but it can be effected at the centre back if preferred.

The gown is made with centre fronts, side fronts, backs, side backs and under-arm gores. Both the centre front and the back are full length, but the side fronts, under-arm goers and side backs are lengthened by the circular flounce which is joined to the edges of the front and the backs. The epaulettes are arranged over the shoulders and the neck is finished with a regulation stock. The sleeves are among the newest of the season, and show deep flare cuffs, which extend well over the hands, and above them form full drooping puffs.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is fourteen and a quarter yards twenty-one inches wide, twelve yards twenty-seven inches wide or seven and a quarter yards forty-four inches wide, with seven-eighth yards of velvet, three-eighth yards of tucking and six yards of braid to trim as illustrated.

Very Fashionable Stockings.

Stockings of striking effect have narrow bands of lace inset, many of them of contrasting colors, the most striking being black in white. An inch band of lace in some of the stockings undulates serpentine fashion over the instep and up the leg. In other stockings the inch bands are put in to form conventional designs over the instep, and in others inch bands of lace are set around the stocking from the ankle, perhaps the length of it.

Hats For Misses.

Misses' hats are very large, the crowns are quite high, and are either trimmed with a very long plume, caught in with a buckle at the front of the crown and drooping over the brim at the side, or else the crown is surrounded with very short tips.

Filmy Princess Dresses.

We hear of tulle and mousseline princess dresses, but, of course, these filmy fabrics are but "superstructure," requiring as a foundation a perfect dress of handsome silk.

Shoulder Capes.

Small capes that cover and protect the shoulders make a feature of the season's styles and are greatly in vogue both as parts of costumes and as general wraps. The two May Manton designs illustrated are admirable and are one round, giving a smooth fit over the shoulders, the other cut in deep points that fall in handkerchief style. Both are double and both show the stoles that are preferred to every other form of neck finish. As illustrated the round cape is made of tan colored cloth, the pointed cape of the

PRINCESS GOWN LENGTHENED BY CIRCULAR FLOUNCE ON SIDES.

same material in the shade known as mole-skin, both being finished with stitching in corticelli silk. The stole of the round cape is made of heavy ecru lace finished with drop ornaments, but that of the pointed cape is cut from the material, simply stitched and finished with fringed ends and drop ornaments placed at the neck and midway of its length.

The round capes are cut in one piece each and arranged one over the other and finished at the neck with the stole. The pointed capes as illustrated also are double and finished with the stole, but can be made with the under portion cut from the outer edge to the depth of the stitching on the upper cape only and joined thereto, thus giving the effect of two capes without the additional weight.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is for round cape two and three-eighth yards twenty-one inches wide, one and three-eighth yards forty-four inches wide or one and an eighth yards fifty-four inches wide, with one yard of all-over lace for the stole; for pointed cape three yards

SHOULDER CAPES.

twenty-one inches wide, one and a half yards forty-four inches wide or one and three-eighth yards fifty-four inches wide.

WORTHY of a higher recommendation than I can find words to express."

This is what Mr. J. H. Plangman (of Sherman, Tex.) says of Doan's Kidney Pills. He tells his experience in the following words: He says, "Sometime in September I was taken with a dull aching pain across the small of my back, directly over the kidneys. I paid small attention to this at first, thinking it would pass off. But instead of getting better it became worse and in a short time the pain centered through my left hip and down my left leg as far as the knee." This is precisely what kidney trouble will do with the body.

It does not always show itself at first, but appears just in this way, when some unusual movement or action brings sharp pains and exhaustive aches, telling of sick kidneys.

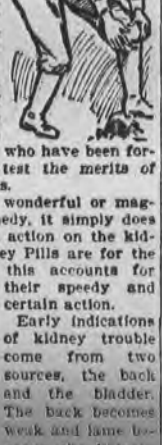
So Mr. Plangman's experience bore this out. Continuing, he says: "I did not know the cause of the trouble, but I am led to believe now that it was first brought about by jumping in and out of the wagon and in some way I may have strained my back.

"I was constantly growing worse," he continues, "and I became very much alarmed about my condition. I knew that something had to be done or serious results were sure to follow. I went to a specialist here in Sherman, and underwent a rigid examination."

Then he relates how the doctor told him that it was a serious case, but that he could cure him for fifty dollars. However, necessity knows no law and Mr. Plangman paid half down and took the treatment and followed it faithfully for four weeks.

Naturally, he thought that he would soon be rid of the trouble, but in spite of the doctoring he goes on to add, "I was in such misery that it was almost impossible for me to do my work."

"It was at this juncture that Doan's Kidney Pills came to my notice and I procured some from the drug store of C. E. Craycroft. I used these pills according to directions and to my surprise I was considerably relieved on the second day and in a short time completely cured."



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This is the universal experience of those who have been sufferers from Kidney trouble and who have been fortunate enough to test the merits of Doan's Kidney Pills.

There is nothing wonderful or magical about this remedy, it simply does the work by direct action on the kidneys. Doan's Kidney Pills are for the kidneys only and this accounts for their speedy and certain action.

Early indications of kidney trouble come from two sources, the back and the bladder. The back becomes weak and lame because the kidneys are sick, and relief from backache can only be complete when the kidneys are set right.

Irritation of the bladder shows that the kidneys are out of order. Delay in prompt attention often causes serious complication.

Relieve and cure sick kidneys and ward off dangerous diabetes, dreaded dropsy and Bright's disease, by using Doan's Kidney Pills.

They begin by healing the delicate membranes and reducing any inflammation of the kidneys, and thus making the action of the kidneys regular and natural.

Aching backs are eased. Hip, back, and loin pains overcome. Swelling of the limbs, rheumatism and dropsy signs vanish.

They correct urine with brick-dust sediment, high-colored, excessive, pain in passing, dribbling, frequency. Doan's Kidney Pills dissolve and remove calculi and gravel. Relieve heart palpitation, sleeplessness, headache, nervousness.

Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

Cured of His Bad Habit.

A few months ago the son of a railway director was, through his father's influence, given a position of some importance on a large railway. He was fresh from Cambridge, and in the orders which he from time to time issued to the men under him always made use of the longest, most unusual words. This habit led to some rather expensive blunders, and, the matter coming before the general manager, he wrote the young official the following letter:

"In promulgating your esoteric cogitations and in articulating your superficial sentimentalities and amicable, philosophical, or psychological observations, beware of platitudinous ponderosity. Let your conversational communication possess a clarified conciseness, a compacted comprehensibleness, a coalescent consistency, and a concatenated cogency. Eschew all conglomeration of flatulent garrulity, jejune babblement, and asinine affectation. Let your extemporaneous descantings and unpremeditated expatiation have intelligibility and veracious vivacity without rhodomontade or thrasonical bombast. Sedulously avoid all polysyllibic profundity, pompous prolixity, psittaceous vacuity, ventriloquial verbosity, and vaniloquent vapidity. Shun double entendre, prurient jocosity, and pestiferous profanity, obscurant or apparent. Don't put on airs; say what you mean; mean what you say, and don't use big words."

The young official took the gentle hint and changed his style.—Los Angeles Times.

One in four of the people of Chicago is a German. N. Y.—45

FITS Permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free. Dr. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

There's enough fun in the world for everybody to have some.

All creameries use butter color. Why not do as they do — use JUNE TINT BUTTER COLOR.

A free Pasteur Institute is to be established in New Orleans.

Jamsuro Piso's Cure for Consumption saved my life three years ago.—Mrs. THOMAS ROBBINS, Maple St., Norwich, N. Y., Feb. 17, 1900.

The population of Abyssinia is about 10,000,000.

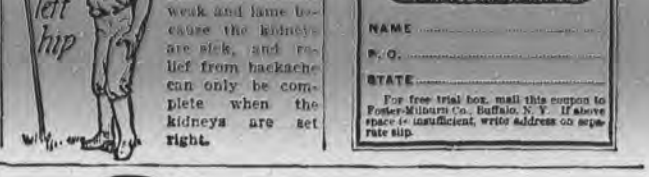
Mrs Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle

Possible Waterpower of the Globe.

Those who are looking forward with trepidation to the time when the world's coal supply shall be exhausted will find solace in some rough calculations by John Clarke Hawkshaw, a prominent civil engineer, concerning the water power now going to waste. He says: "Assume a depth of ten inches of rainfall to flow off each square inch of land surface, the mean height of which may be taken as 2250 feet above sea level. Then the water from the whole surface falling through the mean height would give 10,310,000,000 horse power in perpetuity. Our present yearly output of 225,000,000 tons of coal would give that horse power for only a little over half a day."

Patience and Perseverance.

"The public is a big thing," says an advertiser of experience. "It is hard to stir up. It moves slowly sometimes—wants to get acquainted first. Likes to deal with well-known people. The only way to get acquainted and become well known is to be patient and keep on advertising."



GUARANTEED CURE for all bowel troubles, appendicitis, biliousness, bad breath, bad blood, wind on the stomach, bloated bowels, foul mouth, headache, indigestion, pimples, pains after eating, liver trouble, sallow skin and dizziness. When your bowels don't move regularly you are sick. Constipation kills more people than all other diseases together. It starts chronic ailments and long years of suffering. No matter what ails you, start taking CASCARETS today, for you will never get well and stay well until you get your bowels right. Take our advice, start with Cascarets today under absolute guarantee to cure or money refunded. The genuine tablet stamped C C C. Never sold in bulk. Sample and booklet free. Address Sterling Remedy Company, Chicago or New York. 502

WITH NERVES UNSTRUNG AND HEADS THAT ACHE

WISE WOMEN
BROMO-SELTZER
TAKE

TRIAL BOTTLE 10 CENTS

Moss Is Indestructible.

There is a creeping moss found in the islands of the West Indies which is called the "life tree," or, more properly, the "life plant." Its powers of vitality are said to be beyond those of any other plant. It is absolutely indestructible by any means except immersion in boiling water or application of a red hot iron. It may be cut up and divided in any manner, and the smallest shreds will throw out roots, grow and form buds. The leaves of this extraordinary plant have been placed in a closed, air-tight, dark box, without moisture of any sort, and still they grow.

The French Recruits.

The number of recruits accepted for the French army for 1904 is only 136,000, against 233,000 for 1903, although the difference in the number of men on the lists is not more than 500. The decrease of 37,000 is due to a more rigorous examination of the conscripts.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price, 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Three Generations of "Comps."

Three generations of one family are compositors in the office of the Trenton (Mo.) Republican-Tribune. They are "Grandpa" Allen, aged sixty-five; his son, C. A. Allen, who is foreman, and the latter's son and daughter, Thomas and Mabel, aged fourteen and sixteen, respectively.

Ifafflicted with sore eyes, use Thompson's Eye Water

W. L. DOUGLAS
$3.50 & $3 SHOES UNION MADE

You can save from $3 to $5 yearly by wearing W. L. Douglas $3.50 or $3 shoes.

They equal those that have been costing you from $4.00 to $5.00. The immense sale of W. L. Douglas shoes proves their superiority over all other makes.

Sold by retail shoe dealers everywhere. Look for name and price on bottom.

That Douglas uses Corona Colt proves there is value in Douglas shoes. Corona is the highest grade Pat. Leather made. Fast color Eyelets used. Our $4.00 Gilt Edge Line cannot be equalled at any price. Shoes by mail, 25 cents extra. Illustrated Catalog free. W. L. DOUGLAS, Brockton, Mass.

RIPANS TABULES

Ripans Tabules are the best dyspepsia medicine ever made. A hundred millions of them have been sold in the United States in a single year. Every illness arising from a disordered stomach is relieved or cured by their use. So common is it that diseases originate from the stomach it may be safely asserted there is no condition of ill health that it will not be benefited or cured by the occasional use of Ripans Tabules. Physicians KNOW them and speak highly of them. All druggists sell them. The five-cent package is enough for an ordinary occasion, and the Family Bottle, sixty cents, contains a household supply for a year. One generally gives relief within twenty minutes.

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY; gives quick relief and cures worst cases. Book of testimonials and 10 days' treatment Free. Dr. H. H. GREEN'S SONS, Box B, Atlanta, Ga.

25 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

A Floating Island.

Continued From First Page

the tamarack trees like a sail, two of the piles snapped off short, and the others pulled out of the mud. We could feel the island start ahead as the piles pulled out, and from the way the lights changed we could see that we were adrift and going down along the east shore of the lake.

"I tell you, we were pretty well worked up at that. We had the small boats ready, but with the lake rising the way it was, and with the night so black that we couldn't see a single landmark, and the wind blowing hard and switching around every now and then but never moderating, we decided to stick to the island until the last possible moment. What we were most afraid of was being carried carried over the dam at the outlet, where the canal company takes its supply for the canal. We knew there must be a regular cataract going over the dam, and if our island got carried down that it would go to pieces, and there wouldn't be enough of us or the island left to hold a decent inquest over.

"We strained our ears listening for the fall of the water over, and several times we thought we heard it, but each time decided that we would stick to the island for awhile longer. Just when we had made up our minds that we had to leave, the wind shifted sharp to the northeast and sent the island away from the east shore. We made a quick turn, missing the buckets on the big icehouse slide by about two feet. If we had been fifty feet nearer shore the island would have gone to pieces right there.

"All the way down we had been scraping and bumping on bottom and on rocks and the island worked just like rotten ice when the boys play 'tickly benders.' When the wind shifted we cut across the lake and fetched up against the west shore. Several times the wind, which was very squally, turned clear around, and we must have drifted up and down the lake and sometimes down. Once in a while we managed to get an idea of where we were, but for the greater part of the time we were clean lost.

"We drifted around for nine and a half hours, and just at 6 o'clock Sunday morning we fetched up in the little cove on Mrs. Olcott's land, at the southwest end of the lake. Although we had turned around a good many times we brought up in almost the original position of the island, with our house to the south and McDonald's to the north.

"It was anxious waiting until daylight to know just where we were, but we were mighty thankful to be anywhere and stay there. Of course there aren't many people who can boast of having cruised around Greenwood Lake for ten hours on a three-acre meadow lot, but I'm satisfied with having done it once. I don't want to go through that night's experience again, and I don't believe any of the any of the others do."

In all probability the island is a fixture in its present location. Where it grounded is in the shallowest part of the lake, and as it entered the cove at the very top of the highest water known in Greenwood Lake in half a century, it has been left resting on the bottom of the lake by the receding of the water. Already the cranberry bushes and other vegetation on the island have begun to put out new roots, and in a short time the island will be as solidly anchored as a part of the mainland. At first there was some talk of towing it back to its original position, but the difficulties and the expense of the undertaking would be too great. It is well out of the way, and will not be disturbed.

Phil May's Story of an Australian Prisoner.

Phil May, the English artist, whose death occurred recently, worked in his youth on the "Bulletin," of Sydney, Australia. Occasionally the young man would be assigned by the "Bulletin" people to the police courts, and from these assignments he would bring back sketches, now humorous and now pathetic, that were admirable.

One of the best of the "Bulletin" sketches hangs in the library of Joseph Chamberlain. It portrays a thin, hang-dog man in the prisoners' bar, talking to a very mild and sympathetic looking judge. Mr. May's story of the sketch is that the prisoner had been dragged before the judge every few months for a number of years.

"Your face is familiar here," the latter now said.

"It is, your Honor—worse luck," returned the prisoner.

"Are you married yet?"

"Not yet, sir."

"Not yet, eh? How long is it now that you have been engaged?"

"Seven years, your Honor."

"So long as that? Why in the world haven't you got married in all that time?"

"Because, your Honor," the prisoner explained, "Ann and I haven't managed to be both out of jail at the same time."—Boston Post.

Twice Nothing.

The Busy Season.

The demand in the various departments of Harry Feinberg, the popular priced outfitter, for clothing, furnishing goods, hats and shoes, located at 329 West Front street, opposite Grove street, has proven that honest values and the best of treatment will always prevail, especially so when one can get whatever he needs at lowest market prices and can be fitted out complete from underwear to headgear for $10, or your boy for $3. The 10 per cent coupon as shown on the first page of the REVIEW is another one of his enterprises.

New Games

A FREE game inside each package of

Lion Coffee

60 different games.

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Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays—9 to 12

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Evenings by appointment

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Graduates of the American School of Osteopathy of Kirksville, Mo., under the founder, Dr. Andrew Taylor Still.

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An illustrated weekly magazine with interesting information adequately covering all the chief subjects of human interest, as selected, translated and digested from the world's choicest periodical literature.

WHY

Should you become one of its regular readers?

BECAUSE when your time is precious it enables you to make the most of every reading moment, providing you with the cream of 1,000 valuable periodicals.

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The Literary Digest $3 00 a year. Single Copy 10 cents.

FUNK & WAGNALLS CO., New York

Notice to Correspondents.

Personals, social gatherings, celebrations, anniversaries of various kinds, reception, etc., will be published in the REVIEW free. All copy must be written plainly, preferably in ink; and names must be clearly written and correctly spelled. write only on one side of the paper. Full information in regard to weddings is always desired, and when requested a reporter will call to secure facts for publication. No attention will be paid to items of news forwarded to this office unless the sender gives his or her name and address. These will not be printed but it is necessary to have them properly vouched for.

To CONSUMPTIVES

The undersigned having been restored to health by simple means, after suffering for several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease CONSUMPTION, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To those who desire it, he will cheerfully send (free of charge) a copy of the prescription used, which they will find a sure cure for CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, CATARRH, BRONCHITIS and all throat and lung MALADIES. He hopes all sufferers will try his remedy, as it is invaluable. Those desiring the prescription, which will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing, will please address,

Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON, Brooklyn, N. Y.

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If you want posters,
If you want bill heads,
If you want envelopes,
If you want statements,
If you want note heads,
If you want show cards,
If you want letter heads,
If you want calling cards,
If you want business cards,
If you want invitation cards,
If you want business circulars,

If you want job printing of any description done in a satisfactory manner, you can have your wants gratified by calling on THE REVIEW, 33 Somerset street North Plainfield, and leaving your orders or if preferable, use the telephone and our representative will call on you.

Dr. Elizabeth B. Stowe,

Graduate Chiropodist and Manicure,

All Instruments Sterilized.

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Ladies' and Gentlemen's Clothes Altered, Cleaned, Repaired and Pressed AT REASONABLE PRICES.

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PAINTER, PAPER HANGER, DECORATOR.

Interior Decorating a Specialty

132 Central Avenue,

Telephone 1384

Residence 45 Pearl, near Watchung Ave.

GREAT FUR VALUES.

Belgium Seal Skin Jackets with Sable, Mink or Beaver collars and cuffs. Such a jacket is worth $50. Special	29.50
French Sable Boas, XXX quality, total length 2½ yards. Special at	9.50
American Isabella Fox, Choice quality total length 2½ yards. Special at	17.50
Alaskan Tuxedo Fox, choicest quality, 2¼ yards long. Special at	18.50
Extra Wide Brown Sable Fox (imitation) 2½ yards long, six large tails, and silk trimmed girdle Special	6.98
Isabella Opossum, choice quality total length 2½ yards, finished with two large fox bush tails, special at	8.00
French Sable Boas, XXXX quality, at	10.50

Muffs from 2.98 up

THE PARIS CLOAK STORE.

322 West Front Street. JACOB A. FASS, Prop.

SPECIAL SALE FOR SATURDAY ONLY.

We have just received 50 dozen Women's Shirt Waists worth 1.00 each, closing out at	49c
Walking Skirts worth 3.50 sell at	1.98
Childrens Coats, made up-to-date in all sizes, worth 4.50, sell	2.98
Our suits cannot be equalled in town for fashion and style, worth 15.00 sell for	7.98
Suits worth 25.00 as 11 for	12.98
A full line of Ladies' Winter Coats, worth 9.00 sell for	5.98
Silk Waists worth 3.98 sell for	2.50

ALSO THE SAME OFFERINGS IN THE FUR DEPARTMENT.

Fur Scarfs 6 tails, worth 3.00 sell for	98c
Genuine Marten Scarfs, 6 hand-made tails, worth 8.00 sell for	3.98
Isabella Fox Scarfs, 2 fox tails, worth 16.00 sell for	8.98
Large Bear Rows with flat shape, worth 25.00 sell for	16.98
America Fox Double Scarf, two fox tails, worth 25.00, sell for	12.98
Also a full line of Muffs of all kinds from	1.98 to 20.00
Children's Sets from	98c to 15.00
We are making Near Seal Coats guaranteed fit, latest designs	30.00

DYEING AND REPAIRING A SPECIALTY.

BOSTON CLOAK & FUR CO.,

245 W. Front Street. GAIMAN & BERKOWITZ. Opposite Post Office.

J. W. MANHATTAN Dealer in all kinds of

BLUESTONE

Flagging, Curbing, Sills and Coping.

Has been awarded contract to lay all walks for Town Council of Westfield until April 1, 1904. References: Work done in Westfield in past ten years. All work guaranteed. Orders by mail will receive attention.

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AMERICAN PLAN.

Poultry supplies

Crushed oyster shells, ground bone and meat, clover meal, etc.

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Send for price list. It is lower than the other fellow.

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S. Hirsch,

The New York Ladies Tailor and Furrier.

Has just received the latest models embracing present day attire for all occasions, together with a full line of new materials for making them up, and respectfully invites an early inspection of same.

Tel. 2403. 432 Watchung Ave.

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BEARS BROS. of 329 W. FRONT ST. have removed their store to

215 West Front Street.

Have opened a new store with a full line of Men's, Women's and Children's Clothing.

BEARS BROS.,

JACOB WOLFF, Manager

215 W. Front Street.

JUSTUS H. COOLEY, M. D.,

TURKISH, RUSSIAN, ROMAN

BATHS.

SANITARIUM, SOMERSET STREET.

Open to Public.

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Proprietor

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We continue to invite new business subject to the following liberal terms;

On accounts of $200. or more, subject to check, 3 per cent. is paid.

On accounts of $5.00 or more 3 per cent. interest is paid, provided the money is on deposit for three months or longer.

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160 Market St., Newark, N. J.
Plainfield, N. J.

North Plainfield Weekly Review.

NO. 34 — NORTH PLAINFIELD, N. J., SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1903. — PRICE 3 CENTS

...RS OF ...CAL INTEREST.

Paragraphs Occurring ...rth Plainfield and ... and Plainfield.

In the history ... a loss or greater ... power of governi... no way has this ... tendency to turn ... of one class in...

Again and ... and Plainfield.

Italy and ... tendency ... legeman, Jr., and family of Myr... In the ... enue, this borough, have removed ... favor New York City.

... The Misses Mackey and Verplanck, ... teachers in the public school of this borough, visited the schools in East Orange week.

Members of Perseverance and Unity Lodges, Knights of Pythias, of Plainfield, visited Somerville Lodge No. 82, Monday evening where they were entertained.

Rt. Rev. Dr. Lemuel Wells, bishop of Spokane, delivered an address at Grace Episcopal Church, Plainfield, Sunday morning on "Domestic Missions."

The new pipe organ purchased by the Masonic Hall Association, has arrived and will be placed in the new home of the Masons, in the Babcock building at once.

The "Busy Bees" will hold an entertainment Friday night, November 20 at the home of L. B. Woolston, Fairview avenue, this borough, for the benefit of the Hospital.

There will be no sessions of the public schools of this borough on the week of November 23 to 30. On November 23, 24, and 25 the teachers' institute will be held at Somerville

Mr. and Mrs. Crowell, of Craig place, this borough, observed the fiftieth anniversary of their wedding last Monday ...ening at the home of their daughter, ...s. Garthwait, in Rahway.

... the Y. M. C. A. Men's meeting Sun... at 4 p. m. Mr. F. B. Hoagland will ...peak and Miss Grace D. Hildebrand, the Gospel Nightingale, will sing special ...

[redacted] ... A Divorce ... Fritts has received ... against her husband, Dr. A. S. Fritts, of Hawley, Pa., it having been granted last Friday by Judge Purday in the Wayne County Court at Honesdale, Pa. The suit was based on statutory grounds, and a New York nurse was named as co-respondent.

Mrs. Fritts is a daughter of August Saltzman, formerly chief of the Plainfield Fire Department. Dr. Fritts is a son of Dr. J. T. Fritts, of Plainfield. Mrs. Fritts is now living in Wilcox place, Hyde Park, East Orange.

... preached to the patrons of the First Baptist Church, Plainfield, last Sunday. Rev. Dr. D. J. Yerkes, pastor emeritus, gave an address of welcome, to which Dr. Chambliss responded.

The second entertainment in the Boys' Course of Entertainment occurs November 20th at 8 p. m. when James R. Joy will give his illustrated lecture entitled "The Yellowstone Trail." The public will be admitted to this entertainment.

The case of Bennett Brittin vs. Carl Silbert, which was tried Wednesday morning before Justice Hand was won by the plaintiff, who was represented by John H. Van Winkle, Jr., of the law firm John H. Van Winkle & Son. The defendant was represented by William Newcorn, Esq.

G. Holley Freeman has been fined $15 by the Fire Committee of Common Council of Plainfied, being declared guilty of carelessness while driving to a fire last Saturday. Freeman's negligence caused injuries to himself and Assistant Chief Jennings, both of whom were thrown from the hose wagon, and the wagon itself damaged. In consideration of Freeman's former good conduct, he has been reinstated.

The Original Florodoras' Ball

As usual the Original Florodoras scored a big success with their masquerade ball which took place at Bound Brook Thursday night. Suhr's Orchestra, from Plainfield furnished the music. The officers of the club are: President, Spencer Clickner; vice president, Edward Sutton; secretary, Ernest Jones; treasurer, Frank Jin Terry.

Councilman Arnold Makes Charges.

At a meeting of the Borough Common Council, last Friday evening, Councilman Arnold asked that the sale of intoxicating liquors be prohibited in Saengerbund Hall. He claimed that the Hall was rented to all classes without restriction, that liquor was sold and that the people patronizing the Hall indulged in brawls that disturbed the peace and welfare of the borough. No action was taken by the Mayor and Council on Mr. Arnold's request, except that Councilman Lee was instructed to attend the next dance and investigate the situation and report at the next meeting.

It was the opinion of the Council that all complaints and arrests should be made at the instigation of the county authorities. The Hotel keepers in the borough have been protesting for a long time against liquor being sold in Saengerbund Hall, claiming that no license is paid and therefore it is an injustice to them as they are required to pay for the privileges.

Sudden Death of the Editor's Father

Owing to a telegram announcing the sudden death of George W. Webb, Esq., of Galena, Kansas, last Wednesday, Harry H. Webb, a son of the deceased, left for Galena, Thursday morning.

Y. M. C. A. Orchestra Tendered a Reception.

A reception was tendered the Y. M. C. A. Orchestra by the Y. M. C. A. Monday evening in the parlors of the Association, Stephen Cahoone, president of the Association expressed thanks and appreciation to the orchestra for the work they had done. Rev. C. E. Herring also made an address. Under the auspices of the Social Work Committee, refreshments of ice cream and cake were served.

A. G. Anderson Installed as County Clerk

Alexander G. Anderson; who was elected County Clerk of Somerset County took the oath of office last Tuesday. which was administered by Judge Louis H. Schenck.

Mr. Anderson gave $25,000 bonds, his sureties being L. A. Thompson, W. H. Cawley, W. H. Long and W. H. H. Wyckoff.

Union County Press Club.

A Union County Press Club will be organized at Elizabeth this afternoon, arrangements having been made to hold a meeting of men connected with the editorial and business departments of all daily and weekly newspapers at the Lyceum Theatre, in that place.

The Last Sad Rites

A large number of friends attended the funeral over the remains of George Demlar which took place last Monday afternoon at Watchung. Rev. Dr. Snodgrass, pastor of the M. E. Church, Plainfield, officiated. Several selections were sung by a quartette composed of Miss Beeching, Miss Higgins, Henry Ackor and E. E. Runyon.

Interment was made in Hillside Cemetery, Plainfield. The pall bearers were: George Schmidt, Daniel Ackor, Harrison and Worth Codington, William Gordon and Truman Bilyeu.

Mr. and Mrs. Apgar Celebrate Tenth Anniversary

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Apgar, of East Fourth street, Plainfield celebrated the tenth anniversary of their wedding day last Monday evening by entertaining about eighty friends who came from New York City, Philadelphia, Washington, N. J., Somerville, Dunellen and Plainfield.

The house was beautifully decorated with evergreen, chryanthemums and carnations.

Mrs. Buckley furnished the music for the tripping of the "light fantastic toe" which was thoroughly enjoyed. This was followed by a bountiful collation at midnight.

Mr. and Mrs. Apgar were the recipients of many handsome presents among which were articles of solid silver, cut glass and linen.

The affair was a very pleasing one and will long be remembered by all who were fortunate enough to be present.

The Sebring House is on the Move

Sometime ago Charles Sebring was refused by the Mayor and Common Council of this borough permission to move his house from Front street, Plainfield onto property which he owned in the borough. It is said Mr. Sebring was advised by his lawyer to go ahead and carry out his original plan and thus test the Mayor and Council's right to refuse his request.

Mr. Sebring secured the consent of the Plainfield authorities and also that of the Somerset Board of Freeholders and then started his house toward the borough. The house glided along all right until it reached the middle of the Grove street bridge, when the real tragedy in the farce comedy "Playing to the Grandstand" took place. This occurred last Saturday afternoon when the Mayor had his officers arrest Sebring and the men employed by him, and taken to the lock-up where they were afterwards released.

Mr. Sebring was to have had a hearing before the recorder Tuesday night, but after appearing in the court room the case was adjourned one week. The house is continuing its journey boroughward, and the general belief is it will land on the foundation originally planned by Mr. Sebring.

Board of Freeholders Meeting

At a regular meeting of the Board of Freeholders at Somerville last Tuesday the election bills were referred to the Auditing Committee and the Director and Clerk authorized the bills paid when approved.

A resolution was introduced by R. W. Hoagland expressing the Board's appreciation of J. B. Duke's action in improving miles of stone roads and building several bridges, which was adopted.

Petitions for the public road from Neshanic Station to Centreville and improving the road from Calvin Corle's to the old York road near Freemont Schafer's and a spur from there to the bridge at South Branch, were filed.

The County Collector was authorized to borrow $20,000.

An application from Hon. S. S. Childs for permission to erect poles for wires for carrying light, heat and power upon the road from Far Hills to Bedminster, Peapack and Gladstone was refused.

The Finance Committee reported expenditures to date as follows:

Courts	$8,342 06
County Jail	962 33
County Buildings and Grounds	3,130 69
Lunacy	5,106 61
Coroners	286 44
Stationery	161 23
Printing	920 25
Incidentals	821 07
Soldiers' Burial	250 00
Co. Sup't. and School Exam	109 82

Bridges—		LINE.
Bedminster	533 57	51 92
Bernards	1,815 33	198 73
Branchburg	387 67	175 29
Bridgewater	2,995 70	158 27
Franklin	560 16	220 45
Hillsborough	4,011 50	364 76
Montgomery	378 82	108 64
No. Plainfield	558 56	50 88
No. " Bor.	607 40	647 18
Warren	2,281 45	76 05
Bridges—total		16,182 33
Per Diem and Salary		2,973 69
Interest		1,399 50
Elections		2,080 54
Armory		160 00
Roads		27,456 81
Total		$70,343 37

SUBURBAN NOTES.

LIBERTY CORNER.

Mr. and Mrs. Ruth are spending a few days at the home of Mrs. F. C. Wienken.

Mrs. David Douglass, of Trenton is visiting Mrs. Isaac L. Reeves.

Mr. Chas. Mitke, of Mt. Prospect, has taken charge of the Liberty Corner School. our former teacher, Miss Anna Woods, having secured a school in Newark.

Rev. Mr. Condit addressed the Christian Endeavor Social Union at Bedminster last Tuesday evening and a meeting for young men on Wednesday at Stirling.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas Acken and Mr. Lewis Acken and wife attended the funeral of their uncle, George Demler at Washingtonville, N. J. on Mouday last.

Among the many ardent sportsman enjoying the few days hunt at Liberty Corner, are our old friends, H. E. Fee, of Jersey City, August Wiehl Ruth, Chas. Schurtman and Ernest Ofeldt, of Brooklyn, N. Y. Roast rabbit will be in order if they have luck.

* * *

WARRENVILLE.

M. E. Blazier a young law student of Springdale will appeal to the State Board of Taxation. He claims that he is not assessed legally.

Coroner Elect, W. Howard Toms and his friends celebrated the event at his residence Thursday evening.

Fred Winn has started in the dairy business at Hilltop Farm.

N. Van Winkle is making extensive improvements in his outbuilding on the old Cory Farm.

The Board of Education met at Warrenville School Saturday night for the regular monthly meeting.

Tom Collins has given up the huckster business and is now clerk for Fred Kirch.

* * *

Rev. Geo. Bowers will preach tomorrow evening in Wilson Memorial Chapel, Watchung. A cordial invitation is extended to the public.

Accidentally Shot While Cleaning Gun.

Martin E. Thickstun, twenty-three years old, of Metuchen, was killed Monday morning by the accidental discharge of a shot gun which he was cleaning.

He was the oldest son of Martin E. Thickstun, Sr., who was formerly in the newspaper business in New Brunswick. He practised law in Perth Amboy and lived with his parents at the homestead on Dark Lane, Metuchen. He was an enthusiastic hunter and was cleaning his gun in readiness to go hunting the next day when the sad accident occurred.

BEFORE THE RECORDER.

John Goodwin's Incarceration, and trial before Justice Doud.

A large crowd of people gathered around the borough lock up Monday night in the vain endeavor to be present at the hearing of John Goodwin, whose case came before the Recorder, Thomas Doud, that evening, and was heard in the little room over the lock up. It is safe to assert that a "weightier" or "bigger" subject than John Goodwin was never before brought to the notice of the Recorder.

The people filled the dingy, dirty little room over the borough lock-up long before the hour set for the hearing, and hundreds who were more than ordinarily interested in the case were unable to get inside and so returned home.

Inside the air was hot and foul; windows were opened and many outsiders climbed the bell tower and hung on like so many large birds, all anxious to hear and see what they could.

On the opposite side of the room, the outside stairway was crowded with men from top to bottom, and a man at the top by pressing his ear against the glass in the door, could hear a word now and then, which he repeated to his less fortunate neighbors.

Occasionally a man would emerge from the room by way of the inner stairs, and, after taking a few long breaths of air, would tell how he could near suffocating and had to get out. The statements regarding the progress of the case were seized upon with wonderful interest by the outside crowd.

The court room and its surroundings are so dirty and disagreeable, and access thereto so difficult that many were unable to reach it at all. It is situated in the rear of Warren's livery stable house, and is reached by way of a narrow alley from Lincoln Place This alley is dark, and dirty. A large pile of ashes is on the opposite of the alley from the entrance to the court room, and there is no mistaking the odor. On the other side of the building are the fire horses. The lock up is a small detached brick building, about sixteen feet square, two stories high. The lower floor is dark, ill-smelling, little or no ventilation and used as a calaboose or borough lock-up. It was in this place that John Goodwin was thrust Saturday afternoon, in spite of his pleading. Here it was that but for prompt medical treatment he would probably have died.

Above this jail is the Recorder's office, or borough court, and it was in this little room that the trial was held which resulted in John Goodwin being fined $10 for disturbing the peace and resisting an officer.

Nearly everybody in North Plainfield and hundreds in Plainfield know John Goodwin, a cousin of "Nat" Goodwin, and so it does not make much difference what the verdict of any one-man court might be, it would be rather difficult to change the opinion of the hundreds of friends John has, as to the relative merits of such a verdict, so it may be just as well to pass over that feature of the case.

The incidents leading up to the arrest of Goodwin are quite generally known, and as near as it has been possible to gather them are these:

Goodwin is a trustee of the Grove street church known as the First Church of Christ. When the house which Chas. P. Sebring is having moved from Plainfield to the borough, neared the church last Saturday, Goodwin went there with the idea of seeing that no harm was done to it. Between one and two o'clock the spectacular arrest of Sebring and his men by Mayor Smalley, took place. Mayor Smalley ordered some of the heavy timbers hauled and placed on the church grounds; Goodwin objected. Smalley insisted and told the driver to go ahead. Goodwin, still on his own ground, took hold of one of the horses and turned it away. After Goodwin had shoved the horses away and stepped back on the church property ten or fifteen feet, Smalley ordered the Chief Marshal to arrest Goodwin. Goodwin demurred, saying he had committed no crime, and asked for authority for arresting him without a warrant; and said if properly arrested would accept it, but that he was only defending his own property.

He was arrested however by five men and dragged off the church property on to the sidewalk, whereupon Goodwin repeatedly told them that such treatment was unnecessary and that he would go with them peaceably. He was taken to the lock-up and in spite of his entreaties, as said before, was placed in a dungeon as though he had been guilty of some great criminal offence. Overcome with the excitement coupled with a horror of the place, Goodwin was taken very ill with heart trouble and it was thought before a physician could reach him, he would die but fortunately the physician who was summoned, succeeded in restoring him to consciousness again, but he is still under the doctor's care.

Goodwin seems to feel the disgrace of being placed in a cell more than anything else in connection with the whole affair. Sebring and the men employed by him were not placed in cells, and Goodwin pleaded to be left with them in the outer room, but without success. It is said this more than anything else brought on the attack of heart trouble.

THE TRIAL.

Without a warrant, with no knowledge as to why he was arrested, Goodwin was hustled off to jail by orders of Mayor Newton R. Smallay, and after a cash bail had been furnished by Goodwin he was told to appear before the Recorder at 7 o'clock Monday evening. He appeared with his counsel, Hon. S. S. Swackhamer, and several witnesses who saw the transaction.

As near as it has been possible to learn from one who was present throughout the whole of the trial, but who took no part in the proceeding, the charge against the prisoner was for disturbing the peace and resisting an officer.

Arrayed against him were the following:

NEWTON R. SMALLEY
CHARLES ARTHUR REED
CHARLES A. LEE
JAMES K. ARNOLD
WILLIAM T. CAMPBELL
FRANK ROWLEY

and a number of lesser lights—bright satellites in the crown of their chief!

The judge before whom the trial was held was Thomas Doud.

The trial occupied over two hours and was replete with interesting incidents. The people were not surprised at the verdict which fined Goodwin $10.

It was suggested to the Recorder that the fine be not collected and the defendant patrolled under guarantee of his counsel. The Recorder would not consent to this but stated that as no one would be held surety for the counsel that he demanded the cash, and would sit until it was forthcoming. This was where the surprise came in!

While Goodwin was being cross examined some one in the room, in a loud voice, suggested that a pecuniary transaction between Goodwin and a widow woman be looked into. Goodwin appealed to the court for protection and asked if he was to get protection. The Recorder replied in the affirmative and said:

"Show me the man who made that remark, and I will have him put out of court."

Goodwin pointed to Wm. C. Smith, and said: "There is the man who made the remark." And as Capt. Smith stood up and was recognized by the Recorder, instead of being put out of the room, he was told to "sit still." Just at this point some one in the room called out: "You're afraid to put him out; he belongs to the King."

Goodwin testified that he was on the church property when arrested and claimed that he had a right to keep the horses off of the property. He blamed Smalley for all the trouble. He said Lee stood behind Smalley when the order was given to drive on the church property and that when Smalley said "arrest him," that Lee added, "and lock him up."

Andrew Love, Sr., president of the Borough Board of Health, a witness for Goodwin, engaged in a wordy war with the Mayor, which came near leading to blows between the two. Smalley had been testifying and not liking the expression on Love's face, pointed his finger at Love and said:

"If you don't believe what I say, get up here and deny it."

Love jumped to his feet and shouted out:

"Don't you point your finger at me; I won't stand it. I won't allow anybody to point their finger at me, much less you, and if I do get up I will show you up."

It was with difficulty that the Recorder restored order.

An amusing feature of the trial occurred during the cross examination of Love Love when Reed asked him how old he was. Love replied: "I am plenty old enough to vote; don't forget that." Reed endeavored in cross examining to make Love contradict himself, but failed.

The prosecution testified that Goodwin fought desperately to keep from being arrested and to turning the horses from the church property.

The defense testified that Goodwin was on the church property when arrested and taken away. This testimony was upheld by Chief of Police Campbell.

Counsel Swackhamer moved that the case be dismissed on grounds that defendant had violated no ordinance. He held that Goodwin had a right to protect the property, but the counsel's motion was overruled.

Goodwin has ten days in which to institute certiorari proceedings, which, if he does, will be taken to the Supreme Court of New Jersey, as this is the only court to which an appeal can be made from a borough Recorder's decision.

Disputed Ownership of Property at Watchung

Regarding the strip of land which is in dispute by Dr. R. Moldenke, of Watchung, and Mrs. Geibelhouse, of Plainfield, but who owns considerable property in Watchung, a reporter of the REVIEW interviewed Dr. Moldenke who made the following statement: "Regarding the dispute on a strip of land between myself and Mrs. Blume-Geibelhouse, which was commented upon this week in the Plainfield papers, the following additional facts may be stated.

"Before erecting the Castle on the property deeded me by my father, I had a survey made and discovered that the strip in question, which was included in his holdings, was being used by Mrs. Blume-Geibelhouse. It seems that the strip was originally sold to a man by the name of Regur, but not having the consent of the mortgagee, the sale was declared void by the Sheriff in a subsequent transaction. Nevertheless I took pains to get a deed from Regur, thus having two deeds for the land in question at the present time. The Moldenke family, however, have always paid taxes on their full acreage, which included this strip. Until the recent survey by myself there had been none since the Regur matter originally took place. Mrs. Blume-Geibelhouse, however, had her place surveyed and must have known that this strip was not entered in her deed.

"The fence which I have put up is along the line of her own survey.

"After endeavoring for a year to bring about a peaceable solution of the difficulty, I am forced to take decisive action by an attempt on the part of Mrs. Blume-Geibelhouse to put the disputed piece under cultivation. I have now complete possession and will maintain it at all hazards."

Shrewsbury and Plainfield Half Yearly Meeting of Friends.

The Shrewsbury and Plainfield half yearly meeting of the Society of Friends was held in the Old Meeting House on Watchung avenue, Thursday and Friday. The morning session, Thursday, convened at 11 o'clock, the religious service being addressed by Wm. M. Jackson, of New York; John Shotwell, of Manasquan; and prayer was offered by Wm. Williams of Plainfield. Following this service was the business meeting during which the affairs of the Society were adjusted after the usual manner.

In the afternoon at 3 o'clock a Philanthropic meeting was addressed by Anna M. Jackson, of New York. Her subject was the "Race Question," and she told particularly of the work of the Friends in the colored schools of the South.

The program for the evening session was prepared by a Committee of the Young Friends' Association, and was very entertaining. Recitations, readings and songs were given by Zila Scheff, Wm. D. Williams, John Shotwell and Agnes Cooley. Andrew J. Gavett, Jr. very cleverly performed a number of slight of hand tricks which were very interesting to young and old

A religious meeting was held Friday morning at 11 o'clock.

On both days meals were served in the rooms at the Meeting House, to those in attendance.

Death of a Respected Citizen

Andrew Vanderbeek, of Plainfield passed away at his home Wednesday morning. Mr. Vanderbeek had been a resident of Plainfield for forty years. He was an active member of the First Baptist Church, and also took much interest in temperance matters.

Friends were permitted to see the remains from 2 until 4 yesterday afternoon. Brief services will be held in the church at North Branch, N. J., this afternoon at 2 o'clock.

A fire broke out yesterday morning in a shed at the rear of John Goodwin's house and destroyed some wall paper which he had stored in there. Mr. Goodwin was prostrated by the excitement and a physician was summoned.

A Woman's Auxiliary to the Y. M. C. A. Formed

A Woman's Auxiliary to the Y. M. C. A. was formed last Tuesday, of which Mrs. Stephen Cahoone was elected temporary chairman and Mrs. J. W. Gavett was made secretary pro tem. Regular officers will be elected later. The next meeting will be held Monday, November 30, at 3 o'clock in the Association building.

Somerset County County Freeholders Thank J. B. Duke.

The Somerset County Board of Freeholders this week passed resolutions thanking James B. Duke, the president of the American Tobacco Company, for building miles of stone roads through his large estate in the county, and declaring that he had enhanced the beauty of the county and increased the value of property. Mr. Duke is now engaged in more extensive improvements on his estate than ever before.

HAPPENINGS IN NEW JERSEY.

Interesting Items of News Occurring in Different Portions of the State.

Charles Moore, of 1238 West College street, Philadelphia, was arrested by Game Warden Guthridge at Camden terminal Monday night on a charge of having in his possession a rabbit that he was about to take to Philadelphia in violation of the Jersey game laws. Justic Barr imposed a fine and cost of $23 40, which Mr. Moore promptly paid.

Last week great flocks of "frost" or gray-back snipe fed on the beaches of Cape May County, and gunners enjoyed fine sport shooting them. Former Councilman Crawford Buck, of Sea Isle City, made a record kill. He rides a bicycle on his gunning trips along the beach. The birds are more easily approached on a wheel or in a wagon than thau they are on foot.

The present fall will go down in history as remarkable for the number of second crops of spring and summer fruits that have been gathered by farmers in the vicinity of Burlington. October strawberries, raspberries, blackberries and plums were common, while last week J. H. Vanneiver, of the Columbus road, picked his second crop of Bartlett pears.

Steps are being taken toward changing the public road along the river between Califon and the railroad bridge near Hoffman's. The recent high water has damaged the roadbed considerably and in many places made it almost impassable. A petition will be circulated among the taxpayers, to be presented to the Lebanon township comittee, praying for the building a new road on higher ground farther from the river.

The Passaic Valley Flood Commission at their meeting at Paterson last Saturday to here suggestions as to methods of preventing a recurrence of floods, listened to C. C. Vermeule, formerly of the State Geological Survey, who suggested storage reservoirs at different points along the Passic. It was brought out by City Engineer Harder that the bottom of the river was now six feet higher than a few years ago.

Members of the Newark Board of Trade have won their fight against the Merchants' Association of New York in the matter of the proposed closing of the drawbridges over the Passaic and Hackensack rivers and Newark Bay between 7 and 9:30 o'clock in the morning and 5 to 7:30 o'clock at night. While the board has not yet received the official report rom the War Department, Secretary Root has issued it, and it refuses the request of the New Yorkers.

There is a legacy of $10,000 waiting for Miss Margaret Carew, formerly a nurse in Paterson, if the local lawyers there can find her. It seems that three years ago Miss Carew was in a New York hospital, where she became acquainted with Frank J. Edwards, a civil engineer. The latter was a patient at the institution and Miss Carew nursed him back to health. On his recovery Mr. Edwards started for his home, in Pasadena, Cal., where he owns extensive orange groves.

Captain Harry Denyse of the oceangoing tug Unique, which towed in from sea last week the American ship Henry B. Hyde, says that he observed to the westward of the ship channel a humpbacked whale about 75 feet in length. At first sight he took the object to be a wreck, bottom up. In a minute, however, it disappeared throwing up the mud from the bottom and sending a column of water high in the air. This is the first whale sighted inside of Sandy Hook in a long time.

Glass factories in every town in South Jersey have such a rush of orders that they can not be filled. Moore Brothers Company is operating five furnaces to their fullest capacity, turning out more ware than ever before. In one day last

[*Continued on Last Page.*]

THIS IS VALUABLE:

after having made your purchase of HARRY FRINBERG, the popular priced outfitter, 329 W. Front, opposite Grove Street, present this coupon and receive a discount on your purchase.

Name .....

Address .....

Be sure and have your name attached.

GOOD UNTIL NOV. 13, 1903.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE ON CUBAN RECIPROCITY

Washington, D. C.—The President transmitted to Congress the commercial treaty with Cuba, with the following message:

"To the Senate and House of Representatives:

"I have convened the Congress that it may consider the legislation necessary to put into operation the commercial treaty with Cuba, which was ratified by the Senate at its last session, and subsequently by the Cuban Government. I deem such legislation demanded, not only by our interest but by our honor. We cannot with propriety abandon the course upon which we have so wisely embarked. When the acceptance of the Platt amendment was required from Cuba by the action of the Congress of the United States, this Government thereby definitely committed itself to the policy of treating Cuba as occupying a unique position as regards this country. It was provided that when the island became a free and independent republic she should stand in such close relations with us as in certain respects to come within our system of international policy, and it necessarily followed that she must also, to a certain degree, become included within the lines of our economic policy.

"Situated as Cuba is, it would not be possible for this country to permit the strategic abuse of the island by any foreign military Power. It is for this reason that certain limitations have been imposed upon her financial policy, and that naval stations have been conceded by her to the United States. The negotiations as to the details of these naval stations are on the eve of completion. They are so situated as to prevent any idea that there is the intention ever to use them against Cuba, or otherwise than for the protection of Cuba from the assaults of foreign foes, and for the better safeguarding of American interests in the waters south of us. Those interests have been largely increased by the consequences of the war with Spain, and will be still further increased by the building of the Isthmian canal. They are both military and economic. The granting to us by Cuba of the naval stations above alluded to is of the utmost importance from a military standpoint, and is proof of the good faith with which Cuba is treating us.

"Cuba has made great progress since her independence was established. She has advanced steadily in every way. She already stands high among her sister republics of the New World. She is loyally observing her obligations to us, and she is entitled to like treatment by us.

"The treaty submitted to you for approval secures to the United States economic advantages as great as those given to Cuba. Not an American interest is sacrificed. By the treaty a large Cuban market is secured to our producers. It is a market which lies at our doors, which is already large, which is capable of great expansion, and which is especially important to the development of our export trade. It would be, indeed, shortsighted for us to refuse to take advantage of such an opportunity and to force Cuba into making arrangements with other countries to our disadvantage.

"This reciprocity treaty stands by itself. It is demanded on considerations of broad national policy, as well as by our economic interest. It will do harm to no industry. It will benefit many industries. It is in the interest of our people as a whole, both because of its importance from the broad standpoint of international policy, and because economically it intimately concerns us to develop and secure the rich Cuban market for our farmers, artisans, merchants and manufacturers. Finally, it is desirable as a guaranty of the good faith of our nation towards her young sister republic to the south, whose welfare must ever be closely bound with ours. We gave her liberty. We are knit to her by the memories of the blood and the courage of our soldiers, who fought for her in war; by the memories of the wisdom and integrity of our administrators, who served her in peace, and who started her so well on the difficult path of self-government. We must help her onward and onward, and in helping her we shall help ourselves.

"The foregoing considerations caused the negotiation of the treaty with Cuba and its ratification by the Senate. They now, with equal force, support the legislation by the Congress, which, by the terms of the treaty, is necessary to render it operative. A failure to enact such legislation would come perilously near a repudiation of the pledged faith of the nation.

"I transmit herewith the treaty, as amended by the Senate and ratified by the Cuban Government.

"THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

"White House, November, 1903."

Big Fire in Brooklyn.

One of the most savage fires that the Brooklyn (N. Y.) department has had to contend with in years destroyed nearly all of the big plant of Hermann Behr & Co., manufacturers of sandpaper, which ran from No. 31 to 45 Tiffany place, between Harrison and Degraw streets, entailing a loss of $200,000.

Sleeping Girl Expires.

Bessie Knecht, the "sleeping girl," is dead. She was taken to a hospital last February unconscious. After forty-seven days she partially revived, but soon sank into a coma, and never fully regained consciousness.

Lord Rowton Dead.

Montagu William Lowry-Corry, first Baron Rowton, died at London, Eng.

New Trial For George B. White.

George B. White, who was convicted in the United States District Court last May of wrecking the National Bank of South Pennsylvania at Hyndman and of making false statements to the Controller of the Currency, will get a new trial.

Italian Minister a Suicide.

Signor Rosano, who was appointed Minister of Finance in the new Cabinet in Italy, committed suicide in Naples by shooting himself with a revolver.

CONGRESS BEGINS WORK

Chief Features of Brilliant Opening of Extra Session.

The House Elects Cannon Speaker, and Members Take Great Interest in Drawing Lots For Seats.

Washington, D. C.—The organization of the House of Representatives in special session, called for the purpose of enacting legislation necessary to carry into effect the provisions of the Cuban treaty, was marked by no unusual departure from precedent. Interest, of course, centred chiefly in the election of the Speaker.

Mr. Cannon was formally presented to the House as its Speaker by the defeated aspirant, Representative John Sharp Williams, of Mississippi.

Representative Littlefield, of Maine, introduced a bill for the "protection of the President and Vice-President" and for other purposes, fixing the penalty for the killing of a President, Vice-President or foreign ambassador or minister as death, and fixing other penalties for attempts upon their lives or for conspiracy. It is a modification of last year's "anti-anarchy" bill.

The program for the two sessions appears to be a simple one. Legislation for Cuba, passage of the appropriation bill in amounts generous, but not extravagant, and a speedy adjournment seems the total sum of operations.

Of the many important subjects to be brought up in some shape or other before the time of holding the next national convention the recent postoffice scandals will form a leading question, without doubt. Democrats are certain to insist upon a Congressional investigation, while the Republicans are as certain to oppose such an investigation upon the ground that it would at this time furnish those indicted with weapons of defense.

The mail frauds, Indian frauds and pension frauds will also be subjects of partisan and bitter speeches; echoes of the W. A. Miller case and the "open snap" will be heard, the Senate will be stormed by those who will endeavor to deprive Senator Reed Smoot, the Mormon apostle, of his seat, not on the ground that he is a polygamist, but on the ground that he sanctions polygamy, and that the oath he took as an apostle of the Church is in conflict with the one he took as a Senator of the United States.

Another effort will be made to obtain statehood for Oklahoma, New Mexico and Arizona, with Senator Quay leading the statehood forces in the Senate and William Randolph Hearst, the Congressman-editor from New York, furnishing the ammunition to his Democratic colleagues on the House side.

And last, but not least, in the announcement of attractions there is Baker, from Brooklyn, another new Congressman, in his effort to awaken the conscience of his fellow lawmakers on the subject of free railroad transportation, a proposition which he is equipped, ready and willing to discuss and proclaim to the date of adjournment, or longer, if necessary.

BOSTON AND MONTANA WINS.

Still Authorized to Inspect Minnie Healy Mine Despite Appeal.

Helena, Mont.—The Supreme Court denied the right of F. Augustus Heinze and the Johnstown Mining Company for a writ of supervisory control in the matter of the order made by Judge Clancy, allowing the Boston and Montana Company the right to inspect the workings of the Minnie Healy mine.

The Boston and Montana Company was granted permission to inspect the underground workings of the Minnie Healy August 21, 1903, by the lower court of Silver Bow County. From this decision F. Augustus Heinze appealed to the Supreme Court for a writ of supervisory control. The order directed that the Boston and Montana Company, through its agents, was for ten days permitted to inspect and survey all openings in the claim extending toward or into the Piccolo and Gambetta claims, and all other openings except certain ones extending to the south and into the Snohomish and Tramway claims.

The Boston and Montana was also permitted to make weekly inspections of the Minnie Healy until a hearing of the case could be had.

Woman Hermit Dead.

Mrs. Mary Oliver, eighty-six years old, a widow hermit, who had the reputation in the neighborhood of being a miser, died in her squalid basement at No. 2293 Second avenue, New York City. The police searched the woman's apartments and found a bundle of first mortgage bonds in her favor on property in Harlem, to the value of $11,000, $3000 worth of life insurance papers on her own life, and $22,000 worth of United States Government bonds.

American Murders in London.

A verdict of murder and suicide was returned in London, Eng., at the inquest over the bodies of the latest victims of the Armenian feud. The names of the two members of the Huntchagist Society murdered recently were both given as Krikorian, while the name of the murderer and suicide is now said to be Dickran, alias Gorgie Yangie.

Wisconsin Village Wiped Out.

Bibon, a little village on the Omaha road, twenty miles south of Ashland, Wis., was destroyed by fire. The fire started in the mill of the Chicago Coal and Lumber Company, owned by J. H. Krueger. The loss will reach $75,000.

State Bank Dynamited.

The State Bank at Parker's Prairie, Minn., was robbed of $3000 by burglars. Dynamite was used to blow open the safe.

Three Killed by Dynamite.

Three men were killed by a dynamite explosion at Harrisburg, Va. They were W. H. Bowman, former Superintendent of Water Works Grant Dunable and Lewis Tame. Four men were injured. The men attempted to thaw out frozen dynamite, which exploded.

Dominican Town Shelled.

The town of Macoris, thirty-five miles east of San Domingo, was bombarded by a Dominican gunboat, but the rebel forces retained possession of the port.

MONTANA MINES OPENED

Truce in Copper War Gives Work to 20,000 Men.

Passage of Fair Trial Law Expected to Unravel Copper Mine Tangle—Amalgamated Company to Resume Work.

Butte, Mont.—In accordance with a statement made by William Scallon, President of the Anaconda Mining Company and the representative of the Amalgamated Mining Company in Montana to the Butte Miners' Union, that if Governor J. K. Toole would summon the Legislature in special session with a view of the enactment of a "fair trial" bill, which provides for the removal of any case from any Judge where bias and prejudice is shown, the Amalgamated would at once resume operations in Montana, the order was given for all the mines to open upon the receipt of news from Helena that the Governor had ordered an extra session to convene December 1.

The Governor has issued the call at Helena, following the presentation of petitions to him from practically every organization of labor and business men in the State of Montana, asking that an extra session be called, that legislation remedial to the present state of affairs be enacted.

The resumption of the Amalgamated properties means the return to work of approximately 20,000 men and the averting of an unusual crisis in Montana, as the Amalgamated Company operates in at least six different counties. In Butte alone it restores a pay roll of about $25,000 a day.

The Legislature is called especially to pass laws to relieve the industrial condition in Montana, caused by the shutting down of Amalgamated Company's properties.

The aim of the session is to pass a law whereby mining cases may be taken from one Court to another when the Judge in the initial Court is shown to be prejudiced. Other legislation of like character has also been promised.

A so-called fair trial bill of the character now proposed was passed by the last Legislature, but was decided by the Supreme Court to be unconstitutional on technical grounds.

Recently at Butte Judge William Clancy, of the District Court, gave a decision, in which he said that he might appoint a receiver at any time for the Boston and Montana Company, one of the largest constituent companies of the Amalgamated. The decision was made on the application of John MacGinnis, a prominent holder of stock in the properties controlled by F. Augustus Heinze, of the Montana Ore Purchasing Company, which has been at war with the Amalgamated for years.

Upon this announcement by Judge Clancy, President William Scallon, of the Anaconda Copper Mining Company and general manager of the Amalgamated, issued orders to shut down all the Amalgamated properties in Montana and elsewhere, declaring that the company, unable to secure judicial fairness in the Courts, could not continue in business.

The works of the Amalgamated Company will at once resume in various parts of the State. This includes the greater mines in Butte, the smelters of the Washoe Company, in Anaconda, the largest in the world; the smelters of the Boston and Montana Company, in Great Falls, also vast in their capacity; the coal mines at Storrs, Belt, Oakdale and in Wyoming; the great quarry in Northern Montana, and the immense lumber industries in Western and Northwestern Montana.

MAY COELET WEDS.

Greatest American Heiress Added to Peerage as Duchess of Roxburghe.

New York City.—Miss May Goelet was married to the Duke of Roxburghe in St. Thomas' Church, New York City, at Fifty-third street and Fifth avenue. Bishop Doane, of Albany, performed the ceremony, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Ernest M. Stires, rector of the church. Robert Goelet, the brother of the bride, gave her away.

The wedding, though a quiet and simple affair, was the most brilliant international marriage since Consuelo Vanderbilt became the Duchess of Marlborough.

The value of the splendid wedding gifts was estimated at $1,500,000. The Roxburghe family jewels, which include one of the finest collection of emeralds in Europe, were given by the bridegroom. The Duchess of Roxburghe's gifts include a head ornament of diamonds, a beautiful emerald ring and an old French fan, set with jewels. Robert Goelet's gift to his sister is a tiara of diamonds.

Fatal Riots in Spain.

Disorders of a serious nature broke out at Santander, Spain. Armed rioters attacked the shops, built barricades in the streets, and set fire to the Passionist Church. During the riots one man and a child were killed and several persons were injured. At Cabolon, in the Province of Toledo, the Mayor of the town was assassinated.

Bryan Agrees to $7500 Allowance.

William J. Bryan, with his counsel, appeared in the Probate Court at New Haven, Conn., for a hearing on the amount of Mrs. Bennett's allowance, pending the adjustment of the Bennett estate. Judge Stoddard's suggestion for $7500 a year was agreed to by Bryan as executor, and that amount was ordered by the court.

American Securities in Europe.

A trust company has been organized in Switzerland with a capital of $1,000,000 to handle American railroad securities.

Boy Murderer Gets Fifteen Years.

Charles Jones, a twelve-year-old colored boy, who confessed to the murder of Miss Caroline Link on August 30, pleaded guilty of murder in the second degree at Baltimore, Md., and was sentenced to fifteen years in the Maryland Penitentiary.

Missouri's Old War Claim.

State Auditor Allen has completed the war claim of Missouri against the United States for $475,186. The claim is for money paid for interest on union military bonds amounting to $6,400,000.

THE KAISER HAS A TUMOR

Operation Performed on the German Ruler's Throat.

SURPRISE TO COURT OFFICIALS

Removed Growth Declared by Famous Specialists to Have Been Entirely Harmless—Official Statements of the Operation Made to Reassure the Public—Kaiser's Father a Victim.

Berlin, Germany.—Emperor William was operated upon to remove a polypus (a tumor having ramifications like legs and feet) from the larynx.

The only inconvenience the Emperor suffers is that he has been enjoined not to speak until the wound caused by the operation heals.

The bulletins announcing the result of the operation caused much astonishment, even among court officials, who had no suspicion that the Emperor was suffering from any affection of the throat.

Every effort is made to prevent popular anxiety, even to the announcement that the Emperor has arranged a hunting party for three weeks hence. Details are given to the public with apparent frankness, much as they were sixteen years ago when Frederick's illness, though not its nature, leaked out through official channels.

It is admitted, though, that the Emperor is forbidden to speak, and is unable to eat any solid food. His temperature is said to be 36.3 centigrade, but save his physicians, the Empress and the Imperial Chancellor, Count von Buelow, alone were permitted to see him. Moreover, physicians and many laymen know the danger of such an operation exists less in the surgical act than in the consequences. A swelling of the glottis may result, which would stop the passage of the air to the lungs and suffocate him; pneumonia may set in, or the vocal cords may be affected so severely that the Kaiser never will speak again. The last possibility is dreaded, particularly in the light of the Emperor's enforced silence.

Perhaps the greatest cause of the alarm was the suddenness of the news. Even court officials of high standing had no warning of the Emperor's condition, and it is said the Kaiser himself did not know the malady had taken root in his throat until a few days ago. He suffered no marked discomfort from it—at first, anyway—and expressed astonishment when told the growth was on his larynx. The Emperor, from whose mind his father's fate never faded, was uneasy until assured by his physicians a polypus was not necessarily dangerous. When told it might be only a harmless tumor he seemed relieved.

The growth in the larynx at once suggested that the Emperor might be suffering from something worse than a simple polypus, but Professors von Lenthold, Ilberg, Schmidt and Orth supplement the bulletins in replying to inquirers by most positive personal declarations that the affection was merely a "good-natured polypus," not likely to return or to be followed by any evil effects.

Mexican Boer Colony Fails.

The efforts of ex-Senators Pettigrew and Marion Butler to establish a colony of Boers in Mexico have failed. As the representatives of a syndicate of American capitalists they purchased 800,000 acres of land adjacent to the Gulf coast between Tampico and the mouth of the Rio Grande. This land was purchased with the view of settling Boer families thereon.

Three Autoists Killed.

Two fatal accidents, due to fog, occurred at Gaillon, Department of Eure, France, prior to the automobile races that were held there. M. Danjan, one of those who were to take part in the races, while trying to avoid a carriage, ran his car into a ditch. He was thrown out and the car turned over on him, injuring him so badly that he died in an hour.

Turner Must Go Back.

Judge Lacombe, in the United States Circuit Court, handed down an opinion on the application on behalf of John Turner, an anarchist, who hoped, through a writ of habeas corpus, to escape deportation, ordered by the Washington officials. Judge Lacombe dismissed the writ, refusing Mr. Turner the right to remain in this country.

William L. Elkins Dead.

William L. Elkins, financier and street railway owner, died at his residence, Ashbourne, near Elkins Park, Pa., after an illness of more than a month. His death was caused by rheumatic gout and a hardening of the walls of the heart arteries. He was born near Wheeling, W. Va., May 2, 1832.

Senator Clark Wins Suit.

The great timber suit brought by the United States against Senator W. A. Clark, involving timber land in the Bitter Creek Valley, Western Montana, to the value of $2,000,000, was settled by Judge Knowles, of the United States District Court, in favor of Senator Clark.

Lynched by Five Men.

Zallie C. Cadle, who stabbed Policeman Cox at Brinkley, Ark., was killed by a mob and his dead body strung up to a telegraph pole.

Ecuadorians Are Pleased.

The recognition by the United States of the independence of the Isthmian Republic has caused great rejoicing among Ecuadorians.

Steamer Forces Blockade.

A Dominican warship prevented the Clyde Line steamer Cherokee from landing at Puerto Plata, and sent her to San Juan, whence, acting under Minister Powell's instructions, without papers or a pilot, she returned to Puerto Plata and forced the blockade.

Chilean Leader a Suicide.

Carlos Toribio Robinet, one of the most popular leaders of the radical party, in Chile, committed suicide in Santiago. He had been accused of embezzling the public education funds

COLOMBIA FILES PROTEST

Strongly Objects to Our Fostering New Republic.

Attitude of This Government Means That It Will Protect Panama Against Aggression by Any Nation.

Washington, D. C.—It was learned in official circles that the United States of Colombia has lodged a protest with the State Department against the action of the United States in connection with the events which have occurred on the Isthmus of Panama. In the terms of the protest it is known that strong objection is made to the attitude of the United States in general and against interpretations made by this Government of the treaty of 1846 between the United States of America and the United States of Colombia.

Other than admitting that such a document has been filed in the State Department, the officials there will say nothing about the matter.

President Roosevelt will have a new report on the Panama Canal route ready for submission to the Senate when the treaty granting a right of way through the new republic is presented for ratification. Admiral John G. Walker, Chairman of the Isthmian Canal Commission, will prepare this report. He sailed for Colon on the President's yacht Mayflower, carrying Admiral Coghlan, who will command the American naval forces in adjacent waters.

Mr. Bunau-Varilla has been designated to represent the Republic Panama here, but will not negotiate a new treaty. This work will be performed by a special commission.

The new treaty will give this Government either a lease in perpetuity or a cession of the canal zone. This Government can have its own choice. The United States will also be given full jurisdiction over the zone, both as regards government and sanitation. The four islands in the Bay of Panama will be given the United States. The monetary consideration for Panama will remain the same as in the old treaty, $10,000,000 cash and an annuity of $250,000.

LIQUOR BAN ON WHOLE TOWN.

Hotel Served With List Which Interdicts All Men of the Place.

Hillsborough Bridge, N. H.—The male population of Antrim has been placed under ban by former Governor D. R. Goodell, a well-known temperance reformer of that no-license town, who has legally warned a hotel here, the only place selling liquor near Antrim, not to sell to any male inhabitant of that place.

The hotel has been served with a list of those interdicted, which contains the name of every one of the 400 male residents of Antrim more than twenty-one years of age. No one is exempt, ministers, doctors, lawyers, and even Mr. Goodell's own name and those of his sons appearing in the document.

This is considered the most sweeping movement made under the new license system adopted last year. The license law provides that no liquor shall be sold to "any person where notice in writing has been given forbidding sale to such person from the parent, guardian, husband, or wife of such person, or by any magistrate or overseer of the poor of a town or city."

In the preamble of the warning left at the hotel, Mr. Goodell describes himself as a magistrate. The hotel people are withholding sale from all Antrim people until they obtain legal advice.

BRYAN IS MADE EXECUTOR.

Judge Stoddard Protests Against His Asking to Be Qualified.

New Haven, Conn.—Protest was made by counsel for Mrs. Grace Imogene Bennett against the qualification of William Jennings Bryan as executor of the will of Philo Sherman Bennett if Mr. Bryan persists in taking an appeal from the decision of Judge L. W. Cleaveland refusing to accept the sealed letter as part of the will.

The Court, however, permitted Mr. Bryan to qualify because the Probate Court does not have power to disqualify executors.

Mr. Bryan said to the Court that the estate is valued at about $302,000, a large part of which is in book accounts of the firm of Bennett, Sloan & Co., of New York City. He had no preference as to the amount of bond to be required of the executors.

The amount of the bond was finally agreed upon as $350,000.

Our Shoes Liked Abroad.

The popularity of American boots and shoes in other countries is illustrated by a Berlin letter to the London Commercial Intelligence, a leading trade paper of England. It says that "the importation of American boots and shoes into Germany is steadily on the increase. In 1900 they constituted over four per cent. of the entire imports of this class, in 1902 nearly ten per cent., and during the first half of the current year more than fourteen per cent."

Not Guilty of Fraud.

In the United States Court at Scranton the jury brought in a verdict of not guilty in the cases against the managers of the Correspondence Institute of America, who were accused of using the mails for the purpose of fraud. In these cases it was alleged that the institute advertised courses that it didn't teach, that it was a bogus concern.

Italy Recognizes New Republic.

The formation of the new Republic of Panama and its recognition by the United States is looked upon with satisfaction all over Italy.

Eight Lives Lost in the Kearsarge Mine.

Eight men lost their lives as a result of a fire in the Kearsarge Mine at Summit, Mont. All of the victims were suffocated. The origin of the fire is unknown. The financial loss will probably reach $100,000.

College Girl a Swindler.

Miss Maud Miller, a student in the Normal College, at Marion, Ind., was placed under arrest on a charge of raising one-dollar notes to tens. The work was done with pen and ink and she succeeded in passing four of them.

New York City.—Long coats made in the severe tailor style are among the features of the season and are greatly worn both as separate wraps and for the entire suit. This very excellent May Manton one is adapted to both uses and to all the season's fabrics, but is shown in light weight melton in military blue stitched with corticelli silk, and makes part of the costume.

COAT WITH PLAIN SLEEVES.

The coat is made with fronts, backs, side backs and double underarm gores which allow of a perfect and graceful fit. The seams at front and back extend to the shoulders and are concealed by the straps. The neck is finished in regulation coat style and the sleeves can be the plain ones with roll over cuffs or the full bishop sort as may be preferred.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is four and one-fourth yards forty-four inches wide, or three and one-fourth yards fifty-two inches wide.

Two Novelties of the Season.

Shirt waists with plastron effects are among the novelties of the season and are exceedingly effective. The one shown on the left of the large drawing is made of louisine silk in shades of blue and is piped with velvet and trimmed with ornamental buttons, but the design is equally well suited to all the silk and wool waistings and to the cotton vestings which are so popular. When the latter are used the lining can be omitted and the edges simply stitched or a trimming of braid substituted for the piping of velvet.

The waist consists of the fitted lining, which closes at the centre front, the fronts, the back and the plastron. The back is tucked from the shoulders to the waist line to give a tapering effect to the figure, but the fronts from the shoulder to yoke depth only and are gathered at the waist line. The plastron is cut on a curved outline and attached to the right side, hooked or buttoned over on the left. The sleeves are the fashionable ones of the season that are large below the elbows and small above and are finished with straight cuffs. At the neck is a novel stock with tie.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is four and three-eighth yards twenty-one inches wide, four and one-fourth yards twenty-seven inches wide, or two and three-eighth yards forty-four inches wide.

All broad shoulder effects are in vogue. The other very stylish blouse shown in the large drawing is trimmed and tucked to give continuous lines in waist and sleeves and is eminently graceful and smart. The model is made of cerise crepe de chine and is trimmed with heavy net with appliques of silk cherries and a ruche of chiffon, but all materials sufficiently pliable for fine tucks are suitable and the trimming can be lace or applique of any sort. The sleeves are wide and full over puffs of cream chiffon that are charming in their effect, but the under sleeves can be of the material if preferred.

The design is simplicity itself, all the effect of elaboration being obtained by trimming. The lining is smoothly fitted and both it and the waist are closed at the back. The yoke is separate, made of combined tucking and net, and below it the front and backs are laid in narrow tucks, those at the centre front full length, others extending to yoke depth only. The sleeves are arranged over fitted ... support the full puffs an... faced to form the caps ... the bell shaped portions ... for several inches.

The quantity of mate... for the medium size is fi... ty-one inches wide, three ... yards twenty-seven inches ... three yards forty-four inch... wide, with one yard of net forty inches wide, one yard of chiffon and half a yard ... tucking to make as illustrated.

SHIRT WAIST. TUCKED BLOUSE.

Persian Lamb Trimming.

Persian lamb trimming of lustrous fibre silk is one of the important accessories of the season. It comes in galloons of various widths and appliques of different forms, which, however, are invariably edged with a plain or novelty fibre braid. These will be much used, both in millinery and dress trimming, as will also wool embroideries on chiffon or taffeta in Oriental or pompadou colorings and cloth cut work in two colors outlined in black and white or pongee colored silk cord. Garnitures of wool embroidery in multicolors, with fringe ornaments and dangles, are attractive novelties.

The Gibson Girdle.

The latest belt, called rather unimaginatively the Gibson girdle, is wide in the back and tapers slightly to the front, where it is fastened with two straps and silver or gun-metal harness buckles. The girdle comes in black and colored leathers and has scalloped bands of self-colored or contrasting shades of leather stitched on either side, leaving a space between about an inch in width.

Soft Graceful Effects.

Soft, graceful effects in gowns are sought for this season, says a Paris correspondent of Bon Ton, and to gain this end skirts are made fuller and fuller, boleros and jackets are short, showing the high girdles beneath, and the sleeves admit of a hundred and ... of one designs as long as they are loo... and "doppy" with lace or pleated ... ruffles falling over the hand.

Woman's Fancy Blouse.

Fancy blouses retain all their favor and will be much worn during the coming season. This one, designed by May Manton, includes the new cape effect with the fashionable shallow yoke and princess closing and is fitted both to the odd waist and gown. The original is made of mauve crepe de chine, trimmed with ecru lace and bands of velvet in a darker shade, but all the thinner materials of the season are appropriate.

The waist is made with a fitted lining which closes at the centre front. On this lining are arranged the yoke, which closes at the left shoulder seam, and the portions of the waist proper. The back is plain, drawn down in gathers at the waist line, but the fronts are laid in box pleats at their edges and both they and the sleeves are tucked at their upper portions, the tucks providing fulness below. The little cape, or bertha, is circular and falls over the arms-eye seams, so giving the broad effect of fashion. The sleeves are snug for a short distance below the shoulders, but form full puffs at the wrists where they are held by straight cuffs.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is five and three-fourth yards twenty-one inches wide,

FANCY BLOUSE.

four and one-half yards twenty-seven inches wide, or two and one-eighth yards forty-four inches wide, with three-eighth yards of lace for yoke.

Why Our Future is Assured

By President Roosevelt

MANY qualities are needed by a people which would preserve the power of self-government in fact as well as in name. Among these qualities are forethought, shrewdness, self-restraint, the courage which refuses to abandon one's own rights, and the disinterested and kindly good sense which enables one to do justice to the rights of others. Lack of strength and lack of courage unfit men for self-government, on the one hand, and on the other, brutal arrogance, envy, in short, any manifestation of the spirit of selfish disregard, whether of one's own duties or of the rights of others, are equally fatal.

In the history of mankind many republics have risen, have flourished for a less or greater time, and then have fallen because their citizens lost the power of governing themselves and thereby of governing their State; and in no way has this loss of power been so often and so clearly shown as in the tendency to turn the Government into a government primarily for the benefit of one class instead of a government for the benefit of the people as a whole.

Again and again in the republics of ancient Greece, in those of mediæval Italy and mediæval Flanders, this tendency was shown, and wherever the tendency became a habit it invariably and inevitably proved fatal to the State. In the final result it mattered not one whit whether the government was in favor of one class or of another. The outcome was equally fatal, whether the country fell into the hands of a wealthy oligarchy which exploited the poor or whether it fell under the domination of a turbulent mob which plundered the rich. In both cases there resulted violent alternations between tyranny and disorder, and a final, complete loss of liberty to all citizens—destruction in the end overtaking the class which had for the moment been victorious as well as that which had momentarily been defeated. The death knell of the republic had rung as soon as the active power became lodged in the hands of those who sought, not to do justice to all citizens, rich and poor alike, but to stand for one special class and for its interests as opposed to the interests of others.

The reason why our future is assured lies in the fact that our people are genuinely skilled in and fitted for self-government, and therefore will spurn the leadership of those who seek to excite this ferocious and foolish class antagonism. The average American knows not only that he himself intends to do about what is right, but that his average fellow-countryman has the same intention and the same power to make his intention effective. He knows, whether he be business man, professional man, farmer, mechanic, employer or wage-worker, that the welfare of each of these men is bound up with the welfare of all the others; that each is neighbor to the other, is actuated by the same hopes and fears, has fundamentally the same ideals, and that all alike have much the same virtues and the same faults.

Our average fellow citizen is a sane and healthy man, who believes in decency and has a wholesome mind. He therefore feels an equal scorn alike for the man of wealth guilty of the mean and base spirit of arrogance toward those who are less well off, and for the man of small means who in his turn either feels, or seeks to excite in others, the feeling of mean and base envy for those who are better off. The two feelings, envy and arrogance, are but opposite sides of the same shield, but different developments of the same spirit.

The Great City Versus the Town

By the Editor of the Home Companion

THERE are a great many people in this country who inhabit great cities, especially New York, who have a fashion of decrying all life outside of a metropolis. They arrogate to themselves the brains and the world-knowledge and the taste of America, and turn a scornful lip at their provincial friends. With such we do not necessarily quarrel. It is pleasant to see people who are satisfied with their station. But there is a danger that persons who do not live in great cities will fall into a like belief and get to think that their own lines are cast in extremely hard places. The thoughtful man will not readily be convinced that all good is confined to big cities. A little experience will show him that he can live as deep and as large in a quieter neighborhood, seeing less, but with more time to digest what he sees. A huge city is something like a three-ringed circus. In one ring artists are performing all manner of little color stunts; in another people are dining in good clothes; on a stage men with tin armor and blunt swords are playing a game called drama; all around a track people are in various kinds of races for pennies. There is a great deal "doing" if you get to that, and the feats are wonderful, extraordinary, and what-not.

But does one get so much real enjoyment for one's money at a three-ringed circus as when one goes to the old-fashioned show with one ring, where he has just as much time to listen to the clown as to see a man turn a double somersault over six elephants? At least there is a reasonable doubt. And so there is about the advantage of a great city over a small one. A few good pictures, a few good books, a play or two, and time to think them over—this may certainly be as beneficial as a flood of stuff which one not only cannot see, but cannot possibly think about. And this does not take into account at all the opportunity for seeing green things every day, the chance to live where the nerves are not worn out by horrible noises. Upon the whole, the inhabitant of a small city will do well to count his blessings before he laments his fate.

Heroes and Heroines in Humble Life

By E. B. Sherman

CARLYLE in his essay on heroes seems to regard power and its exercise as the chief requisites of heroism and to ignore or minimize motives and moral qualities. Among his heroes the most conspicuous are Odin, Mahomet, Dante, Shakespeare, Luther, Knox, Johnson, Rosseau, Burns, Cromwell, Napoleon and others who by war, literature or oratory have largely affected the course of history and the destinies of men and nations. But Carlyle also says: The hero is one who lives in the inward sphere of things, in the true divine and eternal, which exists always, unseen by most, under the temporary and trivial. His heart is a piece of the everlasting heart of nature herself."

Emerson uses the words hero, heroic and heroism in a broader and more philosophical sense than Carlyle. Happily, he was free from the prejudice, the intensity and narrowness of the great Englishman. He says: "Heroism speaks the truth; it is just, generous, hospitable, temperate, scornful of petty calculations; it feels and never reasons, and therefore is always right."

It is easy to see that Emerson recognized heroism as depending in no manner upon the condition, limitations or accidents of human existence, but rather as a grand overtone whose infinite vibrations reinforce and turn into sweetest music the sound of every prayer, uttered or unuttered, the generous emotions and aspirations of every soul seeking a better life.

Cherishing a feeling of profound reverence and admiration for the great heroes, who through the ages have wrought grandly for humanity and achieved enduring renown, who inspired utterances and shining deeds have been graven upon imperishable tablets, and who have bequeathed to us and all coming generations the estimable legacy of their illustrious example, I must yet confess a doubt whether the most magnificent exemplars of heroism have not been found in the humbler walks of life, among those who, in their simplicity of soul and modest grandeur of character, never dreamed that in all the essentials of true manhood and glorious womanhood they held high rank in heaven's untitled aristocracy.

How many heroic souls, obscure and unknown, whose names have perished from remembrance, were wrought and fashioned in nature's divinest mould, and have made their lives sublime by gracious deeds of beneficence and self-abnegation!

As the most delicate and fragrant flowers are often found nestling modestly among the dead leaves or peeping timidly forth from some shady bower, so the most resplendent virtues blossom and diffuse their sweet aroma in the lowliest and roughest paths trodden by bruised and bleeding feet.

The rose may seem to add pride to peerless beauty; the lily to minimize its delicacy by a tacit demand for admiration; but the shy arbutus yields its unrivalled fragrance only to the earnest wooer who seeks it with loving care in the hidden nook where it was planted by fairy hands and perfumed by the breath of dainty dryads.

God has vouchsafed to the world no choicer blessing than the unconscious heroes and heroines who give to earth its greatest charm and without whose presence heaven would suffer irreparable loss.—Chicago Tribune.

CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT.

D.F.
Said Fido "My-I love to sing- But isn't it a funny thing- That grown-ups should so jealous be- They always will throw things at me!"

THE MOTHERLY ROOSTER.

J. A. Bussard, who lives on the County Infirmary road, not far from the Jonas Bussard place, owns a large, awkward, philanthropic rooster that has lately become quite a curiosity in the neighborhood. He has assumed the parental responsibility of a brood of little chicks. By accident the little ones, when at a tender age, were deprived of the love and care of their mother, and save for this thoughtful rooster would have been left to face a cold and unsympathetic world alone. It is a fact that as soon as Winfield (this is the rooster's name) found out that the chicks were orphans he felt that something should be done, and as there were no volunteer stepmothers to come to the front, Winfield had the courage of his convictions to provide for the offspring himself. He began clucking much like an old hen, but his coarse tone of voice frightened the youngsters at first. Winfield did not get discouraged and by degrees won the confidence and affection of every member of the brood. His big feet scratched furiously for the support of his proteges, and he was soon the centre of attraction in the poultry yard. When evening came and he conducted the little innocents into a small coop where he had never been before, and gathered them carefully under his wings, the sight was something which Mr. Bussard regarded as almost incredible and simply amazing. The rooster continues faithful in devotion to his charges and they are growing finely. Winfield is a wonderful rooster and could possibly lay eggs if necessity demanded such an innovation in poultry circles.—Huntington (Ind.) Herald.

THE BOY AND THE CIRCUS.

I remember my first experience as a boy with the circus. The parade was to pass through my native village. We waited long for its appearance. Finally a huge golden chariot appeared filled with musicians. The band began to play and then the cages of wild animals, the elephants and the other attractions came in view. What a novel experience for a farmer's boy! No wonder we were wild in our anxiety to see the circus. A New Jersey boy was so fascinated with the show he was induced to run away from home and join the gang of men who worked for the circus. He was told that he would soon be promoted. His work was to help take down tents at night after the exhibition was given. He found that the work was the hardest he had ever experienced. He had no sleep at night. After the tents were taken down and loaded upon the cars the rough men were all congregated in one car and there they would usually become intoxicated or wild with drink. The poor farmer's boy, who left the sick mother at home and a loving father, fearing to remain in the car with his carousing companions, seated himself upon the bunker between two cars outside while the train was in motion. One of the men, crazed with drink, searched for the boy, and finding him in his secluded position attempted to drag him into the car. In doing so the boy's foot caught in the coupling and was terribly bruised. He kept on his way with this bruised foot for a week, after which time he appealed to the poor master at Rochester, N. Y. On examining the foot the boy fainted. The flesh of the foot had become rotten and the foot had to be amputated. As soon as the boy had recovered sufficiently he was sent back to his father and mother. He will have nothing more to do with circuses.

THE DISOBEDIENT MICE.

Two contrary little mice in disobedience of their parent's orders left their home one day for a stroll through the world. They had not gone far when they came across a plate of nice cool milk.

"Ah!" cried Tommy Mouse. "Isn't this fine? I told you we knew more about the world than our parents. See what we have found."

"Yes," replied Jimmy Mouse, "if we had listened to our parents we would have stayed at home and gone hungry."

Then they both fell to drinking the milk and drank and drank until they could hardly drink any more. And yet there still remained half of the milk in the plate.

"You had better trot along home," said Mr. Rat, who passed just then, "I see the cats coming this way."

"No, it would be a shame to run away and leave all this nice milk," said Jimmy. "I guess he doesn't know any better than our parents."

"I don t believe he does," said Tommy.

So they kept on drinking until they rolled over exhausted.

And just then two large gray cats came in the door.

"Let's run," said Jimmy in a weak voice.

"I'm so full I can't move," replied Tommy feebly.

"So am I," said Jimmy, with a sigh.

And those were the last words of the poor little disobedient mice.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

READING IN GROUPS.

Isn't too little attention paid by you young readers to the order in which you read books? It is not difficult to obtain lists of books so arranged that each helps in the understanding and appreciation of the following one. In the reading of Scott, for example, wouldn't it be wise to take them—or those you prefer—in the order of their time? First comes "Count Robert of Paris," then "The Betrothed," next "The Talisman" and "Ivanhoe," then "Castle Dangerous," "The Fair Maid of Perth," "Quentin Durward" and "Anne of Geierstein"—all of which are of times before the discovery of America by Columbus. Reading them in this order one has a better idea of the early times and appreciates each the more because of those before. If you are just beginning to read Scott try taking the books chronologically, in this way.—St. Nicholas.

Puzzle Picture.

"Are you nearly ready Helen?" Find Helen.—Brooklyn Eagle.

The Funny Side of Life.

THE ERA OF THE HUSTLER.

Lives of some great men remind us
That we will, if we are wise,
Leave our modesty behind us
And get out and advertise.

SELLING A BIRD.

Old Lady—"Does this parrot use any bad language?"

Bird Dealer—"No'm; but he's a young bird and easy taught."—Tit-Bits.

HIS ASSISTANT.

First Lawyer—"Does your assistant know anything about law?"

Second Lawyer—"Not a thing. We only keep him to draw up wills."—Life.

JUST SO.

Little Elmer—"Papa, what are follies?"

Professor Broadhead—"Amusements that we have grown tired of, my son."—Puck.

BRIEF.

Stella—"Is that a love letter from Jack?"

Bella—"No, simply a hasty note; it's only twenty-three pages."—New York Sun.

NEARING THE DANGER LINE.

Algernon—"Tommy, do you think your sister would marry me?"

Tommy—"Yes, she'd marry almost anybody, from what she said to ma."—Pearson's Weekly.

THE LIMIT.

"He's a mighty mean man."

"In what way?"

"Why, he's stone-deaf, and he never tells the barber until he is through shaving him."—Life.

MAN OR THE MACHINE.

Automobilist—"Say, where can I get some repairs made? I've met with an accident."

Farmer—"What d'ye want—a machine shop or a hospital?"—Leslie's Weekly.

INDISPENSABLE.

The Cow—"What are you good for, anyhow?"

The Frog—"Why, I'm one of the most useful animals in existence. How could the railroads get along without frogs?"—New York American.

THE ONLY METHOD SHE KNEW.

Husband (losing all patience)—"Oh, why are you forever bothering me for money in this way?"

Wife (coolly)—"I suppose it's because I can't think of a better way."—Philadelphia Press.

POST-NUPTIAL PLEASANTRY.

"I wonder if you have any idea how foolish you looked when you asked me to marry you?"

"No, I haven't, but I know I couldn't have looked half as foolish as I was."—Chicago Tribune.

KNEW A THING OR TWO.

Benedict—"How is it you've never thought seriously of marriage, old man?"

Bachelor—"But I have, dear boy. That's the very reason why I'm still single."—Ally Sloper.

AFTER THE PARTY.

Mrs. Upjohn—"Didn't it worry you almost to death to entertain that big crowd last night?"

Mrs. Highmore—"No, indeed. I enjoyed every minute of it thinking about the Yuppstarts and the Buttininus that I knew wanted to be here and that I hadn't asked to come."—Chicago Tribune.

THE GENTLE VOICE HE HEARD.

"Namoi," he said softly as he gazed at the moon above them, "isn't the evening beautiful? Do you know, strange fancies throng my mind on an evening like this? Every zephyr seems to bear gentle voices, perhaps from the spirit world. Do you hear such voices?"

Silence for a moment.

"I think I do, George."

"What do they sound like to you?"

"They are very indistinct, but they make me think that papa and brother Henry are calling the dog."—London Tit-Bits.

FABLE WITH DOUBTFUL MORAL.

"Honesty is the best policy," quoted the fine old gentleman, as he called attention to an undercharge on the part of the overworked waitress who had served him.

The manager indulged in a commendatory smile, and thoroughly agreed with him.

After the fine old gentleman had departed the manager sent for the overworked waitress and told her she was no longer worth four dollars a week to him. So the girl lost her job.

Question—Has any fine old gentleman a right to the possession of a four-dollar-a-week conscience?—Puck.

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HARRY H. WEBB, Editor and Proprietor.

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SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1903.

AN INIQUITOUS LAW.

The REVIEW has been at some trouble to ascertain just what the law is in this borough concerning the arrest and conviction of citizens without a legal warrant and without a right of appeal.

As we now understand it (and we have secured the facts from some legal gentlemen who ought to know), the following is the law on the subject:

By the Borough Act of 1897, which ex-Senator Reed had a hand in making, the mayor and recorder are constituted a court to try vagrants, disorderly persons and any person who may violate any ordinance of the borough. In other words, the mayor may himself sit in such a court any day, or the borough recorder may sit in the same manner in a court on any day, and each will have equal powers.

This means, in North Plainfield, that Mayor Smalley has the power to have a summons or warrant issued at his discretion against any persons charged with breaking the peace, being disorderly, or violating an ordinance of the borough; but if he chooses not to sit, then Recorder Thomas Doud may hold his court and exercise the same authority. The two courts have equal powers. Both these officers are given the right under the law to impose a fine not exceeding twenty dollars, or send the defendant to the borough lockup or county jail for ninety days, or do both, and from the verdict thus rendered by Mayor Smalley or Recorder Doud there is no right of appeal, unless the penalty imposed "shall exceed twenty dollars." And in no case can a man call a jury to decide the case unless the borough ordinance permits a penalty over $7.00, or imprisonment over seven days.

That this is an outrageous law there can be no question, because all that the mayor or recorder has to do in order to prevent an appeal is to make the penalty $19.99 or less, or send the defendant to jail for ninety days, and the right of appeal is absolutely taken away.

What show under such a law as this has any poor man in this borough? The John Goodwin case is exactly in point, because Goodwin was fined ten dollars and imprisoned temporarily in the lockup upon his arrest, and all right of appeal is taken away from him.

We are informed that should it happen that the recorder cannot make up a lawful record, there may be an order to have the judgment argued before the Supreme Court, which, will cost anybody, anywhere from $100 to $500 according to the charges of the lawyers, and the borough can appeal that to the Court of Errors.

In such case the poor man is entirely at the mercy of the borough, because, while he must employ and pay his own lawyer, the Borough Council must stand behind its officer and pay all bills for taking up such suit. In other words, it is one single man against the entire borough the moment the mayor or the recorder imposes a fine of less than twenty dollars, or does not fine but sends a man to the county jail for ninety days.

It was greatly to the credit of Assemblyman Swackhamer that, last winter, knowing the injustice of a legislative act of this kind, he introduced a bill in the Assembly to give the right of appeal in the recorders' courts and police courts, whatever the fine imposed should be; and he succeeded in getting it through the House of Assembly with only four votes against it. In the Senate, however, it was opposed very strongly by a leading Senator of one of our counties, who said that it would put the cities to a great deal of trouble to have to look after appeals of this kind in the county courts, and he succeeded in getting the measure killed.

The act which gives all these powers to mayor and borough recorder will be found in the Laws of New Jersey for 1897, pages 289 to 291.

While on this subject it is to be noted that the borough recorder is not to be elected by the people by this act, but is to be appointed by the Borough Council, and the practice has been to have them do it at the suggestion of the mayor. Such recorder is given all the criminal powers of a justice of the peace, who is obliged to be elected to the office, give heavy bond, etc. This is another matter which needs the attention of the legislature. If there is to be a borough recorder to perform all the duties of the mayor and of a justice of the peace, he ought to be elected by the people at large and not appointed. If he ran before the people at a regular election, he might be of entirely different timber from the kind which some mayors are apt to appoint

THAT SEBRING HOUSE MATTER.

There is something very peculiar about the attitude of the Borough Council and some of the borough officials concerning the removal of the Sebring house. Nobody seems to have expected that the removal of the house could be lawfully stopped, because there is no borough ordinance regulating the matter.

Or if it could be, why wasn't it?

The Borough Council passed a resolution on the motion of one of its members, who is a lawyer, demanding that an injunction be obtained preventing the removal. No such injunction was obtained, and, so far as we can learn, none was ever asked for from any court.

The next move was the arrest of Sebring and the workmen for obstructing the public streets, but, instead of locking them up and imposing fine, as in the case of John Goodwin, they were allowed to wait a week, and in the meantime, a compromise, which has not been made known to the public, is said to have been effected and the house is allowed to be set up in the borough.

It would be of great interest to the public if the facts in this case could be made known and published. For whose benefit was all this fuss made? What was to be accomplished by it? The public has its own ideas about the matter and so have we, and we are now gathering together facts about it which we propose to publish when the time comes to warrant it.

In the meantime the borough has been made laughing stock of in the city journals and elsewhere through the state, and all because of either most ridiculous blunders on the part of the Borough Council, or of some peculiar understanding which was not made public, but ought to be, and the sooner the better.

Those citizens who strongly objected to the removal of the old building from Plainfield to the borough had or had not rights in the matter, and, whichever was the case, they have been fooled with. As already there is talk of another old building being brought over to the borough from the corner of Watchung Avenue and East Front Street in Plainfield, the same questions are likely to arise again and probably with just as insignificant results.

That our people are getting tired of this sort of way of conducting our local government goes without saying. It is "neither hot nor cold," and is not in the interest of all our citizens, irrespective of their wealth or poverty, or of their friends or enemies.

WHAT A FARCE.

LAST Saturday a man in our borough was arrested by order of the Mayor, for preventing the dumping of some lumber on the property of the First Church of Christ, (of which the man is a trustee) was taken to the lock-up, placed in a cell, an act that nearly cost him his life, as the horror and repulsiveness of the place brought on an attack of heart trouble so that a physician had to be summoned immediately. Monday evening a hearing was given him before the borough Recorder when he proved by his witnesses that all he did was to refuse the unloading of timber on the church property, and when the Mayor insisted it should be done, he turned the horses aside and stepped back on said property, where the Mayor ordered his arrest. And yet, in spite of this testimony, the recorder found the man guilty and fined him ten dollars. Arrested, placed in a cell and fined ten dollars for protecting property of which he is a trustee!

What a farce the whole affair must seem, not only to the people of this borough, but to our neighbors!

A SWACKHAMER BLOW.

It takes the Newark *Evening News* to hit sledge hammer blows, as witness the following pertinent paragraph: "It was a regular Swackhamer blow that was dealt. Mayor Newton B. Smalley, of North Plainfield, by the people of Somerset County Tuesday. Mr. Smalley is in no position to complain against party irregularities. He can now sympathize with his friend Reed."

THE wave of "temperance reform" which has struck North Plainfield and resulted in the appointment of an investigation committee by the borough council is somewhat surprising in view of the fact that our real temperance workers have been trying for years to have illicit beer selling stopped in the borough. Coming so soon after the election it has been suggested that possibly the result of said election may have had something to do with the investigation.

Somerset County Roads

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

The Board of Chosen Freeholders of the County of Somerset will meet at the Court House, in Somerville, in said county, on

TUESDAY, THE FIRST (1) DAY OF DECEMBER, 1903,

at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and up to eleven o'clock a. m., on said day, will receive and then and there publicly open and read, bids for macadamizing three roads in said county, as follows:

No. 1, extension of Mountain avenue from Wahnetah Drive in borough of Bound Brook northerly through Bridgewater township to Warren township line, a distance of 7,285 feet or 1 38-100 miles. For this road two bids are asked, one for 8-inch macadam and one for 10-inch rock bottom.

Bids for this road will be received under the specifications as follows:

Price per cubic yard for 4,890 cubic yards of earth excavation.

Price per square yard for 11,337 square yards of 10-inch rock road complete.

Price per square yard for 11,337 square yards of 8-inch macadam road complete.

Price per lineal foot for 1,500 feet of underdrains.

Price (lump) for the construction of the whole road complete.

No. 2 begins at Blazier's Corners in Bernards township and extends southerly through Basking Ridge to Davidson's bridge over the Passaic River, the county line near Millington, a distance of 16 898 feet or 3 1-5 miles.

Bids for this road will be received under the specifications as follows:

Price per cubic yard for 8,165 cubic yards of earth excavation.

Price per square yard for 14,423 square yards of 10-inch rock road complete.

Price per square yard for 9,300 square yards of 8-inch macadam road complete.

Price per lineal foot for 7,500 feet of underdrains.

Price per cubic yard for 500 cubic yards of binding material.

Price (lump) for the construction of the whole road complete.

No. 3 begins at Far Hills in Bernards township and extends northeasterly to middle of North Branch of the Raritan River at Schomp's Mills, thence crossing Bedminster township northerly through Peapack and Gladstone to the Morris county line.

Bids for this road will be received under the specifications as follows:

Price per cubic yard for 14,655 cubic yards of earth excavation.

Price per square yard for 5,350 square yards of 10-inch rock road complete

Price per square yard for 26,208 square yards of 8-inch macadam road complete.

Price per lineal foot for 8,000 feet of underdrains.

Price (lump) for the construction of the whole road complete.

No bids will be considered in which all items are not filled out.

Bids must be for complete work, including all materials.

No informal or unbalanced bids will be considered,

The price must be written in the bids and stated in figures.

Samples of trap rock to be used by the contractor, and a statement of the place where the same is obtained, must accompany each bid.

Each bid must be accompanied by the name and residence of the bidder, and with an affidavit that no person other than those mentioned is financially interested therein.

Each bid must be accompanied by a certified check of One Thousand Dollars, payable to the order of Wm. J. Logan, Director upon condition that if the contract be awarded to the bidder, he will, when required by the Board, execute an agreement in writing to perform the work according to the specifications.

The successful bidder will be required to execute a bond with two or more sureties to the Board of Chosen Freeholders of said county in the penal sum of the estimated cost of said work within 30 days from the award, or the bid will be declared forfeited. Bidders must satisfy themselves by personal examination or otherwise, of the nature and extent of the work and shall not at any time after submission of a bid dispute or complain of errors in estimates, nor assert that there was a misunderstanding in regard to the work to be done or the materials to be furnished.

The Board reserves the right to change a portion of the road from rock to macadam, and from macadam to rock, if it seems advisable, and the price of such work as stated in the bid by the square yard to govern such work.

The right to reject any or all bids is reserved to the Board.

The maps, profiles, specifications and blank bids can be seen at the office of Henry I. Budd, State Commissioner of Roads Trenton, N. J., and at the office of Joshua Doughty, Jr., County Engineer, Somerville, N. J.

By order of the Board of Chosen Freeholders of Somerset County.

WM. J. LOGAN, Director.

Somerville, N. J., Nov. 3, 1903.

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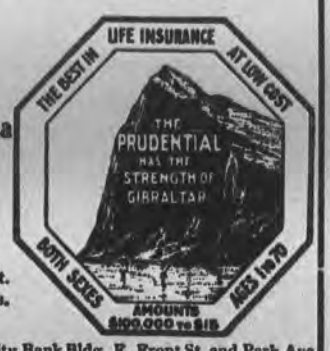

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If you are building, or contemplating building, or wish better heat than you have, be sure to consider the RICHMOND STOVE.

Hot Water.

Estimates Furnished.

148 E. 5th Street. Telephone 2274.

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If you'll take the trouble and look over our STOCK we assure you a possible surprise. NEW and up-to-date FURNITURE is our aim.

POWLISON & JONES,

149-151 E. Front.

POTATOES! POTATOES!

Northern stock 75c per bushel.
Jersey stock 80c per bushel.

Now is the time to lay in your potatoes for the winter.

Any quantity from a bushel to a car load.

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VOEHL & WALDRON, PLUMBERS.

Hot Water, Steam and Gas Fitting

Repairing in all its Branches. Sewer and Water Connections. Jobbing promptly Attended to. Estimates Cheerfully Furnished.

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PAUL F. MEISSNER,

Intelligence Office and Cabman,

Is prepared to furnish FIRST CLASS and RELIABLE HELP at short notice. First-class Cab Service. Driving by the hour a Specialty. Telephone No. 2401.

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PAINTING.

Paint your house now—if it needs it—to paint at the right time is to economize.

We will do the work splendidly for you. Besides, only use the kind of paint that looks best and wears longer.

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Fowler MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONER.

131 E Front St

ICE CREAM Wholesale & Retail.

Pure Home-made Candies, Chocolates, and Bon Bons Fresh Daily — Iced Drinks with pure Fruit Syrups— Ice Cream and Water Ices

Orders will be delivered promptly, Church and social functions will receive our most careful attention. Tel. 1008

MRS. E. E. WALDRON,

Ladies' Hairdressing Parlors,

On ground floor.

TOILET ARTICLES, SHELL GOODS, HAIR GOODS AND MANICURE ARTICLES.

150 EAST 5th ST. Telephone 2272.

Shampooing, Manicuring.

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Candies Fresh Daily.

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Steam and Hot Water Heating, Drainage, Sewerage, Ventilation, Water and Gas supplies are in my line.

Under Hydraulic and Air Pressure system sewer gas is detected.

Houses tested by water or smoke to detect imperfect plumbing.

All under my personal supervision.

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117 - 119 North Avenue.

Thoroughly Renovated and Refurnished. Meals at all hours. Also Regular Meals. Cleanliness, Prompt Service, Reasonable Prices. . . . . .

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Practical Tile Setter. Dealer in Mantles, Tiles Grates, Andirons, Fenders Fire Sets, Screens Gas Logs, Gas Grates, Grill, Ash Traps, Ash Doors, Dampers, Glass, etc. Telephone 1381. 140 Central Ave. Residence: 426 Orchard Pl.

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RUBBER TIRES.

Fine Carriages Business Wagons, Harness, Robes, Whips Horse Goods, &c. Rubber Tire

Road Wagons in Great Variety. Prompt and Careful Repairs a Specialty.

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FIRE! FIRE! FIRE!

Where is it? In the stove.

Why, it is getting cold and you must have a Stove or a Range. Call at

23 SOMERSET ST, PLAINFIELD,

where every Stove is Guaranteed. You will also find a full line of Furniture, Carpets, Oil Cloth, etc.

Weekly or monthly payments. Prompt attention to mail orders.

The Crescent Furniture Company

TOWNSHIP OF NORTH PLAINFIELD.

Sale of Lands FOR UNPAID TAXES

Public notice is hereby given by E. S. Ackor, Collector of the Township of North Plainfield, in the county of Somerset, that by virtue of a tax warrant issued on the sixth day of November, nineteen hundred and three, by the Township Committee of said township, he will sell at public vendue all the lands, tenements and real estate herein mentioned, for the shortest time for which any person or persons will agree to take the same and pay the taxes assessed against the same for the year 1901, with the interest thereon accruing, and all costs, fees, charges and expenses in relation to the levy, assessments and collection of said taxes.

The sale will take place at 2 o'clock p. m., on SATURDAY, THE TWELFTH DAY OF DECEMBER, 1903, at Demler's Store, North Plainfield Township.

The said lands and real estate so to be sold and the names of the persons against whom the said taxes have been laid on account of each parcel are as follows:

Fleig Mrs.—Aaron Allen property Washington Valley, 90 acres	$59.00
Brown, Whitfield—Gr. Br. Rd., 10 acres	4.72
Bloomer, est. of J.—Gr. Br. Rd., 13 acres	4.72
Darby, George—Scotch Plains, 1 acre	2.36
DeHaas, Derrick—Rock Road, 13 acres	19 69
Doe, John—1 st. Mountain, 11 acres	4.72
Agel, Conrad—Greenbrook Road 10 acres	2.36
Thomas, Caspar—Greenbrook Rd., 3 acres	2.36
Gair, John—Washingtonville, 30 acres	14.16
Goldrich, Emil—Mountain Ave., 1 Lot	2.36
Holmes, Elias B.—Greenbrook Rd. 15 acres	14.16
Haukerson, Prine—Greenbrook Rd. 16 "	7.08
Holmes Eugene—Rock Rd, House and Lot	4.72
Hardwed, Carl—Prospect Ave., 1 acre	2.36
Hopkins, Frank—Valley Road 22 acres	28.32
Kieb, Ernest C.—Mt. at Watchung 60 acres	18.88
Kitchen, Dr. Y. M. W.—near brick yd. 9 "	2.36
Lewis, Eldon—Greenbrook Road, 3 acres	2.36
Manning, Lord Est. of—W. t. g. Mt. 12 acres	4.72
Newall, Z. K.—Watchung Mount'n 3 acres	2.36
Osterlen, Osbien—Greenbrook Rd. 15 acres	4.72
Somerset Co. Tel. Cos.—Bound Brook	4.72
Simmons, Floyd—Berkely Road, 5 acres	1.18
Underhill Anna H.—Watchung, 88 acres	51.92
Vail, Susan—Greenbrook Road, 1 Lot	2.36
Vierbig, Eberhart—Valley Road, 100 acres	59.92
Watchung Water Co.—Green Brook on Mountain, 88½ acres	89.68
Wilson, Elias—Valley Road 22 acres	10.44
Wilson, Esther Est. of—Valley Rd. 6 acres	2.36
Wilson, James F.—Johnson Drive 10 acres	14.16

E. S. ACKOR, Collector.

SHERIFF'S SALE

IN CHANCERY OF NEW JERSEY.

Between John D. Kirch et al., Ex'rs, etc., complainant, and Walter P. Lindsley et al., defendants.—Fi. Fa. for sale of mortgaged premises.

By virtue of the above stated writ of Fi. Fa. to me directed and delivered, I will expose for sale, at public vendue, on

MONDAY, THE TWENTY-THIRD (23) DAY OF NOVEMBER NEXT.

between the hours of twelve and five o'clock in the afternoon of said day, that is to say, at two o'clock p. m., at the Court House in Somerville, to-wit:

All that tract or parcel of lands and premises, situate, lying and being in the township of North Plainfield, in the county of Somerset and State of New Jersey.

Beginning at a stone planted for a corner in line of other lands of Elias Allen and being the southeast corner of lands this day conveyed to said Elias Allen by Aaron Allen, and running (1) thence along the line of other lands of the said Elias Allen in a magnetic course of north sixty-seven degrees and four minutes east (N. 67° 04' E.) a distance of one hundred and twenty-three and no tenths (123.0) feet to a cedar stake where formerly stood a white wood tree; (2) thence still along the line of other lands of the said Elias Allen north fifty-nine degrees and forty-three minutes east (N. 59° 43' E.), a distance of five hundred and ninety-eight and thirty-six one hundredths (598.36) feet to a stake and stone heap by a cedar tree; (3) thence along the line of lands of George Demler, crossing the valley and the valley road, north eighteen degrees and twenty-five minutes west (N. 18° 25' W.), a distance of thirteen hundred and eleven and twenty-three one hundredths (1311.23) ft to an angle point; (4) thence still along the line of said Demler up the mountain north no degrees and forty-five minutes west (N. 0° 45' W.), a distance of two thousand and one and seventy-eight one hundredths (2001.78) feet to a point and corner; (5) thence along the line of lands of formerly Dr. Corta Osborn on the northerly side of the second mountain south eighty-nine degrees and twenty minutes west (S. 89° 20' W.), a distance of eight hundred and ninety-five and ninety-five one hundredths (895.95) feet to a stone planted for a corner in line of lands of formerly said Osborn, said stone being the northeast corner of lands this day conveyed to Elias Allen by Aaron Allen. (6) thence along the line of lands this day conveyed to Elias Allen by Aaron Allen, running first over and down the mountain (through lands of the grantor), making and establishing a division line for property of Aaron and Elias Allen, south no degrees and nineteen minutes west (S. 0° 19' W.), a distance of thirteen hundred and fifty and no tenths (1350.0) feet, more or less, to a stone planted for a corner; then second along the the edge of woods north eighty-nine degrees and forty-one minutes west (N. 89° 41' W.) three hundred and twenty-five and ninety-five one hundredths (325.95) feet to a stone placed for a corner at the north rly end of the old lane; then third south five degrees and thirty-eight minutes east (S. 5° 38' E.) down the old lane six hundred and three and three tenths (603.3) feet to a stone planted for an angle point; in the old lane, then, fourth, south twenty-eight degrees and fifty-three minutes east (S. 28° 53' E.) across the valley road and the valley, a distance of eighteen hundred and ninety seven and thirty-seven one hundredths (1897.37) feet to the first above mentioned stone and place of beginning. Containing 76 68-100 acres, more or less.

Being the same premises conveyed to the said Walter P. Lindsley by deed of Elizabeth D. Burney (single), bearing date April 10, 1902, and recorded in Somerset County Clerk's office, in Book S No 9 of Deeds for said county, on pages 292, etc.

CALVIN D. McMURTRY, Sheriff.
CODINGTON & SWACKHAMER, Solicitors.
Dated October 10, 1903. [$16.20]

PROPERTY FOR SALE

Cash or Installments.

331 Lyman Place, 9 room house, lot 75 x 125, a bargain	$2,700
652 South Avenue 8 room house, all improvements, lot 50 x 100	2,500
649 East 13th Street, 7 room house, lot 50 x 100	1,700
7 room house, lot 50 x 100, on South Avenue	1,900
10 room house, all improvements, on E. 7 Street Netherwood	5,500

Building Lots For Sale.

On Lyman Place, 50 x 125	$450
On Hunter Avenue, 50 x 100	300
On West Third Street 50 x 150	350
On DeKalb Avenue, 50 x 150	300
On Madison Place, 40 x 150	300
On Marting Avenue, 60 x 100	$1,000

I have a lot suitable for Business purposes one block from North avenue Depot $100 per foot. Great Bargain.

CHAS. H. HAND,
319 WATCHUNG AVE.

NOTICE

Dr. G. D. Herring, Osteopath, has removed from 212 West Front street to suite 309, 10 and 11 Babcock building, where he will receive his patients in the future, and will welcome at all times others interested in the science of Osteopathy.

Antiseptic Solution
For Sore Throat, Catarrh, Cold in the Head, Horseness—also makes a very pleasant Mouth Wash—
20c bottle

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PRESCRIPTION PHARMACY
—Park Avenue and Second Street—
Physicians Prescriptions accurately Compounded.
Telephone 671.

Plainfield Certified Creamery

Milk in glass or bulk
Buttermilk—Pot Cheese
Deliveries made early in the morning and during the day.

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Requests by Phone or Mail will receive attention.

We make a specialty of A-1 Butter and Fresh Eggs.

Breakfast Foods are good all the year round and we have the best.

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General Hardware and House Furnishings,
Ranges and Fittings,
Enameled Ware,
Cutlery and Wooden Ware,
Nickel Plated Goods,
Tin Ware, ordinary and rust proof Goods, first class. Prices right.

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STORAGE WAREHOUSE

We pack China, Bricabrac, Furniture, Pianos, etc.
Our specialty is moving to and from New York City.
Pianos hoisted and moved with care
All kinds of Trucking Done.
Estimates Furnished.
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The milk we sell is from the best selected farms—it is rich, clean and digestible.

Another point—important, too—we always observe the most scrupulous care and cleanliness in every detail. Try our milk.

Marchant Bros.
Plainfield Milk and Cream Company,
191 NORTH AVENUE.

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Within the last three years we have introduced a number of models of SINGLE BARREL SHOTGUNS, in both hammer and hammerless styles, and to-day they are the most popular on the market. We also make a large line of RIFLES and PISTOLS and several models of Double Barrel SHOTGUNS.

Our Line

RIFLES, from	$3.00 to $150.00
PISTOLS, from	2.50 to 15.00
SHOTGUNS, from	7.50 to 30.00

Insist upon the "STEVENS" and if you cannot secure them we will ship (express prepaid) on receipt of price. Send for catalog.

J. Stevens Arms & Tool Co.,
P. O. BOX 3091
CHICOPEE FALLS, MASS.

First National Bank.

Capital	$200,000.00
Surplus	50,000.00

J. W. JOHNSON, President.
A. J. BRUNSON, Vice President.
D. M. RUNYON, Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

J. A. HUBBARD, J. A. SMITH, W. R. CODDINGTON,
N. B. SMALLEY, R. M. STEELE,
A. J. BRUNSON, J. W. JOHNSON.

READING SYSTEM.

NEW JERSEY CENTRAL

Stations in New York foot of Liberty street and South Ferry, Whitehall station.

Time Table in effect Oct. 11, 1903

For New York—2.17, 3.37, 5.38, 6.02, 6.29, 6.57, 7.05, 7.25, 7.28, 7.48, 7.55, 8.02, 8.11, 8.30, 8.34, 8.46, 9.27, 9.59, 10.26, 11.25 a. m.; 12.09, 12.44, 1.18, 2.31, 2.42, 2.49, 3.44, 4.17, 4.47, 5.43, 5.53, 6.23, 6.33, 7.08, 7.32, 8.36, 9.35, 9.40, 10.17, 11.28 p. m. Sundays—2.17, 3.37, 5.05, 7.41, 8.01, 8.52, 9.52, 10.08, 11.10 a. m.; 12.00 m.; 12.58, 1.45, 2.40, 3.17, 3.30, 5.41, 6.45, 6.52, 8.13, 8.32, 9.42, 9.58, 10.22 p. m.

For Newark—5.38, 6.29, 6.57, 7.05, 7.25, 7.48, 8.11, 8.34, 8.46, 9.27, 9.59, 11.25 a. m.; 1.18, 2.31, 2.49, 3.44, 4.17, 4.47, 5.43, 5.53, 6.23, 6.33, 7.08, 7.42, 8.36, 9.40 p. m. Sundays—7.41, 8.52, 10.08, 11.10 a. m. 12 m.; 12.58, 1.45, 3.30, 5.41, 6.45, 6.52, 7.32, 8.13, 8.32, 9.42, 9.58 10.22 p. m.

For Somerville—5.25, 7.12, 8.21, 9.36, 9.54, 11.00 a. m.; 1.01, 2.02, 2.11, 3.32, 3.44, 4.33, 5.03, 5.29, 5.57, 6.04, 6.19, 6.41, 7.12, 7.33, 8.08, 8.21, 9.37, 10.23, 11.26 p. m.; 12.59 night. Sundays—5.45, 8.42, 11.14 a. m.; 2.03, 3.40, 5.37, 6.35, 8.30, 10.15, 11.16, 11.25 p. m.

For Phillipsburg and Easton—5.25, 8.21, 9.54, a. m.; 2.11, 5.29, 6.41 p. m. Sundays—5.45 a. m.; 2.03, 6.35 p. m.

For Bethlehem, Allentown and Mauch Chunk—5.25, 9.54 a. m.; 2.11, 5.29 p. m. Sundays—5.45 a. m.; 2.03, 6.35 p. m.

For Wilkesbarre and Scranton—5.25, 9.54 a. m.; 5.48 p. m. Sundays—5.45 a. m. 2.03 p. m.

For Long Branch, Ocean Grove, Point Pleasant and seashore points—8.11, 11.25 a. m.; 1.18 Red Bank only; 3.44, 4.47, 6.22 p. m. Sundays—8.52 a. m.; 3.30 p. m.

For Lakewood—3.37, 8.11, a. m.; 1.18 3.44, 4.17 p. m. Sunday, 9.52 a. m.

For Atlantic City—9.27a. m.; 2.49p. m. Sundays 9.52.

For Trenton—5.17, 5.25, 7.12, 7.44, 8.38, 9.14, 9.44, 10.44, 11.44 a. m.; 12.46, 1.01, 1.39, 2.11, 3.44, 5.29*, 7.34*, 8.21, 9.37* p.m., 1.17 night. Sundays—5.17, 5.45, 9.55, 11.14 a. m.; 1.39, 2.45, 4.55, 5.37,* 6.35,* 9.47 p. m.; 1.17 night.

For Philadelphia—5.17, 7.44, 8.38, 9.14, 9.44, 10.44, 11.14, 11.44 a. m.; 12.46, 1.39, 2.11, 3.44, 5.34*, 7.34,* 8.21, 9.37* p.m.; 1.17 ng't Sundays—5.17, 5.45, 9.55, 11.14 a. m., 1.39, 2.45, 4.55, 5.37*, 6.35*, 9.47 p. m.; 1.17 night.

For Reading and Harrisburg—5.17, 5.25, 8.38, 9.54, (to 44 to Reading only) 11.44 a. m.; 2.11, 5.48 p. m. 1.17 night. Sundays, 5.17 a.m., 2.03, 5.37, 6.35 p. m.;

For Pottsville, Sunbury & Williamsport—5.17, 5.25, 9.54, a. m.; 2.11, (5.29, to Pottsville only) 8.21 p. m.; 1.17 night. Sundays, 5.17 a. m.; 2.03,; 1.17 night.

ROYAL BLUE LINE
(N.J. Cent'l, P & R., B & O. R'ys)

For Baltimore and Washington—9.14, 11.14 a. m.; 1.39, 3.44, 4.18, 5.34,* 7.34* p. m; 1.17 night. Sundays—11.14 a. m.; 2.45, 5.37, 6.35* p. m., 1.17 night.

Plainfield passengers by trains marked change cars at Bound Brook.

Through tickets to all points at lowest rate may be had on application in advance to the ticket agent at the station.

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Bookkeeping, Shorthand, Typewriting, English and Art Courses

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THE APPLICATIONS NOW EXCEED OUR SUPPLY OF QUALIFIED STUDENTS.

Special reduction of 6 months and 10 months' scholarships.

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SOME REASONS WHY YOU SHOULD ATTEND THE COLEMAN SCHOOL:

1. It is the best equipped private school in the State. 2. It employs the largest faculty of experienced teachers. 3. It will give you the most for your money in the least time. 4. It fills more positions at better pay than any other school in New Jersey. 5. It is the OLDEST, LARGEST, BEST school in the East.

School open the year round.

Write for Catalogue and Booklet.

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One short block rear of Postoffice. NEWARK, N. J.
Established 1862. Incorporated 1888.

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Home-made Bread
Cakes and Pies

CLEANLINESS AND PERFECTION OF PRODUCTION

75 Somerset St.

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Delivering by Wagon

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Imported and Domestic CIGARS
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Horse-Shoer, General Blacksmith, Carriage & Wagon works.

Rubber Tires a specialty. The Kelly Springfield Tire is our choice. Somerset street above Johnston's Drive. Just bevond End of Trolley Line.

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Male or Female
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two small, patented articles. Neat, respectable business. Quick sellers—LARGE PROFITS. Call or address F. W. MILES,
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Manufacturer & Dealer in

RAG CARPETS.

FRIEND! do you know that the best place to get your

Shoes Repaired

is at

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A full line of Leather and Findings.

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Garden Seeds and Tools, Lawn Mowers at $2.48 and up Screen Doors at 50c complete Oil Stoves, etc.

STOVES—Wood and Coal—

Nickle Plating done on the Premises.

YOUR PROPERTY, YOUR SOLVENCY, YOUR FUTURE COMFORT

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We issue the most liberal form of policy—carefully worded to avoid complications in case of fire.

LOWEST RATES.

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171 North Avenue.
TELEPHONE NO. 24.

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OF PLAINFIELD, N. J.,
No. 110 E. Front Street

Interest paid on all sums from $5.00 to $2000. Interest payable July 1 and January 1.

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Buy a Mathushek and Son Piano and Save The Dealer's Profit.

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New and Second-hand
FURNITURE, STOVES, OIL CLOTHS ETC.

Second hand Furniture bought, sold, exchanged.
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BOOTS & SHOES
Established 1887. 219 E. Front St.
Not how cheap but how good.

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DEALER IN LADIES AND GENTS
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All kinds of Sea-Food in Season.

Free Delivery

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MEATS THE SUBJECT

that all good housewives are interested in, some say "how cheap and good," some say "very cheap but we could not eat"—t'was too cheap and more expensive in the end. When you want good meat come here or ask your neighbor where she buys her meats, and there's nine chances to one she'll say at

Fred Endress MARKET.

131-135 W. Front Street.

Fine Home Made SAUSAGES — SEAFOOD Delicious

THE BEST COAL

Yard: 222 Madison ave.
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The Best Service and the best guarantee that your order will be filled, can be had at

McDONOUGH BROS

PLENTY OF COAL NOW READY

for Prompt Delivery

AT $6.50 PER TON.

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COAL, LUMBER, MASON'S MATERIALS

Best Lehigh Coals.

BOICE, RUNYON & COMPANY
OPPOSITE NORTH AVE
Sole Agents' New Jersey Pulp Plaster

TEN EYCK & HARRIS,
DEALERS IN
LEHIGH VALLEY COAL
121 WATCHUNG AVENUE,
Telephone 23-F. Plainfield, N. J.

JOHN JOHNSTON,

All the best grades of

COAL

929 South Avenue. Telephone 193

Increased

popularity of the ONLY HARD WATER SOAP.

10c. 3 for 25c.

Shaw's Pharmacy,
207 W. Front St.,

Getting Over It.

Colds are easy to take but hard to cure.

A Cold taken now may annoy you all Winter, unless properly treated. A bottle of

Nagles White Pine Balsam Compound

taken now will relieve your cold at once and Cure in a day or so. Better keep a bottle of this remedy at hand always.

NAGLE'S PRESCRIPTION PHARMACY,
W. Front and Grove Sts.,
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CONSUMERS COAL COMPANY

225 MADISON AVE., TEL. 66
747 W. FRONT ST., TEL. 1503

Superior Quality
Prompt Delivery
Lowest Price

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$1.50 Fever Thermometers for 50c.

Each with certified certificate.
A remarkable opportunity.
We have about 50 thermometers in this sale.
Invaluable for guarding your health.

A large assortment of

Hair Brushes, Tooth Brushes,
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L. W. RANDOLPH'S
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Agent for HUYLERS CANDIES.

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The latest at our Great White Onyx Soda Fountain.

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There is no part of our business which does not receive its full share of attention, and the stock of

Drugs, Medicines

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CLOTHING FOR MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN

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Mr. Taylor formerly manager of Sternberg & Co., extends a special invitation to his old friends, and solicits a continuance of their patronage and from new customers alike,

Special Sale of HATS and SHOES.

LET'S MAKE BELIEVE.

Let's make believe. Our life has too much sameness,
It's too prosaic, dull and commonplace.
Day after day the round of dreamy tameness,
A treadmill trodden at a plodding pace.
What seems most real at most is only seeming—
Why for apparent worries should we grieve?
Throw them aside and wisely go to dreaming.
Let's make believe.

Let's make believe. There is a land quite near us,
A realm enchanted, filled with pleasant things,
Where light and beauty ever are to cheer us,
An instant's flight on fancy's jeweled wings.
Right strange it is that we should here be staying,
That to base things we foolishly should cleave,
When that sweet childhood's game we can be playing—
Let's make believe.

Let's make believe there is no care or sorrow,
That *poverty and sickness are no more,*
That each bright day will bring a brighter morrow,
That for us greater blessings are in store.
Let's make believe that all for good is making,
That those we love our trust will not deceive—
Yet though there comes a time of bitter waking,
Let's make believe.

—Chicago News.

THROUGH FLOOD AND FIRE.

A steamer crossing one of the great lakes in a night of sudden tempest was thrown helpless at the mercy of wind and wave into the trough of the sea by the breaking of a part of the machinery, and it was feared by the panic-stricken passengers—and with just reason—that the hour of doom approached. They crowded the deck and impeded the action of the crew. They screamed and sobbed and prayed. One man who stood apart from the others prayed silently with a hopeless agony on his face. A friend with him touched him on the shoulder.

"Cheer up, Edgar, we are not lost yet" (he had a sudden contempt for the cowardice of the occasion) "at least let us die—if die we must—like men."

"It is not for myself I fear, Walter, but for Miriam; she is so sensitive, so loyal to those she loves; it would break her heart to have her lover drowned like this on the eve of her wedding. She could never outlive such a tragedy."

"She would not be the only one left [illegible] if we go down all these [illegible] with us. Think you, they [illegible]ne to mourn their loss?" [illegible]ried, Walter Dickson, responded.

"Theirs are not parallel cases. Miriam will be a widow, yet no wife. It will be a cruel disappointment of her plans for our happy lives. Walter, if you alone are saved tell her that she must learn to forget me. Her sweet young life must not be darkened by unhappy memories. Promise me."

Something like a sneer distorted Walter Dickson's face; he said with bitter emphasis:

"You have been blind, Edgar, blind as a mole. With eternity in view I must tell you the truth. Come below with me. If we are to die in this storm I shall ease your soul of its last fear. If we live you can prove the truth of my words."

He led his dazed and distracted friend through the tempest and confusion, dragging him by main force to the uncertain shelter of the deserted cabin, and God alone knows whether his motive was that of a sincere friend or the madness and triumph of a sinister nature. But what he told had at least the awful merit of truth.

On the same night on which the steamer with her precious human freight was tempest-tossed in the midnight blackness of the lake, a young woman was walking the floor of her room, wringing her hands in impotent anguish as she listened to the storm without. Her face was pale and worn, her eyes glittered with a feverish excitement. Every muscle was tense, and at last the strain became unbearable, and she rushed from her own room and sought that of an older sister, who was sleeping calmly and profoundly.

"Margaret!" she called, and shook the sleeper lightly.

"Miriam? What is it? Not time to rise, surely? Have you not slept?"

"No, no, how could I? Do you not hear the storm? It is awful! I cannot sleep."

The elder sister sat up and scanned the white face bending over her.

"You have not slept, and to-morrow is your wedding day! Miriam, you will look like a ghost."

"Do you hear the storm?" cried Miriam wildly. "If it rages so on land, how much worse it must be on the water, and Edgar is crossing to-night in the face of this storm."

"Miriam," said Margaret gently, "kneel here and let us say a prayer."

"I have been praying—prayed every minute this night. I hope God will hear me and send the boat on which Edgar is coming to the bottom of the lake!"

"Miriam! Sister, you are crazed. Do you know what you are saying? That you are asking God to destroy the boat that is bringing your lover to you?"

"Yes, yes—that is what I mean. I would be glad if they came and told me that he had gone down, and I was free—free—free."

Her voice rose to a pathetic shriek that blended with the wailing wind and died out in a moan.

"Then it is true—I did not, would not, believe it! You did not love Edgar Ryerson, and you do love his friend, Walter Dickson?"

But Miriam turned away. "Sleep again, my sister, I am sorry I disturbed you. My wedding day is dawning, and we shall soon know whether God has answered my prayer."

A brief line in the morning paper told the story. The boat had gone down in midlake with all on board.

Years had passed. Margaret had married a wealthy suitor, and Miriam spent part of her time with her, a pale, silent girl, absolutely devoid of interest in life. For whom was she mourning? She declared that it was not for Walter Dickson, that it was all a mistake that she had cared for him, save as a friend. Margaret, good and practical, was puzzled. Even her acute theology did not lead her to believe that God had answered the wild, blasphemous prayer of a crazed girl, but she laid her strange apathy to remorse over Edgar's death. And, loving the girl as she did, Margaret tried in every way to interest and amuse her. Miriam took part in these efforts, but without heart. Margaret never noticed the words of the little song so often on Miriam's lips:

"How could I know I would love thee afar
"When I loved thee not anear?"

They would have meant nothing to Margaret, but they voiced the cry of Miriam's soul. She loved Edgar afar.

The family, including Miriam, was giving a house party before closing their summer home on the banks of the lake—that lake of fatal import, where Miriam found her thoughts going out day and night. As a closing entertainment some one suggested a masquerade and a fire of driftwood, as the evening was cool.

When the evening of the masquerade came, Miriam wore a mask and domino. On account of the temperature the driftwood fire was the first attraction. A Hindu uttered the prophecies, while others fed the flame.

"I see," he said oracularly, "a sinking steamer. Two men—comrades—are with others upon its deck."

"Oh, this is shameful—stop him," cried Margaret, but her husband whispered something, and she waited, edging near Miriam, who in her attitude might have been a statue.

"The friend is telling him a lie, but he believes it, and when they two are saved by a miracle of the waters, he goes with him and makes no sign. He believes that his love is faithless."

The flame shot up blue and green, and the Hindu looked about as if seeking inspiration.

"The false friend has just died. He told the truth at the last. But he was not altogether wrong. The woman they both had loved had not returned the love of either. I can read no further." The pretended Hindu turned away as a domino touched his arm.

"Edgar!"

"Miriam!"

Joy never kills. The recuperative power it brings with it is phenomenal.—Mrs. M. L. Rayne, in Chicago Record-Herald.

Palace on Wheels.

The most magnificent railway traveling saloon ever constructed is nearing completion at St. Denis, telegraphs the Paris correspondent of the London Express. It is for the King of Greece, and will cost $100,000. The car is forty-four feet long and has its door in the middle. From the vestibule open out the reception and private apartments of the king. These include bed, toilet and bath rooms, and a library on the left, while on the right are the grand salon and dining room, each thirty-eight feet square.

There are blue silk hangings and polished walnut furniture in the king's bedroom, and the toilet room is a great achievement in artistic taste. The library, which is furnished in the Renaissance style, is furnished in polished walnut, and the ornaments are of bronze. Moss-green cloth, with fine embroidery work, covers the walls. The salon is hung with crushed strawberry colored silk, and the furniture is in mahogany. Every color from orange to violet is blended in the ceiling, from the centre of which hangs a great buttercup electric lamp. From the salon to the dining room is a step through mirrored doors. This room is hung with slate colored cloth, embroidered with silk, and the furniture is polished walnut.

To Build Your Fire.

A good many writers say "build your fire beside a tree to get up the draught." These men are not practical, says a writer, in Field and Stream. A fire for cooking should be "as big as your hat" and built in the most open spot you can find—entirely away from everything. The smoke will take care of itself then and never get in your eyes unless you get to leeward. If the wind is from the north you should face either east or west when you cook, and the wind will blow across the fire in front of you. If you face the wind or have your back to it, the smoke will get in your eyes every time. Let the wind strike your fire, and don't build it in an "eddy."

Both Very Tired.

Sir Edward Clarke, the noted English barrister, tells with glee how a young lawyer once scored off him. Late one afternoon a case in which Sir Edward was interested was called, whereupon he asked that it be put off until the following morning, as he had been arguing a case in another court all day and was much exhausted. The request was granted and the next case called. The young lawyer then asked for postponement of this case also, saying he was too much exhausted. The court asked what he had been doing. "If it please the court," was the reply, "I have been listening to Sir Edward Clarke."—New York Tribune.

THE NEWEST AMERICAN DUCHESS.

This fine and interesting photograph of Miss May Goelet, the new Duchess of Roxburghe, shows the greatest heiress in the world wearing most of her jewels and those of her mother.

Miss Goelet is here in fancy dress as Cleopatra, in which character she attended Mrs. Adair's famous ball in London last spring. It was the most splendid fancy dress ball ever given, and especially so in the matter of jewels. The Countess of Warwick was there as Queen Semiramis, Lady Randolph Churchill as a Byzantine Empress, and the Princess Hatzfeldt as Queen Esther with stockingless feet and jewels on her toes.

But among all these society leaders none wore such valuable jewels as Miss Goelet. Her headdress was a mass of pearls, diamonds and rubies blazing with colored light. Ropes of pearls hung down on each side of her face. Her neck was encircled with many necklaces, and her arms were laden with bracelets. The Oriental headdress was admirably suited to her dark type of beauty. The value of her jewels was not less than $300,000, but that is a trifle, for she is the possessor of $30,000,000 worth of New York real estate.

Miss Goelet has been brought up in the British aristocracy. Her aunt, Lady Herbert, is married to the brother of the Earl of Pembroke, head of one of the most ancient families in England. Her marriage to the Duke of Roxburghe, the only eligible Duke in the United Kingdom, will place her at the very top of British society, and her vast fortune will make her a brilliant hostess at Floors Castle, a great place, which has been neglected as much as Blenheim was.

DAUGHTER OF THE LATE OGDEN GOELET, WHO HAS BEEN CHOSEN BY THE DUKE OF ROXBURGHE FOR HIS DUCHESS.

HOT OR COLD.

Device Which Answers For Two Purposes.

The blow hot, blow cold paradox of the "First Reader" finds its parallel in the ventilated food cover illustrated herewith. This is designed to keep butter, cream, milk, meat, jellies, etc., in cool and perfect condition throughout the warmest weather, or, on the contrary, is equally valuable for keeping foods warm until served. In the first case the cover is filled with iced water, and in the second it is filled with hot water. Where a refrigerator is available, and even in refrigerators, the food cover can be used to assist in keeping jellies and pastry cold and firm. Where meals have to be kept waiting for irregular diners, as in a boarding-house, etc., the heat-retaining features of the cover are also valuable.

KEEPS FOOD HOT OR COLD.

"Furthest North."

The most northerly railroad in the world was opened recently. For its whole length it lies within the Arctic regions. The greater part of it is in Swedish territory, and only a small part cuts through the narrowest portion of Norway until it reaches the Norwegian port of Narvik. The chief object of the line, which now connects the northern Baltic with the Atlantic, is to open up the rich mineral resources of North Sweden and to carry them cheaply to Narvik. The new railway, which will be known as the Ofoten line, is about 140 miles long, and cost about $7,500,000.—Golden Penny.

One-third of the college graduates now are women.

CORN GROWERS' TROPHY.

Handsome Prize Offered For the Best Results in Increasing Crop.

"Let every farmer in the seven great corn States give a few winter evenings and 480,000,000 bushels will be added to the annual crop of the corn belt." In these words Professor P. G. Holden, of the Ames Agricultural College, of Iowa, summarizes the campaign instituted by himself and the Iowa Corn Growers' Association.

It is not increased acreage that Professor Holden wants; it is better results from the present acreage. It is not by any artificial culture he would bring about these apparently gigantic results. He promises and demonstrates that will be realized if the farmer does the simple thing of putting a hundred live kernels in every thirty hills.

His plan requires only the sorting by hand of seed corn into lots of uniform size and the filing of the plates in corn planters in such a way as to drop the required number of grains in each hill.

The Iowa Corn Growers' Association has been formed by farmers who believe in Professor Holden's theory. W. C. Whiting, of Whiting, Iowa, in charge of the Agricultural Division of the Iowa Commission for the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, has personally presented to Ames College and the Corn Growers' Association a trophy valued at $450, which will be awarded annually for seventy-five years for the best results in corn growing according to Professor Holden's theory. The trophy is entirely unique, representing an ear of corn eighteen inches long, the husks of silver and ear of gold, standing on an ebony case. Upon the base are four scrolls in silver, decorated by tiny golden ears of corn, upon which will be inscriptions of the names of the winners of the object for which the cup was given.

CORN GROWERS' TROPHY.

London Baths.

The Lancet has taken up a new crusade, this against London hotel keepers, who, the paper asserts, charge inordinate prices for their baths. American travelers are only too familiar with the prices charged for the morning tub. According to the Lancet, Claridge's and Carleton's are the only hotels in London where one can take a bath free of charge if he happens to have a suite to which a bath is attached. At the Grand, Grosvenor, and Metropole a sponge or hip bath in bedroom costs sixpence, but a hot or cold bath in a bathroom, and in a civilized bathtub, costs one and six. At the Victoria and First Avenue the rates for sponge baths and hot baths are like the preceding ones, but one can get a cold bath in a bathroom for a shilling. At the great Central and Hotel Russell one must pay sixpence for a sponge or hip bath in the bedroom, and a shilling for a hot or cold bath in a bathroom; while at the Cecil a sponge bath costs a shilling, and baths in bathtubs sixpence more. Is it a wonder that the real china tubs of our hotels are a source of unceasing wonder to our transatlantic cousins?

THE BIGGEST FAST HORSE

Size and speed are not commonly associated; indeed, one is apt to preclude the other. A large horse, for example, is not expected to develop much speed. All the more remarkable, therefore, is King Alar, reputed to be the fastest big horse, or the biggest fast horse in the world. King Alar is seventeen hands high and weighs 1450 pounds, but notwithstanding his size, made a trotting record of 2.26 when he was four years old. That was nine years ago, but this summer he equalled his record on the track at Shippan Point, Stamford, Conn. Moreover, he accomplished this feat without any previous preparation, and those who know him well believe he can do considerably better than this figure.

The big fellow has the kindest temper in the world, and his owner, Miss A. A. Marks, of Sound Beach, Conn., can hitch him up and drive him anywhere. She declares that he can draw a ton at a three-minute gait on a good road. So gentle is he that little children are allowed to play about him in his stall, and he seems to be as fond of them as a big mastiff dog.

Horsemen who have seen King Alar have expressed great interest in him as a rare specimen of what one type of American horse should be—large, powerful, and speedy roadsters.

THE FASTEST BIG HORSE, OR THE BIGGEST FAST HORSE IN THE WORLD.

SAFETY LAMP.

The inconvenience, not to say danger, of using unprotected light about gasoline or steam vehicles, says Automobile Topics, has been frequently dwelt upon. It is a real danger, as experience has proved more than once. Absolute immunity from this, as well as great convenience, is attendant upon the use of the hand searchlight illustrated, which is being marketed by a New York firm. It is nothing more nor less than an incandescent light enclosed in a glass bulb, the current being supplied by the dry batteries or accumulators used for sparking the motor. The lamp is supplied with sufficiently long wires to enable it to be carried to any part of the engine that may need examination. A hardwood tube incloses the lamp, and a screw cap protects the bulb when not in use.

HAND LAMP FOR AUTOMOBILES.

Deadly Low Voltage.

It is said that low tension electric currents, say under 120 volts, are more deadly than those having ten times the voltage. Dr. Bertelli and Professor Prevost have made the remarkable discovery that high-tension currents are capable of restoring the action of a heart that has been arrested by a low-tension current.

Riding the "Horseshoe."

Riding the "horseshoe" is a most curious custom that prevails at the coal mines located at Whitwell, Tennessee. The entrance to the mines is at the top of the mountain—one of the many parallel ranges of the Cumberlands—and the miners live either on a bench of the mountain, halfway down, or in the town of Whitwell at the foot.

The track on which the coal is carried to the railroad running through Whitwell is a steep incline two and a half miles in length, and the miners go up in the empty coal cars to their work in the mine; but to each man's belt is hooked his "horseshoe," on which he descends to his home again. More properly, it is a muleshoe, being longer than wide. At the toe a notch is cut, which fits on the rail. On the shoe is riveted a small square board—the miner's seat.

Sitting, then, on this tiny seat, his feet straight out before him, the hollow of a foot sliding down either side of the rail, and acting as a brake, the little muleshoe grasping that same rail, his arms widespread, dipping up or down, to balance him, like a buzzard, swinging and dipping in the air, the Tennessee miner shoots down that two miles and a half of steep incline at the rate of a mile a minute.

METHOD OF SLIDING DOWN THE RAIL.

A singing as of hissing wires precedes the miners, and they whiz past the observer, one after the other in quick succession. If a man gains too fast on the one before him, pressure of the brake—his feet—slackens his speed.

It dizzies one to watch them, and to think what might happen. Two or three have been killed, but hundreds daily ride the "horseshoe."

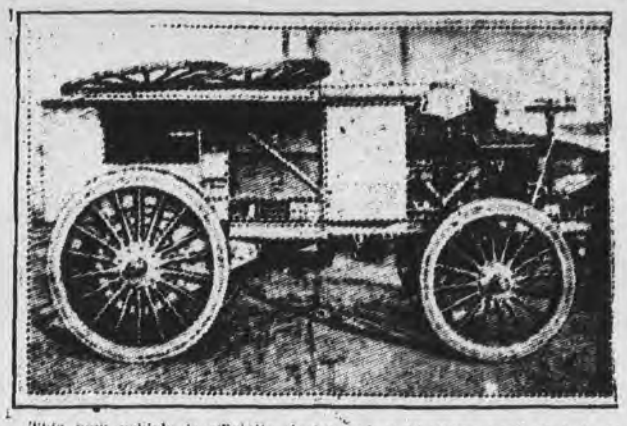
Those who live on the plateau stop there; the level ground slackens their speed and their brake is all sufficient; but so great momentum has been gained that those who wish to go on glide over this level space, of perhaps 200 yards, to the second stage of the incline below.

Who invented this ingenious contrivance we do not know, but, so far as we have been able to discover, it is in use nowhere else.

Our Mixed Population.

So diverse were the races in New York, and so liberal were the opportunities open to all, says the Chautauquan, that Governor Horatio Seymour was able to say that nine men prominent in its early history represented the same number of nationalities. Schuyler was of Dutch descent, Herkimer of German, Jay of French, Livingston of Scotch, Clinton of Irish, Morris of Welsh, While Hamilton was a West India Englishman and Baron Steuben a Prussian.

The Army's New War Automobile.



This new vehicle is officially designated a "battery van" and is intended for service in the field with light artillery. It is, in effect, an automobile machine shop, with a maximum speed of ten miles an hour, built to travel over rough country and capable of following the guns through rivers and swamps. The van will carry 4000 pounds of battery equipment, besides six men, and when ready for active service will not exceed five tons in weight.

HOUSEHOLD AFFAIRS

PEPPERMINTS.

Boil hard for five minutes four cupfuls of white sugar, one cupful of hot water, twelve drops of oil of peppermint and fifteen drops of wintergreen. Pour into a bowl and stir briskly until the mixture begins to thicken. Then drop on a cold tin dish as fast as possible. A small teaspoonful of the candy dropped on the dish will make a lozenge as large as a half dollar. Do not place the lozenges so close together that they will run into each other, or they will not be a good shape.

SWEETBREADS A LA MARYLAND.

Soak the sweetbreads in cold water slightly salted for an hour, then trim them well and blanch them. This is done by dropping them in a saucepan of boiling water to which a little vinegar, a couple of bay leaves, and a few drops of onion juice have been added; let the sweetbreads boil in this water about four minutes, then lift them out and drop them in cold water just half a minute; then drain them and lay them on a plate, put another plate over them and stand a heavy weight on them and leave them in a cool place till ready to fry; then have a kettle of swimming hot fat over the fire. Split the sweetbreads lengthwise, dip them in batter the same as for fried chicken, drop each piece separately in the fat and let them fry over a quick fire till a delicate brown; then lay them nicely on a hot platter with a few strips of broiled bacon and some corn fritters. Pour a rich cream gravy on the platter round the sweetbreads, and serve hot.

PARKER HOUSE ROLLS.

Put two quarts of flour in a deep mixing bowl, make a hollow in the centre, and put in the following: One tablespoonful of sugar, two of butter cut in small pieces, one pint of cold scalded milk and a cake of compressed yeast dissolved in half or two-thirds of a cup of lukewarm water. Cover with a folded towel and stand in a warm place if set in the morning. When the sponge is well risen add a teaspoonful of salt dissolved in a little warm water, mix all the ingredients to a smooth dough that will keep its shape, knead for fifteen minutes, then set to rise once more in a cool place and let raise for six hours. Then again knead for several minutes; roll out evenly until half an inch thick and cut with a good-sized biscuit cutter, put a piece of butter on one side of each biscuit, fold the dough over in centre, pressing down lightly, put in a warm place to raise for half an hour and then bake in a quick oven from fifteen or twenty minutes. Never let sponge or dough where it is too warm to hold the hand.

Broiled meats should be served as soon as cooked.

Brushing the under crust of a fruit pie with white of egg will keep it from being soggy.

Bits of left-over steak may be chopped, seasoned and made into tasty sandwiches for school.

Whiting mixed in a paste with sweet oil removes all spots from tin. Polish afterward with dry whiting and newspapers.

To remove vinegar stains from cruets, etc., crush an eggshell very fine, put inside the bottle with a little warm water and shake.

If the toughest and coarsest pieces of beef are dipped in vinegar before they are stewed, they will be found, when cooked, to be exceedingly tender.

If, when mixing flour for batter, etc., it should become lumpy, let it stand for a few minutes, then drain off the liquid carefully and start mixing again, pouring back slowly.

Camphor, as is well known, is useful in keeping away moths, but it should never be placed near sealskin, as it causes this fur to change color, producing streaks of gray and yellow.

Potato water is a thing that the most economical housewife throws away; yet it has a use. After scraping the potatoes, allow the water to settle, and then strain it. This liquid sponges dirt out of silk.

When scissors get blunt, sharpen them by opening and moving backward and forward on a piece of glass. The stem of a wine glass is suitable. It sharpens the blunt scissors and can be repeated when necessary.

Boots should have the rough dirt cleaned off with a hard brush, then scraped with a piece of soft wood, but never with a knife. Small quantities of blacking should be put on at a time, and polished off quickly.

Much of the dripping from a joint of meat is lost by evaporation in kitchen ovens. This can be avoided, and a large quantity of good dripping saved by taking out the dish when the joint is about half done and pouring off the fat.

A really tough fowl can be made into an excellent roast if steamed for an hour. Before placing in a steamer put a few stalks of celery and a slice of onion inside the bird to flavor it. When it is taken from the steamer, fill with a well-seasoned dressing. The fowl must be carefully handled in stuffing.

Colds

"I had a terrible cold and could hardly breathe. I then tried Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, and it gave me immediate relief."
W. C. Layton, Sidell, Ill.

How will your cough be tonight? Worse, probably. For it's first a cold, then a cough, then bronchitis or pneumonia, and at last consumption. Coughs always tend downward. Stop this downward tendency by taking Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

Three sizes: 25c., 50c., $1. All druggists.

Consult your doctor. If he says take it, then do as he says. If he tells you not to take it, then don't take it. He knows. Leave it with him. We are willing.
J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

Electric Hair Clipper.

...the patents recently granted ...covering the combination of the ...r hair clipper and the electric ... The motor is skillfully mount... the handle of the apparatus and ...eration is controlled by an unob... button conveniently placed. ...means it is possible for a bar... make a round trip over a young... head in remarkable short order. ...ble motor will drive the blades ...and forth fifty times in the same ...that it is done by hand, and the ...machine has the additional ad... that it gives a clean, sharp ...very time.

...export trade of Galveston, Tex... the fiscal year showed an in... of $3,000,000. Public and private ...rements recently completed and ...way will aggregate in cost $5... 00.

...A., wants every woman to ...w of the wonders accom...hed by Lydia E. Pinkham's ...etable Compound.

DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I cannot ...ron with pen and ink what good ...dia E. Pinkham's Vegetable ...pound did for me, suffering from ...ills peculiar to the sex extreme ...itude and that all gone feeling. I ...uld rise from my bed in the morning ...ling more tired than when I went to ..., but before I used two bottles of ...dia E. Pinkham's Vegetable ...pound, I began to feel the buoy... of my younger days returning, ...ame regular, could do more work ...d not feel tired than I had ever been ...e to do before, so I continued to use ...until I was restored to perfect health. ...is indeed a boon to sick women and ...heartily recommend it. Yours very ...uly, MRS. ROSA ADAMS, 819 12th St., ...ouisville, Ky.—$5000 forfeit if original of ...ove letter proving genuineness cannot be produced.

FREE MEDICAL ADVICE TO WOMEN.

Don't hesitate to write to Mrs. Pinkham. She will understand your case perfectly, and will treat you with kindness. Her advice is free, and the address is Lynn, Mass. No woman ever regretted having written her, and she has helped thousands.

There are now somewhat over 100,000 students in our colleges, universities and technical schools, and somewhat over 50,000 students in our professional schools of theology, law and medicine.

Japanese warships equipped with wireless telegraph apparatus, have sent and received messages to and from Japan at a distance of about fifty miles.

HAPPY WOMEN.

Mrs. Pare, wife of C. B. ..., a prominent resident of Glasgow, Kentucky, says: "I was suffering from complication of kidney troubles. Besides a bad back, I had a great deal of trouble with the secretions, which were exceedingly variable, sometimes excessive and at other times scanty. The color was high, and passages were accompanied with a scalding sensation. Doan's Kidney Pills soon regulated the kidney secretions, making their color normal, and banished the inflammation which caused the scalding sensation. I can rest well, my back is strong and sound, and I feel much better in every way."
Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y. For sale by all dealers. price 50 cents per box.

A SERMON FOR SUNDAY

AN ELOQUENT DISCOURSE BY THE REV. M. W. STRYKER.

"Democracy and Christianity," the Subject of a Forceful Argument by the President of Hamilton College, Clinton, N. Y.—The People's Day Advances.

NEW YORK CITY. — "Democracy and Christianity" was the subject of a forceful sermon by the Rev. Dr. M. W. Stryker, President of Hamilton College, Clinton, N. Y., in the Brick Presbyterian Church, Sunday morning. Dr. Stryker said:

It is not always remembered that, on its human side, Moses founded a republican form of government. It was to be maintained through popular representation. The failure was in Israel, not in the idea. When Samuel anointed Saul he did it under solemn protest. It was a relapse from privilege. Kings were a makeshift and it turned out badly.

Seeking a sound philosophy of man and his affairs, and distinguishing humanity from its utensils and furniture, I would earnestly attempt the connotation of the two words which state—each in its own way, but with the strongest mutual bearing—the whole hope of mankind: Democracy, Christianity. You may run out, in their reach and width, the many propositions which I can now only utter, not amplify. I have only time for the broadax and the adz.

I used the word "mankind"—that is, *man-kinned* — related, cousined, brothered. When Paul, the apostle, speaks (literally) of "the whole fatherdom in heaven and earth"—he affirms the broad and elemental gospel theorem of the common origin, *the common opportunity*, the common concern of all humanity. "God hath made of one blood"—"In one spirit all baptized into one body"—such phrases characterize this whole new covenant and contemplate *the rearrangement of the world.*

A unity of privilege, duty, affection—a common derivation, development and goal—the doctrine of the essential solidarity of man. To affirm this is the instinct, the *infrangible purpose of the gospel. Either* this mutuality, this cohesive and integrating impulse, working its way steadily, however slow its stages, or at last a sterile race and a shattered star!

Economics? It is the law of the world's housekeeping. Politics—it is man's common citizenship. Philanthropy, equity, law, ethics, religion—these are the bonds that transcend race and region and date. Before their scope provincialism passes into insignificance. History is the record of the painful but steady evolution of human unity—homogeneity. Sociology is ethics.

This is the "unceasing purpose" of time. Man's nature involves society. He is environed by his fellows. He is born into and constructed for their close relation. This is his irrevocable constitution—the means toward it, better or worse, are but by-laws. The one inevitable, the others provisional and tentative. These are changed and shaken, that remains. The definition and practical ordering of this relation, whether by means better or worse, the assertion of partnership and federation, in whatever degree of wisdom—the assertion of a common weal (or woe)—this is government.

However they have blundered, or stuttered, or fumbled, the experiment toward the organizing of human life and its activities have been experiments in search of fair and fruitful terms under which men may live together. Perceived or unseen, the ends of government are to secure the well being of men as men, and that be the best government which most quickly and effectually seeks the utmost welfare of [illegible] within its control—which seeks a ri[illegible] and equitable society. As a means to t[illegible] ...ded.

...once to note the ...plications of the ... of government (or ways of getting on together) which men have attempted and exhibited.

Autocracy—the rule of one man, centering all power in his own person and responsible only to himself. "L'etat c'est moi." Absoluteism—an imperfect man cannot, a perfect man would not; for either way individually is frustrated. *Despotism is misanthropic.*

Monarchy—which ordinarily implies a degree of consent and delegation of power, and has wide limits according as the subjects have great or small influence. *The forms of monarchy are not inconsistent* with real popular power, only then their terminology is an anachronism and their retention a superfluous and absurd expense.

Plutocracy is the rule of wealth—the power of money holders as such. It is subtle and subversive of men. That it goes by "community of interest," by silent arithmetic, does not indeed necessitate, but makes possible *oppressions not* less actual because insidious and unavowed. It has ruined great peoples. For "community of the interested" is widely diverse from the interest of the community. The peoples also "cannot serve God and mammon." Plutocracy is not a commonwealth. Weal itself is not mere wealth. The word "wealth" begs the question. Plutus was blind!

Oligarchy, the "few" in power, whether a clique, a bureau, a "machine," or a ring, and by whatsoever means installed and tolerated. Its selectness and separateness and virtual assumption is its odium. Its irresponsibility is its vice. Its selfishness is its defeat. It refuses to share.

Aristocracy, literally the rule by the best, ideally an excellent term and thing, practically, however, the self-elected at their own rating—what one has called "the fine irony of an entailed nobility!" Hereditary privilege tainted with pride and superciliousness and snobbery and the dry rot of these—a non-sequitur, still exploiting the many for the few, class prerogative and the non-human proscriptions of caste. The "best" should rule in the interests of what is good, but the self-styled best, nursing their own exclusiveness, may become the worst.

Anarchy! Contradiction in terms! The law of lowlessness, the rule of caprice and all violence, denying authority in that license which is the parody and ruin of true liberty! Freedom crushed under the absoluteism of the mob!

Theocracy—the reign of God, actual while God is God, truly realized in universal recognition of Him "the first and the last and the living one;" but never delegated to any vicegerent, installed in the common consent of free consciences and when usurped by kingcraft or priestcraft the basest perversion of the highest truth.

Democracy: Self-government by the people. The dignity of the people is the intention of their Creator. He who is the source of this self-rule, is also its only security. Each man with, not apart from, every other, directly and jointly responsible to God. The highest law final—man absolved from all usurpations, and, as a man, secured in the perfect freedom of the largest obedience. *Democracy may be* a name for the mere tyranny of the multitude—a subservient mass a prey to passion and to schemers who are its panderers—flattering while they degrade. But then *the "rule" is lost, and the demos is by* his means thwarted of his ends. Democracy is ideal when it meets all the conditions of total responsibility to God—when in the high peerage of that loyalty *of creature to Creator all neighbors love* all neighbors as one family of the highest! Love, vertical and lateral, is its law—the "perfect law of liberty."

Therefore, I hold both that Christianity *intends democracy, and that only in its* reality can democracy thrive or endure. Other foundation it cannot lay. If the Son of Man shall make the peoples free they shall be free indeed, and not otherwise. *His autonomy is theirs. His valu*ation exalts them. His rights secure theirs. In Him, who is all in all, they are complete.

A republic is a democracy conveniencing its self-rule by representatives who are its agents. These are but trustees and stewards—accountable to the people's intelligent will. Other, they are defaulters.

Believing that under God man shall not fail, I believe utterly in democracy as the final experiment of time, up on which all others have led. If this idea is bankrupted all goes down. Only as it reasons deeply as to the source of its rights and the scope of its duties shall it avert failure and cataclysm. God, or the deluge!

I believe in democracy because I hold that man is not a mechanism but a mechanic—that every individual soul of the race is sacred, that the probation of mankind lies in the full consent to human equality before God, and to all the equities which that involves. Here stands the last bulwark against tyranny. This must be the method, if there be any, before which a false subordination and a false insubordination are both to be banished. The salvation of the peoples is in a divine human society which at last shall realize the whole purpose of Jesus Christ. It has not yet been seen; but "to this bear all the prophets witness"—a society feeling all its common responsibilities, and "each for all" fulfilling every relation—this, and because it is "ideal," is the finality. In it *democracy and Christianity would* meet, and righteousness wed peace!

To conquer this ideal into actuality is the task and travail of time—to doubt that it can be is to surrender the cause of *mankind.*

There is now in some quarters a sickly and sentimental dissent from the goal of democracy, and a cowardly whispered preference against the substantive claim *of man as man. This reluctancy from the* burden of the problem and disregard of the good of the many is ordinarily traceable to a selfish and absentee spirit. It assumes to distrust what love of ease dislikes, and what comfortable and complacent apathy would postpone. Its investments are all in the present, as it is, and it will take no stock in the future as it should be. It interprets the major considerations of life by the minor. "The offense of the cross is not ceased." But it is crucifixion that leads to resurrection. Away with this droning and whining pessimism!

And, on the other hand, there are those who applaud democracy without reckoning its principles and its foundations. Between it and absolutism there is, in time's long run, no logical half way. Can man learn that democracy brings no one down, but every one up? Can man learn its reciprocities and its emancipations? Will man see the basilar doctrine of the inherent value and birthright of each several soul—value to itself, to all others and to the one God of all?

If not, then all falls apart and a society not made up of a bulk of subservients and a few preferred creditors is a fatuity and a dream, and the Nazarene was a dreamer. But that way lies the madness of anarchy.

Any government is, at a given time, strong, as the ratio is of its people (or parts) who believe in it and are ready to back that belief. Ultimately it is as strong as it has principles worthy to be believed in. The bottom idea of democracy is the utmost diffusion of two things: (a) authority, (b) responsibility. Both of these. Neither goes well or far, or can stand fast, alone. These balanced centrifugal and centripetal forces maintain the orbit. All the phases and hopes of a genuine and rational democracy are reducible to the balance of this double idea. The duality is critical.

By this as a definition I will stand—that true democracy is a government in which every whole man, and because a man, counts one. Persons are the units, and government of, by and for these is the sum of all its parts. Its spirit is as great as the number of spirits that share it, and as good as the number of good spirits that share it. Its division exactly equals the dividend, and the quotient is one.

"Division of labor," which is made to mean "you labor and I divide," *is not* democracy. Since, in this long division of "authority and responsibility" every man should be fitted to count one. Democracy menaces itself, denies its raison *d'etre, when it for a moment neglects to* seek this fitness of its merits. Representation is of these fit merits. The proxy is valid only in this. The ballot affirms the importance of each integer. Its qualified intelligence and its unmolested freedom is its safety, that always it shall be counted as one, and never more or less. Less or more is the suppression somewhere of manhood; less, it were tyrannized; *more, it were tyrannical. To corrupt, to* seduce, to intimidate or to suppress it is to violate democracy. Democracy alone causes the rights of a minority to fear a majority. For all and by all this recognition of man declares that *because every* man should count one he shall! No other method of government declares this, or attempts to realize it. Resting its case upon "the right assessment of what constitutes human value," it implies that rights and duties are strictly correlative and reciprocal. It studies its rules in the daylight of its principles. Our Supreme Court is governed by this overruling equity. Democracy is its test and its dictum. It is the ultimate national refuge of the people. It gives the higher law.

The distributive assignment of government is the radical end of democracy, not descending to man, but ascending with him. It is not paternal, but fraternal.

Human ethics rising from loyalty to one mere tribe or clan—Ishmaelitish!—rises toward the comprehension of manright. The history of this growth of human institutions, making and remaking themselves, discovers that they move with the instinct of a generic human life. The impulse strengthens as if by hydrostatic pressure. That great democrat, Lincoln; that splendid representative of the fine old aristocratic family of man, said well, in 1856, what has the broadest possible application: "They who deny freedom to others deserve it not for themselves, and under the rule of a just God cannot long retain it." The paramount doctrine of equal rights is that each soul has a divine right, a kingly and knightly right, to all the liberty he can use, and has the right to stand up in his Maker's image, to show what he can use. Its formative proposition is that a just society lies in the good of all its elements, and that this good lies in the removing, by pick or powder, of all avoidable hindrances to the affirmation of social personality, lies in its enabling and ennobling (so far as circumstances can) each unitary being to live the fullest possible life.

All "liberty" has social limitations, and its problem is to reduce these limitations to the lowest terms necessary to and consistent with its own utmost diffusion. Freedom also is law.

It is not the commercial, the strategic, bearings of the Monroe doctrine that makes it strong in our American hearts *and determination*, but its immense moral meaning that democracy shall not have its providential arena narrowed, nor its scope thwarted by the imposition of another theory of the people. America (noble *America) is the vantage ground* and the bulwark of popular free government, and to maintain this high theory of man undangered, we will fight if need be (though God forbid the need) if all the *seas are to run red!* It was this tremendous instinct in which, in one of the noblest wars of time, we rose up to lift Cuba from under the bloody heel of the line of Philip II. and of Alva. The people's day *advances.*

I come, therefore, to assert that which I have tried to approach, and this it is: That the aim of a true democracy is in the most complete accord with the aims *of the gospel. Both are emancipative.* Their implications are mutual. They alike stand or fall upon the proposition of the universal spiritual rights of all men as men. Each breaks down all "middle wall of partition," and unlooses "the yoke of bondage," opens the gates of day to "every creature under heaven!" Each seeks the greatest quantity of the highest quality. Christianity, truly measured, comes (in the strong words of Henry Nash, in that splendid little volume, "The Genesis of the Social Conscience"): "To make the best the world knows native to the humblest."

"In His name—'Son of Man'—the great Emancipator has "authority to execute judgment" upon all oppressions. He is man's Man! His authority intends the commonalty of all souls yielding to Him a supreme loyalty. His church is the democracy of freed men. Abolishing barriers, rending divisive artificialities, leveling up, not down. He introduces the autonomy of those He redeems from every inhuman bondage, and recalls every child of Adam, every "prisoner of hope," to be in his true birthright a prince and a priest. All for each and each for all is the bold and beautiful charter to which His signature is given, and which is sealed with the sign of the cross! Under it all "suffer and rejoice together."

Democracy is not "the multitude in power, with no adequate ideal to elevate and to guide;" for that is not rule; but it is the people bound in a fraternity, an equity, a unity, in which all are common shareholders in an uplifted and celestialized manhood.

Democracy, justly conceived, is *indigenous* to Christianity—Christianity implies democracy and nothing short of it. Dependence (upon God); independence (of all insalutary duress); interdependence (as members of one great human *body); these are the three august watch*words of what the Son of Man prepares and will perform. They are cardinal. All temporizing expedients will fail. They are dozy and brittle. Paresis stamps *them. They are judged.*

All the real progress in the idea of what a genuine democracy includes, and what it excludes, has been, consciously or not, an appreciation and incorporation of *Christ's ideas of man. It has been* a painful process, slowly penetrating the intricate processes and sodden politics of the world, attended by harsh parodies and bitter failures; but it has been continuous and culminating, and at last it will conquer.

The errors and follies of men in the sacred name of mankind have been appalling. Liberty has been declaimed to by those who were "themselves the servants of corruption," but the very currency of the counterfeit is a testimony to the value of the true coin.

Timid souls shrink back from the birth-pangs of change. The near-sighted and ease-loving refuse to think large enough to see what lies in that proposition, in which the evangel is cognate with the law of liberty—that every man is a man. But the virgin's magnificat is the enunciation of a new society. It is a prophecy. An apocalypse is folded in it. "He hath put down the mighty from their seats and exalted them of low degree."

That cause of the people, which by the utmost widening of responsibility engages and educates the largest number, grows with each latest day. Before its "awful rose of dawn" the lanterns of groping years are superseded. The law of the spirit of life, as Christ, the people's Man, interprets it, making all classes "dangerous classes," and those the most so who must absent themselves from the concerns of men at large; it instills the conviction that an actually human relationship yields to no "adverse possession" of privilege, and that the dynasty of the minority must pass.

For democracy America stands. To it we are shut up. This is the people's land. By Christianity democracy shall stand and by naught else. If it denies the law of Christ, it denies that which begat it. A divinely human society, from God and through men, with the two great and last commandments as its pillars, is that to which we are summoned if we are to *keep faith with men and God.*

Signally, before the envious nations, we are to chasten, unhold, defend that idea, vide as the earth is. We cannot evade the duty, and we must not sell the blessing. *To retreat or to retract* would be to relinquish that opportunity of which America is the trustee—not to exploit a continent, but to uplead a world. New and emphatic providences thrust this double *faith upon us.*

The cause of the peoples—of all the people, the cause of mankind and of every man, specially the lowest and the least—is the cause and the only cause of democracy, and it also is the cause of Him whose errand was liberation, and who, as the eternal deliverer, lives to accomplish all His invincible decree.

Hail, Thou Son of Man! Let all the people praise Thee! Then shall the earth yield her increase! The enlargement of all the sons of men is Thy supreme argument and evidence. They shall walk at liberty because they seek Thy precepts. If Thou shalt make us free we shall be free indeed. Love is Thy law and the fellowship of love its answer. Unto Thyself save Thou this America.

Well did Grover Cleveland say this spring at St. Louis: "It is a solemn thing to belong to a people favored of God."

They Trusted God.

There was a knock at the door of Aunt Fanny's pleasant kitchen one morning, and on the steps stood a little girl with a basket on her arm.

"Don't you want to buy something?" she asked as she came in. "Here's some nice home-knit stockings."

"Surely you did not knit these stockings yourself, little girl?" said Aunt Fanny.

"No, ma'am; but grandma did. She is lame, and so she sits still and knits the things, and I run about to sell them; that's the way we get along. She says *we are partners and so I wrote out a* sign and put it over the fireplace: 'Grandma & Maggie.'"

Aunt Fanny laughed and bought the stockings, and as she counted out the *money to pay for them Maggie said: "This* will buy the bread and butter for supper."

"What if you had not sold anything?" asked Aunt Fanny.

"You see, we prayed, 'Give us this day *our daily bread,' and God has promised* to hear when folks pray; so I guess there wasn't any 'if' about it. When He says things, they're sure and certain."

Happiness in Work.

Some people dream of happiness as something they will come to by and by, at the end of a course of toil and struggle. But the true way to find happiness is as we go on in our work. Every day has its own cup of sweetness. In every duty is a pot of hidden manna. In every sorrow is a blessing of comfort. In every burden is rolled up a gift of God. In all life Christ is with us, if we are true to Him! If we have learned this secret, even the things that seem unpleasant and disagreeable yield joy in the doing. A traveler in South Africa saw some boys playing marbles, using pebbles. One of these rolled to the traveler's feet, and, picking it up, it seemed to him only a rough stone, without beauty or worth. But as he turned *it over a gleam of light flashed from one* spot of it. It was a diamond. Duties seem dull and dreary to us, unattractive, hard, but they infold secrets of happiness which we find when we accept them with *love and do them cheerfully.*—Rev. J. R. Miller.

A New Note.

Make up your minds that definite and *settled opinions in theology, if not within* easy reach, are possible, are desirable, are worthy of intense inquiry. Shake off this lethargy which allows you to remain in eternal suspense, this indifference which *you call liberality, this apathy you name* candor. It needs, I doubt not, some finer and more generous statement to win the ear and heart of Christendom, but I feel a mighty confidence that, the first time now *that Christian theology clears her trumpet* and utters a not uncertain note, the voice of Channing will be the dominant of the strain.—Henry W. Bellows.

SCIENCE & MECHANICS

The amount of heat produced by an average man in a day's work is sufficient to raise sixty-three pounds of water to boiling point.

The Italian Government is considering a scheme to introduce electricity *on a large scale* in the island of Sardinia. The island is rich in waterfalls.

A naval gun when fired sustains a pressure of from fifteen to seventeen tons to the square inch. It has previously stood a charge giving a force of twenty tons to the square inch at the proving grounds.

One effect of the acquisition of the new insular possessions of the United States is shown in the enormous increase in the sugar trade. In the last fiscal year we imported more than 5,000,000,000 pounds of the commodity, of a valuation of over $190,000,000.

Workmen on the Paris Metropolitan in Paris have found a well preserved mammoth tusk in the excavations on the Place de l'Opera. M. Boule chief of the paleontological museum, says that in Paris the ground is full of fossils. Several fine fossils of mammoth and other animals have been discovered in the Paris subsoil.

Electricity is making rapid progress in the Land of the Nile. Not only Cairo and Alexandria, but almost every city in the interior is now lighted by electricity. The telephone system of the larger cities is being extended, and electrically propelled boats will soon ply on the Nile. The system of electric tramways is also being greatly extended.

Most of the prominent shipbuilding yards in the Mikado's Empire are being reorganized and steam power is all parts of the yards and their various shops is rapidly being superseded by electricity and compressed air. The chief reason for this is the general scarcity of water. For the Nagasaki yards, for instance, water has to be brought to the works by boats at an annual cost of over $10,000.

At a recent statistical congress it was reported that in the last thirty-two years in this country the annual number of deaths from heart disease had increased from 7.9 to 12.7 in the 10,000 inhabitants. In the same time apoplexy as a cause of death has risen from 3.4 to 5.8; liver troubles decreased from 3.1 to 2.6; cancer increased from 3.4 to 5.6; suicide from 0.9 to 1.7; typhoid fever decreased from 4.5 to 2.9; and pneumonia increased from 14.6 to 22.5.

His Best Cow.

Of the childhood of C. Oliver Iselin they tell many stories in New Rochelle, where Mr. Iselin has his country house, All View.

According to one of these stories the boy and a half dozen other boys took a walking trip through the State of New York, a number of years ago. One night rather late they passed a farm whose gatepost bore the sign, "Milk for Sale."

Young Iselin said, "We'll have some fun with the milkman," and he entered the yard, busied himself mysteriously for a moment and then pounded on the door.

A figure in white appeared at an upstairs window, and a bass voice said: "What's the matter down there?"

"The matter is," piped the boy, "that your best cow is choking. You had better come down to her."

The milkman dressed and hurriedly descended, but of his informant he could find no trace. Neither could he find any trace of a choking cow. There was, however, a turnip stuck in the pump spout. With an oath he drew it out and returned to bed.—New York Tribune.

St. Joseph's "Unique" Ferry.

A ferry is plying across the Missouri River, a short distance north of St. Joseph, which is described as something unique. It is not run by wind, steam or electricity, but solely by the force of the river's current. Its proprietors call it a "trolley ferry." A steel cable is passed across the stream, over the boat. This cable passes through two stationary pulleys on the deck. By means of these pulleys and the cable the boat is held so that the current of the river strikes it at an angle of about forty-five degrees, and in this "sideways" fashion the current forces it across the channel. It carries 100 tons of cargo over in four minutes. There are no fuel bills to meet, no engines to keep in repair, and no engineers to pay, and as the boat is liberally patronized by farmers, truck gardeners and poultry breeders living near Wathena, on the Kansas side of the river, it is bringing in large dividends for its owners.—Kansas City Journal.

Wounds by Rusty Nails.

Every little while we read in the papers that some one has stuck a rusty nail in his foot or hand or other portion of the body and lockjaw resulted therefrom and that the patient died. If every person were aware of a perfect remedy for all such wounds and would apply it there would be no such reports would cease. The remedy is simple, always on hand and can be applied by any one, and, what is better, it is infallible. It is simply to smoke the wound or any bruise or wound that is inflamed with *burning woolen cloth.* Twenty minutes in the smoke will take the pain out of the worst case of inflammation arising from such a wound. People may sneer at this remedy as much as they please, but when they are afflicted by such wounds just let them try it.

MARSHALL FIELD AND CO.'S WAREHOUSE MANAGER

Cured of Catarrh of Kidneys by Peruna.

HON. JOHN T. SHEAHAN, OF CHICAGO.

Hon. John T. Sheahan, who has been for seventeen years manager of Marshall Field & Co.'s wholesale warehouse, and is corporal 2d Regiment Infantry, I. N. G., writes the following letter from 3753 Indiana avenue, Fort Six, Chicago, Ill.:

Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, Ohio.

Gentlemen:—"Last summer I caught a cold which seemed to settle in my kidneys and affected them badly. I tried a couple of kidney remedies largely advertised, but they did not help me any. One of my foremen told me of the great help he had received in using Peruna in a similar case, and I at once procured some.

"It was indeed a blessing to me, as I am on my feet a large part of the day, and trouble such as I had affected me seriously, but four bottles of Peruna cured me entirely and I would not be without it for three months' salary."—JOHN T. SHEAHAN.

Mr. Jacob Fleig writes from 44 Sumner avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.:

"I am now a new man at the age of seventy-five years, thanks to your wonderful remedy Peruna."—Jacob Fleig.

Catarrhal inflammation of the mucous lining of the kidneys, also called "Bright's disease," may be either acute or chronic. The acute form produces symptoms of such preminence that the serious nature of the disease is at once suspected, but the chronic variety may come on so gradually and insidiously that its presence is not suspected until after it has fastened itself it roughly upon its victims.

At the appearance of the first symptom Peruna should be taken. This remedy strikes at once at the very root of the disease.

A book on catarrh sent free by The Peruna Medicine Co., Columbus, O.

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Germany has but 2117 miles of electric car lines. N. Y.—46

FITS permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free Dr. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

It is claimed that Canada can furnish wood for pulp 840 years.

Mrs Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle

The population of the world is about 1,850,000,000 people.

Piso's Cure for Consumption is an infallible medicine for coughs and colds.—N. W. SAMUEL, Ocean Grove, N. J., Feb. 17, 1900.

Stock Exchange seats, which sold a year ago for $82,000, are quoted at $50,000.

Fruit acids will not stain goods dyed with PUTNAM FADELESS DYES.

Jamaica Tea.

Tea culture experiments have proved successful in Jamaica and it is now hoped that this most unlucky island will prove an ideal place for the growth and cultivation of tea. The Chinese varieties grow luxuriantly, but more hope is placed on the Assam and Ceylon hybrids.—Mexican Herald.

$100 Reward. $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address

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"Having taken your wonderful "Cascarets" for three months and being entirely cured of stomach catarrh and dyspepsia, I think a word of praise is due to "Cascarets" for their wonderful composition. I have taken numerous other so-called remedies but without avail and I find that Cascarets relieve more in a day than all the others I have taken would in a year.
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Ripans Tabules are the best dyspepsia medicine ever made. A hundred millions of them have been sold in the United States in a single year. Every illness arising from a disordered stomach is relieved or cured by their use. So common is it that diseases originate from the stomach it may be safely asserted there is no condition of ill health that will not be benefited or cured by the occasional use of Ripans Tabules. Physicians know them and speak highly of them. All druggists sell them. The five-cent package is enough for an ordinary occasion, and the family Bottle, sixty cents, contains a household supply for a year. One generally gives relief within twenty minutes.

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HAPPENINGS IN NEW JERSEY.

Continued From First Page

week ten carloads of glass went from this plant. More men and boys are at work than at any time before in the history of the town. In Woodbury three furnaces are running full handed, and more ware is being turned out than in any previous season at this time. Night and day shifts at Glassboro run the plant continuously there, and at Williamstown two forces are at work also. Swedesboro has added another small furnace this year and the two are turning out orders rapidly.

Dr. John Dewitt, of Princeton Theological Seminary, has presented to Princeton University library for its large collection of old curiosities a small book rack, made from wood of the house in Stockbridge, Mass., in which Jonathan Edwards used to live while preaching in that town. The rack is particularly interesting here as Jonathan Edwards was Princeton's third president. This same house was also occupied by John Sergeant, many of whose decendants have been closely identified with Princeton as students and other-wise.

There was great excitement last Monday at Perth Amboy in the neighborhood of Masterson's chop house when Mrs. Masterson discovered, as she says, that her son Roy, who is only sixteen years old, was to elope with Lizzie Peterson, a waitress employed in the restaurant. The girl was absent when Mrs. Masterson discovered the alleged plan and the boy disappeared when his mother started a scene. The police were called and for a time it looked as if the couple had eloped, but after a search the boy was found in the big ice box in the basement, hiding from his mother. He was taken in charge by his relatives.

J. M. Brown, W. H. Peterson, Joseph Stevens and John Doerr, cranberry growers in a small way, living at Hammonton, have been swindled out of about $1,000 by an alleged firm of commission merchants of Brooklyn, N. Y. Some time ago this firm sent an agent there to buy up cranberries, and he selected those who had small crops, offering large prices for the products of their bogs. The growers sold readily, and began shipping at once. In a few days they got their checks, but when they placed them on deposit the checks were returned marked "no good" and the growers have been unable to get any information of the firm. No returns at all were made on some of the shipments.

Transfers of Real Estate.

The following transfers of real estate in [illegible] recorded in [illegible] Somerville

NORTH PLAINFIELD

Wm. F. McFarland to Annazetta Stratton, $1.

Alfred B. Moldenke to Charles E. Moldenke, $1.

Richard G. G. Moldenke et ux to Chas. E. Moldenke, $1.

Trading Stamps Must go.

A meeting of more than twenty five of the most prominent business men in Morristown was held Monday afternoon in the Parker building, to take some action in regard to the use of trading stamps. For some time merchants have been complaining that they were not satisfied with the system, and felt something should be done to get rid of it. H. C. Reynolds, who was elected chairman of the meeting, stated that it was the intention to specify a particular time at which merchants should cease to use the stamps. After some discussion December 1 was decided upon.

In order that customers who have at that time stamp books which are partly filled should not lose by this sudden discontinuance, the business men agreed enough stamps would be given such a customer to fill a book.

A resolution was passed which reads as follows: "Resolved, That it is the sense of this meeting that the system of doing business with trading stamps is wrong, and working both to the disadvantage of the merchant and his customer. That the giving of these stamps will be discontinued December 1, thus giving collectors of stamps three weeks in which to fill their books."

It was the opinion of all the business men present that the public was ready to have the stamps go and it was the duty of the merchants to muster courage enough to war against their use. A committee was appointed to carry out the details of this resolution. Here is an opportunity for Plainfield merchants to throw off this yoke of oppression and benefit themselves as well as their customers.

New School House at Basking Ridge

The formal opening of the Basking Ridge school house took place last Monday afternoon. Visitors were present from Gladstone, Peapack, Bernardsville, Liberty Corners, Stirling, Madison and Somerville. The program began with prayer by the Rev. Nicholas Bowers, of Millington. Interesting addresses were made by County Superintendent Krebs, of Somerville, and the Rev. Mr. Jamison, of Basking Ridge. The program was interspersed with songs and recitations by the scholars. Van Cleve Mercker, president of the Board of Education of Bernards Township, presided, assisted by Willett Neer, principal of the school.

The old school house at Basking Ridge is still standing and is a noted building. It was erected in 1800 by Dr. Samuel Finley, a pastor of the Presbyterian Church of the place who headed a classical school in this building for forty years. Among his pupils were three sons of Dr. John Logan, of Germantown; Theodore Frelinghuysen, William L. Dayton, who afterward served in Congress and as Minister to France; Samuel L. Southard, Aaron Cooper, Ezra Dayton and Commodore Stockton, who later became the hero of the Mexican War.

Among prominent men who formerly attended the "old brick school house" were the Rev. Pennington Alward, who later became a missionary to Africa and there gave up his life for the cause; Professor Walter Rankin, of Carroll College, Wisconsin; the late ex-Mayor John C. Rankin, of Elizabeth; Hon. L. A. Thompson, James and Theodore English, of Elizabeth, and Joel Post, father of Colonel Geo. B. Post, of Bernardsville.

The old building has been purchased by the Woodmen, a local lodge, and will be fitted up as lodge rooms.

Embezzled his Employers.

A special dispatch to the *Evening News* from Somerville states that Joseph Taylor, for the last eight years a trusted collector for H. K. Trumpore, a grocery man at Somerville has left town, and he is accused of embezzling a considerable sum of money from his employer. It is believed that Taylor has carried on a systematic robbery for a number of years and the extent of which is not yet known.

His employer recently became dissatisfied with the collections in the country districts, and started on a tour of investigation. In a few hours Trumpore discovered that Taylor had given receipted bills for $100 in small amounts to customers and had failed to turn in the cash. When Taylor was confronted with the evidence of his guilt he broke down, it is said, and made a confession.

Ten years ago Taylor was a trusted clerk of Newman Brothers, grocers, of Plainfield. He embezzled a large sum of money from that firm and escaped punishment. He became an outcast, and was ill and half clothed when Trumpore took him to his home, where he was cared for until he regained his health. Trumpore believing that he had reformed, gave him another chance.

New Games

A **FREE** game inside each package of

Lion Coffee

60 different games.

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Notice to Correspondents.

Personals, social gatherings, celebrations, anniversaries of various kinds, reception, etc., will be published in the REVIEW free. All copy must be written plainly, preferably in ink; and names must be clearly written and correctly spelled, write only on one side of the paper. Full information in regard to weddings is always desired, and when requested a reporter will call to secure facts for publication. No attention will be paid to items of news forwarded to this office unless the sender gives his or her name and address. These will not be printed, but it is necessary to have them properly vouched for.

To CONSUMPTIVES

The undersigned having been restored to health by simple means, after suffering for several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, CONSUMPTION, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To those who desire it, he will cheerfully send (free of charge) a copy of the prescription used, which they will find a sure cure for CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, CATARRH, BRONCHITIS and all throat and lung TROUBLES. He hopes all sufferers will try his remedy, as it is invaluable. Those desiring the prescription, which will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing, will please address,

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If you want job printing of any description done in a satisfactory manner, you can have your wants gratified by calling on THE REVIEW, 33 Somerset street North Plainfield, and leaving your orders or if preferable, use the telephone and our representative will call on you.

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Muffs from 2.98 up

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We have just received 50 dozen Women's Shirt Waists worth 1.00 each, closing out at	49c
Walking Skirts worth 3.50 sell at	1.98
Childrens Coats, made up-to-date in all sizes, worth 4.50, sell	2.98
Our Suits cannot be equalled in town for fashion and style, worth 15.00 sell for	7.98
Suits worth 25.00 sell for	12.98
A full line of Ladies' Winter Coats, worth 9.00 sell for	5.98
Silk Waists worth 3.98 sell for	2.50

ALSO THE SAME OFFERINGS IN THE FUR DEPARTMENT.

Fur Scarfs 6 tails, worth 3.00 sell for	98c
Genuine Marten Scarfs, 6 hand-made tails, worth 8.00 sell for	3.98
Isabella Fox Scarfs, 2 fox tails, worth 16.00 sell for	8.98
Large Bear Bows with flat shape worth 25.00 sell for	10.98
America Fox Double Scarf, two fox tails, worth 25.00, sell for	12.98
Also a full line of Muffs of all kinds from	1.98 to 20.00
Children's Sets from	98c to 15.00
We are making Near Seal Coats, guaranteed fit, latest designs	30.00

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North Plainfield Weekly Review.

VOL. 4—NO. 35 NORTH PLAINFIELD, N. J., SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1903. PRICE 3 CENTS

MATTERS OF LOCAL INTEREST.

ive Local Paragraphs Occurring in North Plainfield and and Plainfield.

red, Ivamy, has opened a branch sea l market on Park avenue, opposite th avenue.

oe Hegeman Jr., and W. J. R. Hegeman executors of the estate of their ot A. Hegeman who died Novem-

Hervey Buchanan, of Duer street t ight attack of diphtheritic sore His residence has been quaran-

e number of Plainfield people at- the ball of the Carpenters and Union held at Somerville Thursening.

eption was held in the parlors of t Avenue Presbyterian Church, ay evening in honor of Rev. John e and Mrs. Zelie.

men of the Seventh Day Baptist h, of Plainfield, will give their anupper and entertainment in the h parlors Monday night.

n Grace Yerkes, daughter of Rev. nd Mrs. D. J. Yerkes, was wedded r. H. Worthington Paige, of New k, Thursday evening.

s Katherine A. Jones and Albert F. ls, both of Plainfield, were marWednesday night by Rev. J. O. Mcy, pastor of Warren Chapel.

Richard Moldenke, of Watchung, en appointed honorary superinent of the foundry exhibits for the d's Fair, St. Louis, next year.

tice Hezekiah Hand made a misstep ell to the bottom of the stairway in odington Building, Thursday afte-

fifty-eighth wedding anniversary at home Thursday afternoon and even

t a meeting of the members of the s of 1904 North Plainfield High ool last Friday, Miss Ethel Doggett chosen chairman of committee to be ointed later for the annual Christmas ertainment.

ast Tuesday night Grand Chief Lin os. of Brooklyn, instituted a lodge in infield to be known as Tridheim ge, No. 30, Independent Order of d Templars. The lodge starts in with embership of thirty.

here seems to be little trouble for ng men and women to secure good iness positions if they are thoroughly alified. During the past week, the Plain d Business College has had several re calls than they were able to supply.

union Thanksgiving will be held in First Presbyterian Church Thanksing morning by pastors, members and ngregations of the different local churches of Plainfield except Grace Episcopal and Crescent Avenue Presbyterian Churches. They will hold individual services.

Rev. F. E. Whiteside of Drew Theological Seminary, who was formerly a reporter on a Plainfield newspaper, will address the Y. M. C. A. meeting on Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock. Miss Florence A. Tucker, who was the soloist at the last two concerts of the Y. M. C. A. Orchestra, will sing and the Boys' Musical Club of the Association will play.

At a large gathering of the members at the Park Club last Saturday evening, the president of the club, S. St. J. McCutchen in behalf of the club presented Samuel Townsend with a handsome twelve bore, hammerless gun as a token of their appreciation for personally supervising the improvements recently completed in the club building.

Under the auspices of the Ladies' Society of Grace M. E. Church a sociable and entertainment was held in the church Thursday evening. The program consisting of piano and vocal solos by Miss Alice Carroll and trombone solos by Kenneth Shupp were pleasing. An autograph quilt was presented to Mrs. Earp. Refreshments and sociability concluded the program.

The funeral services over the remains of E. E. Johnson were held Wednesday afternoon from his late home on Manning avenue and afterward from Bethel Chapel. The services were in charge of Rev. F. D. Tilden and Rev. J. H. Bean. Delegations from the Stone Square Lodge of Masons and from the Odd Fellows were present. Interment was made in the Methodist Cemetery.

Must be Colder Now.

With all the characteristics of a summer afternoon shower a heavy thunderstorm passed over Atlantic City Tuesday afternoon. It lasted about an hour. The weather until last evening has been like early summer. Many persons were in bathing during the shower.

A Borough Wedding.

Miss Ella Wray Van Nest, daughter of Mr and Mrs. G. H. Van Nest, of Whitewood avenue, this borough, and George Scholes Robinson, were united in marriage, Wednesday by City Judge W. N. Runyon. The bride and groom left for Florida where they will make their home.

New Rural Free Delivery Routes.

James L. Lambert, of Fanwood township has been appointed by Postmaster Bird for the Rural Free Delivery route No. 1, and Leslie Tingley, of Plainfield, for route No. 2. Lambert's route leads to Alton and covers a distance of 22⅝ miles; Tingley's follows the Plainfield line south and west and cover 22½ miles. There will be one delivery and one collection a day. This delivery will go into effect December 1.

Early Morning Borough Blaze.

About four o'clock Thursday morning the house of Lewis Bimble, on Harrison street was discovered on fire, and partially destroyed.

The fire is supposed to have started in the rear of the house, in a closet, by some means unknown. The closet was filled with old clothes, and it is possible that mice may have nibbled matches in some of the clothing and thus started the blaze.

The loss will probably reach $500; no insurance. Most of the furniture down stairs was saved, but the occupants lost all or nearly all of their clothing.

The fire was discovered by Lewis Bimble, Jr., who awoke the other members of the family and turned in the alarm.

West End Hose Company, whose quarters [illegible] ble that the insurance policy on the house expired only two weeks ago.

A Pretty Borough Wedding.

Miss Viola Irene La Maire, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Fahn, of Somerset street this borough, and Frank Ivason Leivers, son of former Councilman Leivers, of Plainfield, were united in marriage Wednesday evening by Rev. W. Montgomery Downey, rector of the Church of the Holy Cross.

The wedding took place in the new home, on Belmont avenue, recently fitted up by the bride and groom. The house was very prettily decorated. In a bower of green, over which was suspended a wedding bell, the bridal pair pledged their marriage vows.

The bride was prettily gowned in white and carried a bouquet of bride's roses. A sister of the groom, Miss Viola May Leivers, was maid of honor and Frank Schuck was best man. The ushers were John La Maire and Howard Leivers.

Many and handsome presents were received.

Fair at Saengerbund Hall.

A fair conducted by Benj. F. La Vere opened in Saengerbund Hall Monday night and has been continued every evening this week. A special musical program was rendered each night. La Vere's band, with Albert Sweet as solo cornetist, played Thursday and last night. William Jeffery of Plainfield and George Offerman, of New York City rendered vocal solos. Members of the Gesang and Turn Verein Societies have also assisted in the musical program.

Members of Warren Engine Company were in attendance Wednesday evening in a body and went through a drill, the performance of which brought them many words of praise. Members of the Fife and Drum Corps were also present and took an active part.

Dancing has been another feature of the entertainment each evening.

It is understood that the proceeds of the fair are to be used for the purpose of conducting open-air band concerts next summer.

Borough School Authorities Were Prudent.

On account of the prevalence of diphtheria in Plainfield, the borough school authorities, for the past few weeks, deemed it best to have every teacher and pupil, with the slightest symptom of a cold, remain at home until they had recovered. At one time about one-twelfth of the pupils and five teachers were absent, but now nearly all the pupils have returned and only two of the teachers are absent.

There are only two cases of diphtheria in the borough at present and they are very mild cases.

SEBRING'S HOUSE STILL MOVES!

Plans Changed, House to go to Rear of 35 Prospect Place.

In an interview with Charles P. Sebring yesterday by a REVIEW representative he stated that he had purchased a lot in the rear of 35 Prospect Place, bordering on Green brook, upon which he will move the building which has caused so much excitement in the borough.

Mr. Sebring said that he had changed his plans in order to reach a peaceable conclusion to a matter which had already caused more than ordinary trouble and expense.

The new location will be very desirable in some respects, as a large lawn in front will slope gradually to the brook, making a very pretty outlook. As Mr. Sebring owns both 35 and 37 Prospect Place, entrance to the house will be made through these lots.

Mr. Sebring seems to think that he is greatly benefitted by this change, as the lot cost him but little; in fact, viewing it from his standpoint, it cost him nothing, as he will be compelled to haul the dirt from his lot on Front street, and by utilizing this dirt on the new lot, he will save a long haul which as he puts it will really give him the lot free.

In regard to his conviction in the Recorder's court, for violating one of the ordinances, Mr. Sebring emphatically denies the report that he plead guilty; on the contrary he plead NOT guilty. The reason he was not represented by counsel, he stated, was because it was his understanding that the case would be dismissed.

New Jersey Safely Republican.

The political lines will be closely drawn next year, and it is probable that 450,000 votes will be cast.

In 1900 there were 221,707 Republican votes and 164,808 Democratic. The proportion in 1904 will be about 250,000 Republican and 200,000 Democratic.

Why any one should waste time in speculating about the possibility of a Democratic victory in New Jersey is a mystery.—*Jersey City Journal.*

Contesting Parties Agree on Referee.

Mrs. Hannah Nelson, of New Market, mother of Mrs. Charles Fair, who, with her husband, was killed in an automobile accident near Paris in August, 1902, has formally laid claim to all the testate of both her daughter and the latter's husband, naming in round figures $7,000,000 as its value. By this claim she abrogates former arrangements whereby a settlement of $250,000 or more was said to have been made with her in California by the heirs of son in law, Charles L. Fair.

Both Mrs. Nelson and the heirs of Charles Fair have agreed upon a referee, Bela D Eisler, who will go to France, accompanied by counsel for both, to take testimony about the fatal accident, which involved the Fair millions.

Union County Newspaper Men to Organize.

At a meeting in the Lyceum Theatre building last Saturday afternoon were gathered a number of newspaper men of Union County for the purpose of organizing a County press association. Joseph D. Louden, editor of the Elizabeth *Journal* was chosen chairman and Ralph L. Morrow, city editor of the Plainfield *Daily Press* was chosen secretary. A committee was appointed to formulate a plan for organization and will report at a meeting to be held November 28.

Beware the Bonfire.

It is a marvel that parents will allow their children to go anywhere near bonfires of autumn leaves. The least little breeze is liable to blow the flaming leaves into the little ones' clothing and set them on fire. Yet there are parents who will give their children matches with which to build these fires. Either the parents should adopt some other means of removing the leaves, or the city authorities should take hold of the matter and stop, as far as possible, the burning alive annually of so many little martyrs to the reckless indifference of private citizens and public officials in the burning of fallen foliage.—*Bridgeton Pioneer.*

Burial of T. C. Bird.

The funeral services over the remains of the late Thomas C. Bird, of Gallia, were held Sunday afternoon from his late home. Rev. Mr. Walton, pastor of the Mt. Horeb M. E. Church, assisted by Rev. Mr. Gibbs, pastor of the Baptist Church, officiated.

The deceased was a brother of Postmaster E. H. Bird, of Plainfield. Interment took place in the Gallia Cemetery.

THANKSGIVING AT HIGH SCHOOL.

Scholars Donate Twenty Barrels of Provisions and Clothes to the Children's Home.

Thanksgiving exercises were held in the North Plainfield High School yesterday noon. The program was as follow: Reading of the President's Proclamation, Helen Armstrong; Singing by the school, "Prayer for Peace;" recitation, "Landing of the Pilgrims," Martha Townley; singing by the school, "Praise to Thee;" scenes from Miles Standish, Ralph Hallock; John Alden, Lawrence Milne; Priscilla, Marion Overton; Elder, Arthur Van Arsdale; Magistrate, Charles Doughty; Messenger, Leo Kenney; Indians, Ernest Jackson and Clarence Francisco; Singing by the school, Thanksgiving Anthem; recitation, "The Achievements of Miles Standish," Ethel Quipp; recitation, "The Pilgrim Commemoration," Otto Mueck; recitation, "The Puritan," Clarence Hand; singing by the school, "Hail Columbia; recitation, "A Retrospect," Grace Miller; singing by the school, "America."

The Thanksgiving vacation will extend to Monday, November 30. It has been the custom every year for the school children to bring donations of food, fruit, clothes and money, as a Thanksgiving offering. As a result, many barrels of gifts are each year sent to the Children's Home and many children, who otherwise would not be able to attend school, are enabled to do so by being provided with warm clothing and suitable shoes.

This year the donations are larger than ever before and they will fill at least twenty large barrels.

SUBURBAN NOTES.

WATCHUNG.

A musical and social will be held in St. Peter's German Lutheran Church, on Grove street, December 3 at 8 o'clock. Music will be furnished by the Spier Brothers and other local talent. During the evening a handsome silk quilt made and donated by Mrs. John [illegible] Koch, will be sold by chance.

Mr. and [illegible] New York City are visiting Mrs. G. [illegible] Cunningham.

The Board of Education will hold its regular meeting Friday evening November 26 at 8 o'clock at home of District Clerk.

The Township Committee, at their last meeting, appointed W. Canning as Constable and health inspector in place of F. Bartle who resigned.

Mr. Leake, a travelling agent, will speak in the Wilson Memorial Chapel Watchung tomorrow evening. A cordial invitation to be present extended to all.

Frederick W. Wolfhert and Edward Cantwell have both leased their houses and will move to New York City for the winter. These gentlemen are both in the city, but would remain here during the winter if only the trolley extended out here.

Mrs. Shank's friends are pleased to hear of the speedy recovery which followed the serious operation she underwent in the Wells Memorial Hospital at New Brunswick, recently.

There will be no school next week as the teachers will attend the Teachers' Institute.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Springmeyer, of the Bronx, New York City, spent a few days last week with Dr. Charles Moldenke at Villa Elsinore.

Mr. John Heins, of Cranford, representing the Æolian Mfg. Co., spent last Sunday with an automobile party at the homes of Doctors Charles and Richard Moldenke.

* * *

WARRENVILLE.

Ex Judge Mundy is stopping at Hilltop Cottage for a few days.

Joel Codington, of Mt. Horeb will remove to this place in a few days.

M. C. Jennings is building a new cow barn on his farm.

Frank Winn is furnishing coal for the schools in this place and Springdale.

N. B. Snell is painting all of J. C. Cooper's outbuildings.

I. P. Mundy and Peter Williams are building a new barn at Watchung.

* * *

LIBERTY CORNER.

The usual letter from Liberty Corner failed to reach the REVIEW office this week. This is probably the result of an epidemic of typhoid fever said to prevail there. A gentleman from that vicinity called at the REVIEW office yesterday morning and reported that seven cases had been sent from Liberty Corner to the Somerville hospital, and that there were many more cases still at Liberty Corner.

It is not known what caused the epidemic, but it is reported that the failure to properly diagnose the earlier cases caused the spread of the fever. Most of the cases are considered quite serious, and the community is greatly worried over the matter.

FIRST POINT WON BY GOODWIN

Writ of Certiorari Granted Counsel S. S. Swackhamer.

Assemblyman S. S. Swackhamer is quite jubilant over his success at Trenton Wednesday in securing a writ of certiorari in the suit of John A. Goodwin against the Borough of North Plainfield.

This means that the proceedings in the Recorder's court and the arrest of Goodwin will be reviewed by the Supreme Court at the February term.

The particulars of this case were published in detail in the REVIEW last week, and the new trial will be followed with great interest by not only the people of North Plainfield, but of Somerset county.

Asks R. R. Companies $10,500 and Three Life Passes for Saving Train.

D. B. Gray, giving his address as 302 Walnut street, Philadelphia, it is said has made a demand jointly on the Pullman Palace Car Company and the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, alleging that $10,500 is due him for saving the Royal Blue train at the time of the Westfield wreck last January.

The story he tells of the saving of the train is as follows: "Once there we uncoupled the car and disconnected the steam and air rubber hose connection, and when we had unhooked the chains of the Pullman we pushed at regular intervals, and after four of five times hard pushing we were rewarded by seeing our car move. It being down grade, it rolled away for some 200 feet, where we checked it with brakes. This method of pushing we adopted on all the cars until we came to the baggage car. There were flames all around us—the car was so hot we could scarcely touch it; but we quickly uncoupled it and after breaking the steam and air connections, I used the same encouragement to the men—'heave ahoy!'—which aided them in using their strength uniformly, and again we were rewarded as before to see the car move down the grade."

For this he asks not only $10,500, but three life passes, one on the Pullman, one on the Philadelphia and Reading and one on the Central Railroad.

Cat in Organ Creates Excitement.

During the evening service in Christ Episcopal Church, Newton, Sunday night, the discourse of the rector, Rev. Charles L. Steel, was punctuated with a series of howls which emanated from within the large pipe organ. As the sermon continued the noise grew worse, until, after the attention of the congregation had been distracted and the choir thrown into hysterics, a large white Thomas cat emerged into the choir box through the hole cut for the swell pedal in the organ. One of the bassos laid violent hands upon pussy and he was violently ejected through a window. How the cat got into the organ has not been explained.

Place and Dates of Farmers' Institute.

The Farmers' Institute was held at Hackensack, Bergen County, last Monday; at Harlingen, Somerset County, Tuesday; Swedesboro, Gloucester County, Wednesday and Thursday; Keyport, Monmouth County, yesterday and continued today; Shiloh, Cumberland County, November 23 and 24; Vineland, Cumberland County, November 24 and 25; Moorestown, Burlington County, November 27 and 28; Salem, Salem County, November 30, December 1; New Egypt, Ocean County, December 2; Pennington, Mercer County, December 5; Layton, Sussex County, December 7 and 8; Branchville, Sussex County, December 9 and 10; Blairstown, Warren County, December 11; Stewartsville, Warren County December 12; Mount Holly, Burlington County, December 12; Locktown, Hunterdon County, December 14 and 15; Haddonfield, Camden County, December 16; Woodbine, Cape May County, December 17; Williamstown, Gloucester County, December 18; Little York, Hunterdon County, December 21; Three Bridges, Hunterdon County, December 22; Stelton, Middlesex County, December 23; Verona, Essex County, December 28; Allentown, Monmouth County, December 29 Windsor, Mercer County, December 30; Egg Harbor City, Atlantic County, January 27, 1904; Woodstown, Salem County, January 28 and 29, 1904.

The annual meeting of the State Horticultural Society will be held January 7 and 8, and the thirty first annual meeting of the State Board, January 13, 14 and 15.

Somerset County Teachers' Institute.

The Somerset County Teachers' Institute will hold its annual session in the assembly room at Bound Brook on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday of next week.

A Generous Gift.

There is sometimes ill founded and unjust complaint against men who have become rich through their power to make and use large sums of money. One man, a resident of New Jersey, however, by his own actions, has relieved himself from any such charges and has become a public benefactor.

James B. Duke, president of the American Tobacco Company, some years ago purchased large tracts of land in the valley of the Raritan river, near Somerville. He converted old farms into a magnificent estate, constructed model stone roads, built substantial bridges and now opens his private holdings for the benefit of the public.

In recognition of the generosity of Mr. Duke, the board of freeholders of the county of Somerset have extended him a vote of thanks, expressed in resolutions. The action of the board of freeholders is timely and is a fitting recognition of his generosity. Not only in the matter of public improvement, per se, but in the spirit that has actuated him as a millionaire, Mr. Duke is entitled to public recognition.

Better than that, he will have the heartfelt gratitude of unnamed thousands who will enjoy his beneficence, although they do not have the power of giving to him, directly, an expression of his kindly spirit.—*Trenton State Gazette.*

Want Curfew Law at Trenton.

The Trenton Methodist Ministers' Association, of Trenton, passed a resolution Monday urging Common Council to pass a curfew law.

This action was brought about because of "the great laxity of general public morals evident because of the great number of boys and girls who parade the streets at night, and who are in great danger of growing up criminals to the detriment of public safety and morals." This condition is greatly deplored by the by the Methodist ministers, and they attribute it to "laxity of paternal restriction and discipline."

In the event of the Council's failure to pass a curfew law, "such as has been found effective in other cases of America," the ministers will inaugurate a movement to educate parents as to the care of children.

Copper Instead of Pearls.

The discovery of copper in oysters taken from Raritan bay will not be hailed with pleasure by lovers of the luscious bivalves. According to reports made to the Newark board of health, the amount of the metal in the oysters is sufficient to poison the system of persons eating them, and a chemical examination has left no doubt of the danger run by consumers.

The cause of the trouble seems apparent. Located on Raritan bay and its tributaries are immense copper smelters, the refuse from which is drained into the waters of the bay, and is thus spread over the extensive oyster beds in that body of water.

The extent of the damage done may be judged from the fact that oysters taken in the vicinity of Keyport, on the outer shore of the bay, are affected by the poisonous metal, as was demonstrated by Chemist Baldwin before the board of health.—*Newark News.*

What! No Santa Claus!

The clergyman who gravely recommended the abolition of Santa Claus at a Christian county convention in this city a few days ago, will not secure many adherents to his way of thinking. He thinks that the introduction of such a myth during the advent festivities is calculated to distract attention from the central figure of that celebration. The reverend gentleman should be—but is not—very well acquainted with the psychology of the juvenile mind. He might as well try to eliminate candy and toys for the same expressed purpose.—*Camden Democrat.*

New Jersey Association of Union Ex-Prisoners of War.

The Seventeenth Annual Reunion of the Ex-prisoners of War was held on Thursday, November 19 at Montclair, N. J. The session was opened by a business meeting in the morning; at its close a collation was served. In the afternoon an open camp fire was held with the newly elected Commander, Comrade Cadmus, of Bloomfield in the chair. Addresses were given by three of the local clergymen, one of them being the pastor of the colored church, and whose father served in the Union army during the rebellion. Two patriotic songs were most effectively rendered by Mrs. F. S. Irwin recited "All Quiet along the Potomac to-night." The exercises closed with the singing of "America" by the audience.

A number of people from this borough and Plainfield were in attendance. A notable figure in the gathering was that of the venerable Brigadier General Hayes, of Ohio, now residing at Glen Ridge and a member of the Association.

HAPPENINGS IN NEW JERSEY.

Interesting Items of News Occurring in Different Portions of the State.

IRON BARS HAVE NO TERROR FOR HIM.

The Woodbury county jail has a peculiar prisoner in a man brought there from Glassboro. Fifteen days before the man was sent up for five days. The day he was discharged he was brought back for for ten days. Last week that sentence expired and shortly afterward he was again locked up for thirty days.

FINED $83.40 FOR FOUR RABBITS.

A man giving his name as G. Castelle, but refusing to give his street address in Philadelphia, was sent to the county jail for sixty days in default of a fine of $83.40 by Justice of the Peace Barr, of Camden, for attempting to carry four rabbits out of the State. He was arrested at the Pennsylvania Railroad ferryhouse by Deputy Game Warden Post.

PICKED STRAWBERRIES FOR FIVE MONTHS

With a slight intermission in the summer, Robert K. Burk, of Prospect Station has been picking strawberries continuously since the season opened in June. Last week he took twelve boxes of berries to Philadelphia and readily sold them at sixty cents a box. He says that he is actually tired of handling strawberries, and would not do it if it were not for the fancy price offered.

RECOVERED VALUABLE PAPERS

Richard D. Shafer, of Columbia, in following the New Jersey bank of the Delaware River from Belvidere to Phillipsburg searching for articles he had lost during the recent flood when his home and all its contents were swept away and he and his wife barely escaped with their lives, found at the end of the bridge at Phillipsburg, a piece of Brussels carpet that was in his parlor floor, which he took along home with him. In a pile of debris at Martin's Creek he recovered several valuable papers that were in a bureau drawer at his home; also fragments of his furniture.

LUNCH ROOM IN FACTORY

A notice has been posted in the Cooke shops at Paterson that, beginning December 1, a restaurant will be established in the portion of the plant that was occupied by the old office. The company has found that it pays to have a lunch room in the shops, and will hereafter have restaurants in operation in all of the branch shops. The local restaurant will offer a chance for the employes to get a hot dinner, including meat, vegetables and a cup of coffee, for fourteen cents. Men who still want to bring their own dinners can buy a cup of coffee, for two cents. A full pint cup will be served.

OLD BOATS REQUIRE RED TAPE

When the Long Island Sound steamboat Massachusetts was burned near Boston a few days ago to get the metal out of the heavy timbers of her hull, J. H. Gregory, of Perth Amboy, was relieved of the responsibility represented by a $10,000 bond. He purchased the steamboat more than a year ago and intended to break it up at his wrecking station in the mouth of the Raritan River. He sold it to Boston parties a few days after purchasing it and without bringing it here. Ever since he became the owner of the old vessel he has been under a bond of $10,000, guaranteeing that it would not be used again as a steamboat.

EIGHTEEN CATS KEEP HIM COMPANY

A man by the name of John Couch, who is sixty-five years old, took possession of an old house at Turnersville about fifteen years ago. It is claimed that he is really a "squatter" as he pays no rent, and no one seems to know to whom the property belongs, but the house can be traced back for 200 years. It was originally built for a bakery by some early German settlers and contains but one room with a fireplace seven feet square. It is built of hewn logs, notched on the ends with cracks filled in with mud. The most peculiar thing about the old man is his fondness for cats. He has eighteen cats

[*Continued on Last Page.*]

THIS IS VALUABLE:

after having made your purchase of HARRY FEINBERG, the popular priced outfitter, 329 W. Front, opposite Grove Street, present this coupon and receive a discount of 10 per cent. on your purchase.

Name .....

Address .....

Be sure and have your name attached.

GOOD UNTIL NOV 28, 1903.

MISSING OVER A MONTH

Sensational Disappearance of Edward Wentz, of Virginia.

REWARDS OF $55,000 OFFERED

Wealthy Young Man Vanishes — A Fortune Expended in Fruitless Search — One Thousand Laborers Ransack Every Corner of the Alleghany Mountains—Horse Found Riderless.

Bristol, Tenn.—Outstripping in the magnitude and importance any of the historic cases of kidnaping must be classed the sensational abduction of Edward Leisenring Wentz on the vast Wentz estate in southwest Virginia on October 14 and the most extraordinary search which has followed through a period of one month among the Alleghany Mountains.

The Wentz mansion is located at Big Stone Gap. Here E. L. Wentz had resided the last four years with his married brother, D. B. Wentz, although he was having an elegant home erected for himself when he so mysteriously disappeared one month ago.

At Big Stone Gap the missing young man kept a kennel and a stable of polo ponies.

It was his frequent habit to don a riding costume, mount a saddle horse, call his dogs together, and in company with a friend ride across the rugged country to the home of Charles Wax, the superintendent of the estate, some fifteen miles toward the northern side of the estate.

Contrary to his usual habit, on the morning of October 14, when young Wentz started on the journey to the home of Wax, he securely locked the ponies in the stable and his dogs in the kennel.

Shortly before noon he was seen by several acquaintances riding through Kelleyview. Reining his horse in front of a store there he purchased some cigars and then rode hastily on. In the evening some boys passing along the road one-half of a mile above Kelleyview, at the foot of Roaring Creek, observed a horse a short distance from the road in the small place where the sawmill had been located.

The horse had its feet entangled in its bridle reins and a rain coat was strapped on the saddle. The boys went to the animal which they well knew, and on not finding the rider returned the horse to the home of D. B. Wentz, at Big Stone Gap.

D. B. Wentz, thinking that the horse had run away from his brother at the home of Charles Wax, on the following morning sent a boy back to Wax's home with the horse for his brother. When he reached the home of Wax he was informed that young Wentz had not been there.

Wax mounted a horse and accompanied the boy back to Big Stone Gap, where they were joined by D. B. Wentz, and although it was near night they went to the spot where the horse was found to search for the missing man.

Night fell among the mountains and checked the search. D. B. Wentz returned to his home much alarmed and in the morning called 1000 laborers from the mines and shops, and with the aid of a special train has conducted the greatest search among the mountains that has ever been known.

Every inch of ground for a score of miles around has been searched over. Powell River near by was dredged for many miles and the large caves in the mountains were searched with the aid of electric searchlights, but nothing has been revealed that would tend to show that the young man had been murdered.

Under the incentive of a reward of $55,000 a large force of detectives have been working on the case. The general search that was carried on by laborers from day to day at the cost of a fortune has been abandoned, and the detectives and counsel for the Wentz estate are conducting the investigation.

Fainted in Court.

Alonzo J. Whiteman, alias John Prentiss, ex-State Senator of Minnesota, ex-Mayor of Duluth, a lawyer and college graduate, fainted when taken before Justice Caverly in the Harrison Street Police Court at Chicago, Ill., to answer to a charge of operating a confidence game. The police say Whiteman passed a worthless check, to which his name was signed, and obtained $200 at the Auditorium on Derby Day.

Killed in Feud Fight.

Rube Little was shot to death at Morris, Ala., by Thomas Armour. A feud of long standing led up to the shooting.

Wealthy Young Man Shot.

Irving McDonald, a wealthy young man in St. Joseph, Mo., was shot by a traveling salesman from St. Louis, who says he acted in self-defense.

Recluse Found Dead.

The Chevalier Petich, formerly Minister from Bolivia to Mexico, inventor, archæologist and recluse, was found dead in a room in New York City.

Michigan Village Burned.

A fire almost destroyed the village of New Richmond, Allegan County, Mich. The loss will reach $20,000; partially insured.

Maine Postoffice Robbed.

Burglars entered the postoffice at Berwick, Me., blew open the safe with dynamite and secured $800 worth of stamps and $300 in cash.

Steel Workers Thrown Out.

The steel mills of the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railway Company, in Ensley, Ala., were shut down. Nine hundred men are thrown out of employment. Officers of the company hope to resume in January.

Museum Freak Dead.

Harry Benn, who as "Benn the Wonder" had made a living for twenty years as a sideshow freak by driving an awl into his head and eating strychnine by the ounce, died at Kansas City, Mo.

PANAMA REJECTS OFFER

Isthmians Offered Concessions by Parent Government.

Threats and Promises of the Colombian Commissioners Unheeded by the Junta's Representatives.

Colon, Colombia. — The Panamese commission, composed of Senors Arias, Morales and Arosemena, which left Panama to meet the peace commission from the Department of Bolivar, held a short conference with the Colombians aboard the Mayflower.

The Colombians asked the Isthmians if they would return to the Republic of Colombia, assuring to them concessions and considerations in the passage of the canal treaty. The Panamese replied that they would not return to the Republic of Colombia, and that the assurances came too late, as Panama's position was so advantageous and strong that they could see no reason for changing their attitude.

Both the Governor and the Commissioners are without credentials or direct instructions from the Colombian government. It is further learned that the Commissioners did not represent themselves to the members of the junta as Bogotan Commissioners, but spoke in their capacity as citizens of the State of Bolivar.

In the course of the conference Nicanor Insignares, a brother of the Governor of the State of Bolivar, who was the spokesman of the Colombians, made a strong appeal to the Isthmians not to disrupt the Republic of Colombia, and added the solemn assurance that Colombia would grant all the rights demanded by the Isthmians and eventually carry out their project of building the canal.

Replying to Senor Insignares, Tomas Arias, representing the junta, said that the Bogota Government and the Colombians generally did not appear to grasp the actual conditions on the isthmus. The revolution, Senor Arias said, was born absolutely of the unanimous desire of the entire people of Panama and was irrevocable. It was the act of a new independent government already thoroughly organized and formally recognized by the United States Government in receiving its representative, Phillippe Bunau-Varilla, as well as by the Governments of France and Italy. Senor Arias then read telegrams which he had sent to General Salazar, former Governor of the Department of Panama and now Governor of Cauca, one of the United States of Colombia, containing statements to the same effect. Continuing Senor Arias said:

"Colombia will always find in this country the most sincere brotherly feeling. The political ties binding the isthmus to Colombia have been broken, but the fault is not that of the isthmus. The ties of affection, however, never can be broken."

Senor Insignares, in answer, expressed his deep sorrow at finding that the hopes of reconciliation were impossible of realization. He declared that all the people of Colombia would unite in an effort to enforce the rights of the republic on the Isthmus of Panama, even at the cost of great sacrifices.

Senors Arosemena and Morales then made addresses in which they expressed views similar to those enunciated by Senor Arias.

The threat of Senor Insignares that the Republic of Colombia would enforce its alleged rights in isthmian territory did not cause apprehension to the Panamese Commissioners, who gave to it no serious consideration.

CONGRESS GETS CUBAN BUDGET.

Income For Fiscal Year of 1904 Placed at $18,895,500.

Havana, Cuba.—President Palma transmitted to Congress the budget for the fiscal year of 1904. The income for the year is estimated at $18,899,500 and the expenses at $17,924,000. The principal items of income estimated are: Customs, $14,746,500; interior taxes, $630,000; postal and telegraph, $560,000. The largest item of expense is that for the Interior Department, which includes military, charities and other services, the estimates for which approximate $4,980,000. The cost of public instruction, much of which, including expenditures for university and technical education, is still paid by the General Government, is estimated at $3,751,000. Public works, inclusive of new roads and bridges, are estimated to cost $2,032,000. Other items of expense include the monthly charge for interest payments on the projected loan of $35,000,000, and also the expense of collecting the taxes for which the loan law provides.

The President says the expenses of the Customs Department are only five and one-fourth per cent. of what it collects. He points out that the imports last year amounted to $4,400,000 more than the previous year, while the exports exceeded those of the year before by $24,000,000. President Palma urges the need of more and better coastguard boats.

NEW LAW URGED.

A Bill Aimed Against Get Rich Quick Insurance Companies.

Washington, D. C. — A bill introduced by Senator Dryden, of New Jersey, applies the Anti-Lottery law to matter sent through the mails by get-rich-quick insurance companies. It denies the use of the mails to companies which are not authorized to do business by the certificate of the insurance commissioner of some State.

The passage of this legislation is urged by the national convention of State Insurance Commissioners.

Half Million Dollar Fire.

Fire practically destroyed the five-story brick building Nos. 127 and 129 North Fourth street, Philadelphia, Pa., occupied by the Philadelphia Strawboard Company and several other tenants. The loss on the building is estimated at $150,000 and on the contents $475,000.

Crime to Give Away Whisky.

The Supreme Court of Missouri held that the statute prohibiting the giving away of liquor in local option counties is constitutional.

COLOMBIA MAKES PROTEST

Says Responsibility For Secession of Panama Rests With Washington.

WANTS WORLD TO BE JUDGE

Formal Protest Cabled to London Blames This Country For Fomenting Revolution and Prematurely Recognizing Republic of Panama—The Movement Called a "Barracks Coup."

Washington, D. C.—The Colombian Government has protested to the United States against the recognition of Panama, and has demanded justice. The protest expresses the surprise of the people of Colombia at the precipitate recognition of a "barracks coup" in the Department of Panama; cites the public treaty obligations of this country, and "the traditional principles of the American Government in opposition to secession movements," and "appeals to the dignity and honor of the American Senate and people." The substance of this appeal was cabled from Bogota by the Minister of Government, Esteban Jaramillo.

The Colombian Government holds that the main responsibility for the secession lies with this country, because:

First, we have fomented the separatist spirit.

Secondly, we have hastily acknowledged the independence of the rebels.

Thirdly, we have prevented the Colombian Government from using proper means to repress the rebellion.

A press dispatch from Colon says that the Hamburg-American steamer Scotia when it arrived there brought several prominent Colombians from the State of Bolivar, forming a peace commission. The dispatch says that American naval officers are boarding all vessels arriving at Colon to see whether they have Colombian troops on board.

A Protest to the World.

London.—The Colombian authorities have cabled to London a lengthy protest against the action of the United States toward Panama. The cable message says that President Marroquin has energetically protested to the United States and wishes that his protest should be known throughout the civilized world. The President contends that the United States has infringed Article 35, of the treaty of 1846, which he asserts implies the duty on the part of the United States to help Colombia in maintaining her sovereignty over the isthmus. He asserts that since 1835 they have granted canal privileges to different parties no less than nine times, and that the treaty concluded with the late General Hurlbut (when he was United States Minister resident to Colombia) at Bogota, July 8, 1870, has been ignored at Washington.

High Feeling in Bogota.

Washington, D. C.—President Marroquin, of Colombia, is in danger of being overthrown by a revolution, and feeling against Americans in Bogota is running so high that United States Minister Beaupre has cabled the State Department for permission to leave his post. This permission has been given him.

LORD KITCHENER HURT.

Leg Broken While Riding Alone in India—His Horse Frightened.

Simla, India.—Lord Kitchener, Commander-in-Chief of the British forces in India, met with a serious accident while riding home alone from a country house near here. As he was passing through a tunnel his horse became frightened by the sudden appearance of natives, and collided with the walled side. One of Lord Kitchener's legs was jammed against a beam and was broken in two places above the ankle. Some time afterward coolies passing through the tunnel—the original coolies having fled—found the Commander-in-Chief lying there helpless, and brought him to Simla. He is now reported to be doing well.

Lord Kitchener was alone for the reason that he told the members of his staff that he did not intend to ride out, but later changed his mind.

PAPER COMPANY ASSIGNS.

Property of the President Attached For Alleged Shortage.

Holyoke, Mass.—Thomas W. Holly, President and Treasurer of the American Pad and Paper Company, is charged with being between $35,000 and $40,000 short in his accounts, and to protect itself the company has assigned.

Holly's property, consisting of a house, horses and carriage and his stock in the pad and paper company, has been attached.

Holly, it is said, has made a statement to the company officials in which he says he has been getting company money on orders for several years. Large numbers of his notes are now held by local banks. His yearly salary has been $3000, but he says it has cost him from $2000 to $4000 a year more than that to live.

Missouri Prosecutor Indicted.

Four indictments have been found by the Cole County Grand Jury against R. P. Stone, the prosecuting attorney of Jefferson City, Mo. He is charged with demanding and receiving illegal fees and accepting a railroad pass from the Missouri Pacific.

Fierce Fire at Pawtucket.

A fire burned the building owned and occupied by the Pawtucket Baking Company, at Pawtucket, R. I. The loss is $30,000.

Dynamiter Asks $500.

Threats to blow up the Plaza Hotel, a large and fashionable hotel fronting Lincoln Park, Chicago, Ill., have been made to William Hall, manager of the building, in an anonymous letter, which names as an alternative the payment of $500.

Shot Six Negroes.

Six negroes were shot and several seriously wounded during a brawl on the Clanton plantation, five miles west of Albany, Ga., by George Peak, also colored.

SEN. DIETRICH INDICTED

Charge That He Accepted Bribe For a Postoffice Appointment.

Federal Grand Jury Indicts Him, With Postmaster of Hastings, Neb., and His Assistant.

Omaha, Neb.—The Federal Grand Jury returned true bills against United States Senator Charles H. Dietrich and Postmaster Jacob Fisher, of Hastings, Neb., charging them with conspiracy and bribery, in connection with the appointment of Fisher to be postmaster. When the indictments were brought into the United States District Court, Judge Munger presiding, the court merely accepted the report of the Grand Jury, making no remarks on the contents, only giving an order to the clerk for the filing of the bills.

The indictment against Senator Dietrich charges that he accepted money and property in consideration of recommending Fisher for appointment as postmaster at Hastings. The one against Fisher charges him with making an agreement with Senator Dietrich by which Fisher was to pay Senator Dietrich property and money to the amount of $1300 for securing the appointment.

The last witness called before the Grand Jury was William Dutton, a hardware merchant of Hastings. According to Dutton's testimony, he acted as intermediary in all the alleged transactions between the indicted men. After hearing his evidence the Grand Jury excused the remaining witnesses who had not testified, and at once prepared its report to Judge Munger. There were three indictments each against Senator Dietrich and Postmaster Fisher.

The jury was composed of twenty members, nineteen of whom are said to have voted for the indictment and one against. The members came from all parts of the State, no two of them living in the same town. The foreman, Frank E. White, of this city, is Secretary of the Grand Lodge of the Masonic Order of Nebraska. The other members are mostly well-known business and professional men.

This indictment is said to be the first ever returned against a United States Senator on charges of this nature, and caused intense excitement in official circles here, and in adjoining towns when it became public.

The law under which Senator Dietrich and Fisher were indicted provides a punishment for the offenses with which they are charged of imprisonment for not more than two years and a fine of not more than $10,000.

Senator Dietrich was elected by the Legislature of 1900-'01 to succeed Senator Allen, who was appointed by Governor Poynter to fill the unexpired term of the late Senator Hayward, who died before taking his seat. His term expires March 3, 1905.

Postmaster Fisher was formerly Mayor of Hastings, and has been prominent in politics of Nebraska for several years. He said: "The indictments against Senator Dietrich and myself are the result of political persecution. There is really nothing in the charges, and my friends will support me in my defense."

CHICAGO STRIKE SERIOUS.

Labor Leaders Plan to Defeat the Chicago City Railway Co.

Chicago, Ill.—The menace of the sympathetic strike in behalf of the street car men, postponed recently, has become real. The firemen of the Chicago City Railway Company's power plants, who quit work recently, were joined by the engineers. The teamsters who haul the coal that supplies the power plants are in an ugly mood, and may refuse to deliver fuel at any moment. Such refusal would amount to a severe blow to the car company.

With police protection and cars actually running over the Wentworth avenue route, at least at intervals, the labor leaders evidently are considering the use of the sympathetic strike as their most available weapon.

YELLOW FEVER IN MEXICO.

Disease Now Beyond Control of the Health Department.

Austin, Texas.—The yellow fever epidemic in Mexico is now beyond the control of the health authorities of that country, according to advices which have reached the Texas State Health Department. It is stated that the unusually long period of warm weather and the failure of the lower class of Mexicans to report cases of the disease to the health authorities, have caused the epidemic to spread to every town between Monterey and Laredo.

The United States Marine Hospital Service is rendering what aid it can to the Mexican authorities in suppressing the disease.

It is estimated that the loss of business in Monterey alone as a result of the epidemic aggregates more than $2,000,000.

More Suits Against Dowie.

The return of Dowie from the East has been signalized by the filing of more suits for debt against him in the Lake County Circuit Court and the Zion institutions at Waukegan, Ill. Most of the firms are Chicago ones. The Weaver Coal Company wants $2900 for coal furnished. W. S. Peck & Co. have a $3500 claim for goods supplied, and Selz, Schwab & Co., $1000 for goods.

Dies in Florida of Mosquito Bites.

Walter Johnson, a flagman of the Florida East Coast Railway, died suddenly at Jacksonville, Fla., from the effect of mosquito bites.

Boy Kills His Aunt Accidentally.

Carroll Bailey, sixteen years old, of Westbrook, Me., accidentally discharged a gun and shot his grandmother, Mrs. Leighton, and his aunt, Miss Lydia Leighton. The latter was killed instantly.

Polish Baron Stabbed.

Waldemar Sorokou Mowski, who says he is Baron von Friessen, of a noble Polish family, and who has been engaged in the cotton business, was stabbed in a saloon brawl at New Orleans, La.

NEW CANAL TREATY SIGNED

$10,000,000 Bonus to Republic of Panama.

RIGHT TO FORTIFY TERRITORY

United States Gets Ten-Mile Strip in Perpetuity, Cities at Both Ends and the Islands in Panama Bay—Annual Rental Payment of $250,000 to Begin After Term of Nine Years.

Washington, D. C.—Secretary Hay and Philippe Bunau-Varilla, the Minister from Panama, signed the treaty providing for the construction of the Panama Canal by the United States. The ceremony took place in Secretary Hay's study. The Secretary informed M. Bunau-Varilla that he was ready to sign the treaty. The Minister read the document carefully, and then he and Secretary Hay attached their signatures to it.

The keynote of the treaty is the provision in one of the very first articles, by which Panama cedes to the United States whatever land or lands throughout the Republic of Panama this Government shall find desirable in connection with the building or operation and maintenance of the canal. In addition the treaty gives to the United States absolute sovereignty over the canal strip, which, it is understood, comprises between eight and ten miles on each side of the canal. Within this zone the power of the United States is as absolute as if the zone were part and parcel of this country.

In general it may be said that while the new treaty contains many of the provisions of the old treaty, it is not based on that convention, but follows not only the spirit, but the letter of the Spooner act. Thus instead of the lease for a fixed period of the canal strip this new treaty permits this Government to exercise the most complete jurisdiction the reupon.

Permission also is given to the United States to fortify the line and the terminals, and it may police it with troops. That portion of the treaty dealing with the fortification of the terminals is rather general, but sufficiently explicit not to be misunderstood.

The cities of Panama and Colon retain their municipal autonomy under the Republic of Panama as long as they maintain public order and sanitary conditions to the satisfaction of the United States. Failure to do this gives the United States, according to the treaty, the right to force strict compliance with the wishes of this Government in this direction, and the United States can even use force to compel obedience to its rules as to public order and public health in these cities.

The money consideration is the same with the exception that the $10,000,000 go to Panama instead of to Colombia.

The treaty further provides that the canal is to be neutral and open to all nations on even terms.

Ten million dollars, the same amount named in the Colombian treaty, is to be paid as a bonus by the United States to the Republic of Panama, the amount to be paid on the exchange of the ratification of the treaty. The Government of Panama is also to receive an annual payment of $250,000 from the United States, beginning nine years after the ratification of the treaty. A similar provision was included in the treaty with Colombia.

The cities of Panama and Colon, except such lands within their limits as are now owned or possessed by the Panama Canal Company, are not to be controlled by the United States Government, its rights within them being limited to canal operations and maintenance. Within these cities police appointed by the Government of Panama are to maintain order, and local native courts are to administer justice, but it is provided that if the United States should deem the administration of police and judicial functions unsatisfactory it may assume police and judicial control.

Under the treaty the Government of Panama authorizes the New Panama Canal Company to sell and transfer to the United States its rights, privileges, properties and concessions and its shares in the Panama Railroad.

The group of small islands in the Bay of Panama, named Perico, Naos, Culebra and Flamenco, are included within the canal zone, and the United States Government is to have the use and occupation of them.

MOODY UPHOLDS ADMIRAL EVANS

Believes He Censured Naval Court Martial For Good of Service.

Washington, D. C.—Secretary Moody has announced his decision in the matter of the protest of Paymaster H. T. Biscoe against the language used by Rear-Admiral Evans, commander-in-chief of the Asiatic station, in reviewing the result of the court martial on Assistant Paymaster Nichols.

After ruling that Rear-Admiral Evans, as the convening and reviewing authority of the court martial, was within the limits of his authority in criticising the finding of not guilty upon the third charge and pronouncing the sentence inadequate, and in criticising the court, Secretary Moody says:

"It is considered that in this instance Rear-Admiral Evans has not shown himself unworthy of the continued confidence of the department. On the contrary, in view of the evidence before the court, without weighing too nicely the terms of his censure, it is believed he was actuated by a high sense of duty and inspired by a regard for the honor and welfare of the service."

Girl Poisons Family.

Because the parents of Emma Munsey, fourteen years old, of Urbana, O., objected to the company she kept she put Paris green in the coffee, poisoning her father, mother, sister and two brothers. Their lives were saved by the prompt work of physicians.

Samuel F. Phillips Dead.

Samuel F. Phillips, Solicitor-General of the United States under Presidents Grant, Hayes, Garfield and Arthur, died at Washington, D. C., aged seventy-nine years.

New York City.—Blouse waists make the favorite models of the season and are worn both for indoor and street costume. This May Manton in-

BLOUSE WAIST.

cludes pleats at the shoulders, that give the fashionable breadth, and sleeves of the latest sort. The model is made of wood brown henrietta, with velvet piped with white and ornamental buttons as trimming, but the design suits almost all seasonable fabrics. The sleeves, with their big puffs at the wrists, are specially worthy of consideration as they lend themselves to remodelling with singular success. The upper portions are not wider than those of last season and are simply shaped to fall over the full puffs.

The blouse is made over a fitted lining that closes at the centre front. On this lining are arranged the plain back and the pleated fronts, that are faced and turned back to form the narrow revers. The trimming is arranged round the neck at the back, to form points at the front. The sleeves are snug to the elbows, but full above the narrow cuffs. At the neck is a collar that combines the two materials.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is three yards twenty-seven inches wide, one and three-quarter yards forty-four inches wide, or one and one-half yards fifty-two inches wide, with one and three-quarter yards of velvet to make as illustrated.

An Extra Wrap.

Little paletots, made in red, violet or puce cloth, are worn as an extra wrap over cloth gowns, says Le Bon Ton. For dressy wear they are made of white cloth. Stitching and gold buttons are all that is used for trimming. They are a smart little wrap. Of course the bolero effect is predominant in these gowns, and the high, tight-fitting girdle is indispensable.

Old-Fashioned Brocades.

Brocades in quaint, old-fashioned designs are much used for evening gowns, trimmed with fine ruchings, says Le Bon Ton. One gown of brocade, on view at a leading modiste's, was made with a Watteau pleat in the back, the front opening over a petticoat of lace.

Crushed Pink Cloth.

For evening wear crushed pink cloth trimmed with lace is very handsome, says Le Bon Ton. Begonia, fushia and clematis shades in cloth are used for evening gowns. White cloth and lace gowns, trimmed with black velvet, a especially charming.

Jackets Are Short.

Nearly all jackets are short, says Le Bon Ton, although a few, a very few long coats are seen. The latter are more on the Russian blouse order. Boleros are the thing, but more than anything else one sees the entire dress of heavy cloths or velvets, corsage and skirt to be worn without a jacket, simply furs or short fur capes. These are to be quite the thing for street wear.

Ostrich Feathers in Two Colors.

Ostrich feathers are displayed, showing two colors, as, for instance, brown and green, royal purple and green. A handsome feather is a combination of ostrich and paradise—an extreme novelty and very expensive.

The Latest in Velvets.

Velvets in blues and browns, with a pin dot of white, have a pressed dot the size of a franc piece, which at first gives the effect of a button.

Charming Kimono.

Kimonos, or negligees which owe their inspiration to the garment of Japan, have taken a permanent hold in Western favor and are constantly appearing in some new form. The graceful, yet perfectly simple May Manton model shown is among the latest and has much to commend it. The original, from which the drawing was made, is of flue soft flannel, with bands of plain India silk, but all the materials used for gowns of the sort are suitable. Charming ones show plain cotton crepe for the foundation, flowered silk for the bands and count-

A Late Design by May Manton.

less other suggestions might be made.

The kimono is made with fronts and backs and is shaped by means of shoulder, underarm and centre back seams. The sleeves are cut in deep points that are eminently graceful, and both their edges and those of the neck and front are faced to form the bands.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is nine yards twenty-

A STRIKING KIMONO.

seven or thirty-two inches wide, or four and one-half yards forty-four inches wide, with one and seven-eighth yards of silk for trimming.

Casting the Minnow

Next to Fly Fishing, the Perfection of Art in Angling

By W. C. Harris

PREVIOUS to the Civil War angling as a pastime was not indulged in, except to a very limited extent, by residents west of the Mississippi River; in fact, it may be said that the country lying between the eastern slope of the Alleghanies and the estuaries of the Atlantic was the broad area, with its almost innumerable fluvial and lacustrine waters, in which the art of angling was nurtured in America.

West of the Alleghanies they have brought to perfection a method of handling the rod in casting the minnow that not one in a hundred Eastern anglers can follow or perform, and next to fly fishing it is the perfection of the art of angling. The angler stands on the bank, or in the stream, and with a swoop of the rod from right to left, or the reverse, and with a spring of the tip impels deftly and lightly a live minnow, weighing an ounce or more, one hundred and fifty or more feet to the dimpling circle made by the rising bass; and the Western angler nine times in ten will strike the spot aimed for, even if no bigger than the crown of a silk hat. How has such accuracy been acquired? Because, as an old Milwaukee angler told me, the practice has been handed down and followed generations before any writing exponent of it was born.

When considering the rapid advance in skill and indulgence in the pastime of angling by Western fishermen, their great advantages in the number and fruitfulness of local fishing waters should not be overlooked. And this condition prevails everywhere in the region north of Milwaukee to the ice line of the Canadian provinces, and from the Mississippi River to the Pacific slope. In every State one or more species of the forty-two varietal forms of bass, native or introduced, will be found, and in those sections north of and east of the Mississippi the black bass, both large and small mouthed, and the pike, the long nose, ravage the lakes and streams of their minor fish life. In Northern Wisconsin the Eagle Lakes and other waters are the home of that giant pike, the muscalonge, with its many variant names and fish-destroying capacity.

So great is the thirst of many fishermen for the blood of this noble game fish that the railroad running into or near its native haunts has, during the fishing season, a special daily train for Northern Wisconsin, to accommodate muscalonge fishers in their journey of over 400 miles to capture often only a single specimen of this kingly species of the great tribe of Esox.—Illustrated Sporting News.

Trade Schools

Month in Trade School of More Value Than Year in Large Shop

By James M. Dodge

IT has been well said that "Time determines all things," and time has evolved a solution which, though but in its infancy, is destined to grow and be the most important development in educational lines that the world has ever seen. I refer to the trade schools. Locally we have some splendid examples—the Drexel Institute, the Williamson Trade School, the manual training school, and others. But scattered all over this country are schools of this character, which undoubtedly will grow more rapidly than any educational institutions of the past.

Within comparatively few years this lack of opportunity for proper training, making itself manifest, and finding the law of supply and demand in good working order, registered its want, and fortunately the method of supply was developed. This training is now being given by many institutions in this country, in shops equipped with the most modern tools and employing up-to-date methods, and supervised by instructors of marked ability and fully imbued with the importance and far-reaching benefits of their calling. The instruction is systematic and individual, and I feel fully justified in saying that a month of such training is of more value than a year's time spent by a young man in a large shop, in which he is as likely to absorb error as truth.

It has been said that a three years' course in a trade school, in which an average of but a few hours a day are devoted to actual manual work, can in no way compare with three years' time spent in actual work in a shop. I feel that this is a popular error. In shop work a man may spend months in repetition of the same task, to no ultimate advantage to the worker. Instead of his skill being quickened, it is dulled. He very quickly acquires the skill which is unconscious in its operation, and, like the old lady with her knitting needle, he can talk to a fellow workman, or think and dream about far-distant places and matters, without in any way lessening the rate of production. In fact, sometimes his pace might be actually quickened by some mental emotion having an exciting effect upon his nervous organization, in the same way that the old lady, in chatting with her friends, will knit fast or slow in harmony with the dullness or animation of the conversation. It is quite obvious that repetitive routine work is not desirable for a young man of natural ambition and aptitude. In the trade school he escapes routine but is instructed in the underlying principles of his work, and does enough manual labor to familiarize himself with the various tools required, and to prove the correctness of the theories in which he has been instructed.—St. Nicholas.

The Farmer in Winter

By E. S. Martin

THE great steady winter jobs on an American farm in the North nowadays are feeding the stock and keeping warm. And keeping warm nowadays means hauling coal. When I lived in the country it meant cutting wood. It meant, for our large family, constant teaming day after day from the woods to the wood yard, and a wood pile that must have covered quarter of an acre. It meant, towards spring, the coming of men with a horse-power and buzz-saw to cut firewood, and that was almost as interesting an operation as threshing.

There were other stirring days when the lake had frozen hard and the ice-house was filled, involving ice cutting, and more teaming, and more precarious hitching on behind loads and going back in empties. And early in the winter there was the momentous and gory killing of pigs. Oh, that was indeed a stirring time! They kill a pig every second, no doubt, in Chicago nowadays, but that is mere mechanical routine with no quality of sport in it.

There was nothing so very slow about the country winter in days as late as the Civil War. I suppose soap-making as a domestic industry is as dead as household spinning. In those times of wood fires and wood ashes all self-respecting families made soap. Our family had an outstanding kitchen expressly for that use, with a big cisternlike hogshead behind it in which ashes were leached, and convenient tubs for holding the soft soap. A very handsome substance is soft soap of the proper consistency and complexion, and a pleasing exercise it used to be for the young to stir it with a stick and watch its undulations. All the superfluous fat of meat from our kitchen was turned into soft soap in those near-by old times.—Harper's Magazine.

Longevity is Increasing

SUCH men as make a study of statistics relating to life and death, say that man's years are gradually growing longer. The fourth convention of these men from all parts of the world is being held in this city this week, and the first general subject discussed was that of increasing longevity.

These actuaries of great insurance companies should certainly know what they are talking about. They are not accustomed to deal in generalizations. When they say a thing it has all the certainty that figures can give it, and figures, according to the proverb, don't lie. Emory McClintock and others of these statisticians declare that a person now living may reasonably expect to have a longer period of life than those of even a decade ago.

Better hygiene, more thorough knowledge of self-care, purer water, more thorough drainage, less drinking of liquor—all these things and many others have combined to make the twentieth century man a finer physical product than existed a generation ago. The American people are becoming more temperate and more intelligent. It is no longer the fad for our women and girls to be puny and delicate. Short skirts, wheeling, riding, golfing, walking, swimming, fencing, even boxing, have contributed to make the coming mothers of the race fit to bear strong sons and daughters. Physical culture is now a part of our public school system and a part of the daily life of most men and women of Europe and America.

Hence, we are gradually beginning to live longer. We may do even better, if we will.

WEAVING AN INDIAN BELT IS GOOD FUN FOR THE BOYS

HE MAY SELECT BEADS, LEATHER, GRASS, SNAKE SKINS OR COLORED STRINGS AS HIS MATERIALS.

There is a great variety of material to choose from when one has in mind the construction of an Indian belt.

There are bead belts, leather belts, belts made of colored strings and belts made of twisted snake skins. No matter which sort of belt is desired the general plan of construction is the same.

It is the material used, not the method of weaving, which changes the aspect of the belt.

The illustration shows what is called a heddle frame, a rectangular piece of wood in which has been cut a series of long, narrow slits.

A small, round hole is bored through each strip of wood between the slits.

In the heddle there are nine openings and eight round holes. The width of the belt will depend upon the number of openings and holes in the heddle.

Run a strong string through each opening and hole in the heddle.

The strings should be about one foot longer than the intended belt.

Collect the strings together at each end, as indicated in the illustration.

Before attempting to make an elaborate belt of beads or skins it will be well to experiment with colored strings in order to understand the principle of weaving.

Lay a piece of colored string between the two rows of strings, then lift the heddle until the strings, which run through the holes are above those which are in the openings.

The belt is woven merely by repeating this process over and over. Care must be exercised to keep the strings close together, so that the belt will be a uniform width.

The strings which run through the heddle have, as a rule, little to do with the pattern.

The character of the belt will depend on the sort of material which is crossed back and forth between the two rows of strings.

When it is desired to keep the two rows of strings separate while both hands are being used to tighten or loosen the woven portion of the belt, place between the two rows of strings a cylindrical piece of wood, as shown.

Instead of the regular tongue and ring buckle which is usually attached to a belt, simply sew a strong ring to each end of the belt and then, in order to put the belt on, lace the rings together with a strip of leather.—Indianapolis News.

If convenient, prepare a small room for testing the sense of touch, so there may be no accidents to mar the evening's pleasure. Remove all furniture except one heavy chair and all pictures or bric-a-brac within reach of the outstretched arms. Beside the chair have a basket and a feather duster, and large tin pan in the chair. In one corner have a broom, a fishing pole and mop-stick, and in another an ironing board, having an old fur cap or box, or sponge fastened to it. A wooden chopping bowl having artificial flowers in may be set on a very firm table if the room is large enough, and over the curtains ropes may be hung. After spending three minutes in the dark room each one must write the names of at least ten objects touched. If such a plan is not feasible, have the company blindfolded, and hand around quickly a clothes brush, shell, sponge, pencil eraser, pin pan, potato, handkerchief, flower, blotter, egg whip, paper cutter and a lump of coal the size of a potato.—Gertrude Gleason, in The Pilgrim.

MAKING THE BELT.

EVENING GAMES.

Guessing games are enjoyed by the older children, and several can be used in an evening. With slight preparation tests of the five senses can be made. On a table in one room have twelve familiar objects, allowing one or two minutes for observation, ask all to retire to another room and write the names of twelve articles without help from each other. An umbrella, flatiron, inkwell, vase, pencil, lemon, teacup, purse, book, slipper, key and scissors are suggested.

Next in very quick succession let them hear sounds made by a saw, hammer, tea bell, triangle, music-box or gramaphone, piano or organ, door banging, tearing paper, cat mewing, sneeze and other causes, not allowing any memorandum to be made till all noises are over and then limiting the time for writing.

For testing the third sense, have small packages as near one size as possible, all wrapped alike, in which there is coffee, tea, cloves, cinnamon, ginger, cheese, soap, mustard, lemon, banana, cabbage and halibut (or any smoked fish) and allow all to sniff at them for two or three minutes and then make out their list.

In dimly lighted room set ten or twelve bowls on a table, supply each guest with a tiny spoon and see how quick they are to discover and remember what they taste. In the bowls have diluted vinegar, coffee, cider, weak peppermint tea, maple syrup, catsup (diluted), water, beef broth or clear soup, salted water and chocolate, all of the same temperature—preferably cold.

THE IRON-WOOD TREE.

There grows in South America a tree, the wood of which is so exceedingly hard that it is known as iron-wood.

Quite a different kind of iron tree, however, is that which once flourished in Vienna, and a remnant of which is still shown as a curiosity. In ancient days, when a youth had grown sufficiently expert in his trade to leave the city and seek his fortune elsewhere, it was the custom for him to repair to this tree and drive a nail into the trunk.

If the nail drove straight into the bark, it was regarded as a good omen, but if it bent or turned away it was held to betoken calamity to the experimenter, who in such a case might be tempted to remain at home.

In the course of time the trunk of the tree was covered with nails, and in the remnant shown to-day there is hardly any wood to be seen.

A CHINESE CUSTOM.

Chinese women never think of taking the hairpins out of their hair when they go to bed. These hairpins are very different from those worn by English women, being from six to ten inches long, of silver, gold or some bright material, and curiously bent and twisted. They are worn night and day, and only removed when the hair is to be newly dressed for some important occasion.

DEPENDING ON YOURSELF.

Do you know how hard it is to learn to depend on yourself? It is so easy to get in the habit of depending on some one else who is quicker or brighter, or perhaps has more confidence in speaking out at the right time, or doing the right thing. This is especially so during your school days.

I know two little girls, Annie and Teresa, who always sat together in school. They prepared their lessons in the same way, and appeared to be making equal advancement. They seemed to be particularly bright, and were noticed on that account by all the teachers who had anything to do with them. They were promoted from class to class together, and managed to sit side by side.

One day it happened that they were separated and then a discovery was made. Teresa continued to do well, but Annie did not show the same proficiency as before, and so it turned out that Teresa, out of mistaken kindness for her friend, had been helping her right along. And Annie had learned to depend on Teresa's assistance, and when she was separated from her scarcely knew how to go on with some of her class.

Do you see how wrong they both were—Teresa in giving help and Annie in accepting it? Then, too, they had made the more grievous mistake of deceiving the kind teachers who had trusted them.—S. Jennie Smith, in Christian Work.

AN ACTRESS' PET MOUSE.

Little Rodent Quickly Tamed and Now Enjoys Being Fondled.

Miss Flora Mitchell, an actress, who has been confined to the Homestead Hospital, in Marion, where she has been an invalid for five weeks, has tamed a mouse, says the Indianapolis News. For more than a week the mouse has been almost a constant companion of the actress, who says that it has greatly helped her to preserve her cheerfulness.

The first week Miss Mitchell was confined to her room she noticed the occasional presence of the animal, and, being lonely, began to lay bread crumbs and other mouse food where it would be handy for the little creature. Soon it became bolder, and after a few days it would come near the bed and eat the mites of bread and meat almost as soon as they were dropped by the hand of the sick woman.

She gradually began to reach toward the animal, until finally she touched it and stroked its furry coat. It has never shown the least fear, and about a week ago Miss Mitchell picked it up and allowed it to run at will over her hands and lap. From that time she has not had the least trouble in picking it up. In fact, it will run toward her, and seems to delight in being fondled. It makes no attempt to bite her, but when others attempt to fondle it there is trouble at once.

WISE WORDS.

Do to-day the best you can.

Be happy to-day; this is heaven.

Yesterday's error cannot be undone.

We learn to know better by thinking.

We can do better only by knowing better.

Are you sick? Repining will not give you health.

Are you poor? Unhappiness will not make you rich.

Are you ignorant? Unhappiness will not make you wise.

Difficulties are meant to rouse, not discourage.—Channing.

Yesterday's misfortunes are but debris in the lap of to-day.

To-morrow's tasks can be but burdens on the back of to-day.

We cannot learn to know better simply by repining or anticipating.

I can possess to-day only what I have brought into it, or what I dig out of it.

Be happy to-day. No matter about yesterday or to-morrow; be happy to-day.

He must be a thorough fool who can learn nothing from his own folly.—Hare.

There is always room for a man of force, and he makes room for many.—Emerson.

Beauty has an expression beyond and far above the one woman's soul that it clothes.

Did you do wrong yesterday? Regretting will not correct the act nor atone for it.

The noblest nature sees the most of this impersonal expression in beauty.—George Eliot.

The Good Spirit never antedates. He never gives us to-day what we shall need to-morrow.—Emerson.

Neither crying over yesterday nor making faces at to-morrow will enable us to do better than our best.

It is no happiness to live long, nor unhappiness to die soon; happy is he that hath lived long enough to die well.—Quarles.

The medicines for the cure of loneliness are portions of generosity, thoughtfulness for others and self-sacrifice, taken in large doses.

Man is not made subservient to an external law forced upon him from without, but is made responsive to a creative light and power within.—Biblical World.

Giants Disinherited.

Giants, as a class, are disinherited, at least in France. It may be remembered that some eighteen months ago, as we mentioned at the time, a M. Pierecourt, of Rouen, had bequeathed to the city a sum exceeding $250,000, to be devoted to giving dowries to couples of "giants" on their marriage. The object of this queer bequest was to counteract the physical degeneration of the human species. However, two difficulties supervened. The family of the testator brought a nullity suit, and no giants could be found. In these depressing circumstances a compromise has just been arranged. The heirs leave $2,000 to the municipality, and the annual income is divided between old age pensions and convalescent homes.—London Globe.

New Orders.

He was a newly made corporal, and the men in his room were a bit slow in answering the parade bugle. "Now, then, you chaps," he shouted, "fall out, inside!" A boisterous laugh from the men was the only response. "As you were!" he continued, noticing his mistake. "Fall outside in!" The roars of laughter which followed this order brought the color sergeant. "What on earth are you fellows grinning at?" asked the latter, testily. "Didn't you hear the bugle? Fall inside out!"

Insects Have Airships.

Insects enjoying aerial navigation by the use of balloons were recently caught by a French naturalist, who noticed them as small, bright objects floating in the air and behaving as if they were being steered. He caught some of them and found them to be viscous air bubbles one-fourth of an inch long, of uniform dimensions, and showing iridescent reflection. Each balloon was suspended by the feet of an insect resembling the hornet fly.

J. H. SNYDER,
MASON AND BUILDER.
Jobbing promptly attended to.
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North Plainfield Weekly Review.

Founded March 24, 1900.

An Independent Republican Newspaper published every Saturday at 33 Somerset Street, North Plainfield, N. J.

HARRY H. WEBB, Editor and Proprietor.

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Long distance and local telephone : : : 217.

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SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1903.

THANKSGIVING PROCLAMATION.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
STATE OF NEW JERREY,
CITY OF TRENTON.

I appoint Thursday, November 26th, a day of Thanksgiving and Prayer, and request the people of the State to assemble in their places of public worship and return thanks to Almighty God for the blessings bestowed upon us as individuals and as a state during the year that is passed.

Life and the blessings of life are still ours. Our state is at peace. Our people are prosperous and we still enjoy the blessings of a free government that grows more enlightened and more beneficent as the years go by. Let us all, young and old, gather together on the day named, and, with humility and thanksgiving, acknowledge the Lord God Almighty as the source from which all our blessings flow.

Given under my hand privy seal, at the Executive Chambers in the city of Trenton, on the Thirteenth day of November, in the year of our Lord [L.S.] one thousand nine hundred and three, and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and twenty-eighth.

FRANKLIN MURPHY, Governor.

Attest: JOHN L. SWAYZE,
Secretary to the Governor.

THE INJUSTICE OF IT.

The granting of a writ of certiorari by the Supreme Court, in the case of John A. Goodwin against the Borough of North Plainfield, is *prima facia* evidence that the judge in issuing the writ had a reason for so doing.

In the case of Goodwin against the Borough of North Plainfield, the Recorder, before whom Goodwin was tried, will be obliged to file with the Supreme Court by or before December 4, next, a complete record of the trial. A review of the case will then be made by the Court, and it is to be hoped that Goodwin will be exonerated and the decision of the lower court reversed.

The injustice of the law which allows a petty officer to try a man charged with a crime or misdemeanor, was never so forcibly illustrated as in this case.

Here we have in John A. Goodwin, a quiet, inoffensive, law-abiding man—a man who tries to the best of his ability to do right by all men; a man who as chairman of a committee of church trustees, is endeavoring to protect the property which is under his care—forcibly arrested, without a warrant, and placed in a dirty cell where the shock almost killed him. He was brought before the borough recorder, with whom there exists more or less political enmity, on one side at least, and tried on a charge of disturbing the peace and interfering with an officer. He was found guilty and fined ten dollars. From the verdict of this court there is absolutely no appeal open to a poor man, as was explained last week in the REVIEW.

But some one erred in supposing that Goodwin would not be able to appeal to the Supreme Court for redress. Some one "over-reached themselves," to use a homely phrase. Not only has Goodwin succeeded in getting his case into the Supreme Court, but he is prepared to follow it up to the Court of Errors and Appeals if the Borough should decide to carry it farther.

But no matter where it may be taken, the people are with Goowin, and the people say they believe he has been wronged, and in nine times out of ten the people are right.

FIREMEN LOSE EXEMPTIONS.

The Supreme Court of New Jersey has declared a large proportion of tax exemptions in the State unconstitutional.

This sweeping decision takes away from the firemen, sailors, militiamen and soldiers' widows $500 exemptions heretofore allowed them, and adds nearly $[illegible],000,000 of taxable property to the State.

There has been considerable dissatisfaction existing regarding such exemptions, and the decision was not unlooked for.

It would appear that a more equitable and satisfactory arrangement could be made to reward firemen and other deserving classes than the practice of exemptions from taxation, which are more in the nature of charity than a recompense for duties performed; therefore the decision should be received with satisfaction by all, provided some other plan is pursued whereby the same object is reached.

No one begrudges the trifling amount allowed firemen, and it is reasonable to assume that it is the desire of a large majority of the people that they should be recompensed for their services, past, present or future, and if the decision of the court is final, it is earnestly to be hoped that some other means may speedily be found to show our appreciation of these brave men.

At any rate the $500 tax exemption is not at all likely to be disturbed this year as the State Board of Assessors has decided that tax collectors have no authority to alter the assessments on tax duplicates at any time. This will allow plenty of time to thoroughly investigate the matter and pass another law to take the place of the old.

A STEP FORWARD.

A special meeting of the Board of Education was held last Tuesday at Madison to take action upon increasing the membership of the board from five to nine, in compliance with the new school law. Miss Wildman, librarian of the public library; Miss Alice L. Greene, Mrs. James A. Webb, Jr., and Stark B. Ferriss were named. The selection of women is an innovation for that neighborhood, but some of the members of the board think the experiment will prove a wise one.

There is no doubt whatever of the advisability of electing women as members of the school board.

For many years it has been tried in Kansas to the entire satisfation of all concerned.

And why not? Who should know better than women the needs of children?

Madison will make no mistake in electing women on the Board of Education, and will take a long step in advance when it has been accomplished.

BOROUGH PAYS THE FREIGHT

Public sentiment is a great thing. Public sentiment is with Goodwin especially, and also with Sebring in a lesser degree. Goodwin, so say the people, committed no crime in trying to protect his property. In this opinion, many lawyers agree, therefore it is quite safe to assume that Goodwin will win his suit.

And the people will foot the bill be it $250 or $2000.

NEW JERSEY CROP REPORT.

Secretary Franklin Dye, of the State Board of Agriculture has filed a preliminary report showing the total valuation of crops in this State to be $35,000,000, which amount is $6,000,000 less than last season. The Secretary's report sets forth that this decrease is due to the rainy weather, by which several crops were ruined. Continuing, the report shows that the cranberry crop this season will be about 400,000 bushels, and this crop will realize at least $1,000,000. Another fact shown in the report is that live stock in the State has suffered not a little during the year through anthrax, but this loss has been made up largely in the increased value of hens and eggs. The price of eggs was higher this year than ever before. The fruit crop alone was a million dollars less than last year, owing to the terrific wind and rains orms.

TO PREVENT DIPHTHERIA.

Diphtheria is now prevalent throughout the state to more or less extent.

As a prevention of this dread disease is much easier than a cure, it would be well to remember that pure air and plenty of sunshine will almost invariable keep it off. Keep your windows open nights, get all the sunshine possible in daylight and keep everything clean. By following this simple rule the danger of contracting this malignant malady would be minimized if not altogether prevented, and is much cheaper than paying doctor's bills, and saves all annoyance from quarantine and much actual sufferings; besides the rule is a good one for all time and all circumstances and should be carried out to the letter whether there is any danger of diphtheria or not.

We hear some favorable comment by taxpayers on the recent decision of the Supreme Court declaring the $500 exemption to firemen. But just suppose that the firemen refused to fight any more fires without being paid for it—what would the taxpayers think then?

Hon. WM. M. LANNING, congressman from this district, has our thanks for a copy of the daily Congressional Record.

Somerset County Roads

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

The Board of Chosen Freeholders of the County of Somerset will meet at the Court House, in Somerville, in said county, on

TUESDAY, THE FIRST (1) DAY OF DECEMBER, 1903,

at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and up to eleven o'clock a. m., on said day, will receive and then and there publicly open and read, bids for macadamizing three roads in said county, as follows:

No. 1, extension of Mountain avenue from Wahnetah Drive in borough of Round Brook northerly through Bridgewater township to Warren township line, a distance of 7,285 feet or 1 39-100 miles. For this road two bids are asked, one for 8-inch macadam and one for 10-inch rock bottom.

Bids for this road will be received under the specifications as follows:

Price per cubic yard for 4,890 cubic yards of earth excavation,

Price per square yard for 11,337 square yards of 10-inch rock road complete.

Price per square yard for 11,337 square yards of 8-inch macadam road complete.

Price per lineal foot for 1,500 feet of underdrains.

Price (lump) for the construction of the whole road complete.

No. 2 begins at Blazier's Corners in Bernards township and extends southerly through Basking Ridge to Davidson's bridge over the Passaic River, the county line near Millington, a distance of 16,808 feet or 3 1-5 miles.

Bids for this road will be received under the specifications as follows:

Price per cubic yard for 8,165 cubic yards of earth excavation.

Price per square yard for 14,423 square yards of 10-inch rock road complete.

Price per square yard for 9,200 square yards of 8-inch macadam road complete.

Price per lineal foot for 7,500 feet of underdrains.

Price per cubic yard for 500 cubic yards of binding material.

Price (lump) for the construction of the whole road complete.

No. 3 begins at Far Hills in Bernards township and extends northeasterly to middle of North Branch of the Raritan River at Schomp's Mills, thence crossing Bedminster township northerly through Peapack and Gladstone to the Morris county line.

Bids for this road will be received under the specifications as follows:

Price per cubic yard for 14,655 cubic yards of earth excavation.

Price per square yard for 5,356 square yards of 10-inch rock road complete

Price per square yard for 26,208 square yards of 8-inch macadam road complete

Price per lineal foot for 8,000 feet of underdrains.

Price (lump) for the construction of the whole road complete.

No bids will be considered in which all items are not filled out.

Bids must be for complete work, including all materials.

No informal or unbalanced bids will be considered.

The price must be written in the bids and stated in figures.

Samples of trap rock to be used by the contractor, and a statement of the place where the same is obtained, must accompany each bid.

Each bid must be accompanied by the name and residence of the bidder, and with an affidavit that no person other than those mentioned is financially interested therein.

Each bid must be accompanied by a certified check of One Thousand Dollars, payable to the order of Wm. J. Logan, Director upon condition that if the contract be awarded to the bidder, he will, when required by the Board, execute an agreement in writing to perform the work according to the specifications.

The successful bidder will be required to execute a bond with two or more sureties to the Board of Chosen Freeholders of said county in the penal sum of the estimated cost of said work within 30 days from the award, or the bid will be declared forfeited. Bidders must satisfy themselves by personal examination or otherwise of the nature and extent of the work and shall not at any time after submission of a bid dispute or complain of errors in estimates, nor assert that there was a misunderstanding in regard to the work to be done or the materials to be furnished.

The Board reserves the right to change a portion of the road from rock to macadam, and from macadam to rock, if it seems advisable, and the price of such work so stated in the bid by the square yard to govern such work.

The right to reject any or all bids is reserved to the Board.

The maps, profiles, specifications and blank bids can be seen at the office of Henry I. Budd, State Commissioner of Roads, Trenton, N. J., and at the office of Joshua Doughty, Jr., County Engineer, Somerville, N. J.

By order of the Board of Chosen Freeholders of Somerset County.

WM. J. LOGAN, Director.

Somerville, N. J., Nov. 3, 1903.

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where every Stove is Guaranteed. You will also find a full line of Furniture, Carpets, Oil Cloth, etc.
Weekly or monthly payments. Prompt attention to mail orders.
The Crescent Furniture Company

TOWNSHIP OF NORTH PLAINFIELD.

Sale of Lands FOR UNPAID TAXES

Public notice is hereby given by E. S. Ackor, Collector of the Township of North Plainfield, in the county of Somerset, that by virtue of a tax warrant issued on the sixth day of November, nineteen hundred and three, by the Township Committee of said township, he will sell at public vendue all the lands, tenements and real estate herein mentioned, for the shortest time for which any person or persons will agree to take the same and pay the taxes assessed against the same for the year 1901, with the interest thereon accruing, and all costs, fees, charges and expenses in relation to the levy, assessments and collection of said taxes.

The sale will take place at 3 o'clock p. m., on SATURDAY, THE TWELFTH DAY OF DECEMBER, 1903, at Demler's Store, North Plainfield Township.

The said lands and real estate so to be sold and the names of the persons against whom the said taxes have been laid on account of each parcel are as follows:

Fleig Mrs.—Aaron Allen property Washington Valley, 20 acres	$59.00
Brown, Whitfield—Gr. Br. Rd., 16 acres	4.72
Bloomer, Est. of J.—Gr. Br. Rr., 13 acres	4.72
Darby, George—Scotch Plains, 1 acre	2.36
DeHaas, Derrick—Rock Road, 13 acres	19 88
Doe, John—1 st. Mountain, 11 acres	4.72
Egel, Conrad—Greenbrook Road 10 acres	2.36
Fiumas, Caspar—Greenbrook Rd., 3 acres	2.36
Galt, John—Washingtonville, 20 acres	14.16
Goldrich, Emil—Mountain Ave., 1 Lot	2.36
Holmes, Elias B.—Greenbrook Rd. 15 acres	14.16
Hankerson, Prine—Greenbrook Rd. 16 "	7.08
Holmes Eugene—Rock Rd, House and Lot	4.72
Hardwed, Carl—Prospect Ave., 1 acre	2.36
Hopkins, Frank—Valley Road 22 acres	28.32
Kolb, Ernest C.—Mt. at Watchung 50 acres	18 88
Kuchen, Dr. Y. M. W.—near brick yd, 9 "	2.36
Lewis, Eldon—Greenbrook Road, 3 acres	2.36
Manning, Lord Est. of—W'tg. Mt. 12 acres	4.72
Oswall, Z. E.—Watchung Mount'n, 3 acres	2.36
Osterien, Oshien—Greenbrook Rd. 15 acres	4.72
Somerset Co, Tel. Cos.—Bound Brook	4.72
Simmons, Floyd—Berkely Road, 5 acres	1.18
Underhill Anna H.—Watchung, 88 acres	51.92
Vail, Susan—Greenbrook Road, 1 Lot	2.36
Vielbig, Eberhart—Valley Road, 100 acres	53.92
Watchung Water Co.—Green Brook on Mountain, 88¾ acres	89.68
Wilson, Elias—Valley Road, 22 acres	10.44
Wilson, Esther Est. of—Valley Rd. 6 acres	2.36
Wilson, James F.—Johnson Drive 10 acres	14 16

E. S. ACKOR,
Collector.

SHERIFF'S SALE

IN CHANCERY OF NEW JERSEY.

Between John D. Kirch et al., Ex'rs. etc., complainant, and Walter P. Lindsley et al., defendants.—Fi. Fa. for sale of mortgaged premises.

By virtue of the above stated writ of Fi. Fa. to me directed and delivered, I will expose for sale, at public vendue, on

MONDAY, THE TWENTY-THIRD (23) DAY OF NOVEMBER NEXT.

between the hours of twelve and five o'clock in the afternoon of said day, that is to say, at two o'clock p. m., at the Court House in Somerville, to wit:

All that tract or parcel of lands and premises, situate, lying and being in the township of North Plainfield, in the county of Somerset and State of New Jersey:

Beginning at a stone planted for a corner in line of other lands of Elias Allen and being the southeast corner of lands this day conveyed to said Elias Allen by Aaron Allen, and running (1) thence along the line of other lands of the said Elias Allen in a magnetic course of north sixty-seven degrees and four minutes east (N. 67° 04' E.) a distance of one hundred and twenty-three and no tenths (123.0) feet to a cedar stake where formerly stood a white wood tree; (2) thence still along the line of other lands of the said Elias Allen north fifty-nine degrees and forty-three minutes east (N. 59° 43' E.), a distance of five hundred and ninety-eight and thirty-six one hundredths (598.36) feet to a stake and stone heap by a cedar tree; (3) thence along the line of lands of George Demler, crossing the valley and the valley road, north eighteen degrees and twenty-five minutes west (N. 18° 25' W.), a distance of thirteen hundred and eleven and twenty-three one hundredths (1311.23) ft to an angle point; (4) thence still along the line of land of said Demler up the mountain north no degrees and forty-five minutes west (N. 0° 45' W.), a distance of two thousand and one and seventy-eight one hundredths (2001.78) feet to a point and corner; (5) thence along the line of lands of formerly Dr Corra Osborn on the northerly side of the second mountain south eighty-nine degrees and twenty minutes west (S. 89° 20' W.), a distance of eight hundred and ninety-five and ninety-five one hundredths (895.95) feet to a stone planted for a corner in line of lands of formerly said Osborn, said stone being the northeast corner of lands this day conveyed to Elias Allen by Aaron Allen. (6) thence along the line of lands this day conveyed to Elias Allen by Aaron Allen, running first over and down the mountain (through lands of the grantors), making and establishing a division line for property of Aaron and Elias Allen, south no degrees and nineteen minutes west (S. 0° 19' W.), a distance of thirteen hundred and fifty and no tenths (1350.0) feet, more or less, to a stone planted for a corner; then second along the the edge of woods north eighty-nine degrees and forty-one minutes west (N. 89° 41' W.) three hundred and twenty-five and ninety-five one hundredths (325.95) feet to a stone placed for a corner at the northerly end of the old lane; then third south five degrees and thirty-eight minutes east (S. 5° 38' E.) down the old lane six hundred and three and three tenths (603.3) feet to a stone planted for an angle point; in the old lane, then, fourth, south twenty-eight degrees and fifty-three minutes east (S. 28° 53' E.) across the valley road and the valley, a distance of eighteen hundred and ninety seven and thirty-seven one hundredths (1897.37) feet to the first above mentioned stone and place of beginning. Containing 76 68-100 acres, more or less.

Being the same premises conveyed to the said Walter P. Lindsley by deed of Elizabeth D. Turney (single, bearing date April 10, 1902, and recorded in Somerset County Clerk's office, in Book S No 9 of Deeds for said county, on pages 292, etc.

CALVIN D. McMURTRY, Sheriff

CODINGTON & SWACKHAMER, Solicitors.

Dated October 10, 1903. [$16.20]

PROPERTY FOR SALE

Cash or Installments.

331 Lyman Place, 9 room house, lot 75 x 125, a bargain	$2,700
652 South Avenue, 8 room house, all improvements, lot 50 x 100	2,600
649 East Sixth Street, 7 room house, lot 50 x 100	1,700
7 room house, lot 50 x 100, on South Avenue	1,900
10 room house, all improvements, on E. 7 Street Netherwood	5,500

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On Lyman Place, 50 x 125	$450
On Hunter Avenue, 50 x 100	300
On West Third Street, 50 x 150	350
On DeKalb Avenue, 50 x 150	300
On Manson Place, 40 x 150	300
On Martine Avenue, 60 x 190	$1,000

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Time Table in effect Oct. 11, 1903

For New York—2.17, 3.37, 5.38, 6.02, 6.29, 6.57, 7.05, 7.25, 7.28, 7.48, 7.55, 8.02, 8.11, 8.30, 8.34, 8.46, 9.27, 9.59, 10.26, 11.25 a. m.; 12.09, 12.44, 1.18, 2.31, 2.42, 2.49, 3.44, 4.17, 4.47, 5.43, 5.53, 6.23, 6.33, 7.08, 7.32, 8.36, 9.35, 9.40, 10.17, 11.28 p. m. Sundays—2.17, 3.37, 5.05, 7.41, 8.01, 8.52, 9.52, 10.08, 11.10 a. m.; 12.00 m.; 12.58, 1.45, 2.40, 3.17, 3.30, 5.41, 6.45, 6.52, 8.13, 8.32, 9.42, 9.58, 10.22 p. m.

For Newark—5.38, 6.29, 6.57, 7.05, 7.25, 7.48, 8.11, 8.34, 8.46, 9.27, 9.59, 11.25 a. m.; 1.18, 2.31, 2.49, 3.44, 4.17, 4.47, 5.43, 5.53, 6.23, 6.33, 7.08, 7.42, 8.36, 9.40 p. m. Sundays—7.41, 8.52, 10.08, 11.10 a. m. 12 m.; 12.58, 1.45, 3.30, 5.41, 6.45, 6.52, 7.32, 8.13, 8.32, 9.42, 9.58, 10.22 p. m.

For Somerville—5.25, 7.12, 8.21, 9.36, 9.54, 11.00 a. m.; 1.01, 2.02, 2.11, 3.32, 3.44, 4.33, 5.03, 5.29, 5.57, 6.04, 6.19, 6.41, 7.12, 7.33, 8.08, 8.21, 9.37, 10.23, 11.26 p. m.; 12.59 night. Sundays—5.45, 8.42, 11.14 a. m.; 2.03, 3.40, 5.37, 6.35, 8.30, 10.15, 11.16, 11.25 p. m.

For Phillipsburg and Easton—5.25, 8.21, 9.54, a. m.; 2.11, 5.29, 6.41 p. m. Sundays—5.45 a. m.; 2.03, 6.35 p. m.

For Bethlehem, Allentown and Mauch Chunk—5.25, 9.54 a. m.; 2.11, 5.29 p. m. Sundays—5.45 a. m.; 2.03, 6.35 p. m.

For Wilkesbarre and Scranton—5.25, 9.54 a. m.; 5.48 p. m. Sundays—5.45 a. m. 2.03 p. m.

For Long Branch, Ocean Grove, Point Pleasant and seashore points—8.11, 11.25 a. m.; 1.18 Red Bank only; 3.44, 4.47, 6.22 p. m. Sundays—8.52 a. m.; 3.30 p. m.

For Lakewood—3.37, 8.11, a. m.; 1.18 3.44, 4.17 p. m. Sunday, 9.52 a. m.

For Atlantic City—9.27a. m.; 2.49p. m. Sundays 9.52.

For Trenton—5.17, 5.25, 7.12, 7.44, 8.38, 9.14, 9.44, 10.44, 11.44 a. m.; 12.46, 1.01, 1.39, 2.11, 3.44, 5.29*, 7.34*, 8.21, 9.37* p.m., 1.17 night. Sundays—5.17, 5.45, 9.55, 11.14 a. m.; 1.39, 2.45, 4.55, 5.37,* 6.35,* 9.47 p. m.; 1.17 night.

For Philadelphia—5.17, 7.44, 8.38, 9.14, 9.44, 10.44, 11.14, 11.44 a. m.; 12.46, 1.39, 2.11, 3.44, 5.34*, 7.34,** 8.21, 9.37* p.m.; 1.17 ng't Sundays—5.17, 5.45, 9.55, 11.14 a. m.; 1.39, 2.45, 4.55, 5.37*, 6.35*, 9.47 p. m.; 1.17 night.

For Reading and Harrisburg—5.17, 5.25, 8.38, 9.54, (10 44 to Reading only) 11.44 a. m.; 2.11, 5.48 p. m. 1.17 night. Sundays, 5.17 a.m., 2.03, 5.37, 6.35 p. m.;

For Pottsville, Sunbury & Williamsport—5.17, 5.25, 9.54, a. m.; 2.11, (5.29, to Pottsville only) 8.21 p. m.; 1.17 night. Sundays, 5.17 a. m.; 2.03,; 1.17 night.

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that all good housewives are interested in, some say "how cheap and good," some say "very cheap but we could not eat"—it was too cheap and more expensive in the end. When you want good meat come here or ask your neighbor where she buys her meats, and there's nine chances to one she'll say at

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Mr. Taylor formerly manager of Sternberg & Co., extends a special invitation to his old friends, and solicits a continuance of their patronage and from new customers alike.

Special Sale of HATS and SHOES.

When Grandma Bastes the Turkey.

TURKEY IS KING This Week

FORTUNATELY, nearly everybody in the United States will eat turkey next Thursday, for Thursday is Thanksgiving Day, and the words turkey and Thanksgiving are, in America, almost synonyms.

To tell a good turkey, D. E. Thomas, who is one of the poultry experts of Philadelphia, says:

"Examine the end of the breast bone—the end that is near the tail. If this is a piece of soft, movable gristle the bird is young. If it is solid, hard bone the bird is old.

"Examine the neck, and open and look into the eyes. Staleness shows itself first in a darkening of the neck. The eyes should be bright and full; dull, sunken, faded, they indicate that the bird has been killed too long. Select a plump turkey, because such a turkey is juicier, tenderer, sweeter.

THE ESSENTIAL QUALITIES.

"Those are the three qualities necessary in a turkey—that it be fat, that it be young, that it be fresh—and there is no reason why any one should be fooled. For it is just as easy to tell a good turkey as to tell a good apple or a good peach."

A turkey is hard to raise. That farmer is a lucky man who, hatching out 100, is able to bring thirty-three to market. For young turkeys are great birds to get sick. They are great birds to roam away and get lost. They are great birds to be slain by other creatures of the countryside.

There is in Trevose a farmer who had last year a fine flock of forty turkeys. These birds, like all of their kind, would start out on their rounds

"His Day."

in the early morning, and all day long they would move in a great circle, through this cornfield, that potato patch—by a regular path that they had marked out—and, late in the afternoon, they would get back home. But sometimes they would be delayed on their tour. Some argument, some feast, would hold them too long, and night would fall upon them still far from home. Immediately, then, their journey would cease; right where they were they would prepare to roost. But the farmer's wife would always, on such occasion, look them up, knowing well where they were to be found, and under her urging they would come home reluctantly.

But one night when they did not return she thought she would let them stay out. What harm could happen to them? Surely they would be all right in the morning. And she left them alone, and the next day only four of the flock returned. The rest were found lying dead about the fence where they had roosted, and in the neck of each dead body, just below the ear, there was a little round hole, the work of a weasel. For weasels kill turkeys in this way to suck their blood. Thus it will be seen that in many ways turkeys are hard to raise.

They are fed upon cracked corn, wheat screenings and mush. If it is cold they will eat a good deal and get fat. But if it is warm, they wander over the fields gobbling up grasshoppers, and such fare does not fatten them. Only when they eat grain do turkeys take on flesh, and they will not eat grain until the weather gets cold, until there is snow on the ground, so that they can find nothing else to eat.

Therefore the Christmas and New Year's turkeys are fatter and better always than the Thanksgiving ones.

HATCH IN FOUR WEEKS.

Turkeys hatch out in four weeks—one week more than the time required for chickens. In May they are born. The Thanksgiving turkey of the first quality is, therefore, from six to seven months old. At that age it is pretty well matured. The big turkeys—the thirty-pound gobblers, the twenty-five-pound hens—that are to be found upon the market are old birds. Prepared properly, however (parboiled first, then roasted slowly, with assiduous basting), they make excellent eating.

The turkey belongs to Thanksgiving because on the original Thanksgiving Day, at Plymouth in 1621, turkey was the feature of the repast. The records of Edwin Winslow describe that old-time feast as follows:

"Our Governor sent four men fowling so that we might, after a special manner, rejoice together. They four in one day killed as much turkey fowl as, with a little help besides, served the company nearly a week. At which time, among other recreations, we exercised our arms, many Indians coming among us, among the rest their greatest king, Massasoyt, with some ninety men, whom for three days we entertained and feasted."

ORIGIN OF THE NAME.

The name turkey is believed to come from the cluck of the bird—"turk, turk, turk." Dr. Samuel Johnson, in his dictionary, thought the name came from the country, and made his definition "Turkey—A large domestic fowl brought from Turkey." The French also have a singular error about this bird, which they call "poule d' Inde," or "dinde," a fowl from the Indies, while the Germans with the same inaccuracy call it "kalekuter," or bird from Calcutta.

As a matter of fact the turkey is indigenous to America, and Europe knew nothing of it until the Jesuits transported it from Mexico to France. They raised it on one of their farms near Bourges, and on this account there are certain French provinces where to this day in honor of its sponsors the turkey is called a "Jesuit."

The English do not know precisely when the turkey came amongst them. They approximate its arrival in the following antique couplet:

Turkeys, carps, hops, pickerel and beer
Came into England all in one year.

COOKING THE BIRD.

An old English magazine, the Perfect Gentlewoman's Delight, gives a quaint recipe for cooking turkey. "Take and clean your birde on the back," it says, "and bruise all his bones; then season with salt and pepper, grosse beaten, and put into him good store of butter; he must have five hours' baking."

But the best way to cook a turkey is to roast it, stuffing it with truffles. The truffle is a subterranean edible fungus, black and warted outside, and pale and veined within. Hogs are trained to root the truffle up. It is at its best in Perigord, and Perigord truffles are the ones that the American cooks use, for there are no native truffles of any sort in this country.

A statistician estimates that on Thanksgiving Day 7,000,000 turkeys will be eaten in the United States. These birds will weigh 63,000,000 pounds, and they will cost $9,000,000.

A Surprise Pumpkin.

This new vegetable will be fun for the youngsters at dinner, or at a party, or to fill up any gap in the Thanksgiving Day fun. Perhaps just at dusk, when the lamps are first lighted, will be the best time to bring in the pumpkin, which may be either a really truly one or one made of pumpkin colored tissue paper. The real one is the best. To prepare the real pumpkin, cut a piece off the top, or stem end, as if it were a lid, leaving the stem on as a handle, and remove the "insides." It if one guesses his second "surprise" correctly, he redeems his forfeit without penalty. This also gives a chance of failure to those who guessed correctly at first.

This "surprise pumpkin" may be prepared without expense if the pumpkin shell is already at hand.—New York Tribune.

When Grandma Bastes the Turkey

When gran'ma bastes the turkey
We children watch to see
The way she pours the basting on,
As slick as slick can be.

We hear the turkey "fizzle,"
An' know it's getting browned;
But when she puts the basting on,
Why then we jus' stan' 'round.

I like the Christmas stocking,
The frosted New Year's cake;
I like the birthday presents
My aunties buy or make;

But jus' the besteat time of al,
Thanksgiving brings to me—
When gran'ma bastes the turkey,
An' we all stan' 'round to see.

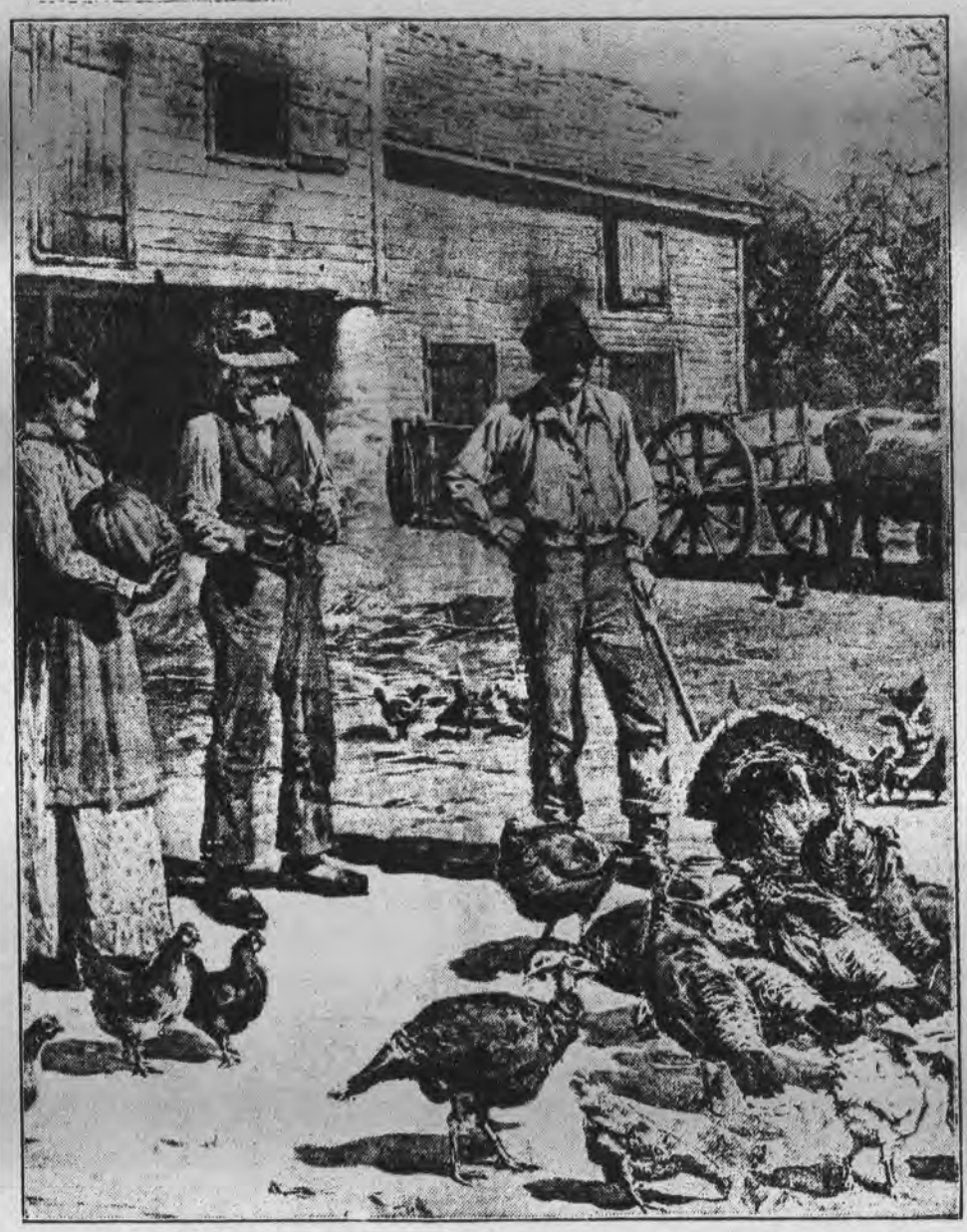
To Carve the Turkey.

Place the fowl on the platter, with the head at the left. Put the fork in across the breast bone. Cut through the skin round the leg joint. Bend the leg over and cut off the joint. Then cut off the wings, and divide wings and legs at the joints. Carve the breast in thin slices parallel with the breastbone. Some prefer to cut it at right angles with the bone. Take off the wishbone; separate the collar bone from the breast, slip the knife under the shoulder blade, and turn it over. Cut through the cartilege which divides the ribs, separating the breast from the back. Then turn the back over, place the knife midway, and with the fork lift up the tail end, separating the back from the body. Place the fork in the middle of the backbone, and cut close to the backbone from one end to the other, freeing the side bone. As soon as the legs and wings are disjointed and the breast from one side sliced, begin to serve, offering white or dark meat and stuffing as each prefers. Do not remove the fork from the breastbone till the breast is separated from the back. Use an extra fork in serving. If all the fowl be not required, carve only from one side, leaving the opposite side whole for another meal.

The pope's nose and the side bone are choice tidbits for some tastes, and these can be removed without cutting up the whole bird. After removing the thigh and the breast meat, press on the edge of the side bone and bend it over toward you, and cut through from the inside. In a young turkey it will separate at the joint easily.—American Kitchen Magazine.

SELECTING THE THANKSGIVING TURKEY

BY A. B. FROST.



—From Harper's Weekly.

A Cause For Thanksgiving.

Give thanks for all your blessings,
For life, for friends, for home,
For all the joy behind you
And hope for days to come.
But when before the altar
Your warmest prayers are sped,
Thank God for the remembrance
Of our illustrious dead.

For every noble impulse
Which comes to you to-day
From lives which now are ended,
Thank heaven when you pray.
—Ninette M. Lowater.

Thanksgiving Jingles.

There came to the feast dressed in state,
A turkey quite stylishly late;
It is said that she boasted
She'd never be roasted—
On Thanksgiving she met with her fate.

The boy with the bottomless pit
Wondered why he could never fill it
He stuffed turkey and pie
Till we thought he would die,
But it troubled him never a bit.

Thanksgiving Week.

"Wot is it, Bill—shotgun?"
"Naw. More turkey and mince pie."
—New York Journal.

A Fortunate Escape.

First Turkey—"You were lucky to survive the season."

Second Turkey—"I should say so. I was so dangerously healthy that I didn't expect to live through it."—Puck.

The Ribbon Fish and the Sea Serpent.

BY CHARLES F. HOLDER.

ONE of the most interesting questions relating to the sea and its inhabitants, and appealing strongly to popular fancy, is that of the sea serpent, which, literally, will never down. Hardly a month passes but some strange creature is seen by the men who go down to the sea in ships; everything that is seen is reported as a sea serpent. It is inconceivable that these people are always mistaken, or that a large percentage are plain prevaricators or that a still larger percentage are practical jokers. In a word, something is observed out of the common, reported as a "sea serpent." Some see a giant squid, fifty, perhaps seventy feet in length, darting along the surface, tail first, the latter out of water at times. I have seen a wounded squid, two feet in length, moving in this way, occasionally projecting it tail a few inches out of the water, its tentacles forming small "undulations" behind, and from a distance of thirty feet presenting a marvelous resemblance to a snake or serpent. A large squid could easily simulate a sea serpent. Some observers see lines of porpoises; others, whales in a line or seaweed, or birds, and the unskilled observer firmly believes he sees something strange and uncanny, which he assumes to be the sea serpent.

That there is a literal sea serpent is not believed by scientists, but that there may be some large and unknown, or uncaught fish, long, slender, and serpent-like, inhabiting the ocean, attaining a large size, is not beyond possibility. An animal that doubtless has figured as a sea serpent is shown in the accompanying photograph. Specimens sixty feet in length have been observed, and if this fish should attain a length of seventy or eighty feet and be seen rushing along at the surface, one could hardly picture a more remarkable "sea serpent." The subject of the illustration is an oar or ribbon fish (Regalicus), and was, possibly, the largest ever taken in American waters. It came inshore at Newport, on the Santa Catalina Channel, opposite the island of that name. An Indian was riding up the beach when he observed a large fish in the surf, and after considerable difficulty hauled out what he supposed to be a sea serpent high on the sands. Not being aware of the value of the specimen, he stripped off some of its beautiful "plumes," or dorsal fins, and carried them to the town. Crowds went down to the shore to see the monster, which was duly reported in the daily papers as thirty feet in length and weighing 1000 pounds. When the excitement had subsided, Mr. Horatio J. Forgy, an attorney of Santa Ana, measured the strange fish. The length was found to be twenty-one feet; its weight was estimated at between 500 and 600 pounds, but judging by the photograph, and an "angler's guess," three hundred pounds would seem ample, though the writer has no desire to trim the wonders of this remarkable fish. The creature was, fortunately, photographed by Mr. G. T. Peabody, and probably this is the only photograph extant of a large specimen of Regalicus. From this photograph the accompanying illustration was made.—Scientific American.

THE RIBBON FISH, OFTEN MISTAKEN FOR THE SEA SERPENT.

A FOLDING CRIB.

The matter of disposing of an infant at night is one which, sooner or later, nearly every one has to struggle with, and, therefore, a discussion of the question has more or less interest to every one. It is not now regarded as safe or sanitary to have the youngster sleep in bed with its elders, and yet in some cases where the luxury of a nurse and a nursery cannot be indulged in, it is desirable to have the infant near at hand, were it may be given such attention as it demands from time to time during the night.

CRIB ATTACHED TO BED.

The invention shown herewith seems to solve the question for persons in the ordinary walks of life, and has the recommendation of having been thought out by a woman, who probably knows what is needed. The arrangement is of collapsible construction so that when there is no demand for its presence it can be folded or packed away in little space. It has also a novel feature, in that it is fastened to the side of the bed, so that it reposes at its mother's elbow and the infant is as conveniently located as though it was in the bed itself.

The Pencil.

The lead pencil so generally used today is not made from lead, but from graphite. It derives its name from the fact that prior to the time when pencils were made from graphite metallic lead was employed for the purpose. Graphite was first used in pencils after the discovery in 1565 of the famous Cumberland mines in England. This graphite was of remarkable purity and could be used without further treatment by cutting it into thin slabs and incasing them in wood.

For two centuries England enjoyed practically a monopoly of the lead pencil industry. In the eighteenth century, however, the lead pencil industry had found its way into Germany. In 1761 Caspar Faber, in the village of Stein, near the ancient city of Nuremburg, Bavaria, started in a modest way the manufacture of lead pencils and Nuremburg became and remained the centre of the lead pencil industry. For five generations Faber's descendants made lead pencils.—Chicago News.

LIEUTENANT ROBERT E. PEARY, WHO WILL MAKE ANOTHER ATTEMPT TO FIND THE NORTH POLE.

FITSpermanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerverestorer. $2 trial bottle and treatisefree Dr. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Of the strikes in Great Britain last year 36,917 were successful, 35,515 unsuccessful and 21,645 accepted compromises.

Microscopic experiments have shown that the electricity made steel is not different in any way from crucible steel.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss.
LUCAS COUNTY.
FRANK J. CHENEY make oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of CATARRH that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE. FRANK J. CHENEY.
Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D., 1886. A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public.
SEAL.
Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free. F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.
Sold by all Druggists, 75c.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

The longest telephone wire span in the world is 3200 feet from pole to pole, spanning the Susquehanna River, near Lancaster, Pa.

The tenement inspectors of New York City have found over 325,000 supplied rooms which have neither light nor ventilation.

Mrs Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle

Canada produced over $4,000,000 worth of pig iron last year.

Piso's Cure is the best medicine we ever used for all affections of throat and lungs.—WM. ENDSLEY, Vanburen, Ind., Feb. 10, 1900.

Siberia is going to be a strong competitor in the European butter market.

Carpets can be colored on the floor with PUTNAM FADELESS DYES.

Nearly one-third of the 381,000 inhabitants of Cleveland were born in Europe.

Your Hair

"Two years ago my hair was falling out badly. I purchased a bottle of Ayer's Hair Vigor, and soon my hair stopped coming out."
Miss Minnie Hoover, Paris, Ill.

Perhaps your mother had thin hair, but that is no reason why you must go through life with half-starved hair. If you want long, thick hair, feed it [illegible] rich, dark, and heavy.

$1.00 a bottle. All druggists.

If your druggist cannot supply you, send us one dollar and we will express you a bottle. Be sure and give the name of your nearest express office. Address, J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

How to Choose a sponge.

"There are a great many differences between good and bad sponges," said a William street importer, "but persons who buy sponges at retail know very little about them. In nine cases out of ten those nice-looking bleached sponges seen in drug store windows are a delusion and a snare. The first requisite of a good sponge is that it shall be dark in color; I don't mean almost black, like a carriage sponge, but dark yellow. A vitriol bath to bleach a sponge white destroys its fibre. Its elasticity is ruined, and it wears out much sooner.

"In choosing a sponge see that it has a velvety touch to the hand and yields readily to a good squeeze. The best and most expensive sponges are the Levant, which come from the Mediterranean. The prettiest and cheapest are the grass sponges, made of numberless small filaments, and which look and feel like a ball of wool. The bulk of sponges used in this country come from Florida and Cuba."—New York Times.

Gutta-Jootalong.

Gutta-jootalong is a new material which is utilized as a substitute for and in conjunction with india rubber. It is a product of the East Indies, chiefly the island of Borneo, and in form in which it is imported is described as "whitish in color, looking something like marshmallow candy, smelling strongly of petroleum and oxidizing on exposure to the air, becoming hard." Its importation has increased from 6,500,000 pounds in 1899 to 14,000,000 pounds in 1903.

Haiti devotes almost one-sixth of its revenues to free schools. N. Y.—47

QUICK RESULTS.

W. J. Hill, Concord, N. C., Justice of the Peace, says "Doan's Kidney Pills proved a very efficient remedy in my case. I used them for disordered kidneys and backache, from which I had experienced a great deal of trouble and pain. The kidney secretions were very irregular, dark colored and full of sediment. The Pills cleared it all up and I have not had an ache in my back since taking the last dose. My health generally is improved a great deal."

Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y. For sale by all dealers, price 50 cents per box.

A SERMON FOR SUNDAY

AN ELOQUENT DISCOURSE BY THE REV. D. D. MacLAURIN.

Subject: Love and the Vision of God—Love is the Only Interpreter of the Kingdom of Heaven, of All the Spiritualities—The Riddle of Self.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Sunday morning, in St. John's M. E. Church, the Rev. Dr. Donald D. MacLaurin, pastor of the Second Baptist Church, Rochester, preached to the united congregations the final sermon in a series of eight on "The Greatest Thing in the World." His special subject was "Love and the Vision of God; or, the Eye That Sees All Wonders." The text was from 1 Corinthians xiii:12: "For now we see in a mirror, darkly, but then face to face." Dr. MacLaurin said:

Love is the only interpreter of God. We saw last Sunday that to love only are divine revelations made, and that to perfect love only can perfect divine disclosures be made. The converse truth is equally valuable, namely: "That love is the only interpreter of God, of all in the kingdom of God, of all spiritualities. Nor must you think that this is strange or arbitrary. We have sought in all our services to discover the analogy between the laws of the spiritual realm and the laws with which we are familiar.

You will find that this, namely: That love is the only interpreter, is part of the discipline of life in every direction, as some one has well said: "Love sees farthest, hears quickest and feels deepest."

Two illustrations of that proposition have been given; one with regard to the realm of nature. Let us say that two men are journeying through your beautiful park; one sees the general conformation, the general outline of street and sweep of field and shimmering lake, and he notices that there are trees bordering the drives and walks, but that is all. He has his eyes chiefly on the ground. He does not hear the birds; or, if he does, it is not to discern one songster from another. Now take the other. This man not only sees the general conformation of the landscape, the general plan of the artist who laid it out, but he sees the trees, he sees, he distinguishes one from another. He notes the flowers that spring; he notes not only the songster that sings, but he knows its life and story. He sees the shimmering pond and lake and the reflected overhanging foliage and is ministered to by them. At the end of the journey the latter man is enriched in his mind and heart. What has made the difference between the two men? The one has been and is a lover of nature. He is a student of nature because he loves it. And nature is kind; nature knows her lovers and to the makes disclosures to him that the other man does not get.

Two men visit the Metropolitan Museum of Art; and let me say to those who may not have seen those art treasures, it is worth a visit and much study. One of these men hurries through it in a perfunctory way. O, he notices there are large pictures and small ones, but he has no time for those little bits of paintings that adorn the walls. If there is a big gilt frame on one of the pictures, he admires it greatly, but it is a bore, and he hurries out, and wonders why people find so much in the art galleries of the world. The other man discovers in some small piece the product of a master, and he stands entranced before it for hours; and you will see his eyes suffused with tears, and if you notice you will see his lip is tremulous. He pays no attention to the frame; he sees the soul of the artist, and he is profoundly stirred. I have seen men all [illegible] masterpiece in the [illegible] soul finds the interpret him in [illegible] we come to know

Such men come nearest to interpreting the Creator, Himself; for of all the sons of men none stand higher than the artist. He who can take a piece of raw material, a piece of ordinary canvas, and make it ripple like a river, make it roar like the mighty ocean, carrying a ship full rigged upon its bosom; a man who can make it blossom into a rose, or who can paint upon it a battle scene, preserving the heroism and valor of men; a man who can, by color, lay before you all that is beautiful, all that is divine in the world, surely stands first among the sons of God, and nearest to the Maker Himself in that he is a creator.

The lover of art sees this. To him these things are disclosed, while the man who does not love sees little. The same is true between men. To whom do you disclose yourself? Who is able to interpret you? The man who hates you? Surely not. He is always misreading you, misinterpreting your motives. It is the man who loves you. He interprets you, he knows you.

So I think the proposition is justified that love is the only interpreter of God. This brings me to the first point I desire to bring to you this morning, namely, this: That there is a time in the life of every man when he has no vision of God and spiritual realities. I wish you to mark that. There is a time in the life of every man when he has no vision of God and spiritualities. It covers all that period of his life during which he is unregenerate, when there is absolutely no vision of God and spiritual realities. The Apostle Paul will justify that assertion, for you will find him saying in this same epistle, that "the natural man perceiveth not the things of the spirit of God, for they are foolishness unto him, and he cannot know them because they are spiritually judged." The natural man is not in the realm in which he can interpret spiritual realities.

This mysterious force in the organic kingdom we call life. Who knows the organic kingdom we call life? Who knows what it is? But we know it is there, and we know it weaves bodies in which it dwells; that it is a miracle and that it performs miracles of transformation. We are acquainted with it. They would not call it a miracle were they to know what it is. When life is busy, it is performing these transformations, but the atom cannot understand the results of life forces; they are foolishness unto it. They are utterly contrary to all it knows of the operation in its kingdom.

Now, do you know there is another kingdom? A third kingdom, which is above the organic and in which all higher life forces dwell; a third kingdom whose force is the spirit of the living God. And until a man has come into the life of that kingdom everything that we say transpires in it is foolishness to him in the natural kingdom, just as Paul says, "For the natural man receiveth not the things of the spirit of God, for they are foolishness unto him, and he cannot know them, for they are spiritually judged." He has not entered that third kingdom. He does not know its law. He does not understand its phenomena; in fact, he does not see them. Which things? "Eye hath not seen, nor ear heard, neither have entered into the heart of man, the things"—What things, Paul? "The things that God has prepared for them that love Him." So there is a time when there is absolutely no vision of God, and no vision of spiritual realities, and it is vastly valuable that men both in the church and out of it shall recognize that great fact. Had men out of the church discovered that great fact, they would have been saved from many failures, as Bobby Burns in another connection says: "It wad frae mony a bluder free us, and foolish notion."

Not until a man has been touched by the finger of God will his ears be opened to the harmonies of the third kingdom; not until his eyes have had the vision of that kingdom and his heart made capable of receiving that kingdom—not until these transformations have come to him, can a man know spiritual realities at all. So I affirm that there is a time in the life of every man when there is absolutely no vision of God and no vision of spiritual realities.

Let me now notice in the second place that there is a time when the vision of God and spiritual realities is enigmatical, "for now we see in a mirror darkly." That word "darkly" is a translation of a Greek phrase meaning, "in a riddle," and thus you, who have a revised Bible, will find that the phrase "in a riddle" is placed in the margin, for what Paul meant is this, "For now we see in a mirror, in a riddle." Of course, they did not have the mirrors which we have now in the apostolic age. Him forevermore.

Beloved, we will never all meet together here, but we may all meet together yonder. We will never all see each other, therefore, here. Let us so live that we shall all see each other yonder, when we have come up, like Him, to meet the hosts out of great tribulations, it may be, having our robes washed and made white in the blood of the Lamb. Till then, good-bye.

Why, the gospel itself, is as a camera obscura, in which we see reflected the things of eternity. What we see is not the thing itself, but only the reflection of it. What we see cannot be the thing itself, but only the reflection of it. That is what the gospel is. The fourfold gospel does not give us the living Christ; it only gives the image of the living Christ. It is imperfect in so far as man has had part in it, and in so far as the reflector will give only an imperfect image of the reality, and we must never forget the fact that what we are looking upon in spiritual things is not the objects themselves, but only the reflections. Nor must we forget that the definition is made enigmatic, that the objects look like riddles to us also, because the eye of the soul has not a clear vision. What we see, depends on what our heart is. How often we are troubled by the mists and fogs that arise from the lower levels of our own lives. How often you and I know what it is to be lost in the fogs that settle down upon us as the racing yachts were lost the other day in their final reach for the goal; utterly lost, hidden themselves and hidden from all about them; and like the challenger, we are apt to get out of our course and lose time in the race for the goal. So we must not forget that both the mirror and the eye that sees contribute toward the enigmas of our life and the enigmas that surround us.

Let us look for a moment or two at life's riddles as they relate to God Himself. Now, I have a deal of sympathy for the multitudes of men who find it hard to see God. They hear from the pulpit of "God's omniscience, His omnipresence, His eternity, He fills immensity, God is spirit." Now, what sort of an idea can a man get from these descriptions of the Eternal? And he hears, "You must love God," that the sum total of the gospel in a word, so far as duty is concerned, is this, "Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy mind." And he says to us, "How can I love Him? He is inconceivable to me. I cannot form an image of Him. I cannot see Him to know Him, to love Him."

Now God understands this a heap better than many theologians do. So He said, the "Utterance of God," the Word, shall come into human relations; He shall take on Him the nature of man; He shall descend the ladder of divinity, emptying Himself, until He reaches the lower rungs of humanity, until He shall move in the valley of human life so that men can touch Him, so that men can hear His voice, so that men can look upon His face and in hearing Him and in touching Him and in seeing Him, they shall hear and touch and see the living God.

God cannot be seen by any eye; there is no mirror large enough to reflect Him, and even in that which is "the express image of His person," the Christ I have been talking about, we have been seeing, as I said only a moment ago, only the reflection of Him. We do not see Jesus; we only see the image of Jesus in this fourfold or fivefold mirror, the New Testament. I am saying this in order to relieve skeptic minds of real difficulties. I am saying this to relieve Christians of real difficulties.

The one thing we need to cultivate above all else is sincerity. We should not say that we see God when we do not. We should not pretend to have larger visions than we possess. When it is impossible for us to have a clean, clear cut definition, we should simply wait and realize with the Apostle Paul that what we see is really in a mirror, and makes it look like riddles to us very often.

We are puzzled over the mystery of the incarnation. How could God come down and clothe Himself in an infant of days. Our unenlightened friends are trying hard to eliminate the miracle of the incarnation from theology. They had better realize their limits; there are lines in the image we cannot understand. The mystery of the Trinity. Who can comprehend that august doctrine? We must simply wait. There are so many things we cannot compass that if we try to we shall find ourselves hopelessly landed in the fogs. We just want to remember that what we have, even in the Bible, is only a mirror in which we see, as only in a riddle, the realities.

Now let us notice again life's riddles as they relate themselves to ourselves. What strange creatures we are. What strange things you and I sometimes do! How unaccountably we sometimes act! What riddles we are to ourselves! Can you understand why you took a given course the other day? You step aside from your own ideals and your own predeterminations, as to what your career should be. Can you understand why you said those things the other day? Why you were so blind as to do those things? How often men have said to me, "I cannot understand myself; I do not understand why I did that thing. Why, really, I cannot explain it." You cannot, unsaved person, you cannot explain why you remain in a state of alienation from God. If what the Bible says is true, there is pending over you an endless hell, or there is awaiting for you an endless life of bliss. Now, would you not think that such alternatives, "a kingdom or wrath," open to you, you would settle the great question? Why, some of you have lived for sixty years with the greatest problem in the universe still unsolved. It has been my privilege to deal with a great many men who had lived until they were thirty or forty or fifty years old, and many of them have said, I cannot understand why I did not yield before. What riddles we are to ourselves! How strangely we act!

How often men fail in their strongest point! Why, you would say, for instance, that an Elijah would never be found a quaking coward, whining under a juniper tree; a man who could defy the king and, what is worse, defy the woman, the wife of the king, falling down and asking that he might die. Elijah is not the only one. Some men that you know have failed, when they failed, in their very strongest point. What an enigma we are to ourselves. Who can understand himself? I would give more to know my own self than all else beside, save God and Jesus Christ.

But look at the enigma of so many lives. Take, for instance, the problem of personal suffering. Why is it that there is so much suffering? Why is it that some of the best people are crucified so awfully? Why is it that some of the most refined souls have the arrows driven furthest into their quivering hearts? Do you know why? Can you explain it? Can you explain the reverses that come, and come to the very best of people? Do you know why some of the noblest of men and women are reduced from comfort, from affluence, through the meanness of their own children or through the rascality of trusted friends, to almost penury?

I know a woman of a refined, sensitive spirit, who has been for more than a third of a century crucified to a wooden man. Some preacher, of course herself consenting, more than a third of a century united her to that wooden man. I am not drawing upon my imagination; I have them right in my mind; I know them. Not only a blockhead of a man, but a man with a wooden heart. Just the opposite of his wife in her aspirations, refinement and sensitiveness. It was hard for me all the time I knew them not to despise him as I would a dog, and I think the only son and daughter did almost despise their own father as they would despise a cur. Now, why was that woman crucified to that man?

Here is a young woman with two or three bairnies, wee bits of toddling things, clinging to her skirts, and that man is stricken down in the prime of manhood just when he is needed. How can we talk of the consolation of the gospel in such a case. I have not spoken at funerals for years; I only read the word of God and try to pray, bearing up to God the hearts that are before me. I will not attempt to explain what is inexplicable to myself. All I can say is what Jesus said, "What I do thou knowest not now; but thou shalt understand hereafter." And behind that I stand, waiting. It is mockery to undertake to explain to the soul in such a position the enigma that appals and overwhelms her.

I said a moment ago, for I must not leave you under a dark cloud; I said a moment ago, of this woman who was crucified for thirty years, that she was one of the saintliest and noblest women I have ever known, and what I have said of her is true. One of the most faithful in the church, loyal to the pastor, foremost in missionary work and one of the most noble souls I knew, and I am not sure but that there is the relation of cause and effect. Is not that wooden man the cause of the beauty of her character? Has not his imperfection of nature, his coarseness, driven that soul to communion with Him who is the chief among ten thousand and the One altogether lovely? And has not her contact with His transformed her into His likeness, whom she loves, not having seen?

May it not be that we grow in spite of our weights, and that these deprivations, these afflictions, this hard disposition, if you please, may it not be that they are weights intended to develop us into the larger manhood and the greater nobilities of the soul? Look at Jesus Christ. The story in brief is the incarnation, is the ministry, is Gethsemane, is the cross, is the grave. Would Jesus ever have become the world's Saviour had He not known Gethsemane and the agony of the cross? Could He have touched the heart the sore heart of the world, had He not gotten down to the very lowest depths and felt again and again the iron in His sensitive soul?

It may be, fellow sufferer, it may be gentle woman, that your deprivation, that your losses, your heart disappointments will minister to your transformation and to your final exultation, until you shall be in spiritual stature able to stand even shoulder to shoulder with the Man who was acquainted with sorrows and griefs.

Now, in conclusion, there is a time coming when we shall have the perfect vision. "For now we see in a mirror darkly, but then face to face."

A young girl fifteen years of age, a laughter loving, happy Christian girl, was suddenly thrown upon a bed of severe sickness; indeed, all one side was totally paralyzed and she was stricken into almost total blindness. Her family physician, after making a very careful examination, said to the sorrowing friends, "She has seen her best days, poor child." And this laughter loving maid responded, "Doctor, now that is not true; my best days are to come when I shall see the King in His beauty." And so, beloved, our best days are to come. Your best days and mine, the days when all the mists have rolled away, when all the clouds have been dissipated by the shining of His face, the day when all the enigmas of life shall be solved, the day when we shall see the King in His beauty.

John says, "Beloved, now are we the children of God, and it is not yet made manifest what we shall be." We know that if He shall be manifested we shall be like Him, for we shall see Him even as He is. You and I to be like Him who needeth not to be told about man, for He knew what was in man. You and I to be like Him, who was independent of gravity, of all material substances and forces? You and I to be like Him who on the Mount of Transfiguration shone so that the disciples were dazzled even of the splendor of His garments? You and I to be like Him whom John saw in that divine theopany recorded in the last book of the Bible, yonder in glory. You and I to be like Him who has overcome and is now sitting on the throne of the universe. That is what He has said. "He that overcometh will I give to sit with Me on My throne, even as I also overcame and am sat down with My Father on His throne." We shall see Him. We shall see Him face to face. Every problem will be solved. We shall be with Him forevermore.

Beloved, we will never all meet together here, but we may all meet together yonder. We will never all see each other, therefore, here. Let us so live that we shall all see each other yonder, when we have come up, like Him, to meet the hosts out of great tribulations, it may be, having our robes washed and made white in the blood of the Lamb. Till then, good-bye.

Truth.

Many men are false who never tell lies in the ordinary acceptation of that term. Their whole life may be a lie, they may never breathe anything but falsehood, and yet they could defy the judges of the land to convict them upon the charge of ever having told a lie. Truth is a matter of the inward parts; truth relates to spirit, purpose, what we would do if we could; and no man knows what he would do if he could. We are the victims of our own ignorance; we cannot measure ourselves. A man shall say, "I know I should never do that." He may be talking the language of a fool; the adequate temptation has never assailed him, he has never been locked within the environment which means failing in that particular direction. Truthfulness is a matter of tone as well as a matter of words; vocal color may tell a lie without the words themselves being false. What is truth? That is the old and ever-present and deeply penetrating question. Men laugh lies, shrug lies, attitudinize lies, suggest lies. A man may tell lies to himself. Where is this perfect man who needs no gospel, no divinity of ministry, no appeal from heaven, no tragic cross? — Joseph Parker.

Alone With God.

Your life and mine, the life of every man and every woman, however different they are from one another, they are all in Him. In Him there is the perfectness of every occupation; the perfect trading, the perfect housekeeping, the perfect handicraft, the perfect school teaching, they are all in Him. In Him lay the completeness of that incomplete act which you did yesterday. In Him lay the possible holiness of that which you made actual sin. In Him lies the absolute purity and loftiness of that worship which we this morning have stained so with impurity and baseness. To go to Him and get the perfect idea of life, and of every action of life, and and then to go forth, and by His strength fulfil it, that is the New Testament conception of a strong, successful life. How simple and how glorious it is!—Phillips Brooks.

Our Daily Life.

A few people live their lives like a novel, knowing that every chapter has a bearing on the wheels and that a continuous thread runs through all. But most of us pass our days as if we thought them a volume of short stories, which have not necessarily any connection with each other.—James Weber Linn.

SCIENTIFIC & INDUSTRIAL

The air of a room of ordinary size contains a quart of water, and about the same proportion exists in the general atmosphere, so that the air is really a great sponge, which sops up the water from the earth and the sea by evaporation, and redistributes it in the form of rain upon proper squeezing.

Twelve million bacteria inhabit the skins of half a pound of cherries, according to a German scientist who has made extensive experiments in regard to the infection of fruit with bacteria. Currants come next, with 11,000,000 to every half pound, and grapes next, with 8,000,000. All fruit should be cleaned by peeling or washing before eaten.

The earth contains an abundance of water, even in places like some of our great Western plateaus, where the surface is comparatively arid. The greatest depth at which underground water can exist is estimated to be six miles. Below that the cavities and pores of the formation are completely closed. The amount of water in the earth's crust is reckoned at nearly one-third of that contained in the oceans, so that it would cover the whole surface of the globe to a depth of from 3000 to 2500 feet.

In the new method of the study and photography of birds, instead of attempting to go to the bird, the bird is brought directly before the observer—nest, young, branch and all. The nest, whatever its original position, is moved with its support to a favorable place of study. A green tent is then pitched beside it, and under this perfect screen the observer can watch by the hour and accurately record the shifting panorama scenes of nest life. One might suppose that birds would desert their homes under such conditions, and thus promptly end the matter; but, instead, they forget the old site, adopt the new one, and defend it with all their customary vigor and pertistence.

The new incandescent electric osmium filament lamp is reported to have a much higher efficiency than the present carbon filament lamp. A life of more than 1000 hours at a nearly uniform economy of a trifle less than 1.5 watts per candle is claimed for it. Such a lamp at a reasonable first cost would, says the Electrical World, entirely change the situation in electric lighting. A detail of importance in the commercial value of the new lamp is the great scarcity of osmium. It occurs in platinum ores in the form of an alloy of iridium. It is about 100 times as scarce as platinum. It is at present used in small quantities as a chemical reagent. If an increased market were made for it by the new lamp its price would almost immediately become prohibitive unless a new source of supply could be discovered.

Property Found on Criminals.

"The question as to what final disposition is made of money and jewelry found in the possession of criminals was frequently asked when I was on the force two years ago," said an ex-captain of the New York police force. "As a rule, everything found on an arrested criminal which obviously is not his lawful property is held in trust, as it were, by the police for possible claimants. If no claimants turn up the property is returned to the criminal on being released from his term of imprisonment, provided the commissioner of police is perfectly satisfied that the property actually does belong to him. If the commissioner has reasons to think otherwise, however, the articles, often valuable, are held indefinitely or until it is certain that they will never be claimed by their rightful owners, when the stuff is finally disposed of and the proceeds handed over to benefit one or another of the various police funds. There are certain things, however, which the police never return to those on whom they have been found, such as burglarizing tools, firearms, gambling devices, begging letters—anything, in fact, that might be used by criminals again in their nefarious occupations."

Business Men as Advertising Experts.

It is impossible to build up any large business in trade nowadays, says the Oakland Tribune, without advertising. This fact is so patent as to require no demonstration; but advertising cannot make a man successful who does not know how to manage his business.

Advertising cannot make successful a business that is improperly run, any more than it can change bad goods into good goods. It is simply a selling agent if the goods are what the advertisement represents them to be.

Everything else being equal, the man who advertises will sell his goods, while the man who does not advertise will not sell his, or at most will sell only a small portion compared with the sales of his advertising competitor.

The Lebel Rifle.

Emile Massard, editor of the Paris Patrie, who has just finished his term of service as an officer in the reserve, asserts in his paper that the French army is the most formidable in the world because it is armed with the best rifle—the Lebel. By reducing the weight of the bullet and lengthening it slightly, and by increasing the powder charge, the rifle has the flattest trajectory of all. The Germans, M. Massard says, although they have stolen models of the new cartridges, cannot produce anything equal to the French for two or three years.

Mrs. Anderson, a prominent society woman of Jacksonville, Fla., daughter of Recorder of Deeds, West, who witnessed her signature to the following letter, praises **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.**

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—There are but few wives and mothers who have not at times endured agonies and such pain as only women know. I wish such women knew the value of **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.** It is a remarkable medicine, different in action from any I ever knew and thoroughly reliable.

"I have seen cases where women doctored for years without permanent benefit, who were cured in less than three months after taking your Vegetable Compound, while others who were chronic and incurable came out cured, happy, and in perfect health after a thorough treatment with this medicine. I have never used it myself without gaining great benefit. A few doses restores my strength and appetite, and tones up the entire system. Your medicine has been tried and found true, hence I fully endorse it."—MRS. R. A. ANDERSON, 225 Washington St., Jacksonville, Fla.

Mrs. Reed, 2425 E. Cumberland St., Philadelphia, Pa., says:

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I feel it my duty to write and tell you the good I have received from **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.**

"I have been a great sufferer with female trouble, trying different doctors and medicines with no benefit. Two years ago I went under an operation, and it left me in a very weak condition. I had stomach trouble, backache, headache, palpitation of the heart, and was very nervous; in fact, I ached all over. I find yours is the only medicine that reaches such troubles, and would cheerfully recommend **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** to all suffering women."

When women are troubled with irregular or painful menstruation, weakness, leucorrhœa, displacement or ulceration of the womb, that bearing-down feeling, inflammation of the ovaries, backache, flatulence, general debility, indigestion, and nervous prostration, they should remember there is one tried and true remedy. **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** at once removes such troubles.

The experience and testimony of some of the most noted women of America go to prove, beyond a question, that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will correct all such trouble at once by removing the cause and restoring the organs to a healthy and normal condition. If in doubt, write Mrs. Pinkham at Lynn, Mass, as thousands do. Her advice is free and helpful.

No other medicine for women in the world has received such widespread and unqualified endorsement. No other medicine has such a record of cures of female troubles. Refuse to buy any substitute.

$5000 FORFEIT if we cannot forthwith produce the original letters and signatures of above testimonials, which will prove their absolute genuineness. Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass.

BEST FOR THE BOWELS

Cascarets

CANDY CATHARTIC

GUARANTEED CURE for all bowel troubles, appendicitis, biliousness, bad breath, bad blood, wind on the stomach, bloated bowels, foul mouth, headache, indigestion, pimples, pains after eating, liver trouble, sallow skin and dizziness. When your bowels don't move regularly you are sick. Constipation kills more people than all other diseases together. It starts chronic ailments and long years of suffering. No matter what ails you, start to-day CASCARETS today, for you will never get well and stay well until you get your bowels right. Take our advice, start with Cascarets today under absolute guarantee to cure or money refunded. The genuine tablet stamped C C C. Never sold in bulk. Sample and booklet free. Address Sterling Remedy Company, Chicago or New York. 502

Missionaries are well treated in Siam and the King, a Buddhist, is giving the site for a new Protestant church in Bangkok.

F. G. Moore, of New York, has bought a portion of the Beaverkill (N. Y.) waters for fishing purposes, paying $1000 a mile.

CAPSICUM VASELINE
(PUT UP IN COLLAPSIBLE TUBES)
A substitute for and superior to mustard or any other plaster, and will not blister the most delicate skin. The pain-allaying and curative qualities of this article are wonderful. It will stop the toothache at once, and relieve headache and sciatica. We recommend it as the best and safest external counter-irritant known, also as an external remedy for pains in the chest and stomach and all rheumatic, neuralgic and gouty complaints. A trial will prove what we claim for it, and it will be found to be invaluable in the household. Many people say "it is the best of all of your preparations." Price 15 cts., at all druggists or other dealers, or by sending this amount to us in postage stamps we will send you a tube by mail. No article should be accepted by the public unless the same carries our label, as otherwise it is not genuine. CHESEBROUGH MFG. CO., 17 State Street, NEW YORK CITY.

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY; gives quick relief and cures worst cases. Book of testimonials and 10 days' treatment Free. Dr. H. H. GREEN'S SONS, Box B, Atlanta, Ga.

2 25 1905 PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION

If afflicted with weak eyes, use Thompson's Eye Water

RIPANS TABULES

Ripans Tabules are the best dyspepsia medicine ever made. A hundred millions of them have been sold in the United States in a single year. Every illness arising from a disordered stomach is relieved or cured by their use. So common is it that diseases originate from the stomach it may be safely asserted there is no condition of ill health that will not be benefited or cured by the occasional use of Ripans Tabules. Physicians know them and speak highly of them. All druggists sell them. The five-cent package is enough for an ordinary occasion, and the Family Bottle, sixty cents, contains a household supply for a year. One generally gives relief within twenty minutes.

BROMO-SELTZER
CURES ALL
Headaches
10 CENTS--EVERYWHERE

HAPPENINGS IN NEW JERSEY.

Continued From First Page

of all colors and sizes, some with long tails, others with bobtails and two have no tails at all. Couch feeds his cats on boiled potatoes, of which he cooks large quantities at a time, and takes his own share out of the pot. He is still hale and hearty, is able to do a good day's work and seems to enjoy life with his feline friends.

VALUABLES IN A FEATHER BED

While rummaging in his attic last week, Dr. A. M. Pierson, proprietor of the Baker House Pharmacy, of Vineland, discovered a pair of gold earrings and a handful of small five cent pieces in a feather bed. The earrings were of the pattern made forty years ago, and, together with the coins, had been secreted in the feathers for many years. The bed came from the Pierson homestead a short time since, where $580 in gold was found securely stored away in secret places.

FEARS COMPLETE OSSIFICATION,

It is feared by the friends of John M. Vreeland, of 119 Water street, Paterson, that the gradual stiffening of his joints, which has followed rheumatism, will result in complete ossification. Already the hinge joints, like the knee and elbow refuse to respond to his will, and the ball and socket joints, the hip and upper arm are moved slowly and with difficulty. The disease began at the hips and has extended gradually to every part of the bony structure. The fingers of the sufferer are rigid and his wrists are no longer pliable. If the drying up of the lubricating processes continues, and the doctors have no hope of retarding it, Vreeland's body will in time become rigid and immovable.

GREAT DEMAND FOR CRANBERRIES

Cranberry growers in Vineland say that while their crop this year is large, there was never before such a demand for berries both in this country and abroad. Buyers are in such straits that they visit all the small growers with whom they never dealt before. The ruling price is $2.10 a crate. It costs forty five cents to get them picked, and something to clean, box and ship them, but there is a good profit left. One reason why the acreage is not larger is that it costs $150 an acre to prepare a bog in the right way, but a bog carefully laid out will generally pay for itself on the fourth year. It is predicted that there will be more cranberries grown in the near future.

PASSING OF TOLL BRIDGES

Free bridges across the Delaware River have been desired for along time by residents of both New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and now an attempt to secure them has been inaugurated. The Warren County Board of Freeholders has adopted a resolution asking members of the New Jersey Legislature, which convenes in January to take the matter up in an official way. A committee of the Freeholders has been appointed to confer with commissioners from Pennsylvania, and ascertain for what amount the bridge of the Lackawanna Railroad, near Delaware, N. J., can be purchased. This is considered a favorable time to urge the free bridge project, as most of the old toll structures were washed away by the recent flood.

See Coupon on First Page.

Thoughtful buyers will do well to look over the the many things Harry Feinberg, the popular priced outfitter has to offer in clothing, furnishing goods, hats and shoes. Be sure and see the flannel shirts he is offering, also the initial hemstitched handkerchiefs at five cents.

You can save 10 per cent on your purchases if you will cut out the coupon on first page of the REVIEW and bring it with you.

A Trip to Berkley Heights.

Leaving Homan's Blacksmith shop at 1 p. m. for our outing, in a well equipped buckboard we started for the wilds of Berkley Heights. Our first glimpse was of the new engine house now being built by the tax — no, I mean the 'Powers that be," for the tax-payers only pay the bills. It will be an ornament when finished. The younger members of the company expect to live long enough to witness its completion, but the older members have about lost hope of the event taking place in their day.

Passing up Somerset street we come to a large gap in the mountain through which the road extends. Side by side with the road flows Stony Brook on one side while on the other is a large quarry where steam drills are cutting into the solid rock which is carted to the stone crusher, where it is broken into assorted sizes to be used later on our macadam roads. Next comes the old Inn situated in the most picturesque spot in the notch.

As we turned into the road which lies in the valley between the two mountains our eyes soon espy a castle built of cement and steel nestled on the side of the Watchung Mountain. This Castle called "Elsinore" is owned by Dr. Richard Moldeuke. The castle is not yet completed, but when it is and the grounds laid out as contemplated by the owner, it will seem like a bit of the Old Country transplanted in the new.

As we passed along we came to a turn of the road which lead to the old Guerrier Hotel with its vineyards, where in days gone by song and jest were often heard in its halls and where pretty French maids were wont to skip and dance. Now, we were informed, Divine services are held there every Sunday by some Christian workers from the borough.

A more beautiful or wilder bit of scenery will be hard to find anywhere than the glen beyond this Hotel. Stopping and looking at this wild spot one cannot but wonder that some one has not made use of this water power instead of letting it run to waste.

Further along we came to a small brick Catholic Church and still further along a quaint little school house where perhaps a future president of the United States is being taught his A. B. C's.

Only a little further and we had reached Berkley Heights with its single track rail road. The people are mostly engaged in either farming or brick-making. We were informed there that the clay is from 38 to 40 feet in depth, perfectly free from any small stones or pebbles.

We returned home thoroughly pleased with one of the most picturesque trips we ever took, and we would suggest the taking of the trip to anyone interested in wild and beautiful scenery. If you cannot go by carriage, go by wheel, if you can ride one.

"A SUBSCRIBER OF THE REVIEW."

The Companion as a Christmas Gift.

The Youth's Companion is one of the few gifts that are always appropriate and yet within reach of the smallest purse. It brings to every member of the family something of interest, something of value— a story that cheers, an article that carries the reader into far-off countries or among men who govern, a sketch that amuses, a poem that puts a bit of truth into new and convincing way, a page of pictures that holds the children spellbound. It is America's home paper, a paper received weekly in more than half a million households in the United States.

If you desire to make a Christmas present of the Youth's Compaion, send the publishers the name and adress of the person to whom you wish to give THE COMPANION, with $1.75, the annual subscription price. They will send to the address named The Youth's Christmas Packet, all ready for Christmas morning, containing the Christmas number, the Companion Calendar for 1904, lithographed in twelve colors and gold, and subscription certificate for the fifty-two issues of 1904.

The new subscriber for 1904 will receive all the issues of the Companion for the remaining weeks of 1903 free from the time of subscription, also The Companion Calendar for 1904, lithographed in twelve colors and gold.

Annual Announcement Number fully describing the principal features of The Companion's new volume for 1904 will be sent to any address free.

THE YOUTH'S COMPANION,
144 Berkely Street, Boston, Mass.

It is for Mr. Martine to Explain.

Five days have gone by since the great jubilation spread given by the victorious Union County Democrats, and still not a word of explanation has been vouchsafed as to why Farmer Orator Martine was not in attendance. It is now time to call upon him to explain his understanding of the reason he is never invited to help harvest a political crop, and that his services are dispensed with after he has done the sowing.—*Newark Evening News.*

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To CONSUMPTIVES

The undersigned having been restored to health by simple means, after suffering for several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease CONSUMPTION, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To those who desire it, he will cheerfully send (free of charge) a copy of the prescription used, which they will find a sure cure for CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, CATARRH, BRONCHITIS and all throat and lung MALADIES. He hopes all sufferers will try his remedy, as it is invaluable. Those desiring the prescription, which will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing, will please address.
Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Thanksgiving.

For God's bounty through the year,
Thank the Lord!
Use the gifts some heart to cheer,
Thank the Lord!
Has He blessed you, richly blessed?
Is it your most honored "Guest"?
Have you in and outward rest?
Thank the Lord!
Are you blest with best of health,
Thank the Lord!
If you daily gain in wealth,
Thank the Lord!
Many a sorrowing heart can't lift
If you kindly send a gift;
Up to heaven the deed goes swift,
Thank the Lord!
For the sunshine, for the rain,
Thank the Lord!
For the fruit and for the grain,
Thank the Lord!
For the singers in the air,
For the flowers sweet and fair
Gladly offer praise and prayer
To the Lord!

SOPHIE STAHL.

New Games

A **FREE** game inside each package of

Lion Coffee

60 different games.

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Osteopathic Physicians and Gynaecologists.

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Belgium Seal Skin Jackets with Sable, Mink or Beaver collars and cuffs. Such a jacket is worth $50. Special	29.50
French Sable Boas, XXX quality, total length 2½ yards. Special at	9.50
American Isabella Fox, Choice quality total length 2½ yards. Special at	17.50
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Extra Wide Brown Sable Fox, (imitation,) 2½ yards long, six large tails, and silk trimmed girdle. Special	6.98
Isabella Opossum, choice quality, total length 2½ yards, finished with two large fox bush tails, special at	8.00
French Sable Boas, XXXX quality, at	10.50

Muffs from 2.98 up

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322 West Front Street. JACOB A. FASS, Prop

SPECIAL SALE FOR SATURDAY ONLY.

We have just received 50 dozen Women's Shirt Waists worth 1.00 each, closing out at	49c
Walking Skirts worth 3.50 sell at	1.98
Childrens Coats, made up-to-date in all sizes, worth 4.50, sell	2.98
Our Suits cannot be equalled in town for fashion and style, worth 15.00 sell for	7.98
Suits worth 25.00 sell for	12.98
A full line of Ladies' Winter Coats, worth 9.00 sell for	5.98
Silk Waists worth 3.98 sell for	2.50

ALSO THE SAME OFFERINGS IN THE FUR DEPARTMENT.

Fur Scarfs 6 tails, worth 3.00 sell for	98c
Genuine Marten Scarfs, 6 hand-made tails, worth 8.00 sell for	3.98
Isabella Fox Scarfs, 2 fox tails, worth 16.00 sell for	8.98
Large Bear Bows with flat shape, worth 25.00 sell for	10.98
America Fox Double Scarf, two fox tails, worth 25.00, sell for	12.98
Also a full line of Muffs of all kinds from	1.98 to 20.00
Children's Sets from	98c to 15.00
We are making Near Seal Coats, guaranteed fit, latest designs	30.00

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Has been awarded contract to lay all walks for Town Council of Westfield until April 1, 1904. References: Work done in Westfield in past ten years. All work guaranteed. Orders by mail will receive attention.
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Send for price list. It is lower than the other fellow.

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The New York Ladies Tailor and Furrier.
Has just received the latest models embracing present day attire for all occasions, together with a full line of new materials for making them up, and respectfully invites an early inspection of same.
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Have opened a new store with a full line of
Men's, Women's and Children's Clothing.
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It was but a month ago that we announced that our deposits had reached the $600,000.00 mark. Since then we have added another $100,000.00 to the total. The number of depositors now represented on our books is over 1,400, which means that nearly one hundred accounts have been added during every month the Company has been in existence. Such a record demonstrates in an able manner that our broad and far-reaching facilities are meeting a definite need.

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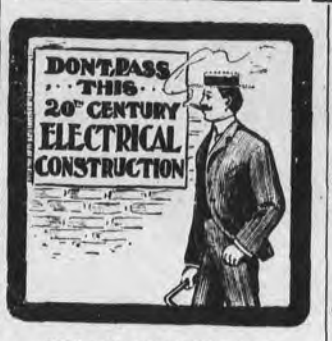

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North Plainfield Weekly Review.

VOL. 4—NO. 37 NORTH PLAINFIELD, N. J., SATURDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1903. PRICE 3 CENTS

MATTERS OF LOCAL INTEREST.

Live Local Paragraphs Occurring in North Plainfield and and Plainfield.

The Ladies Aid Society of Hope Chapel will hold a fair December 12.

Religious services have been held in the Rescue Mission all this week.

It has been announced that the new Muhlenberg Hospital will be ready January 1.

J. Dunbar Wright will give an illustrated lecture at the Park Club, Tuesday night, December 29.

Mrs. Whittemore of the Door of Hope Mission, New York City, will speak in Warren Chapel, Tuesday, December 8.

Thursday night, December 10, an oyster supper will be given in the parish house of the Church of the Holy Cross from 6 to 8 o'clock.

Miss Mary McKeen, of Bola, Penn., president of the State Federation of Women's Clubs, will address the Monday Afternoon Club, January 18.

The Union County Board of Freeholders presented Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Kirk, recently married at Biltmore, N. C., a handsome French clock.

The schools in the borough which were closed on account of the Somerset County Teachers' Institute which was held last week at Bound Brook were reopened Monday.

The Plainfield Gas and Electric Light Company and the Somerville Lighting Company have filed an agreement at Trenton whereby the two concerns will be consolidated.

Under the auspices of the women of the First M. E. Church, Plainfield, a bazaar and New England supper was held in Vincent Chapel Thursday and Friday

[redacted]

given in the church Tuesday night when J. William Macy, the humorists held the attention of those present with his songs and stories.

An informal reception will be tendered Rev. Dr. J. A. Chambliss, pastor of the First Baptist Church, and Mrs. Chambliss, in the lecture room of the church Thursday night, December 10

Under the auspices of the Ladies Aid Society of the Park Avenue Baptist Church, a tea will be given this afternoon from 3 to 6 at the residence of Mrs. J. Wesley Johnson, 207 East Seventh street.

Under the auspices of the Young Women's Mission Band of Trinity Reformed Church a sale of handkerchiefs will be made in the church parlors Saturday, December 12 from 4 to 10 o'clock.

Members of Perseverance and Unity Lodges, Knights of Pythias, will visit Ethic Lodge, of Harrison, Monday evening. The trip will be made by trolley, which will leave Watchung avenue station at 6:45.

Lawrence R. Greenwood, of West Somerville, Mass., will conduct a series of meetings for men and boys at the Y. M. C. A. building December 8—20. Meetings for prayer and Bible Study to which men and women are invited will be held at the Y. M. C. A. Hall in the afternoon at 3 o'clock; meetings for men will be held at 8 p. m.

Miss Margaret Connolly, of Duer street, this borough and John Joseph Brennan, of New York City, were married at St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church last Saturday afternoon by Rev. Father Miller. After the ceremony the bride and groom left for New York City where they reside.

William D. Murray will address the men's meeting at the Y. M. C. A. Hall on Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock. Subject: "Famous Missionaries." The choir of the Trinity Reformed Church with Miss Florence Bennett as soloist will furnish special music. The average attendance at the five (men's) meetings held in November was 137.

Members of the Jr. O. U. A. M. representing Benevolent, Somerset and Franklin Councils of Plainfield and Twilight Council of Scotch Plains attended Trinity Church in a body last Sunday night and listened to a sermon preached by the pastor of the church, Rev. Cornelius Scheuck. Sunday was the day set apart all over the State of New Jersey for special attendance at church.

Under the auspices of Watchung Council, No. 552 Knights of Columbus, delegates from the order in Elizabeth, Bayonne, Newark, Jersey City and New Brunswick came to Plainfield Sunday evening and marched to St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church where they listened to a sermon by Alexander Doyle, C. S. P., of New York City, a priest and scholar. There were about five hundred knights present.

A dance will be held at the Park Club this evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Lambert, of this borough have returned from their bridal trip to Washington, D. C.

The Plainfield Ministers' Association will meet in the parlors of the Seventh Day Baptist Church Monday afternoon December 14.

Mrs. George W. VanNest, of Martinsville, a daughter of the late Jacob Long, of this borough, passed away at her home, Thursday morning, from paralysis.

Last Tuesday afternoon Somerset County Collector Allen, gave a dinner to the Board of Freeholders, County Clerk, Sheriff, Surrogate, Judge and other county officials.

Rev. Dr. Shumkoff, of Macedonia and a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, spoke on Macedonia at the meeting held in Grace M. E. Church last Wednesday evening.

Mrs. Mary H. Hunt, of Boston, the well-known temperance speaker will deliver a lecture in the Seventh Day Baptist Church, Thursday night, December 17 at 8 o'clock. A silver offering will be taken.

E. W. Embury, Miss Mary Embury, his sister, who have been visiting friends in Plainfield, returned to Germantown, Pa., Wednesday. They will soon go to Tryon, N. C., where they will spend the winter.

At a meeting of the Plainfield Board of Trade, Thursday night a resolution was passed to get full details of a system and plant for making thirty-five cent gas such as Atlantic City is intending to have installed there.

Suit for Miss Mabel Conover, of this borough, who was hurt in the Westfield [redacted] by her lawyers, Codrington [redacted] Shreve.

Mrs. Ella Boole, secretary of the Women's Board of Home Missions who made an address before the Plainfield members of the Women's Home and Foreign Missions at the Crescent Avenue Presbyterian Church last Thursday afternoon, was the guest of Mrs. W. E. Honeyman, of Lincoln place, this borough.

A meeting of the Women's Home and Foreign Missionary Society was held in the parlors of the Crescent Avenue Presbyterian Church last Thursday afternoon. The president of the local board, Mrs. Israel Pierson presided. Rev. W. E. Honeyman made the opening prayer. Addresses were made by Mrs Ella Boole, secretary of the Women's Board of Home Missions and Rev. J. S. Zelie, pastor of the Church.

Isaac Vanderveer Bond, a former resident of Plainfield died at his home in Newark last Wednesday. Interment will be made in the North Plainfield Cemetery this morning. Two years ago while Mr. and Mrs. Bond attempted to cross the tracks at the Plainfield station, the latter was killed and the former received injuries from which he never recovered. His death though was directly due to pneumonia.

Officers Elected at Reform Club.

At the regular monthly business meeting of the Reform Club, Tuesday evening one new member was admitted and the following officers were elected: President, W. C. Smith, Sr.; first vice president, B. W. Hand; second vice president, Edward J. Smith; financial secretary, Charles H Stephens; treasurer, J. W. A. Bauersachs; recording secretary, E. P. T. Smith; chaplain, Eden Boice. Installation of officers will take place January 7, when a special program consisting of music and addresses will be given.

Mr. Brown who has been so earnestly working at the club for several weeks past, will be present at the meetings tomorrow afternoon and evening.

Union County Newspaper Men Formally Organize.

The Union County Press Club was formally organized last Saturday afternoon at a meeting held in the Lyceum theatre building, Elizabeth. A constitution was adopted and the following officers elected for the ensuing year: President, Joseph Louden; vice president, H. S. Barnes; secretary and treasurer, Ralph L. Morrow.

The following list compose the board of governors: W. W. St. John; Charles B. Morse, John A. Potter; Henry S. Altat.

On the enrollment committee are: G. A. V. Hankinson; J. W. Clift, Thomas M. Muir, H. S. Barnes, John A. Potter and H. McGowan.

First Real Snow Storm.

The first snow this winter began falling early Wednesday morning and continued all day and far into the night, assuming blizzard proportions. When the storm was over about four and one-half inches of snow covered the ground. On account of drifting, the sleighing was not first class, but many sleighs were out. Yesterday was quite warmer and the sun melted the snow somewhat.

Revival Meetings at the Rescue Mission

Great success has been met with in the revival services held in the Rescue Mission during the past week. At nearly every meeting some one has accepted Christ as their Savior and Redeemer and many have raised their hands for prayers.

The meetings are under the leadership of Mrs. O'Brien and Miss Sutton, evangelists.

Last evening Howard T. Scheckler, of Elizabeth, assisted Mrs. O'Brien. Tomorrow afternoon at 4 o'clock there will be a special Holiness meeting in charge of the evangelists. Every one welcome to all the meetings.

SUBURBAN NOTES.

WATCHUNG.

Elsie and Anna, daughters of Dr. Richard Moldenke and wife, have returned to the Mary Drexel Lutheran School for girls at Philadelphia, after spending Thanksgiving week at home.

The Christmas Committee of the Mary Wilson Memorial Chapel, gave a sociable Monday evening. Speir Bros. furnished the music. Cake and coffee were served free. A collection was taken to defray the Christmas tree expenses which amounted to about $15.

The many friends of Mrs. John L. Shank are pleased to see her at home again after a six weeks' stay at the Well's Memorial Hospital at New Brunswick.

Miss A. G. Higgins spent Thanksgiving at Hopewell.

Edward Cantwell and wife have moved to New York City. Chris H. Blume now [redacted] residence they vacated here.

[redacted] Education met last week [redacted] the usual routine business. [redacted] that as many of the members of the Board as possible would attend the County Board meeting at Somerville on Saturday, December 12th.

The Township Committee will hold its regular monthly meeting next Tuesday afternoon. A committee will be on hand with the necessary documents for the Board to sign, when it is hoped the good work will go on without any more delay.

Roll of Honor for November.—Grammar Grade: Tessie Schmidt, George Schmidt, Clara Wersing, Eda Wersing, Charlie Wersing, Clara Kelm. Primary Grade: Tiny Texier, Lillian Willis, Adele Herrmann, Gusta Troiano, John Blumetta, Elsie Schmidt, Helen Schmidt, Eddie Wersing, Theodore Wormser, Minnie Blume, Alice Willis, Isabel Deats, Swift White, Hippolite Texier, Roy Herrmann, Daisy Schmidt.

* * *

LIBERTY CORNER.

Ira Burnett one of the four typhoid patients of Liberty Corner, who were sent to the Somerville Hospital, died last week of pneumonia. His remains were removed to Liberty Corner for interment.

Christmas Entertainment Committees.

The following committees have been appointed for the Christmas entertainment at Hope Chapel: Ira W. Travell, chairman; the Misses Marie Newman, Grace Hazen, Eleanor and Margaret Vandeventer, Mary Dennis, Grace Burke, Alice Lansing. Mr. and Mrs. Noble King, on the entertainment committee. John Cose, chairman; George Firstbrook, Benjamin Evans and T. M. Muir on the decorating committee.

Y. M. C. A. Auxiliary Officers Elected.

The Ladies' Auxiliary of the Young Men's Christian Association, which was organized recently, held its second meeting Monday. The following officers were elected: President, Mrs. Henry M. Maxson; vice president, Mrs. Stephen Cahoone; second vice president, Mrs. J. D. Phillips; secretary, Mrs. J. W. Gavett; treasurer, Miss Lena Boss.

A public meeting will be held December 14.

An Example Worthy of Being Imitated.

If the total abstainers on the dinner committee continue to have their way there will be no strong drink or light wines served at the annual banquet of the Board of Trade, of Bayonne.

When the dinner committee was appointed James S. Coward was selected as chairman, but he is opposed to having any liquor served, and he informed the members that if wine was to be served at the banquet he would not serve on the committee. The other members voted to have a "dry" dinner, and now the members who were not at the meeting and who favor wine are indignant.

BOROUGH BOARD OF EDUCATION.

New School House Recommended, Grove Street Location Favored.

The Borough Board of Education held its regular monthly meeting Monday evening. The session lasted until near midnight, much business being transacted.

The holiday vacations, as arranged by Superintendent Wightman, were adopted and are as follows:

For the Christmas holidays, the schools will close Wednesday December 23, and reopen Tuesday, January 5. The Easter vacation April 3 to 9. The summer vacation schools will close on June 17.

An invitation was received from County Superintendent Kretchmer for the Board to attend a meeting of the Somerset County school boards at Somerville on December 12.

A communication was received from the Plainfield City Board of Education relative to the consolidation of the borough and city high schools which stated that no action would be taken until the new building in the city was finished, which would be in about two years.

A matter was discussed which has caused some comment and criticism from several parents regarding a temporary recitation room in the Training School. The principal objection to the room was on account of poor ventilation. It transpired during the discussion that the room was originally intended for a storage room, but on account of the unusual increase in the number of pupils, it became necessary to utilize the room for recitation purposes. It was hastily prepared as temporary quarters, but the Board decided to have duly put in rotary ventilators so that no objection can be raised after the improvement is installed.

Miss Clara Plume, Miss Bauerhite, teachers, having resigned, Miss Kathryn Buell and M. K. B. Heiker were appointed in their places. Miss Edna French was assigned to the kindergarten department.

The question of mechanical drawing instruments came up again. Five sets of instruments were recently purchased for children who could not afford to purchase sets for themselves, but this number was not sufficient. The Board did not feel able to purchase sets for all the pupils who wished to study and in order to accommodate all of them it was decided to purchase one more set and have two classes on different days, so that the twelve pupils enrolled may continue the study.

The question of a new school house for the borough was brought up. Mayor Smalley spoke on the urgent need of such a building and recommended that it be placed in Prideville, and offered to give a lot free for the purpose. He said among other things that a school house in that section would result in many houses being built there and a general improvement in the neighborhood and tend to increase the population. He also said that he would like to say some things to the Board at a public meeting when the matter was ready for public discussion.

The Board did not consider the Mayor's offer as the location was not thought at all advisable.

After routine business had been transacted, the Board went into executive session when it was decided to recommend as the location for the new building a lot on the upper end of Grove street near the corner of Rockview avenue. This lot is offered very reasonably and with some filling in, can be utilized. The location is considered the best available, being near Prideville as well as to the borough proper. At a public meeting to be held as soon as the Board has arranged the details, this location will be voted on in connection with a school building of eight rooms, the cost of which will be about $25,000.

The financial report showed total receipts of $11,377.75; disbursements, $6,166.23.

I. C. T. Club Fair.

The I. C. T. Club of Plainfield has been holding a fair all this week in their club rooms, corner North and Park avenues. It has been even a greater success than the one held last year. Prof. Suhr's Imperial Orchestra repeated its success of last year making decided hits with music from the following operas "Prince of Pilsin," "Mr. Pickwick," from Paris, "Babes in Toyland," and "Red Feather."

William Jeffery and City Judge W. N. Runyon, sang Thursday night. Although not definitely decided as yet, in all probability the fair will be continued on Monday night until two o'clock. Chairman J. William Waters and the rest of the committee deserve a great deal of praise for their work.

Left $6,000 Pastorate For $2,500 One.

Believing that he could accomplish more work in Plainfield than where he was then located, a certain preacher gave up a pastorate which was paying him $6,000 a year and came to Plainfield for $2500 a year.

But for an earnest desire that his name should not be made public the REVIEW would like to publish it in letters an inch long.

It is such unselfish acts as this that tend to inspire men Godward and upbuild our churches.

Entertainment at St. Peters.

At a musicale and entertainment held at St Peter's German Lutheran Church, this borough, last Wednesday evening, the following program was rendered: Violin and organ selections, Speir brothers, of Watchung; duet, Miss Clara Kelm and Theresa Schmidt; song by the Watchung Quartette; solo, "Out in the Cold" by Theresa Schmidt.

A silk quilt donated by Mrs. John H. Koch, was chanced off and won by James Hansen. The amount realized on the quilt was $54 75. Refreshments were served by the Ladies Aid Society of the Church.

The Elks Establish a Lodge.

A lodge to be known as Plainfield Lodge, No. 885, Benevolent Protective Order of Elks was established in Plainfield last Wednesday evening. About 500 members of the order from different parts of the state were present. The New Brunswick Lodge conferred the degree upon the Plainfield candidates.

A dinner was served at Saengerbund Hall during which time music and speech-making were in order.

Freedom Castle in Its New Home.

Last Tuesday night, Freedom Castle, No. 42, Knights of the Golden Eagle held its first meeting in its new home in the Babcock building. An entertainment was given at which the wives and friends of the members were present. The program consisted of piano, violin and vocal music, an address by the Grand Vice Chief, Dr. J. Hervey Buchanan, recitations, dialogues, and a farce entitled "Rooney's Restaurant." Refreshments and a social time concluded the evening's entertainment.

Concerning Proctor's.

Special preparations have been made at all the theatres on the Proctor's circuit for an appropriate observance of the Christmas holidays. Not will theatres themselves have an outward resemblance of the Yuletide season, but the stage shows have been carefully prepared so as afford pleasure, especially to the little folks. It is quite an art, indeed it is almost a science, to know how to prepare programmes which will appeal to theatre patrons at timely periods of the year, but Mr. Proctor, with his many years of experience, has become a past master of the art of amusement catering, and it is a small wonder that his holiday bills are exactly what is required and expected of him. For the little folks there will be at each of his theatres acts especially calculated to delight them. At one house a set of nimble monkeys will disport themselves; at another a troupe of trained dogs will go through tricks that are truley wonderful; at still another house marvelous Holden Marionettes will be worked by invisible wires, to the intense mystification and amusement of both young and old folks, and to these always attractive features the ever new Moving Pictures, with their constantly varying surprises, and one who seeks for seasonable amusement is sure to find it in a visit to the Proctor theatre.

American Progression.

The secret of nearly every American success is, of course, directly due to American superiority, but the great underlying cause of this degree of perfection is "progressiveness."

As a notable instance, the recent international rifle match in England, for the Palma trophy, stands out supreme. Here the American Rifle Team was pitted against the best picked marksmen of the world, and they came away victorious. As a disinterested writer in the London Saturday *Review* says: "The success of the Americans in the Palma competition, at Bisley, was due in the main to the perfection, we may say the excessive perfection, of their weapon." The eye of the winner sighted along a Stevens-Pope barrel to fire the champion bullets. The J. Stevens Arms & Tool Co., of Chicopee Falls, Mass., are naturally proud of the result. This shows the mark of American progression in the matter of firearms, and in which the "Stevens" products have again shown themselves leaders.

Lately the "Stevens" people have been educating the fathers of the country to equip their sons with some sort of firearms and teach them its uses and abuses, and in this movement they have the commendation and support of prominent educators the country over.

Scotch Plains Man Accidentally Shot

While John Reick and his son, Squire Reick, of Scotch Plains, were in the act of shooting an old hound last Saturday afternoon, the latter received injuries which will cost him a leg, and perhaps his life. The father used a double-barreled shotgun and fired one load into the dog. Both then went to see whether the animal had been killed. As they bent over, the second barrel was discharged. The contents entered the son's left leg. He was removed to Muhlenberg Hospital, Plainfield, where the limb will be amputated.

Wardens and Vestrymen Chosen.

The annual meeting of the Church of the Holy Cross was held Monday night, when the following wardens and vestrymen were chosen for the ensuing year: Senior warden, Dr. J. H. Carman; junior warden, Charles L. Nichols; vestrymen, John L. Watson, T. U. Dudley, Jr., Chas. L. Holstein, Mr. Whittingham and Mr. Clark. George P. Dupee, J. L. Watson and Frank Brown were chosen delegates to the annual convention to be held next spring.

The Correct Answer to "How Old is Ann?"

One of the best; in fact, the only reasonable solution we have read of the problem "How old is Ann," appeared in the Hunterdon *Republican* this week, proposed by Jared D. Wolfe, Jr., of Flemington. He starts out with the reasonable assumption that when Mary was one year old it was doubtful if Ann was born, he then goes on to say: "If Mary was six years old when Ann was born, when Mary was eighteen years old Ann was twelve. If Mary at the present time is twenty-four years old and twice as old as Ann was when Mary was as old as Ann is now, Ann's age must be eighteen years at the present time; and when Mary was eighteen years old, Ann's present age, Ann was twelve years old, which makes Mary twice as old as Ann was when Mary was as old as Ann is now."

Lakewood's Fall Season.

With the passing of the summer and the farewells to September there comes as a ruling thought in the minds of resorters, the choice of a point of healthful and advantageous location for the winter, and, more immediately, for the months of early fall, when summer places of entertainment are closed and cold weather resorts have not yet opened. To the family the problem is a particularly weighty one for the schools all over the country are opening for the year, and it is time the little people took up the business of childhood. And in making choice there are to be considered as factors, healthfulness, accessibility to business centers, the character of diversions, and social surroundings.

It is true that Lakewood very largely owes it leading place among resorts to the peculiar points which are most valued at midwinter—warmth, shelter and mildness of climate—and yet, in all its eight months' season, from fall to spring, there are no more perfect months than October and November.

For more than twenty years the first day of October has been the date on which Lakewood has opened its doors to the outside world, and that first day's registrations have been uniformly large, including travelers from mountain and seashore, and returning cottagers anxious to get settled again in their Lakewood homes after a summer's wanderings. All through the above named months the habit of out-door life which governed the hot weather season is prolonged in Lakewood, and the golden days of color which imperceptibly pass into frosts and chill of winter are rich in opportunities for sport and exercise on the golf links, the lake and in the woods. If you have never enjoyed the experience, try Lakewood early in its season.

A booklet on Lakewood will be sent free by C. M. Burt, G. P. A., New Jersey Central, New York City.

A Bargain for Farmers.

The New York Tribune Farmer, a national illustrated agricultural weekly of twenty large pages, has no superior as a thoroughly practical and helpful publication for the farmer and every member of his family, and the publishers are determined to give it a circulation unequalled by any paper of its class in the United States.

Knowing that every enterprising, up-to-date farmer always reads his own local weekly newspaper, The New York Tribune Farmer has made an exceedingly liberal arrangement which enables us to offer the two papers at so low a price that no farmer can afford to lose the opportunity.

The price of The New York Tribune Farmer is $1.00 a year and The *Weekly Review* is $1.00 a year, but both papers will be sent for a full year if you forward $1.00 to The *Review*, Plainfield, N. J.

Send your name and address to The New York Tribune Farmer, New York City, and a specimen copy of that paper will be mailed to you.

HAPPENINGS IN NEW JERSEY.

Interesting Items of News Occurring in Different Portions of the State.

TURKEY IN HIS THROAT TWO DAYS.

Physicians last Saturday succeeded in dislodging a piece of turkey from the throat of Louis Davis, a son of Grant Davis, which has defied all efforts of removal since the boy ate his Thanksgiving dinner. During the time he took no nourishment, and there was constant fear he would choke to death. The trouble is ascribed to a weak throat and contraction of the muscles.

INDIVIDUAL PENCILS FOR PUPILS.

Precautionary measures, with a view to eliminating all possibility of a spreading of contagious diseases among the pupils in the public schools at Phillipsburg, have been carried to what is considered the extreme limit of safety by the school trustees in ordering the teachers to see that each scholar hereafter has an individual pencil, so that children who are in the habit of putting pencils to the mouth absentmindedly may not convey diseases. The method used will be the numbering of each pencil, pen, etc., and each scholar will be given a corresponding number.

OFFERS ISCHOOL BUILDING RENT FREE.

Unable, because of lack of funds, to longer pay the rent for a temporary school building in use for several years on Cortlandt street, Perth Amboy, the Board of Education recently notified the owners of that building that the school would be abandoned. The structure was erected by St. Peter's Episcopal Church for use as a mission school. Rev. J. L. Lancaster, rector of the church, immediately notified the school authorities that the building could be used rent free until the end of the fiscal year, March 1. The school will be continued, as the Board of Education has accepted the offer of the church.

COMPTROLLER HOLDS UP BIG BILL.

A bill for school desks amounting to $2,200 has been held up by Comptroller W. D. Voorhees, of Perth Amboy because bids were not asked for before the desks were purchased. The school authorities claim to have legal authority for buying new desks as they did, and Comptroller Voorhees has asked City Attorney C. C. Hommann for an opinion as to the legality of the School Board's action. The desks were purchased by a committee of three members of the board after written bids had been obtained, without advertisement, from three furniture houses.

POSTAGE STAMPS DECORATION.

Carpenters who are overhauling and repairing the house formerly owned by Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton have made an interesting discovery. The house is large, and is on the line of the New Jersey and New York Railroad at Woodcliff. The place is now owned by J. L. Geddes, of Nyack. The carpenters found the walls and ceiling of one room completely covered with postage stamps of various denominations and from many different countries. There were fully 18,000 of them, and so far no two have been found to be alike.

It must have taken the greater part of Mrs. Stanton's life to collect these stamps and place them on the walls. The stamps are all canceled.

A TAX DUPLICATE OF 38 YEARS AGO.

An interesting relic in the shape of the tax duplicate for Bernards Township for the year 1865 has recently come to light and is in the possession of James E. Ballentine, the venerable district clerk of the Board of Education, who was born there and has been a lifelong resident of that section. Peter Z. Smith, the originator of the Smith family picnic, which has been held annually since 1876 on the Smith picnic grounds, near Peapack, was the assessor, and Ira Pruden, of Madisonville, the collector. The book, which is 5½x7¾ inches in size and containing 132 pages, is about one-fourth the dimensions

[*Continued on Last Page.*]

THIS IS VALUABLE:
after having made your purchase of HARRY FEINBERG, the popular priced outfitter, 329 W. Front, opposite Grove Street, present this coupon and receive a discount of 10 per cent. on your purchase.

Name .....

Address .....

Be sure and have your name attached.

GOOD UNTIL DEC. 12, 1903.

POSTAL FRAUD REPORT

Government Robbed of Millions by Conspiracy.

PRESIDENT APPROVES REPORT

Profits of the Conspirators Estimated at Between $300,000 and $400,000—Tyner, Machen and Reavers Named as Chief Offenders—President in Memorandum Urges Punishment.

Washington, D. C.—The report of Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General Bristow on the postal investigation, given out, shows that in 1903 a great conspiracy to loot the Government was started in the Postoffice Department. It shows that that conspiracy spread into division after division, until wholesale robbery of the people became a regular and recognized feature of the letting of contracts.

Attached to the report of Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General Bristow was a memorandum written by President Roosevelt, in which the President stated that he approved of Mr. Bristow's findings and in which he declared that the prosecution of those officials found guilty of corruption must be pushed with the utmost vigor.

Perhaps the most amazing feature of General Bristow's report is the disclosure that while the Government was defrauded out of millions on a single deal, the aggregate amount received by all the *official conspirators combined* did not amount to over $200,000 or $400,000. In other words, the public money was thrown away in so reckless a fashion that the robbers themselves did not get more than a small percentage of the golden stream.

A striking illustration of this is the fact, cited by Mr Bristow, that Harrison J. Barrett received only $6000 from the Arnold Turf Investment scheme, "yet that company defrauded the people out of over $3,000,000."

The President expresses *no opinion* as to the guilt or innocence of Perry S. Heath, formerly First Assistant Postmaster-General, contenting himself with calling attention to the fact set forth in the Bristow report that Beavers, the former Chief of the Salaries and Allowance Division of the Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General's office, who is now under indictment, made a direct charge that in at least one instance he was compelled to share bribe money with Heath, a statement that, it is admitted in the report, Heath denies, and the evidence in support of which was not regarded by the District Attorney as sufficient to warrant his *indictment*.

The President expresses regret that the statute of limitations expires at the expiration of three years from the time of the wrongdoing of officials, and urges that the time limit be extended to at least five years, as recommended by the Attorney-General.

One somewhat surprising feature of the President's memorandum is his accusation against General Tyner, who was summarily removed from the office of Attorney for the Postoffice Department and who the public has heretofore believed was the victim of dishonest and designing subordinates. The President, however, says Tyner *was knowingly and wilfully corrupt*. He promises to use every endeavor to convict the indicted men, and in closing his memorandum uses this phrase: "The toleration of the wrong, not the exposure of the wrong, is the real offense."

The so-called Tulloch charges, relating chiefly to the lax methods employed in the Department when Heath was First Assistant Postmaster-General, are not referred to in the report now made public.

CAPTAIN CARTER SET FREE.

Former Army Officer's Sentence Expires at Fort Leavenworth.

Leavenworth, Kan.—A few minutes before 4 o'clock the morning of November 28 Oberlin M. Carter, formerly Captain of the Engineers, walked out of the portals of the Federal Prison at Fort Leavenworth, a free man. At the gates he was met by his uncle, L. D. Carter, and immediately driven in a hack to the Union Station in this city. This last movement was a ruse to throw the newspaper men, whom he wished above all things to avoid, off the track.

While awaiting his train the former army officer conversed freely on a large number of subjects, but always skillfully avoided the introduction of anything in regard to his conviction or his plans for the future.

BOY BANDITS INDICTED.

Three Young Desperadoes Held by Chicago Grand Jury For Murder.

Chicago, Ill.—Indictments were voted by the Grand Jury against Harvey Van Dein, Peter Neidermeier and Emil Roeski, the three young bandits who were arrested at the close of a spectacular man-hunt in Indiana. An indictment was also voted against Gustave Marz, who murdered Officer Quinn, and who was with the others in the majority of their crimes.

Against Van Dein indictments were voted charging him with complicity in five murders, against Neidermeier indictments in connection with four murders, and against Marx indictments for four murders. Roeski will stand trial for one murder.

Blood Cattle Killed.

About $20,000 worth of blood cattle on the way to the fat stock show of Chicago were slaughtered in a railway wreck at Crown Point, Ind.

Boy Robbers Trapped.

John Keating and Barton Shipley, messenger boys, who were with George Reynolds, sixteen-year-old son of Police Captain Reynolds, of Chicago, Ill., when he was killed while attempting robbery, were arrested and confessed.

Thirteen Miners Killed in Arkansas.

By an explosion of gas thirteen miners were killed in Coal Mine No. 20, at Bonanza, Ark. The explosion occurred when there were about 175 men in the various shafts.

CRANK MEETS PRESIDENT

Crazy Man Slips Through Police Guarding Church.

Police Commissioner Angered by Blunder of Detectives and Will Place a Captain and Five Officers on Trial.

New York City.—Despite the fact that more elaborate police precautions were taken than ever before on the occasion of a Presidential visit, over 300 uniformed men and scores of plain clothes detectives being on guard, a crank who carried a satchel succeeded in reaching President Roosevelt and placing in his hands a letter. One police captain and five officers will have to stand trial for allowing the man to reach the President.

The incident occurred while the President was leaving the Church of the Holy Communion, where he attended the funeral services of his uncle, James King Gracie. Mr. Roosevelt took the letter without comment and handed it to Police Commissioner Greene. He seemed to think but little of the affair, but Mrs. Roosevelt was much agitated, as the many attempts made by cranks to see her husband have filled her with the fear that he will be assassinated.

The crank, who was arrested, was Arthur P. Deming, and his letter was a request that the President persuade the German Emperor to use a medicated charcoal which Deming declares will cure any disease. He also declared, while in custody, that the charcoal would cure the President of stupidity. Deming was sent to Bellevue Hospital for examination as to his *sanity*.

After completing an investigation into the manner in which Deming gained entrance into the church and reached the side of the President, Police Commissioner Greene announced that he was not satisfied with the explanation made by the police who were in charge at the church, and that he would place Captain Cottrell on trial on charges of failing to make proper arrangements.

Three detectives and two policemen, *who were on guard at the church*, will also be placed on trial.

Deming is regarded by the police as a harmless lunatic. He had an office at No. 150 Broadway for the sale of his charcoal, and says that he came from California.

It is said that Deming is the man who on May 19, 1900, appeared at the House of Representatives in Washington and startled the House by preaching from the gallery.

And then, having secured the desired attention, proceeded to make a speech to that branch of the United States Congress. Three or four policemen finally hustled him away and escorted him outside the building.

COLD FIND IN NEW MEXICO.

Excitement of Natives Over Discovery of New Bonanza.

Hillsborough, N. M.—The greatest excitement within the knowledge of this part of New Mexico exists over the new gold field in Apache Canyon, in the Cebolla Mountains, east of Hillsborough.

News first came in less than a week ago, and now 500 people are on the ground and coming in every day.

Mexicans, guided by an old Mexican chart, who have been prospecting the *locality for some time, struck what* proved to be the bonanza. They secured a bottle of gold nuggets as the result of a few hours' work in cleaning bed rock and blowing the dirt away with their breath.

Report of a new bonanza strike more extensive than the first is keeping up the excitement.

NEBRASKA AUDITOR ARRESTED.

Charged With Doing Illegal Banking Business in Wyoming.

Casper, Wyo.—Charles Weston, Nebraska's State Auditor, and N. S. Bristil and W. A. Denecke, who operated a grocery store here under the name of N. S. Bristil & Co., and a bank under the name of W. A. Denecke & Co., are all under arrest, charged with receiving money, knowing they were insolvent.

Bristil & Co. and Denecke & Co. have suspended, and their property is in the possession of the Sheriff. The liabilities are $75,000 and the assets small. The money, it is stated, was all borrowed by the bank owners. Every fraternal order in town is affected, the *Masonic societies to the extent of $3800.*

CUBANS WANT A LOTTERY.

Bill For National Gambling Institution Passes the Island Senate.

Havana, Cuba.—The Senate passed the National Lottery bill by a large vote.

The measure, as amended, directs that the lottery's functions shall begin within seventy days after the law authorizing it is promulgated, and authorizes the President to issue instructions and regulations for the carrying out of the lottery plan.

A majority of the Senators are said *to believe that the establishment of a* lottery is the most reasonable way of obviating the tax difficulties in accordance with the wishes of the people.

THREE BROTHERS DROWNED.

The Boys Broke Through the Ice While Attempting to Cross the River.

Blackstone, Mass.—The three sons of Mrs. Nellie J. Read—John, seventeen; William, fourteen, and George, eight years of age—were drowned in the *Blackstone River. They broke through* the thin ice above the channel while attempting to cross the stream.

Searchers found a cap and mitten, with the hand-sled taken by the boys.

Police Charge Rioters.

The striking dock laborers at Bordeaux, France, made a demonstration in front of the town hall. The police drew their swords and charged upon the rioters, wounding a number of them. Several of the officers also were *wounded*.

Bradstreet's Weekly Failure Report.

Bradstreet's reports 234 failures in the United States during last week, against 250 for the previous week, and 201, 223, 215 and 202 for the corresponding weeks of 1902 to 1899.

ELIJAH DOWIE A BANKRUPT

Federal Court Names Receivers to Seize Zion City.

WRECK OF HIS GREAT FORTUNE

Officers Invade Precincts of Religious Town While Its Founder Denies His Inability to Meet Debts in Time—Industries Are Not Profitable and Business Affairs Are in Bad Shape.

Chicago, Ill.—Financial difficulties which began at the time of the crusade of John Alexander Dowie—"Elijah III."—and his Restoration Host to New York a month ago, and which have *been rapidly increasing since his re*turn, culminated in the Federal Court taking possession of all the property controlled by Dowie in Zion City, Ill. This town, which was founded two years ago by Dowie, has a population of more than 10,000, is the general *headquarters for Dowie's church*, and is said to represent an expenditure of $20,000,000.

Frederick M. Blount, cashier of the Chicago National Bank, and Albert D. Currier, a law partner of Representative Boutell, were apointed receivers of the property. Their bonds were fixed at $100,000 by Judge Kohlsaat, of the United States District Court, who made the appointment on the petition of several creditors.

The receivers, with their attorneys and Custodian Redieske, *with six deputy* marshals, went to Zion City to serve on Dowie the notice of the receivership. Redieske and his deputies *went* to the bank, while the others called on Dowie at his house. As the officers were about to demand admission to the bank, a man ran from a rear door. One of the deputies overtook him, and a second man came running from the bank, shouting:

"Let me have those papers. I will get away with them."

Redieske threatened to arrest them unless they returned at once to the bank, which they did. He then placed the bank and the three men in it under *a guard*.

While this was taking place at the bank the receivers and their attorneys called on Dowie and read to him the petition and order of court which placed Zion in the hands of a receiver. After hearing the petition Dowie locked himself up with several of his leading subordinates. He refused to allow himself to be seen, or to make any statement, merely sending out word that he had nothing to say.

The bankruptcy proceedings were based on the allegation that Dowie is insolvent, and that while in this condition he committed an act of bankruptcy by making a preferential payment on *November 2 to the E. Streeter Lumber* Company for $3770. Dowie has been hard pressed by his creditors, especially since it was announced that his recent mission to New York had proved unsuccessful financially.

Dowie's first confession of weakness was made last Wednesday at a rally in the Tabernacle at Zion City. He wept as he told of the financial straits in which the Zion industries found themselves. Instead of frightening many into depositing, this appeal sent a long *line of people to the bank to draw out* their money.

In the efforts to remedy the condition of affairs at Zion City hundreds of letters were sent out daily to Dowie's followers in other parts of the country. In these letters, in which glowing prospects of Zion City's future were painted, and in which Dowie was quoted as praying that all those who believed in him would "follow the Lord," all Dowieites were urged, almost commanded, to sell their farms, stores and everything else and come at once to Zion City and take up the work of the church. All those having money *in* banks near where they lived were *asked to draw that money* out and send it for deposit at Zion City.

Dowie is known to have accumulated a large sum as the head of the Christian Catholic Church, the assets of the organization being estimated at between $20,000,000 and $30,000,000. There was a large outlay of money, however, when Zion City was started. Then lace and candy industries were tarted, and, as neither of these ventures has ever paid, a great deal more money was tied up. Dowie's differences with his *brother-in-law*, Stevenson, over the management of the lace factory cost more than $100,000, and other suits recently begun in Lake *County* by creditors are said to aggregate a large sum.

RANCH FENCE CASES HEARD.

Millions of Acres in Nebraska Said to Be Illegally Inclosed.

Omaha, Neb.—The alleged illegal fencing of several millions of acres of Government land by extensive cattle owners and ranchmen of Western Nebraska is occupying the attention of the Federal Grand Jury.

Several prominent men, among them State and United States officials, are said to be among those whose cases are under *investigation*. Although not officially given out, it is stated that one extensive cattle owner and a leader in the movement to keep the fences standing, *has* already been indicted.

Among the cases now being considered are those against Bartlett Richards, of Ellsworth, and R. M. Allen, the latter concerned in a large cattle company. It is estimated that the lands said to be illegally fenced in Western Nebraska approximate 7,000,000 acres, occupied by between 700 and 800 ranchmen.

Made Sane by a Blow.

Charles E. Libby, of Scarboro, Me., for two weeks wandered through the woods demented, was hit on the head by a pile of wood, which dissolved a blood clot on his brain and restored him to sanity.

Dr. Jay Gets Thirty Years.

Dr. J. V. Jay, a prominent physician *of Asheville, N. C.*, was found guilty of murder in the second degree and sentenced to thirty years at hard labor. He murdered his three children.

BIG FIRE IN BROOKLYN

Historic Theatre Building Destroyed Within an Hour.

Brooklyn Library Threatened—Firemen Hampered by Poor Water Pressure—Bad Wiring the Cause.

New York City.—Brooklynites of two generations felt a distinct sense of personal loss when they knew that the historic Academy of Music had been totally destroyed by fire. General relief was expressed that the old building was gone, for it had all but outlived its usefulness, was no longer centrally located, and had long been under grave suspicion as a fire trap, and the manner of its destruction showed that had it befallen while a crowded au*dience was within its walls, the horrors* of the Brooklyn Theatre fire of December 5, 1876, would have been eclipsed.

Insurance rates had been advanced upon it from $36.40 to $47.40 per $1000 of insurance in 1902, which the directors refused to pay, and the corporation carried its own risk since the policies lapsed on June 15 of that year.

It was one of the swiftest destructions that Brooklyn has ever known, the whole great auditorium being a seething sea of flame within twenty minutes of the time *the first* spark was seen, while panicky scenes were taking place in the near-by financial institutions and the row of dwellings from 147 to 167 Remsen street, in the rear, which were separated from the fire only by their back yards.

Though the flames roared high above the doomed structure as its roof fell in, its massive walls stood to the end, and the only building to go with it was the three-story cafe and billiard rooms of John McGroarty, at 196 Montague street, adjoining on the east, which was totally destroyed. No one was reported missing to the police and no body was found up to 4 o'clock in the *afternoon*, when the nearly completed work of searching the saloon ruins was abandoned because of a tottering front wall.

Electricity is believed to have caused the fire. A fuse connecting a big sign in incandescent lights had blown out, but the men were testing the temporary wiring when a burst of flame appeared over the stage and immediately ran along the festooned draperies as though they were powder trains designed to carry them to all parts of the building. An attempt was made to bring the fire hose into service, but the volunteer firemen quickly dropped it and ran for their lives.

Great anxiety was felt at one time for the Brooklyn Public Library in Montague street, opposite the Academy, where many priceless books and manuscripts are stored. Several windows were here broken by the intense heat, as in other buildings along the block.

THREE NEGROES LYNCHED.

They Shot [illegible] Man to Test Their Weapons.

Shreveport, La.—In the presence of a crowd of about 1200 whites and negroes, Phil Davis, Walter Carter and Clint Thomas, all negroes, were lynched within a short distance of Belcher, which is twenty miles from Shreveport.

The men were executed for participating in the fatal shooting of Robert Adger, one of the most popular business men in North Louisiana. The negroes confessed their crime.

No shots were fired at the lynching, *the negroes all being hanged to a single* limb of a tree. Two of the negroes under arrest, Sam Lee and Peter Thomas, were released. Lee proved that he had attempted to prevent the negroes from shooting Adger, and Thomas established the fact that he was too frightened to shoot.

MICHIGAN RAILWAY TAX VALID.

Supreme Court Sustains the Decision of State Tribunal.

Washington, D. C.—In the Supreme Court of the United States an opinion was delivered by Justice Holmes in the case of the Wisconsin and Michigan *Railroad Company vs. Auditor-General* Powers, of the State of Michigan.

The case involved the laws of Michigan relative to the right of that State to tax railroads lying north of the forty-fourth degree of north latitude. These roads were exempt prior to 1897, when the State passed a law repealing the statute of exemption.

The railroad company contended that the passage of this act was a breach of contract, but the court held that such was not the case, and affirmed the opinion of the court below.

HAS MURDERED EIGHTEEN.

Prisoner at Greensburg, Pa., Confesses Killing Policemen.

Chicago, Ill.—Chief of Police O'Neill said that Charles Kruger, in jail at Greensburg, Pa., had confessed the murder of Policemen Fennell and Devine in Chicago.

According to Chief O'Neill, Kruger has confessed the murder of sixteen other persons in Kentucky and the East. The prisoner was arrested on the charge of burglar originally. He has been sentenced to be hanged on January 14, 1904.

PARIS UNDERGROUND ACCIDENTS.

Two Cars on the Metropolitan Electric Road Burned.

Paris, France.—There were two accidents on the Metropolitan Electric Underground Railroad, somewhat similar to the great disaster of August 10, but there was no loss of life.

In each case a car was burned between stations, causing the passengers to seek for escape along the tracks.

Dakota Divorce Void.

Judge James A. Howe, of the Iowa *District Court, held that a decree* granted under the Dakota divorce statutes, if it is proven the non-resident litigant resides there merely to secure a divorce, is null and void.

Fire in an Iowa College.

The main building of the Jewell Lutheran College at Jewell Junction, Iowa, was destroyed by fire. Students had narrow escapes. The loss on the building is estimated at $25,000.

PANAMA TREATY RATIFIED

Government Decree Adopted to Complete the Act.

Members of the Provisional Government Sign With a Gold Pen Especially Bought For the Purpose.

Panama.—The Canal Treaty with the United States has been ratified by the Panama Republic without amendment.

When every preparation had been completed for the actual signing of the treaty a Government decree, No. 24, was adopted, setting forth that:

"Whereas, a guarantee of the inde*pendence* of the Isthmus has been obtained, and

"Whereas, celerity is indispensable to secure an efficacious and immediate fulfillment of this obligation on the part of the United States, the Junta of the Provisional Government, formed by the unanimous will of the people of the Isthmus and possessing full sovereign powers over the Isthmus territory,

"Resolves and decrees that the treaty be approved in all its parts."

Minister of Foreign Affairs Esprilla arrived here from Colon with the treaty. Rear-Admiral J. G. Walker arrived on the same train. Senors Arango and Arias, with some of the Ministers of the new republic, met the party at the railway station.

Senor Esprilla drove immediately to the Government Palace. The members of the Junta and of the Ministry assembled in the grand salon of the palace. The chest and two small tin boxes, addressed to the members of the Junta and *bearing the seal of* Minister Bunau-Varilla, were placed on a table in the centre of the room.

Surrounded by the spectators, who were seated about the table, Senor Esprilla opened the chest and withdrew the cotton wrappers, finally bringing to light the treaty, enveloped in the Panamanian flag. The document was addressed to the members of the Junta by Minister Bunau-Varilla.

Senor Arias then broke the seal and formally handed the paper to the members of the Junta. There was only one copy, in the English language.

The Ministers and members of the Junta all signed the document with a *special gold pen purchased for the oc*casion.

Washington, D. C.—Two telegrams, one from the Junta and the other from the Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Panama, announcing the ratification of the Hay-Varilla treaty were received by Minister Bunau Varilla.

AURORA HODGE DEAD

Girl Charged With Murder Succumbs to Effects of an Operation.

Salt Lake City, Utah.—Aurora Hodge, the handsome young woman awaiting trial for the murder of William X. Regan, is dead from the effects of an operation.

A few months ago [illegible] police authorities of [illegible] Mich., by appearing at p[illegible] ters in that city and a[illegible] she wished to be arrested for the murder of a man in Salt Lake. She said *she shot a man named Ryan in a fight* when he attacked her in a lonely gulch. Ryan was murdered, but it was believed that he was slain by a man and that Aurora gave herself up to save the guilty.

At her preliminary hearing she pleaded not guilty, however, and was taken ill while awaiting trial. The operation was to save her life, but it failed.

BLACKMAILER SHOT

Three Hundred Armed Citizens Do Battle With Four Robbers.

Akron, Ohio.—Armed to the teeth 300 citizens of Hudson lay in wait for blackmailers. A few days ago Mrs Jacob Neibel, a wealthy widow, received word that unless $1000 was left at a certain spot her son would be kidnaped.

The letter was turned over to the town marshal and a posse organized. Early one morning they caught sight of the blackmailers, four in number, driving toward the spot where the money was to be left. They challenged and then the blackmailers turned their *horses and opened fire*. The posse pursued, firing, and wounded one man.

MAFIA RAID

Fifteen Armed Italians Arrested in Philadelphia For Blackmail.

Philadelphia, Pa.—A tenement house on Carpenter street in the Italian quarter was raided by the police, who captured fifteen supposed members of the Mafia. The raid was the result of complaints made by Italian merchants and bankers, who said they had received blackmailing letters and been threatened with death should they refuse to comply with demands for *money*.

Each of the fifteen men arrested was armed with two revolvers and a stiletto. In the room were a number of pistols and a store of ammunition.

NAPHTHA CAR BLOWS UP

Two Dead and Many Injured as Result of Delaware Freight Wreck.

Harrington, Del.—By the explosion of a tank car of naphtha two people were killed, a score injured and Greenwood, Del., was practically wiped off the map. The dead are Edward J. Roach of Georgetown, and an infant, who died from the shock.

The accident happened shortly after noon, at the junction of the Pennsylvania and the Queen Anne's railroads. The entire population for miles about was thrown into a panic.

Superintendent of Police Dismissed.

John P. McTighe, who has held the *office of Superintendent of Police of* Pittsburg, Pa., since Mayor Hays' inauguration, was summarily dismissed by the Mayor on the charge of "conduct unbecoming an officer."

Honor Thirty Dead Heroes.

At the National Cemetery at Arlington, near Washington, D. C., the bodies of thirty private soldiers who lost their lives in the Philippines, were buried with impressive military honors.

MICHIGAN BOODLE SCANDAL

Testimony in the Grand Rapids Water Deal.

EXAMINATION OF SEN. BURNS

Former City Attorney L. K. Salsbury Makes Startling Accusations—Six Separate Water Conspiracy Deals Calling For Bribe Money—Prominent New York Men Named.

Grand Rapids, Mich.—The confession of former City Attorney L. K. Salsbury in regard to the notorious water scandal in that city, which was told in court at the preliminary examination of State Senator David Burns, has created a tremendous sensation on account of the number of prominent persons it implicates, in addition to the seven [illegible] officials and former officials who were arrested on bribery charges some days ago.

The persons implicated by Salsbury and the amounts he alleged they received are as follows:

George R. Perry, ex-Mayor, $13,725; J. Clarke Sproat, manager Grand Rapids *Democrat*, $3333; R. A. *Cameron*, New York, $500; State Senator David E. Burns, $200; Aldermen McCool, Ellen, De Pagter, Muir, Kinney, Donovan, Phillips, Johnson, Stonehouse, Lozier, Shriver, Mol, Ghysels, Hodges, Slocum, from $350 to $500 each; Corry P. Bissell, $500; J. Russell Thomson, reporter on Evening Press, $500; Isaac Lamoreaux, ex-City Clerk, $1500; State Representative Van Zoeren, $350; State Representative Vandercook, $60; E. D. Conger, manager Grand Rapids *Herald, $10,000*; Thomas F. McGarry, a prominent attorney now in Florida, $7500; C. S. Burch, manager of the Evening Press, $5000.

Salsbury also implicated in water deals Dudley E. Waters, former President of the Board of Public Works; De Witt de Vries, former City Physician; George Ellis, a local broker; Samuel M. Lemon, Collector of Internal Revenue, and William H. Anderson, President of the Fourth National Bank.

Six separate water conspiracy deals were on in Grand Rapids at one time, according to Salsbury, each gigantic in its size and all calling for the use of a *boodle fund. In addition to the Henry* Taylor $100,000 Lake Michigan deal he testified that there were five other strings out, from each one of which thousands of dollars were hanging. Every one of these six sets of men, who put up or offered to advance a corruption fund, were, so Salsbury says, of himself, Perry, McGarry and Sproat.

Pat Flynn, of New York, he names as one of those at the head of one scheme. The men interested in the Hydraulic Water Company are named as the backers of another deal in City [illegible] Rosatres are said to have put up $50,000, and the Gillespie deal.

On top of these Salsbury implicates Revenue Collector Samuel M. Lemon with a deal, charging Lemon with coming to him with a proposition to buy the Council after having bought the Mayor for $10,000.

The recent acquittal of ex-Senator George Nichols on the charge of bribery was brought up, and in reply to the Prosecutor's questions Salsbury declared that Nichols really was guilty. He said the money was turned over to William Leonard, exactly as the *prosecution claimed, and* that Leonard gave it to Frederick H. Garman, the people's star witness.

State Representative Henry B. Vandercook, implicated by Salsbury, has issued a statement, in which he asks suspension of judgment, declaring that he emphatically refused to introduce a water bill in the Legislature and that he never accepted a favor in connection with the water deal.

Salsbury testified that he intended to bleed all the outside parties, and then *go before the Common Council*, expose them, and keep the money.

LORDS BAR WOMEN AS LAWYERS.

British Peers Decide They Cannot Be Admitted to Inns of Court.

London, England.—The House of Lords finally has decided that women are debarred by their sex from becoming qualified lawyers in this country. The question arose on the appeal of a Londoner, Miss Bertha Cave, against *the decision of the Benchers of Gray's* Inn not to admit her as a student for the purpose of being called to the bar.

The Court decided there was no precedent for a woman's admission to the Inns of Court and no reason to create a precedent. The benchers assert the statutes of Gray's Inn ignore women so absolutely as to leave them no power to admit a woman.

REPORT OF YEAR'S COTTON CROP

Census Bureau Says Total Gained Was 7,070,437 Bales.

Washington, D. C.—The Census Bureau has issued a report on the quan*tity of cotton ginned from the growth* of 1903 up to and including November 14, showing total commercial bales to be 7,070,437. Of these 6,519,332 were square bales, 510,550 round bales and 40,555 sea island cron bales.

The cotton ginned in 1902, as reported by the Census Bureau, was 5,925,872 commercial bales up to October 18, and 9,311,835 commercial bales up to December 13. Counting round bales as half bales, the number this year is 6,815,162.

Safe Blowers Frightened Away.

A stick of nitro-glycerine fitted with an electrical explosive appliance was discovered just outside of the door of the National Bank at Des Moines, Iowa. It is supposed that safe blowers had attempted to effect an en*trance, but were frightened* away, leaving the explosive behind.

Snow Caused Car Crash.

Snow caused a collision between electric cars at Chicago, Ill., in which thirteen persons were injured.

"The Funny Side of Life."

A COMPARISON.

Most gossips like an auto are,
Deserving of our scorn;
For while they run their neighbors down
They also blow their horn.

END OF THE ARBITRATION.

He—"And at last they agreed to marry."

She—"Yes, and it was the last thing they agreed on."—Denver Republican.

PROTEST.

Doctor—"I should say you have about three months to live."

Patient—"Make it longer, doctor; I *can never pay your bill in that time*."—Life.

TOOK NO CHANCES.

Edith—"Dearest, I have graduated from a cooking school."

Wise—"That don't make any difference. After we're married we can board."

PLACING THE RESPONSIBILITY.

"'Hamlet' drew a rank house last night."

"It did. Rantington doesn't know whether to blame it on Shakespeare or the public."—Puck.

WORSE.

Belle—"What could be made worse than being made love to by the wrong man?"

Nell—"Not to be made love to by the right man."—Town Topics.

GOING BACK.

Cora—"Kipling must be a very difficult writer to imitate."

Merritt—"It would seem so, my dear; of late he doesn't appear to be able to imitate himself."—Town Topics.

WHERE SHE SCORED ON HIM.

The Man—"Didn't you promise to *love, honor and obey me?*"

The Woman—"Didn't you promise to endow me with all your worldly goods?"—Chicago Record-Herald.

FRANK CONFESSION.

Teacher—"Come here, Johnny. Who helped you with your lesson?"

Johnny—"Didn't nobody help me."

Teacher—"Be careful and tell the truth. Didn't Willie Jones help you?"

Johnny—"No, ma'am, he didn't help me. He did it all by himself."

EXERCISE.

Cleverton—"For a man who has been in love with ten girls in three weeks you look pretty well."

Dashaway—"Yes, I've been getting regular and systematic exercise."—Life.

THE BALLOON WEDDING.

Sharpe—"I wonder why that girl wished to be married up in a balloon?"

Wheaton—"Probably she boasted she wouldn't marry the best man on earth."—Chicago News.

ONE FOLLOWS THE OTHER.

Subbubs—"Friday is always our servant girl's off day."

Citiman—"You mean her 'day off,' don't you?"

Subbubs—No; Thursday is her day off. That's why Friday is her 'off day.'"—Philadelphia Press.

THE BRUTE.

Mr. Hannijar—"Why isn't this hat good enough to wear to the horse show, I'd like to know?"

Mrs. Hannijar—"Because it is old-fashioned, and a fright. It will make people talk."

Mr. Hannijer—"Not if you get started to talking first."—Chicago Tribune.

WHAT SHE THOUGHT.

He—"Often when I look up at the stars in the firmament I cannot help thinking how small, how insignificant I am after all."

She—"Gracious! Doesn't that thought ever strike you except when you look at the stars in the firmament?"—South African.

PERVERSE.

Subbubs—"Come out to-night, and I'm sure you'll get a good dinner.

Citiman—"I thought you had no cook now."

Subbubs—"She doesn't leave till to-morrow. She'll do her best to-night just to make us realize how much we'll miss her when she's gone."—Philadelphia Press.

New Problems of the Universe

By Prof. Simon Newcomb.

WE all know that the nineteenth century was marked by a separation of the sciences into a vast number of specialties, to the subdivisions of which one could see no end. But the great work of the twentieth century will be to combine many of these specialties. The physical philosopher of the present time is directing his thought to the demonstration of the unity of creation. Astronomical and physical researches are now being united in a way which is bringing the infinitely great and the infinitely small into one field of knowledge. Ten years ago the atoms of matter, of which it takes millions of millions to make a drop of water, were the minutest objects with which science could imagine itself to be concerned. Now, a body of experimentalists, prominent among whom stand Professors J. J. Thompson, Becquerel, and Roentgen, have demonstrated the existence of objects so minute that they find their way among and between the atoms of matter as rain-drops do among the buildings of a city. More wonderful yet, it seems likely, although it has not been demonstrated, that these little things, called "corpuscles," play an important part in what is going on among the stars. Whether this be true or not, it is certain that there do exist in the universe emanations of some sort, producing visible effects, the investigation of which the nineteenth century has had to bequeath to the twentieth.—Harper's Magazine.

"The Man Behind the Desk."

By Major-General Corbin.

COMING to the duties of the Adjutant-General just in time to meet the responsibilities incident to a foreign war, I was fortunate in having the aid of the best assistants and of a most competent and efficient clerical force, Particularly was this true of the Chief Clerk and of the chiefs of divisions.

The work of mustering, organizing, and mobilizing nearly 300,000 troops, completed in less than eight weeks, is a record without parallel. That a task of such magnitude was accomplished in so short a time is evidence that those who directed so well the multitude of details were energetic and efficient. Only those having experience can appreciate all that it meant, and this was only a small part of the work you were called upon to do.

There is little glory ever given the man behind the desk, and yet if this work is not well done no army can be efficient. The man behind the desk in a sense enlists, pays, transports, mounts, arms, equips, feeds, and provides surgical and medical treatment for the men behind the guns.

That you, with other staff departments, did your full share in this great work of creating the army that acquitted itself in the war with Spain with so much honor is now history. This work, when once fully understood, will be appreciated.

With you, as with the army, many of the deserving are without special reward. Where there were so many that did well and so few positions to be given, only a few of the many could receive even well-earned recognition.

Those receiving promotions had without exception given good account of themselves, which is evidence that their efficiency records were well sustained. While such records are not infallible, they furnish the best possible guide for promotion, and, as you know, on these reports all promotions have been based—and I feel it deserving of mention that during the five years of my service at the head of the Adjutant-General's Department no one has ever appealed from the ratings of his efficiency records and but one has ever importuned me for promotion.

"God-Forgetting, Pleasure-Seeking Rich"

[redacted] Pittsburg—odes of Luxort."

By Col. Henry Watterson.

SOMETHING over a year ago a most lamentable tragedy, taking for its mise-en-scene the very vestibule of the temple of fashion—the sanctum sanctorum of the Four Hundred—led me in the line of my duty as a writer for the press to say some exceeding plain and, it may have been thought, some very harsh things about the nouveaux riches—the idle rich, the God-forgetting, world-defying, pleasure-seeking rich—who set themselves as a law unto themselves, who submit to no restraints except those fixed by nature and the surgeon's knife, who [redacted] no intellectual perspective except that the longest purse [redacted]s down the biggest titles, nor rule of conduct except that [redacted]pelling them to eat, drink and be merry, for to-morrow it may be some one else's turn—a code which I am told became altogether the rage in Babylon some centuries ago.

The society? Has Caliban grace? Is Tom Thumb manhood? Must the monkey and the swell be accepted as interchangeable types, as alternating measurements of human breeding and beauty? Indeed, one would think so, reading some of the reports that come to us from the inner circles of that apothesis of boredom, that incarnation of stupidity and affectation which takes its cue from Leicester Square and the Corinthian Club in London, which emulates the demi-mondaine of Paris, which eddies around the abodes of luxury and alimony at Newport and thinks no more of running down an ordinary pedestrian in its automobile than you and I would think of brushing away a spider or a fly.

Sursum corda! Lift up your hearts! I at least have never wasted many thoughts or nursed any serious fears about such cattle, nor shall I do so until monkey dinners become as popular in Pennsylvania as they seem to be in Rhode Island. I know that in each of our centres of population and wealth there is a little coterie of silly women and simpering Johnnies which would imitate the imitators, but they are too shallow and too scattered to make much headway against society, and by society I mean that noble American commonalty, clear of birth and clear of grit, whose cultivated men and women, who live without scandal and travel without adventure.

Things That Science Cannot Explain

By Prof. Simon Newcomb.

WHEN the number and violence of magnetic storms are recorded and compared, it is found that they correspond to the spots on the sun, and go through the same period of eleven years. The conclusion seems almost inevitable; magnetic storms are due to some emanation sent out by the sun, which arises from the same cause that produces the spots. This emanation does not go on incessantly, but only in an occasional way, as storms follow each other on the earth. What is it? Every attempt to detect it has been in vain. Professor Hale, at the Yerkes Observatory, has had in operation from time to time, for several years, his ingenious spectroheliograph, which photographs the sun by a single ray of the spectrum. This instrument shows that violent actions are going on in the sun, which ordinary observation would never lead us to suspect. But it has failed to show with certainty any peculiar emanation at the time of a magnetic storm or anything connected with such a storm.

A mystery which seems yet more impenetrable is associated with the so-called new stars which blaze forth from time to time. These offer to our sight the most astounding phenomena ever presented to the physical philosopher. One hundred years ago such objects offered no mystery. There was no reason to suppose that the Creator of the universe had ceased His functions; and, continuing them, it was perfectly natural that He could be making continual additions to the universe of stars. But the idea that these objects are really new creations, made out of nothing, is contrary to all our modern ideas and not in accord with the observed facts. Granting the possibility of a really new star—if such an object were created, it would be destined to take its place among the other stars as a permanent member of the universe. Instead of this, such objects invariably fade away, after a few months, and are changed into something very like an ordinary nebula.

A question of transcendent interest is that of the cause of these outbursts. It cannot be said that science has, up to the present time, been able to offer any suggestion not open to question.—Harper's Magazine.

SCIENTIFIC & INDUSTRIAL

A scheme has been prepared for carrying out an underground railway in Manchester, England, with connections with the principal out districts.

The United States is now the greatest coal-producing country in the world, the output of 1903 reaching 300,000,000 tons. This is four tons of coal for every man, woman and child in the United States.

With 385 pounds of smokeless powder the new forty-calibre, twelve-inch gun will send an 850-pound armor-piercing shell through nineteen and five-tenth inches of Harveyized nickel-steel armor at a distance of a mile and a half.

Hundreds of electricians are at this moment striving to construct lamps in which nothing is consumed save the electrical energy applied to them—lamps that have the radiance of the sun and the coldness of the moon.

Erith's Engineering Company, London, have got possession of an automatic stoker as a specialty, and as it is certain to come largely into use, it will effect that great improvement in smoke consumption and fuel economy which has been so desired.

For high-grade work requiring precision and excellence there is to be found in nearly every machine shop in Germany a group of American tools—a silent tribute to the remarkable position held in the world to-day by the American machine tool's work.

Animals have a language made up of signs or inarticulate sounds expressing impressions, sensations, passions, but never ideas. So this language excludes conversation and is limited to interjections or signs of movements expressing joy, grief, fear, anger, all the passions of the senses, but never more.

A novel watch in Zurich is in the form of a ball which moves imperceptibly down an inclined plane without rolling. There is no spring, the sliding giving motion to the hands, and the trip from top to bottom of the inclined surface, a distance of sixteen inches, requires twenty-four hours. The ball is then lifted again to the top.

A tree using aluminum almost to the exclusion of other mineral elements has been reported in New South Wales by H. G. Smith, of Sydney. It is known botanically as Orites excelsa, R. Br., and the aluminum is deposited as a basic succinate. Other flowering plants show only a trace of aluminum, although it seems to serve as a food of cryptograms.

Ranavalona and the Soothsayer.

The ex-Queen Ranavalona, of Madagascar, who has just arrived in France from Algiers, where she spends the years of her exile, and who is going to Vic-sur-Cene simply to take the waters for the benefit of her health, must reflect in these clouded days that the third and to her most important part of the prophecy of the old soothsayer in her last days of queenship is not working out exactly. On the same day that the French took the city of Antananarivo, and only a few hours before the Queen was dethroned, this old may was admitted to her palace to forecast the future, and the burden of his prophecy was that several years of greater happiness than she had ever enjoyed before would follow upon a visit to Paris, if ever she made one. "And what of me?" said Raisimamangha, the Queen's uncle, who was standing by. "You will die in less than a year!" was the answer. "Take care that I don't kill you before that time," was the angry retort, whereupon the soothsayer quietly responded: "There is no necessity for that, for I am doomed to die to-day!" The man passed out from the audience into the courtyard, and he had no sooner done so than a French shell fell at his feet, killing him instantly. Raisimamangha died within the year, and two or three years ago the ex-Queen visited Paris and had a pleasant stay, the main object of the visit, it was said, being to set the prophecy to work.—Men and Women.

A Doglike Cat.

The cat is usually so self-centred an animal that its regard for man is seldom greater than a kind of supercilious toleration. For that reason, perhaps, it is a matter of considerable difficulty to conceive of any rightly constituted feline tagging along the street in doglike fashion at her master's heels. Visitors in the neighborhood of North Clark and Chestnut streets at a certain hour, however, will be introduced to a novel and wholly unexpected aspect of cat nature. Any evening about 8 o'clock a stately white cat may be seen following a stalwart colored man up Chestnut street from a restaurant on State street.

"Come along, Johnson; come along!" is all the man says, and his faithful companion obeys explicitly. When the master boards a Clark street car for home Johnson stealthily departs and spends the rest of the night after the noisy and unmusical manner of its tribe.—Chicago Tribune.

Civilian Generals.

In the long line of men who have been and who will be at the head of the army until the retirement of Wood, in 1924, none since Schofield has been or will be West Point men. Neither Miles, Young, Corbin, Chaffee, MacArthur nor Wood is a graduate of the famous Military Academy. All except Wood came over from the Civil War.

ANIMALS WITH HANDS.

Kangaroos Use Theirs to Put Food Into Their Mouths.

Kangaroos use their hands very readily to hold food in and to put it to their mouths. As their forelegs are so short that they have to browse in a stooping position, they were pleased when able to secure a large bunch of cabbage or other vegetable provender and to hold it in their hands to eat. Sometimes the young kangaroo, looking out of the pouch, catches one or two of the leaves which the old one drops, and the pair may be seen each nibbling at the salad held in their hands, one, so to speak, "one floor" above the other. In "Alice in Wonderland" the lizard is always making notes on a slate and then trying to rub them out again with his fingers. Many lizards' feet are so like hands that it is rather surprising that they are only used for running and climbing. But that is the main purpose to which lizards apply them. The slow, deliberate clasping and unclasping of a chameleon's feet look like the movements which the hands of a sleep walker might make were he trying to creep down the banisters. The chameleon's are almost deformed hands, yet they have a certain superficial resemblance to the feet of the parrots, which more than other birds use the foot for many of the purposes of a hand when feeding.

To see many of the smaller rodents—ground squirrels, prairie dogs and marmots—hold their food, usually in both paws, is to learn a lesson in the dexterous use of hands without thumbs. Rats and mice do not as a rule "clinch" what they hold, but merely support it in their paws, their movements being much less human than they appear. Nothing more readily suggests the momentary impression that a pretty little monkey is remotely "a man and a brother" than when he stretches out his near little palm, fingers and thumb, and with all the movements proper to the civilized mode of greeting insists on shaking hands. But no one feels in the least inclined to grasp the clawed digits of any of the rodents which use their paws to hold food. They are only "holders," not hands.—Spectator.

WISE WORDS.

To fail at all is to fail utterly.—Lowell.

It takes a strong man to stand success.

The better the man the worse his enemies.

The wise man is like the good farmer; he keeps the barn of his mind full

Difficulties are meant to rouse, not discourage.—Channing.

He must be a thorough fool who can learn nothing from his own folly.—Hare.

There is always room for a man of force, and he makes room for many.—Emerson.

Next to acquiring good friends the best acquaintance is that of good books.—Cotton.

Fire and sword are but slow engines of destruction in comparison with a babbler.—Steele.

Prosperity is no just scale; adversity is the only balance to weigh friends.—Plutarch.

Our duty is to be useful, not according to our desires, but according to our powers.—Amiel.

A lie has always a certain amount of weight with those that wish to believe it.—E. W. Rice.

A thankful man owes a courtesy ever; the unthankful but when he needs it.—Ben Jonson.

"A man, Philpotts, is never beaten till he has said in his heart, 'I am beaten.'"—Sir Christopher.

Men who think of life in terms of stock raising are working hard to turn this world into a barnyard.

Be not so severe that you are blamed for it, nor so gentle that you are trampled upon for it.—Mary A. Mason.

Even with his wonderful memory the oldest inhabitant is apt to forget that he has inflicted his reminiscences on everybody he knows.

Husbands are like new boots—you can't tell where they're going to pinch till it's too late to change 'em.—E Thorneycroft Fowler.

The Snapshot.

The recent fatal eruption of the Waimaangu geyser in northern New Zealand will be of interest, particularly to those who have seen the geysers of the Yellowstone. A party of thirty-two excursionists were making the tour of the geysers under the control of an experienced guide. Four of them—two ladies and two gentlemen—advanced within twenty feet of the Waimaangu geyser basin. The guide shouted to them to come away from such a dangerous position, and so did the mother of the two girls. One of the latter replied: "In a moment, mother; when I have taken this snapshot." The next instant there was a terrific eruption of stones, mud and boiling water to a height of 800 feet. When the steam had cleared away the unfortunate four were nowhere to be seen. They had been hurled into a river of boiling water and their bodies, fearfully battered, were found a mile away.—Chicago News.

Really Antique.

An excellent plaster of paris cast may now be seen in one of the Egyptian Galleries of the British Museum of the famous sycamore statuette known as the "Sheikh-el-Beled," or "Village Sheikh." The original dates from 3900 B. C., and is still in perfect condition, although it is the oldest known specimen of wood carving. It represents an overseer of the workmen engaged in building the Pyramids close to Sakkarao, where it was discovered.—London Daily News.

HOUSEHOLD AFFAIRS

MONOGRAMS ON GLASS.

There is a sort of revival of the fashion of having the family cipher or monogram on china and glass. Elaborate gold traceries are preferred for china, but the monograms are often done in colors, such as green or blue. These decorations are done to order, and are very durable.

BREAD STICKS.

Take a pint of raised bread dough and work it into the well-beaten white of an egg. This makes the sticks nice and crisp. Mould into little sticks and place in pans which come for the purpose—pans with little troughs in which the dough is placed. Let rise to double their bulk, brush with water, milk, or diluted white of egg and bake for fifteen minutes in a very hot oven.

TO WASH BLANKETS.

Now, if one lives in the country, where a garden or field or good drying ground is close by an excellently appointed laundry, a big annual orgie of blanket washing may be advantageous, though "I hae me doots" about that.

To the ordinary housewife, who has neither the space nor the appliances nor the necessary number of servants, it is a far wiser plan to send one blanket to the wash every week, or two if the washing is a light one, and it is always necessary only to wash one at a time, otherwise blankets shrink.

They cannot be treated en masse as linen or cotton things are, but must be done speedily and thoroughly, and dried on a fine hot day, out of doors, but not in the hot sun.

CAULIFLOWER A L'ITALIENNE.

For the above dish a nice compact cauliflower is required, which has been boiled until it is just tender, and very carefully drained on a cloth. Place it in a round fireproof china dish and pour over it with a spoon, so that every part of it may be coated, a breakfastcupful of warm butter, which has been mixed with a large tablespoonful of tomato conserve and seasoned with salt, pepper, and a very little powdered mace. Then mask the cauliflower with very fine dry bread crumbs seasoned with salt and pepper, and bake in a quick oven until the crums are a golden brown. It should be carefully basted once or twice while in the oven with warm butter, and should be served in the dish in which it is cooked.

CARAMEL SHORTCAKE.

Caramel shortcake is a pleasing variation from the ordinary varieties and is especially good at this season, when fresh fruit suitable for filling is not in market. Make a caramel by dissolving first a teacupful of brown sugar with a spoonful of water, then add a teaspoonful of butter and a few drops of brown coloring. Stir till it boils and is quite clear; then allow to cool. Make a simple layer of cake, using rather more butter than usual, and spread between the layers a chocolate cream or some fruit preserves, then pour the thickening caramel evenly all over the top, doing this more than once, giving it time to set in between. When cold, ornament with candied fruits. If chocolate is chosen for the filling add a little grated chocolate to the caramel before it boils.

HOUSEHOLD RECIPES.

Tomato Juice Bottled—Slice a number of tomatoes; add two tablespoonfuls of water; salt, pepper and sugar to season; put in an agate pan over the fire; when the tomatoes are very tender rub them through a fine seive; return to the fire and cook until quite reduced and thickened; fill bottles and seal.

Bombay Toast—Beat two eggs; add one level teaspoon of salt, one teaspoon of chopped capers and a dash of cayenne; put one tablespoon of butter in a pan; when hot stir in one tablespoon of Anchovy paste and the egg mixture; when it has thickened take from the fire, spread on thin slices of buttered toast and serve very hot.

Apple Ginger—Wipe, quarter, pare and chop two and one-half pounds of sour apples, put them in a stew pan, add one and one-half pounds of light brown sugar, rind and juice of one and one-half lemons, half ounce of ginger root and enough water to prevent burning; cover and cook slowly four hours; add some water while cooking if necessary; when cool, put into glass jars.

Onion Stuffing for Duck of Goose—Three large onions, two tablespoonfuls of dried sage, two ounces of butter, four ounces of bread crumbs, one egg, salt and pepper. Peel the onions, put them into a saucepan and cook for ten minutes. Drain away the water and chop very fine. Mix the onions with the break crumbs, butter and sage. Season with salt and pepper and moisten with the yolk of egg.

Baked Eggs—Eggs au gratin in French roll—make a delicious luncheon course. Use the small French rolls. Cut off the tops and scoop out the crumbs. Brush them with melted butter and fill with a mixture of eggs slightly beaten, seasoned with cream, grated cheese, salt and a trace each of mustard and paprika. Bake until the eggs are set. It is well to have the rolls hot to begin with

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SATURDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1903.

BUT WERE WE WRONG?

For several days the Plainfield daily papers have been advertising a minstrel show to be given by young men who belong to the association connected with Hope Chapel.

It is a matter of deep regret to many earnest Christian people that for three nights members of a church dedicated to the worship of God should indulge in break-downs, guffaws, slang, doggerels, etc., for the purpose of raising funds to carry on the church work.

Can a church grow spiritually that approves and accepts funds raised in this manner? Will such funds eventually prove a blessing or contrarywise? These questions are being asked by many Plainfield people.—NORTH PLAINFIELD REVIEW.

This statement made by the borough editor today is wrong in several respects. In the first place, the funds are not used for church work but to carry on an athletic association which has for its object the upbuilding of young men, physically and morally. Again, the affair does not take place in the church and past performances have met with the approval of religious workers, who are competent to discriminate.

The work being done at Hope Chapel is not to be questioned. Its labors are principally confined to a field not touched by the Y. M. C. A. and brings good, wholesome influence to bear upon young men whose natural tendencies are to spend their evenings on the streets. The Y. M. A. is a distinctive organization, maintains its own gymnasium and has done more to build up the Hope Chapel Sunday School than any other means. If any one sees fit to discourage the Y. M. A. minstrel show—then let him go down in his pocket and contribute to one of the worthiest institutions in the city and make minstrel shows unnecessary.—Courier-News.

It is an easy matter for the editor of the *Courier-News* to say that the "editor of the REVIEW is wrong in several respects," but let us see wherein he claims we are wrong.

The Association of Hope Chapel known as "Y. M. A.," is as much a part of the church work as its Ladies' Aid Society. What was claimed in the REVIEW article was that many Christian people objected to advertising a minstrel show in connection with Hope Chapel.

We do not claim to be infallible, nor do we pretend to set the pace for a code of morals. We do claim, however, in this connection that several influential, prominent, earnest christian men, connected with the parent church of Hope Chapel—men who give of their means in support of the church—have expressed themselves as very much opposed to the minstrel show being advertised in connection with Hope Chapel and requested us to publish an article to that effect.

No mention was made, nor was it hinted at in the REVIEW news item that the show was to be given in the Chapel, for it was not known where it would take place, and the only answer to the inquiry as to whether it would be held in Hope Chapel again this year was that it was feared the chapel would not be large enough to hold the people who would undoubtedly attend. But now that the *Courier-News* editor has introduced that phase of the question, we can say that each year for two years, under the same management, similar minstrel shows have been held in the Sunday School room of Hope Chapel.

No one questions any good work being done by Hope Chapel and least of all the editor of the REVIEW. We recognize its worth and the good it should accomplish and we wish it God-speed. But the question that has been asked is. "Can a church grow spiritually and increase its membership that will sanction its name being used in advertising minstrel shows?" The consensus of opinion of all the prominent church men who have expressed themselves to the editor, is that it cannot.

If the members of the Y. M. A. want to run a minstrel show, conducted on clean lines, and do not advertise it in connection with Hope Chapel, or hold it in said edifice, we would suppose no serious objections could be made by anyone; it is because the church is connected with it, as we understand, and the proceeds given either directly or indirectly to it, that objections are raised.

BOYS SCIENTIFIC UNIVERSITY.

The scientific university for country boys so successfully established by Mr. George Robley Howe and his associate, Mr. George Noyes, of Norway, Maine is attracting the attention of educators and thinking men all over the United States. The *Youth's Companion* gives the following interesting synopsis of their plan of work: "They have taken the country boys as raw material, and created therefrom a scientific university, in which all the sciences which can have a local interest and foundation are learned by the young pupils. Attendance is voluntary, tuition is free.

"The boys themselves, as they grow older, become the instructors of their younger companions, and all alike go, not to books, but direct to nature. They have their camp kit,—blanket, hatchet, knapsack and such other things as make them independent in the woods, and either by themselves or with their older advisers they tramp the surrounding country and study the plants, animals, insects and minerals.

"Not only do they form collections, but they classify them, accurately and scientifically, each boy working in the department which he has chosen for himself. From the surrounding hills they have taken mineralogical specimens for which natural history museums have offered large prices, and from neighboring streams have gathered valuable pearls.

"The most important thing of all is the mental and moral training they get. The intelligent study of nature implies constant association with absolute truth and the comradeship of beauty. Under these influences the "tough" boy and the incipient loafer clarify themselves. The dregs of their nature settle, the life becomes purer and better."

May the time soon come when similar universities will be found all over the United States!

CLEVELAND POSITIVELY DECLINES

Grover Cleveland, in a letter to the editor of the Brooklyn *Eagle*, has positively declared that he will not be a candidate for re-election. In part the letter reads:

"You can never know how grateful I am for the manifestation of kindly feeling towards me on the part of my countrymen which your initiative has brought out. In the midst of it all and in full view of every consideration presented I have not for a moment been able, nor am I now able, nor am I now able, to open my mind to the thought that under any circumstances or upon any consideration I should ever again become the nominee of my party for the Presidency. My determination not to do so is unalterable and conclusive."

From the above it would appear that all doubt is now removed, and that Mr. Cleveland is positively out of the race.

THE Cranford (N. J.) *Chronicle* recently celebrated its tenth anniversary, and starts out on its eleventh year with the support and good wishes of the people of Cranford who appreciate the value of a good local newspaper to their community.

THE destruction by fire at Roselle of the public school building this week is a great loss to that community, and yet it may after all prove a blessing. The building was old and inadequate, but it served its purpose, and would sooner or later have been replaced by a modern structure. Its destruction will call for a new building as soon as it can be erected, and while the children will be put to some inconvenience in temporary quarters, they can look forward to the new building, and their parents can console them by relating what discomforts they had when they went to school. The comparison will doubtless be in favor of the children in what they term their present misfortune.

Is it possible that Mayor Smalley was desirous of booming his real estate holdings in Prideville when he so "generously" and "public spiritedly," as a Plainfield newspaper puts it, offered at a meeting of the Board of Education Monday evening, to donate a lot on which to locate the proposed new school building? The Mayor is quoted as saying that he favored the idea of locating the proposed new building in that locality, claiming it would result in many houses being built and a general improvement in the neighborhood, hence our question.

WELL, if this don't settle it, nothing ever will! A girl shoplifter has been arrested in New York, and on being searched by a detective it was found that the girl's clothing consisted of a long cape which came to her knees, a white overdress underneath, and beneath that a brown dress. In the two latter garments the detective found *thirteen* pockets. Just think of the nerve of it to engage in such a precarious occupation handicapped with that unlucky number!

IT IS to be regretted that outsiders should get the erroneous idea that the borough of North Plainfield is financially unable to provide proper school facilities for its children. Such a statement is untrue in every sense, as will be demonstrated as soon as the people are allowed to vote for a new building. The unprecedented increase in people moving into the borough so taxed the school facilities that it became necessary to provide temporary quarters for the children. Then politics entered into the question and a consolidation with the Plainfield High School was suggested. This gave rise to the false idea that the borough was not able to provide schools for its children. As soon as a new building can be erected it will be done.

A New Duel Story.

An Englishman and a Frenchman, both duelists of some note, about to encounter each other in a duel, chanced to meet at the ticket office of the station en route for the appointed field when the following dialogue took place:

Frenchman (loftily)—Return ticket to B——.

Englishman—B—— single.

Frenchman—Ha! you fear you will never come back; I always take a return.

Englishman—I never do; I always take my return half from the corpse.—Tit-Bits.

A Man is Rich

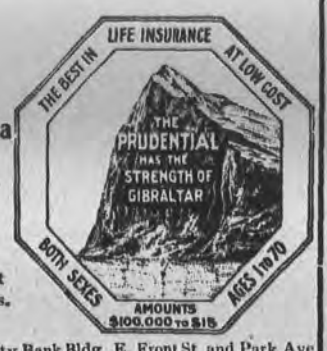
when he keeps his family in comfort, and protects them adequately by Life Insurance in

The Prudential

Insurance Co. of America

Home Office; Newark, N. J.

JOHN F. DRYDEN, President.
LESLIE D. WARD, Vice President.
EDGAR B WARD, 2d Vice President
FORREST F. DRYDEN, 3d Vice Pres.
EDWARD GRAY, Secretary.



CHAS. E. BALL, Supt., Rooms 2-4, City Bank Bldg., E. Front St. and Park Ave Plainfield, N. J. Telephone No. 1343.

DINING ROOM FURNITURE.

Buffets, Sideboards, China Closets, Side Tables and Chairs.
New and attractive Designs.

POWLISON & JONES,

149-151 E. Front St.

Thanksgiving is now over, and it is time to think about the

Christmas Holidays.

Everything in the Meat, Vegetable and Grocery line

will be found up-to-date, quality A1, and prices right. Old customers know this, and new customers will become steady patrons after giving me a trial.

ALEX. THORN,

35 and 37 Somerset street.

SPECIAL HAT SALE!

Just received a complete line of Manufacturers Samples, which I will sell at 50c. on the dollar.

HARRY FEINBERG

The popular priced Men's, Youths' and Children's Outfitter in

Clothing, Furnishing Goods, Hats and Shoes

329 West Front Street, Opposite Grove St.

Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded

The Coupon on lower left hand corner Page 1, is valuable.

OPEN EVENINGS UNTIL 9 O'CLOCK.

VOEHL & WALDRON, PLUMBERS.

Hot Water, Steam and Gas Fitting

Repairing in all its Branches. Sewer and Water Connections. Jobbing promptly Attended to. Estimates Cheerfully Furnished.

224 EAST FRONT ST. NEAR WATCHUNG AVE.

HENRY MEHRTENS, Confectioner.

Candies Fresh Daily.

Highest Class of Production—in First or Medium Grades.

Parties and Social Functions will receive our Special Attention.

131 East Front Street.

PAUL F. MEISSNER,

Intelligence Office and Cabman,

Is prepared to furnish FIRST CLASS and RELIABLE HELP at short notice. First-class Cab Service. Driving by the hour a Specialty. Telephone No. 2401.

WATCHUNG AVE., Corner Fifth Street.

C. William Krausse, —Plumber and Steam Fitter—

FURNACES, RANGES, REPAIRS SANITARY PLUMBING ON SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES.

23 VINE STREET. TELEPHONE 804.

Steam and Hot Water Heating, Drainage, Sewerage, Ventilation, Water and Gas supplies are in my line.

PAINTING.

Paint your house now—if it needs it—to paint at the right time is to economize.

We will do the work splendidly for you. Besides, only use the kind of paint that looks best-and wears longer.

JAMES C. HA[illegible]
141 East Front S[illegible]

Fowler MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONER.

131 E Front St

ICE CREAM Wholesale & Retail.

Pure Home-made Candies, Chocolates, and Bon Bons Fresh Daily

Iced Drinks with pure Fruit Syrups— Ice Cream and Water Ices

Orders will be delivered promptly. Church and social functions will receive our most careful attention. Tel. 1005

BELMONT RESTAURANT AND HOTEL,

117 - 119 North Avenue.

Thoroughly Renovated and Refurnished. Meals at all hours. Also Regular Meals. Cleanliness, Prompt Service, Reasonable Prices. . . . . .

A most desirable place for Ladies and Gentlemen

NO BAR.

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Machine Design. Mechanical Drawing. Patent Office Drawing.

REPORTS, TESTS, ESTIMATES.

No. 420 BABCOCK BUILDING.

LOUIS A. CLÉMENT,

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Money to loan on First Bond and Mortgage.

211 North Avenue, Plainfield, N. J.

The only place in the city of Plainfield to get your eyes examined and fitted with glasses properly.

The only college graduate optician who has diplomas to show for it, is

Leo Slonim,

Eye-Sight Specialist.

251 W. Front St. Opposite Post Office.

MRS. E. E. WALDRON, Ladies' Hairdressing Parlors,

On ground floor.

TOILET ARTICLES, SHELL GOODS, HAIR GOODS AND MANICURE ARTICLES.

150 EAST 5th ST. Telephone 2272.

Shampooing, Manicuring.

R. B. VAN ARSDALE,

Practical Tile Setter. Dealer in Mantles, Tiles Grates, Andirons, Fenders Fire Sets, Screens Gas Logs, Gas Grates, Grill, Ash Traps, Ash Doors, Dampers, Glass, etc. Telephone 1361

140 Central Ave. Residence: 426 Orchard Pl

Special Designs of all Kinds of Hard Wood Work. Estimates.

Break up a Cold

By using Schreiner's Laxative Grippe Tablets

Quick cure for LaGrippe and Colds

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SCHREINERS.

PRESCRIPTION PHARMACY

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Telephone 671.

M. WEINSTEIN,

Boot and Shoe Maker

Repairing with the best leather only.

Prices Reasonable.

315 Park Avenue.

MORRIS KUNZMAN

Practical Shoemaker.

I do the best work and use the best leather. I will call for shoes to be repaired.

122 Park Avenue.

Geo. B. Doty, First-Class TAILORING

All Work Guaranteed

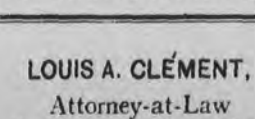
You are cordially invited to view our Complete Collection of IMPORTED AND AMERICAN FABRICS, specially designed for High Class Custom Tailoring, and also Illustrations of the New Styles in Suits and Overcoats for Fall & Winter.

130 WATCHUNG AVE., COR. E. SECOND STREET.

G. W. WINANS

Horse-Shoer, General Blacksmith, Carriage & Wagon works.

Rubber Tires a specialty. The Kelly Springfield Tire is our choice. Somerset street above Johnston's Drive. Just bevond End of Trolley Line.



Best Spectacles $1.00

Suited to your eyes and fully guaranteed. Money refunded if not satisfactory. Eyes examined Free

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WILLIAM H. KIRCH

Contractor, Carpenter and Builder,

Steam and Hot Water Heating, Plumbing, Tinning, Roofing.

SOLE AGENT FOR

RICHMOND HEATERS.

Steam and Hot-Water.

"HEATERS THAT HEAT."

Steam.

If you are building, or contemplating building, or wish better heat than you have, be sure to consider the RICHMOND STOVE.

Hot Water.

Estimates Furnished.

148 E. 5th Street. Telephone 2274.

Residence: 66 Duer. Telephone 2021.

North Plainfield Carriage Factory and Repository

RUBBER TIRES.

Fine Carriages Business Wagons, Harness, Robes, Whips, Horse Goods, &c. Rubber Tire

Road Wagons in Great Variety. Prompt and Careful Repairs a Specialty.

175-7 Somerset Street, North Plainfield.

WILLIAM J. CONROY.

Another Reason Why OUR MILK is So Good

Of prime importance, too.

From farm to you our MILK is handled in the cleanest and most careful manner.

An inspection of our establishment will attest that it's the cleanest and most sanitary to be found anywhere.

We'd like to have YOU for a customer.

Marchant Bros.

Plainfield Milk and Cream Company,

191 NORTH AVENUE.

GAYLE HARDWARE CO.

Park Ave. and Front St.

General Hardware and House Furnishings,

Ranges and Fittings, Enameled Ware,

Cutlery and Wooden Ware, Nickel Plated Goods,

Tin Ware, ordinary and rust proof Goods, first class. Prices right.

TELEPHONE CALL, 682.

FIRE! FIRE! FIRE!

Where is it? In the stove.

Why, it is getting cold and you must have a Stove or a Range. Call at

23 SOMERSET ST, PLAINFIELD,

where every Stove is Guaranteed. You will also find a full line of Furniture, Carpets, Oil Cloth, etc.

Weekly or monthly payments. Prompt attention to mail orders.

The Crescent Furniture Company

TOWNSHIP OF NORTH PLAINFIELD.

Sale of Lands FOR UNPAID TAXES

Public notice is hereby given by E. S. Ackor, Collector of the Township of North Plainfield, in the county of Somerset, that by virtue of a tax warrant issued on the sixth day of November, nineteen hundred and three, by the Township Committee of said township, he will sell at public vendue all the lands, tenements and real estate herein mentioned, for the shortest time or which any person or persons will agree to take the same and pay the taxes assessed against the same for the year 1901, with the interest thereon accruing, and all costs, fees, charges and expenses in relation to the levy, assessments and collection of said taxes.

The sale will take place at 3 o'clock p. m., on SATURDAY, THE TWELFTH DAY OF DECEMBER, 1903, at Demler's Store, North Plainfield Township.

The said lands and real estate so to be sold and the names of the persons against whom the said taxes have been laid on account of each parcel are as follows:

Fleig Mrs.—Aaron Allen property Washington Valley, 90 acres	$59.00
Brown, Whitfield—Gr. Br. Rd., 10 acres	4.72
Bloomer, Est. of J.—Gr. Br. Rr., 13 acres	4.72
Darby, George—Scotch Plains, 1 acre	2.36
DeHaas, Derrick—Rock Road, 13 acres	19 68
Doe, John—1 st. Mountain, 11 acres	4.72
Egel, Conrad—Greenbrook Road 10 acres	2.36
Fiumas, Caspar—Greenbrook Rd., 3 acres	2.36
Galt, John—Washingtonville, 20 acres	14.16
Goldrich, Emil—Mountain Ave., 1 Lot	2.36
Holmes, Elias B.—Greenbrook Rd. 15 acres	14.16
Hankerson, Prine—Greenbrook Rd, 16 "	7.08
Holmes Eugene—Rock Rd, House and Lot	4.72
Hardwed, Carl—Prospect Ave., 1 acre	2.36
Hopkins, Frank—Valley Road 22 acres	28.32
Kieb, Ernest C.—Mt. at Watchung 50 acres	18.88
Kitchen, Dr. Y. M. W.—near brick yd, 9 "	2.36
Lewis, Eldon—Greenbrook Road, 3 acres	2.36
Manning, Lord Est. of—W't'g. Mt. 12 acres	4.72
Newall, Z. E.—Watchung Mount'. 3 acres	2.36
Osterien, Oshien—Greenbrook Rd. 15 acres	4.72
Somerset Co. Tel. Cos.—Bound Brook	4.72
Simmons, Floyd—Berkely Road, 5 acres	1.18
Underhill Anna H.—Watchung, 88 acres	51.92
Vail, Susan—Greenbrook Road, 1 Lot	2.36
Vielbig, Eberhart—Valley Road, 100 acres	58.92
Watchung Water Co.—Green Brook on Mountain, 88¼ acres	89.68
Wilson, Elias—Valley Road. 22 acres	10.44
Wilson, Esther Est. of— Valley Rd. 6 acres	2.36
Wilson, James F.—Johnson Drive 10 acres	14 16

E. S. ACKOR, Collector.

SHERIFF'S SALE.
IN CHANCERY OF NEW JERSEY.

Between John D. Kirch et al., Ex'rs, etc., complainant, and Walter P. Lindsley et al., defendants.—Fi. Fa. for sale of mortgaged premises.

By virtue of the above stated writ of Fi. Fa. to me directed and delivered, I will expose for sale, at public vendue, on

MONDAY, THE TWENTY-THIRD (23) DAY OF NOVEMBER NEXT.

between the hours of twelve and five o'clock in the afternoon of said day, that is to say, at two o'clock p. m., at the Court House in Somerville, to wit:

All that tract or parcel of lands and premises, situate, lying and being in the township of North Plainfield, in the county of Somerset and State of New Jersey:

Beginning at a stone planted for a corner in line of other lands of Elias Allen and being the southeast corner of lands this day conveyed to said Elias Allen by Aaron Allen, and running thence (1) along the line of other lands of the said Elias Allen north fifty-nine degrees and forty-three minutes east (N. 59° 43' E.), a distance of five hundred and ninety-eight and thirty-six one hundredths (598.36) feet to a stake and stone heap by a cedar tree; (3) thence along the line of lands of George Demler, crossing the valley and the valley road, north eighteen degrees and twenty-five minutes w st (N. 18° 25' W.), a distance of thirteen hundred and eleven and twenty-three one hundredths (1311,23) ft to an angle point; (4) thence still along the line of la d of said Demler up the mountain north no degrees and forty-five minutes west (N. 0° 45' W.) a distance of two thousand and one and seventy-eight one hundredths (2001.78) feet to a point and corner; (5) thence along the line of lands of formerly Dr Corra Osborn on the northerly side of the second mountain south eighty-nine degrees and twenty minutes west (S 89° 20' W.), a distance of eight hundred and ninety-five and ninety-five one hundredths (895 95) feet to a stone planted for a corner in line of lands of formerly said Osborn, said stone being the northeast corner of lands this day conveyed to Elias Allen by Aaron Allen. (6) thence along the line of lands this day conveyed to Elias Allen by Aaron Allen, running first over and down the mountain (through lands of the grantors), making and establishing a division line for property of Aaron and Elias Allen, south no degrees and nineteen minutes west (S. 0° 19' W.), a distance of thirteen hundred and fifty and no tenths (1350.0) feet, more or less, to a stone planted for a corner; then second along the the edge of woods north eighty-nine degrees and forty-one minutes west (N. 89° 41' W.) three hundred and twenty-five and ninety-five one hundredths (325,95) feet to a stone placed for a corner at the northerly end of the old lane; then third south five degrees and thirty-eight minutes east (S. 5° 38' E.) down the old lane six hundred and three and three tenths (603.3) feet to a stone planted for an angle point; in the old lane, then, fourth, south twenty-eight degrees and fifty-three minutes east (S. 28° 53' E.) across the valley road and the valley, a distance of eighteen hundred and ninety seven and thirty-seven one hundredths (1897,37) feet to the first above mentioned stone and place of beginning. Containing 76 68-100 acres, more or less.

Being the same premises conveyed to the said Walter P. Lindsley by deed of Elizabeth D. Turney (single, bearing date April 10, 1902, and recorded in Somerset County Clerk's office, in Book 8 No 9 of Deeds for said county, on pages 292, etc.

CALVIN D. McMURTRY, Sheriff
CONINGTON & SWACKHAMER, Solicitors.
Dated October 10, 1903. [$16.20]

Somerset County Roads

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

The Board of Chosen Freeholders of the County of Somerset will meet at the Court House, in Somerville, in said county, on

TUESDAY, THE FIRST (1) DAY OF DECEMBER, 1903,

at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and up to eleven o' lock a m., on said day, will receive and then and there publicly open and read, bids for macadamizing three roads in said county, as follows:

No 1, extension of Mountain avenue from Wahnetah Drive in borough of Bound Brook northerly through Bridgewater township to Warren township line, a distance of 7,285 feet or 1 38-100 miles. For this road two bids are asked, one for 8-inch macadam and one for 10-inch rock bottom.

Bids for this road will be received under the specifications as follows:

Price per cubic yard for 4,890 cubic yards of earth excavation.

Price per square yard for 11,337 square yards of 10-inch rock road complete.

Price per square yard for 11,337 square yards of 8-inch macadam road complete.

Price per lineal foot for 1,600 feet of underdrains.

Price (lump) for the construction of the whole road complete.

No. 2 begins at Blazier's Corners in Bernards township and extends southerly through Basking Ridge to Davidson's bridge over the Passaic River, the county line near Millington, a distance of 16 898 feet or 3 1-5 miles.

Bids for this road will be received under the specifications as follows:

Price per cubic yard for 8,165 cubic yards of earth excavation.

Price per square yard for 14,423 square yards of 10-inch rock road complete.

Price per square yard for 9,300 square yards of 8-inch macadam road complete.

Price per lineal foot for 7,500 feet of under. drains.

Price per cubic yard for 500 cubic yards of binding material.

Price (lump) for the construction of the whole road complete.

No. 3 begins at Far Hills in Bernards township and extends northeasterly to middle of North Branch of the Raritan River at Schomp's Mills, thence crossing Bedminster township northerly through Peapack and Gladstone to the Morris county line.

Bids for this road will be received under the specifications as follows:

Price per cubic yard for 14,655 cubic yards of earth excavation.

Price per square yard for 5,366 square yards of 10-inch rock road complete

Price per square yard for 20,208 square yards of 8-inch macadam road complete

Price per lineal foot for 8,000 feet of underdrains.

Price (lump) for the construction of the whole road complete;

No bids will be considered in which all items are not filled out.

Bids must be for complete work, including all materials.

No informal or unbalanced bids will be considered,

The price must be written in the bids and stated in figures.

Samples of trap rock to be used by the contractor, and a statement of the place where the same is obtained, must accompany each bid.

Each bid must be accompanied by the name and residence of the bidder, and with an affidavit that no person other than those mentioned is financially interested therein.

Each bid must be accompanied by a certified check of One Thousand Dollars, payable to the order of Wm. J. Logan, Director, upon condition that if the contract be awarded to the bidder, he will, when required by the Board, execute an agreement in writing to perform the work according to the specifications.

The successful bidder will be required to execute a bond with two or more sureties to the Board of Chosen Freeholders of said county in the penal sum of the estimated cost of said work within 30 days from the award, or the bid will be declared forfeited. Bidders must satisfy themselves by personal examination or otherwise, of the nature and extent of the work and shall not at any time after submission of a bid dispute or complain of errors in estimates, nor assert that there was a misunderstanding in regard to the work to be done or the materials to be furnished.

The Board reserves the right to change a portion of the road from rock to macadam, and from macadam to rock, if it seems advisable, and the price of such work so stated in the bid by the square yard to govern such work.

The right to reject any or all bids is reserved to the Board.

The maps, profiles, specifications and blank bids can be seen at the office of Henry I. Budd, State Commissioner of Roads, Trenton, N. J., and at the office of Joshua Voughty, Jr., County Engineer, Somerville, N. J.

By order of the Board of Chosen Freeholders of Somerset County.

WM. J. LOGAN, Director.
Somerville, N. J., Nov. 3, 1903.

Somerset County Orphan's Court
Administrator's Sale.

In the matter of the Insolvent Estate of Francis S. Runyon, deceased. | Order for sale of land.

By virtue of an order entered in the above stated matter on the twentieth day of November A. D. 1903, I shall sell at public vendue on the premises hereinafter described known as No. 151 Grove Street, in the Borough of North Plainfield, Somerset County, New Jersey, on Monday the twenty eighth day of December A. D. 1903, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, all the following described land and premises, with the appurtenances, being the same described in said order, that is to say: All that certain tract or parcel of land and premises, hereinafter particularly described, situate lying and being in the Borough of North Plainfield, in the County of Somerset and State of New Jersey. Being Known and designated as Lot No. 1, on the Map of W. H. McMahon's land, made by N. Vars, Surveyor.

Beginning at a point at the intersection of the centre line of Grove Street and Linden Avenue thence running a South Westerly course along the middle of Linden Avenue One Hundred fifty-five (155) feet to a stake and corner of Lot No 14; thence running in a northwesterly course along the line of lot No. 14, seventy-five (75) feet to a stake and corner of lot No. 2, sold to Peter Hansen; thence running in a northeasterly course along the line of lot No. 2, one hundred and fifty-five (155) feet to a point in the middle of Grove street; thence running along the middle of Grove Street in a south easterly course seventy five (75) feet to the place of beginning.

Subject to the restrictions recited in a certain agreement made between John Tappen and others, dated May 12th, 1868 recorded in Book X No. 3 of Deeds for Somerset County, on page 383 &c., respecting nuisances. Being the same premises conveyed to said Francis S. Runyon, by deed of Mary R. Loomis, dated July 16th, 1901, recorded in Book Z. No. 9 of Deeds for said County of Somerset, on page 381 &c;

Dated November 23rd, 1903

NELSON RUNYON, Administrator &c,
of FRANCIS S. RUNYON, deceased.

PROPERTY
FOR SALE
Cash or Installments.

331 Lyman Place, 9 room house, lot 75 x 125, a bargain	$2,700
652 South Avenue, 8 room house, all improvements, lot 50 x 100	2,500
649 East Sixth Street, 7 room house, lot 50 x 100	1,700
7 room house, lot 50 x 100, on South Avenue	1,900
10 room house, all improvements, on E. 7 Street Netherwood	5,600

Building Lots For Sale.

On Lyman Place, 50 x 125	$450
On Hunter Avenue, 50 x 100	300
On West Third Sreet, 50 x 150	350
On DeKalb Avenue, 50 x 150	300
On Manson Place, 40 x 150	300
On Martine Avenue, 60 x 100	$1,000

I have a lot suitable for Business purposes one block from North Avenue Depot $100 per foot, great Bargain.

CHAS. H. HAND,
319 WATCHUNG AVE.

First National Bank.

Capital	$200,000.00
Surplus	50,000.00

J. W. JOHNSON, President.
A. J. BRUNSON, Vice President.
D. M. RUNYON, Cashier.

DIRECTORS:

J. A. HUBBARD, J. A. SMITH, W. R. CODDINGTON,
N. B. SMALLEY, R. M. STEELE,
A. J. BRUNSON, J. W. JOHNSON.

READING SYSTEM.
NEW JERSEY CENTRAL

Stations in New York foot of Liberty street and South Ferry, Whitehall station.

Time Table in effect Nov. 29, 1903

For New York—2.17, 3.37, 5.38, 6.02, 6.29, 6.57, 7.05, 7.25, 7.28, 7.48, 7.55, 8.02, 8.11, 8.30, 8.34, 8.46, 9.27, 9.59, 10.26, 11.25 a. m.; 12.09, 12.44, 1.18, 2.31, 2.42, 2.49, 3.44, 4.13, 4.47, 5.42, 5.53 6.22, 6.33, 7,08, 7.32, 8.36, 9.40, 10.17. 11.28 p. m. Sundays—2.17, 3.37, 5.05, 7.41, 8.01, 8.52, 9.45, 10.08, 11.10 a. m.; 12.00 m.; 12.58, 1.45, 2.40, 3.17, 3.30, 5.41, 6.45, 6.52, 8.13, 8.32, 9.42, 9.58, 10.22 p. m.

For Newark—5.38. 6.29, 6.57, 7.05, 7.25, 7.48. 8.11, 8.34, 8.46, 9.27,9.59, 11.25 a. m.; 1.18, 2.31, 2.49, 3 44, 4.17, 4.47, 5.43, 5.53, 6.23, 6.33, 7.08, 7.42, 8.36, 9.40 p. m. Sundays—7.41, 8.52, 10.08, 11.10 a. m. 12 m.; 12.58. 1.45, 3.30, 5.41, 6.45, 6.52, 7 32, 8.13, 8.32, 9.42, 9.58 10.22 p. m.

For Somerville—5.25, 7.12, 8.21, 9.36, 9.55,11.00 a m.; 1.01, 1.40(Sat only), 2.02, 2.11, 3 32, 4.33, 5.03, 5.29, 5.57 6.04, 6.19, 6.41 7.12, 7.33, 8.08, 8.21, 9.37, 10.23, 11.26 p. m.; 12.59 night. Sundays—5.45, 8.42, 11.14 a. m.; 2.03, 3.40, 5.37, 6.35, 8.30, 10.15, 11.16, 11.25 p. m.

For Phillipsburg and Easton—5.25, 8.21, 9.54, a. m.; 2.11, 5.29, 6.41 p. m. Sundays—5.45 a. m.; 2.03, 6.35 p. m.

For Bethlehem, Allentown and Mauch Chunk—5.25, 9.54 a. m.; 2.11, 5.29 p. m. Sundays—5.45 a. m.; 2.03, 6.35 p. m.

For Wilkesbarre and Scranton—5.25, 9.54 a. m.; 5.48 p. m. Sundays—5.45 a. m. 2.03 p. m.

For Long Branch, Ocean Grove, Point Pleasant and seashore points—8.11, 11.25 a. m.; 1.18 Red Bank only; 3.44, 4.47, 6.22 p.m. Sundays—8.52 a.m.; 3.30, 8:13 p.m.

For Lakewood—3.37, 8.11, a. m.; 1.18 3.44, 4.17 p. m. Sunday, 9.52 a. m.

For Atlantic City—9.27a. m.; 2.49p. m. Sundays 9 52.

For Trenton—5.17, 5.25, 7.12,7.44,8.38, 9.14, 9 44, 10.44, 11 44 a. m ; 12.46, 1.01, 1 39, 2.11. 3.44, 5.29*, 7.34*, 8.21, 9 37* p.m., 1.17 night. Sundays- 5.17, 5.45, 9 55, 11.14 a. m.; 1.39, 2.45, 4.55, 5.37,* 6,35,* 9.47 p. m.; 1.17 night.

For Philadelphia—5.17, 7.44, 8.38,9 14, 9 44, 10.44, 11.14, 11.44 a. m.; 12.46, 1 39, 2.11, 3.44,5.34*,7.34,* 8.21, 9.37*p.m.; 1.17 ng't Sundays—5.17, 5.45, 9.55 ,11.14 a. m.; 1.39,2.45, 4.55, 5.37*, 6.35*, 9.47 p. m.; 1.17 night.

For Reading and Harrisburg—5.17, 5.25, 8.38, 9.54, (10 44 to Reading only) 11.44 a. m.; 2.11, 5.48 p. m. 1.17 night. 1.17 night. Sundays, 5.17 a.m., 2.03, 5.37, 6.35 p. m.;

For Pottsville, Sunbury & Williamsport— 5.17, 5.25, 9.54, a. m.; 2.11, (5.29, to Pottsville only) 8.21 p. m.; 1.17 night. Sundays, 5.17 a. m.; 2.03,; 1.17 night.

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A QUEER PLOW.

Primitive Implement Occasionally Seen in New Mexico.

It is a far cry from an up-to-date steel sulky plow to the antiquated wooden object pictured in the accompanying drawing; yet, strange to say, in this twentieth century of grace the latter represents an implement which may still be met with occasionally in

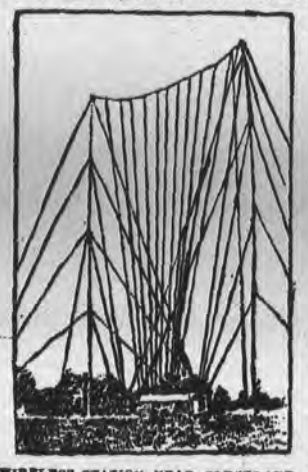
the remote parts of the Southwestern United States.

Rude as it is, however, and quite inadequate to the requirements of the best farming, a wooden plow of this type is not without its interesting features, one of which is the extreme simplicity of its structure combined with great strength. Three pieces of timber suffice for its construction. Thus the handle and the share are in one, being fashioned from a tree trunk and one attached branch. In the obtuse angle of the juncture of this trunk and limb a hole is dug and into this is mortised the long shank piece, which serves the purpose of beam and of tongue to fasten the ox yoke to. A smaller stick skewered through share and beam and holding these together completes the work.

CHAIN OF WIRELESS STATIONS.

Several of Them Are Now in Commercial Operation.

A test was made on Lake Michigan recently of the proposition to maintain connection with the steamers of the great lakes from stations along the shore. The experiment was made at



WIRELESS STATION NEAR CLEVELAND.

Chicago. The land tower was erected on one of the tall buildings of the city and communication was successfully maintained with the steamer City of Milwaukee until she was twenty miles away, after which the vibrations became quite weak. While this was considered satisfactory, some improvements have been made by which this range has been greatly increased.

It is proposed to establish a complete chain of stations along the great lakes, which work is now being done by one of the most energetic of the wireless companies. That at Cleveland has just been completed, and is shown in the accompanying cut from the Western Electrician. It is situated not directly at Cleveland, but at Irvington, located ten miles east of the city on a bluff thirty feet above the water.

Two large masts have been erected 100 feet apart and at right angles to the shore of the lake. Suspended between the tops of these masts is a large copper wire, hanging from which are about twenty smaller wires, which form the screen or antenna, which is used in sending and receiving messages. The wires of this screen converge to a point before entering the station house, which is a small cottage directly between the two masts. The masts are among the tallest of their kind in America, being 207 and 209 feet high, respectively.

The station is in direct connection with the Western Union Telegraph, and also telephone lines, so that a person at any place will only have to telephone or telegraph to the station and the message will be at once repeated to its destination. This does away with having the message repeated through the city office.

The steamer City of Erie is to be equipped with space-telegraph apparatus at once, and the City of Buffalo immediately after. These boats will be in touch with the shore at all times, and will be the first to be equipped on Lake Erie.

The first message from Cleveland to Buffalo was sent on August 6, the distance being 180 miles, partly overland.

The company engaged in establishing these stations now have in commercial operation, it is said, stations at Hamilton, Toronto, Cleveland and Buffalo, and to complete this chain it is proposed to establish stations at Port Huron, the Soo, Mackinac, Duluth, Milwaukee, Grand Island and Muskegon.

A Thousand Years Ago.

Russia, which tried to rescue the people of Macedonia from the power of the devastating Turk by the treaty of San Stefano years ago, but was prevented by the British, and which now declines to rescue them, has had relations with the Bulgarians for nearly 1000 years. The first appearance of the Russians in Bulgaria was in August, 967, when a Russian fleet arrived with 10,000 men at the mouth of the Danube, in response of an invitation from the Greek monarch Nicephorus, who, having conquered Crete and Cyprus, was determined to subdue the Bulgarians. The Russians were led by Sviatoslav, whose food was horse flesh and whose couch was a bear skin laid upon the ground. The Greeks and Bulgarians soon afterward united to drive away the northmen, who had apparently come to stay. After an interval of nearly 1000 years the Greeks and Bulgarians are again bitterly opposed and the Russian Czar holds aloof.

The forty-five national banks of New York City hold from $400,000,000 to $500,000,000 deposits of other banks.

Only sixteen to 100 victims of Bright's disease are under forty-five years of age.

A free Pasteur institute is to be established in New Orleans in connection with the charity hospital.

NEW BRITISH AMBASSADOR.

Great Britain's Ambassador to the United States has come to be a very important personage among us, and apparently the British Government thoroughly realizes this fact, for she has now for the first time sent a full-fledged Ambassador to Washington, Sir Henry Mortimer Durand, who has represented his country at Madrid since 1900. Heretofore the practice has been to elevate a minister to the Embassy here, and while this has resulted in the choice of excellent men for the post, it gratifies us to observe that Washington has come to be regarded as a diplomatic station quite as important as most if not all of the European capitals.

Whistling Oil Can.

Gives Alarm When the Lamp Reservoir is Filled.

The light from a good oil lamp is regarded by many as far superior to any other means of illumination for many purposes, and oil would be more generally used if it were not for the dirt and inconvenience attendant upon it, such as filling the lamps and trimming the wicks. If these processes could be simplified there is no doubt that coal oil would enjoy a greater popularity, even in these days of improved gas burners and electric lights.

One of the most disagreeable features of the use of oil is the tendency to overflow the lamp reservoir while endeavoring to fill it. With the ordinary arrangement of oil can and lamp reservoirs which are now in use it is impossible to stop the flow of oil just at the proper time, and a very disagreeable mess is the result of the accident. While it is possible to clean up the oil, the odor cannot be so easily disposed of, and this is particularly offensive to many persons.

A new oil can, which gives an alarm when the top of the oil in the reservoir has reached a point very dangerously close to the top of the can, has been recently put on the market. This

WHISTLING OIL CAN.

has a second spout extending from the tip of the emptying nozzle through the top of the can and into the interior, its end terminating into the upper part of the can. This acts as a vent under ordinary circumstances. As the oil is poured out the air necessary to take its place passes into the interior of the can through this pipe. In its passage it is compelled to pass through a sphere of metal which is supplied with a whistling device, and as long as the level of the oil in the lamp reservoir is below the filling nozzle a whistling is audible, but the instant the oil level reaches nearly to the danger mark the flow of air into the reservoir is interfered with and the whistling stops, giving the signal that the lamp is filled. It also cuts off all further flow of oil.

Window in the Umbrella.

Frequent annoyance and inconvenience arises to persons carrying umbrellas, from the fact that when a strong wind is blowing the umbrellas are held in such a position to shield

WINDOW IN THE UMBRELLA.

off the rain, that when two persons approach each other from opposite directions there is grave danger of collision when the umbrellas often sustain damage, if some more serious injury is not sustained by one or the other of the pedestrians.

To avoid such accidents it is necessary on the part of persons carrying umbrellas under these circumstances to repeatedly raise their weather shields so that they may be enabled to look under them and to look out for objects ahead.

Pedestrians picking their way through the rain are relieved of this bother and care by the use of the umbrella shown herewith, which is provided with a window, through which the pedestrian may pick his way in absolute freedom from accidents of this character.

The invention consists of a circular frame of metal sewed into the centre of one of the panels of the umbrella, and this holds a sheet of celluloid, or other transparent material, through which the pedestrian can have a constant view of the path in front of him.

Germany's Navy.

At the beginning of this winter Germany has eighteen warships under construction. Six are on the stocks, and twelve have been launched, eight of them this year. Of the eight battleships, two are nearly ready for service, three are receiving their internal fittings and three are not yet launched. Three large cruisers are nearly completed, and one is soon to be launched. Four of the six small cruisers are completing for service.

The $2,142,207 worth of platinum extracted in the Gorotiagodatski district of Russia last year is practically the world's supply of that metal.

CRANKLESS CLOTHES WRINGER.

Its Place Taken by a More Convenient Lever.

The comfort and convenience derived from the use of a clothes-wringer is somewhat interfered with by certain features which have restricted its application and use in a measure. For in-

CRANKLESS CLOTHES WRINGER.

stance, because of the space required for the operation of the crank handle it is not always convenient to put the machine at the point on the tubs where it is most desired. This trouble particularly applies to the use of the wringer on stationary tubs, which, because of their size, often interfere with the complete revolution of the handle.

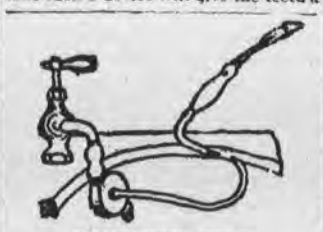
A reciprocating handle for the wringer has been brought out—the design and invention of a woman—which has the advantage of making the wringer very flexible in its application. The new feature consists of a mechanical movement which is separate from the wringer fame and rails, the connection being made by means of a link chain. The driving mechanism, instead of being a revolving handle, is a reciprocating wheel which imparts a continuous motion to the rolls by a very ingenious spring contrivance. The arrangement of the intermeshing teeth now existing in the wringer is preserved and the power-transmitting chain passes over one of these gears and under the other. As the handle is pressed down the chain is in action with the gear of one roll, and as the handle is brought up the spring referred to throws the chain on the teeth of the other roll, and so on continuously. It will be readily seen that by this arrangement a regular and continuous motion is given to the wringer rolls.

ROTARY TOOTH BRUSH.

Driven by a Water Power Device on the Spigot.

It is a generally conceded fact that the price of good teeth is exceeding great care. It is now urged by all dentists and others who have given the matter any special attention that the care of the teeth cannot begin too early or be too thorough, as long as injurious preparations are not made use of. Those who are regarded as authorities on the subject practically agree that the tooth brush drawn back and forth over the surface of the teeth is inadequate for a thorough cleansing, and it is now recommended that an up-and-down motion be adopted. By this means the bristles get into the crevices and surfaces between the teeth, which can be done in no other manner, thoroughly dislodging all particles that might otherwise remain there and cause considerable trouble. The very latest thing in this line is a machine by which the teeth are given this rubbing in the most approved manner, and the necessary power for the purpose, instead of emanating from the elbow, is supplied by the steam from the bathroom spigot.

In a few words, the apparatus consists of a wheel properly encased and adapted to fit over the spigot, and to be driven by the jet of water. A flexible shaft is mounted on this power generating device, and has a rotary tooth brush on its other end. Means are also provided for the conveyance of a certain amount of water from the spigot to the brush. It will be readily seen that such a device will give the teeth a



ROTARY TOOTH BRUSH.

most thorough brushing in the best possible manner, and portions of the teeth which are frequently slighted by the use of the brush of the ordinary type are easily reached and properly treated.

The brushes supplied with the apparatus are interchangeable, so that the power generating portion of the apparatus may be availed of by an entire family simply by the substitution of different brushes.

The Causes of Death.

Only 900 persons in 1,000,000, according to a medical authority, die from old age, while 1200 succumb to gout, 18,400 to measles, 27,000 to apoplexy, 7500 to consumption, 48,000 to scarlet fever, 25,000 to whooping cough, 39,000 to typhoid and typhus, and 7000 to rheumatism. The averages vary according to locality, but these are considered pretty accurate as regards the population of the globe as a whole.—Tit-Bits.

The Seven Stars Inn, at Manchester, England, boasts of having been licensed for 550 years.

HOW UNCLE SAM TEACHES HIS BOYS TO BE SAILORS

The Great Training Schools in Which American Lads Receive a Naval Education.

A bright, ambitious boy, who wants to be a sailor and a good one, need not stay in the newcomers' squad at the training station more than two, or, at most, three weeks. By that time the novelty of his surroundings has worn off and he knows a lot of things he did not know before, notably how to keep himself and all his belongings scrupulously clean.

He has been instructed in the manual of arms, has had plenty of exercise in the gymnasium, and if it is summer, has been exercised and instructed in swimming.

A dentist has examined his teeth and repaired them if they needed it.

Finally, the day comes when the chief boatswain's mate, who has charge of the squad, recommends a lot of them for promotion to the battalion.

Bearing his hammock and his clothes bag and his other belongings, the new boy is marched over to the big building in which he is to make his home henceforth while he is at the training school.

He is like any other boy at a big boarding school now — a young cub with his troubles all before him—yes, and his pleasures, too.

He will have his friends and enemies and possibly his little "scraps," but he learns to rely upon himself and to become strong and manly.

He swings his hammock that first night in the big building in a great room with hundreds of other boys, and, as the waves on the beach lull him to sleep, he feels that he is already a sailor.

When he is taken over to the big building in the morning he is told that he now belongs to such and such a section of such and such a division, and realizes that he is a part of the regular battalion.

He gets his full outfit of clothing and is told where to stow it in a big room full of hundreds of other clothes bags. He is also taken to a locker where he is to keep his hammock, and he gets a new lot of orders and instructions which soon come to be to him only a part of the daily routine of his life.

The boys are supposed to be half dressed, with shoes shining like their faces, their hair combed and brushed and generally in "ship shape and Bristol order" by the time the bugles blow for breakfast formation at 7.50.

The new boy has a hard time of it, for he is nervous with so many other boys pushing and crowding, all talking at once, and he has not yet quite got the hang of his sailor togs and the knack of getting into them quickly.

His knife halyard refuses to hang with just the same graceful and abandoned air as that of the older boys, and when it comes to tying his black silk neckerchief he despairs of producing anything in the way of a sailor knot that will not be a disgrace to the battalion. But some good natured fellow helps him out and he is back in the great hall with the rest of them and in his place in the formation before the bugles have ceased announcing that breakfast is ready.

If the weather is good this formation is held out of doors. At its close a gun is fired and the station flag hoisted to the top of the lofty staff in front of the commandant's office, with proper ceremonies. This is "colors," and a formal notice that the navy is "at home" for the day.

At this gratifying intelligence the entire battalion marches off to breakfast. The breakfast formation has been held in the great hall with the gallery around it. In the gallery there are signal flags and, inlaid in the stone floor, is a compass card with all the points marked in brass.

It is an imposing place, and this being the first time the new boy has taken part in any formation in it, he feels a new sense of belonging to a vast system in which flags and stately officers, orders and uniforms play a part.

At 9 o'clock all assemble in the big hall again at "quarters," and from there the different divisions are marched to the places where their real work for the day begins.

With the exception of half an hour for dinner and half an hour's time for recreation after it, the rest of the day, up to a quarter of 5 in the afternoon, is taken up entirely with the instructions and exercises, which transform the boy into the man-o'-waraman.

From a quarter of 5 until supper time the band plays and the boys can dance and play about the building and the grounds, or read and write and play games in the library.

After supper there is nothing to do but to enjoy oneself until hammocks are "piped down" at 8.35.

Then, at the order, he hooks up his hammock and prepares for bed. When the lively notes of "taps" at 9 o'clock a silence falls over the great building and the day's work and pleasures are done.—Indianapolis News.

HOW UNCLE SAM TEACHES HIS SAILORS.

BIRDS FLOCK TO THIS CHURCH.

Probably the most popular church with one class of life in New York is the Little Church Around the Corner, in Twenty-ninth street, near Fifth avenue. Hundreds of sparrows have their homes in the grounds. The queer little church itself, with its low eaves and tiny doorways, reminds one almost as much of a bird house as of a building for human use. But the church authorities wished the birds to make no such mistake as this, so they nailed from two to six small sparrow houses to nearly every tree in the grounds. Not only these, but every other promising hole and cranny is utilized by the sparrows for residence purposes. The whole neighborhood is filled with the sound of their chirping from early morning until dark. Their antics are frequently watched by the passers-by, whom they entertain with all the stunts birds are capable of, from fighting to nest building.—New York Press.

HIS PREFERENCE.

"Well, Bobby," asked the jolly sea captain of one of his small passengers, who stood in shrinking fright close to his mother, "aren't you glad you are going to cross this great, big ocean, and see all the pretty sights on the other side."

Bobby gazed back at the rapidly disappearing shore, then at the wide expanse of water ahead.

"Ye'es," he said, tearfully, trying to be brave, "but—but I'd rather go 'round by the road."—Nellie G. Coleman.

JOLLYKINS AND JELLYKINS.

Jollykins and Jellykins live in one house together,
And Jollykins is cheery as the brightest summer weather;
Jollykins believes in smiles—a smiling boy is he,
While Jellykins—a glummer boy you couldn't find or see.

Jollykins is flabby as the mud that lies so brown
In the hollows and the ditches when you travel out of town;
But Jollykins is like the fields, all shining, smooth and bright,
That make the summer cheerful and the country a delight.

And it's all that trick of smiling, just the being brave, you see,
Just the never, never grumbling, or consenting sad to be;
Jollykins and Jellykins live in one house together,
But their souls are just as far apart as snow and summer weather.

—Ethel M. Colson, in the Chicago Record-Herald.

FITS permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free. Dr. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila.

Historic Thimbles.

Thimble collecting is one of the latest fads. Mrs. Vanderbilt is extremely proud of possessing a thimble which originally adorned a finger of Queen Elizabeth, one very small and pretty silver specimen belonging to Queen Victoria when a girl of fourteen, another used by Princess Alice and much worn, and a most dainty gold and enamel thimble once owned by the Princess of Wales.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price, 75c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Jains Discard Feathers and Shells.

At a meeting in Bombay it has been resolved by the Jains, one of the most influential communities in India, to discontinue in future the use of feathered caps and all tortoise shell articles on account of the cruelties involved in the trade.—Humanitarian.

Health in Lakewood.

A score and more of years ago Lakewood secured its first notice from the outside world as a health resort. It has long since outgrown, or rather improved upon, that classification, having secured recognition as the chosen rallying point for those seeking rest, change, exercise and open-air life, or social pleasure and relaxation. But there are yet many of her older citizens who can recall the long-ago presence of invalids who spent hours among the pines, whittling pine branches and chewing pine shavings, invariably crediting their return to health to such processes.

While it is true that Lakewood air is a most pleasant blend of temperate mildness and balsamic fragrance, it would probably be going too far to claim for it any particular medical properties. The place is laid out upon a light and sandy soil which speedily absorbs all moisture; the air is dry and untainted; the system of drainage is modern, and the water supply is from artesian well six hundred to seven hundred feet deep. As to temperature, there is a comparative warmth of eight to ten degrees over New York City, sixty miles away, doubtless due to the shelter of the pine forests which surround the place for miles.

What is a more direct factor of healthful conditions found here by visitors is a total variance of habit which in Lakewood keeps out of doors people who live indoors when at home. The world is not roofed over here. Men and women who come here physically out of tune, play at golf, drive, ride or walk; breathe pure air, exercise comfortably and sleep well.

And good health comes as a logical result. Life in the open air was ever a healthy life, and the man or woman of the city, tied down to a daily regime of close office hours [illegible] Lakewood—Send for it, it will be worth your while.

Only one out of every 1000 married couples live to celebrate their golden wedding.

I do not believe Piso's Cure for Consumption has an equal for coughs and colds.—JOHN F. BOYER, Trinity Springs, Ind., Feb. 15, 1900.

There are nearly 270 different religions in the United Kingdom.

PUTNAM FADELESS DYES color more goods, brighter colors, with less work than others.

The latest cure for nervous diseases, according to a Swiss doctor, is tea made with melted snow.

Mrs Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle.

The Stings in Little Things.

We call him strong who stands unmoved—
Calm as some tempest-beaten rock—
When some great trouble hurls its shock,
We say of him his strength is proved.
But when the spent storm folds its wings,
How bears he then life's little things?

And I can tread beneath my feet
The hills of passion's heaving sea,
When wind-tossed waves roll stormily;
Yet scarce resist the siren sweet
That at my heart's door softly sings;
"Forget, forget life's little things."

I can forgive—'tis worth my while—
The treacherous blow, the cruel thrust;
Can bless my foe as Christians must,
When patience smiles her royal smile;
Yet fierce resentment quickly slings
Its shots of ire at little things.

But what is this? Drops make the sea;
And petty cares and small events,
Small causes and small consequents,
Make up the sum for you and me.
Then, O for strength to meet the stings
That arm the points of little things!

Holland's Irrigation Works.

Holland has 10,100 windmills, each of which drains 310 acres of land, at an average cost of 25 cents an acre a year.

ANOTHER LIFE SAVED.

Mrs. G. W. Fooks, of Salisbury, Md., wife of G. W. Fooks, Sheriff of Wicomico County, says: "I suffered with kidney complaint for eight years. It came on me gradually. I felt tired and weak, was short of breath and was troubled with bloating after eating, and my limbs were badly swollen. One doctor told me it would finally turn to Bright's disease. I was laid up at one time for three weeks. I had not taken Doan's Kidney Pills more than three days when the distressing aching across my back disappeared, and I was soon entirely cured."

For sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

Pretty Things to Wear

New York City.—Blouses shirred to give a broad effect at the shoulders make one of the features of the season, and are shown in many variations.

SHIRRED BLOUSE.

This May Manton one is peculiarly chic, and forms a yoke of shirrings and lace that is exceedingly smart. In the case of the original the material is gray-blue colored crepe de chine combined with chiffon velvet of the same color and cream lace, but all materials soft enough for shirrings are appropriate. The narrow vest, covered with frills of the chiffon edged with ruches, is a noteworthy feature and the sleeves are among the most graceful of the season, while the wide belt is both new and becoming.

The waist is made over a fitted lining that closes at the centre front. Both the fronts and back are shirred to yoke depth and are combined with the lace to give the effect of straps over the shoulders. The vest is narrow, faced with lace to form the square, and covered with frills below. At the edges of the fronts, which are outlined with ruches of chiffon, are narrow extensions of velvet that give the effect of a plain waistcoat over the full frills. The sleeves are shirred to fit snugly below the shoulders and include shirred cuffs, but form full puffs between the two. The belt is wide, shirred at the centre front.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is six yards twenty-one inches wide, five yards twenty-seven inches wide or three and a quarter yards forty-four inches wide with one-half yard of bias velvet, three-eighth yards of all-over lace, three-quarter yards of chiffon or lace frilling and one and a quarter yards of ruching to make as illustrated.

Moleskin For Winter Wear.

Moleskin is the latest fur craze for the coming winter. It has all the soft, smooth becomingness of sealskin, and a quiet unobtrusiveness when unmixed with another fur commends it. While as a foil to ermine, it not only is itself beautiful, but adds to the whiteness of ermine in a most attractive way. Moleskin also enters into millinery trimmings with great success and is used for the foundation of fur hats, relieved by ermine brims and aigrettes of tails of the same.

An Evening Gown.

A charming evening gown is of heliotrope crepe de chine, only slightly trained. The skirt is accordeon pleated, the edge of each plain lined with iridescent beads. The low-necked waist is also pleated, and there is a deep bertha of yellow lace combined with an iridescent galloon.

Skin Bags.

The reindeer skin bags, which look like suede, come in tan, gray and black, and the watch is set at the top on one end. Watches are also to be seen in the walrus bags. Long purses with a flap instead of a clasp also have watches set in one end.

Reversible Garments.

Another new and ingenious idea is making reversible garments of a dark fur lined with a light-colored one, in order that they may serve in the double capacity of day and evening wraps.

Blue Lynx.

Blue lynx is of a very beautiful gray blue shade, has long, fluffy, silky hair and is quite delicate. The black has a brilliant jet black lustre.

Wraps Are Shorter.

The loose coats are all shorter than of late years. Three-quarters, or an even shorter length, seems to be popular.

Tiger Skin.

The newest importation in dress and millinery velvet goes by the name of "tiger skin."

Blouse With Cape Collar.

Cape or yoke collars and all devices that give a broad shoulder line are to be noted on the latest waists and are singularly graceful. The May Manton model shown is extended to form a narrow plastron and is among the best seen. The waist, as illustrated, is of striped French flannel stitched with corticelli silk and trimmed with small buttons, but the design is suited to all the materials of the season, and to both the odd waist and the gown. The full, soft fronts are peculiarly becoming, and the cape collar is shaped to fall well over the sleeves where it is open to allow perfect freedom of movement.

The waist consists of the fitted lining, the fronts, back and cape collar. The portions of the waist are arranged over the lining and the cape collar over both. At the neck is a standing collar that is closed with the waist at the centre front. The sleeves are the new ones with the deep pointed cuffs and are arranged over fitted linings. To the lower edge of the waist is attached a basque portion that extends below the belt and serves to keep it in place, so avoiding all bulk beneath the skirt.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is four and three-quarter yards twenty-one inches wide, four and a quarter yards twenty-seven inches wide or two and five-eighth yards forty-four inches wide.

A Late Design by May Manton.

BLOUSE WAIST WITH CAPE.

A SERMON FOR SUNDAY

AN ELOQUENT DISCOURSE ENTITLED "DAVID AS A RULER."

The Rev. Dr. Edward B. Thurber, Pastor of the American Church in Paris, France, Describes the Life of the Psalmist From Sheepcote to Throne.

PARIS.—The Rev. Dr. Edward B. Thurber preached a sermon in the American church here which has attracted considerable attention. His subject was "David as a Ruler; or, From Sheepcote to Throne." The text was taken from I Chronicles xvii:7: "Thus saith the Lord of Hosts, 'I took thee from the sheepcote, even from following the sheep, that thou shouldst be ruler over My people Israel.'" Dr. Thurber said:

What a great distance from the pastures in Bethlehem to the throne in Jerusalem. The contrast between the shepherd boy and the King of Israel is one of the marvels which human history presents us. It is certain that no one is able to bridge such distances without the intervention of assisting conditions and forces. There must be acting factors in the life if the great results are secured. A man becomes a debtor to so much, to his environment, to favoring conditions, to friendly agencies, and sometimes to seemingly adverse circumstances. His own powers are stimulated, directed and assisted toward the good that is to be reached.

The American Revolution had something to do in advancing Washington to his position in history; his early education, his ancestry, his religious feeling, the people among whom his lot was cast, were all factors in his career. The French Revolution was the great opportunity which the genius of Napoleon could seize and utilize. Many a man fails to come conspicuously to the front because the times are not ripe for a dramatic career.

The wise man studies and understands how varying factors may be made to contribute to his progress and welfare. He comes to know how much depends upon the interest and services of one whom he may seek and serve, and who may seek and serve him.

David's open soul called a multitude of agencies into service, for his career and their employment made his history possible, and gave to it that peculiar color and variety which charm us.

The stars spoke to him, and through him they speak to us, as his thought and feelings are reported in the music of the Psalms, which have been such a solace and inspiration to multitudes since his time. The fields, flowers and forests, the streams and scenes of nature, bird and beast, had their part in the poetry he felt and expressed in a literature that will last as long as language endures. His friendships, that ideal one with Jonathan, his associations with all classes and conditions of men, give us a unique and interesting personality.

You cannot understand David until you take into consideration the nature of the tendencies within him, and measure the degree of the influences which entered into the formation of his character and career. There is a large mixture of contrasting and contradicting tendencies in him. These are manifested through the years of his eventful history. He was like a city that is being builded. The original low, marshy places must be drained and filled up, rough paths must give place to well paved streets, rude huts will be superseded by well constructed houses, palaces and public buildings; the crude and inartistic will be replaced by the work of architects and artists, before the city can become beautiful and healthful.

Through all the period of construction there will be present the contrasts and contradictions that mar and qualify the glory of the city. There are two things that would be apparent to a candid critic: that progress is being made, and that the issue of endeavor will be sure and satisfactory.

This contrast is presented through the course of David's life. If we look at some features which come before us consciously we will judge him severely; if we look at others we will say how admirable! and at the same time we will perceive that his way is onward from the sheepcote to the throne. At times David is as humble as a child that feels his weakness and need, and yet stands before his father, that he may be taught and led, and again he is as haughty as a man who counts no one his superior. He upholds truth and righteousness as essential to manhood, and then under the influence of fear he deceives King Achish, who has befriended him. He shows a wonderful spirit of forbearance and forgiveness toward his enemy, Saul, and then he puts his friend Uriah to the peril of certain death. His love for Jonathan is wonderful and ideal, and then he yields himself to degrading loves. He needed to be taken out of these conditions of selfishness, sensuality, pride and the evil of a wrong life, if he was to become "a man after God's own heart."

We would miss all, however, unless we knew about the sovereign influence which pervaded, arranged, employed and directed all factors and conditions which entered into and contributed toward David's career. Without this dominating influence Jerusalem would never have been related with Bethlehem. We must also remember that the fruition of a great character would have been impossible without the presence of God. While all this is true we must bear in mind even the divine power did not contradict the choice of David or force his voluntary action. God dealt with him as a free and intelligent soul. He was called to enter into partnership with God, and he in turn prayed that God would be with him. He cried out for the living God, as the thirsty land cries out for the life-giving water, that it may blossom as the rose and rejoice in the beauty and bounty of fruitfulness.

It is with such an interpretation and qualification that we listened to, and understand, what is intended when God is represented as saying, "I took thee from the sheepcote, even from following the sheep, that thou shouldst be ruler over My people Israel." God entered into and interested Himself in David's life, even as He would in our lives. God directed and utilized circumstances, made use of environment, employed the stars that spoke to David's soul, was in the blue sky of Palestine, and amid the clouds that at times darkened the heavens and pervaded with His purpose and power all the forms of nature in Bethlehem that spoke so inspiringly to the soul of the young man. God utilized the strength of body and soul, employing all the powers and faculties and opportunities in the interests of his progress. He made use of discipline, disappointments and apparent failures, of his sins and errors; in no way condoning them, but with a purpose to make them serve Him and work for David's promotion.

Life takes on larger meaning, and that meaning is better understood when God is in our life.

The little fountain up the slope of some Alpine peak has its significance, but when we connect its ceaseless flow and contribution with the Rhine, which gives a waterway to a large country, it seems more important to us.

When the Rhine flows onward, bearing the contribution of a multitude of rivulets and rivers through a wide domain, and gives its varied service to the wealth and welfare of an empire, we give the noble river larger consideration. It means much more to us. The coming of the King of Italy to France and Paris is something more than a personal visit. The King brings the good will of a kingdom. He represents the desire of rapprochement of two nations into reconciliation and friendship. The decoration of a city, the splendor of illumination, the march of soldiers, the manifested good will of a people, are the emphatic expression of the value of fraternity between nations.

These and recent movements of a similar kind are the utterances of that longing for the federation of nations in a spirit of adjustment which will make for the prosperity and progress of all people. The movements in themselves may seem simple, but they are not child's play, when we recognize what large designs and hopes they express.

This little life of ours takes on greatness and grandeur when we recognize that God enters into it, with His wisdom, His love, His purpose and His power. David was to carry all these with him through the long and trying way that led from the sheepcote to the throne of Israel. That life was big with the plan and power of God in it. It had all the meaning and dignity which these factors could give it. When we take a comprehensive look we will see that the expansion of Christianity is connected with the sheepcote.

It was this fact and sense of the Divine Presence that brought to David inspiration and strength. We take our inspiration partly from ideals, but also from co-operative agencies that help us to translate ideals into life. God took David from humble beginnings and led him away, little by little, from the sheepcote toward the throne. The boy was to come into possession of thoughts, ideals and purposes that would force him onward from point to point; so many things are to be expected from the company a man keeps, the friends he chooses, the great souls he permits to influence and help him. David chose God, God chose him, and a fellowship was formed that determined a career. How much is to be expected from such an association!

This was a real presence. It is a real presence which God desires us to know and realize. One says of a great statesman: "He habitually practices the presence of God and lives under Him to Christ." The doctrine concerning the Holy Spirit is a teaching about the real presence of God with man. The words of our Lord in the parable of the vine and the branches represents the relation between Him and His followers. It is more than any earthly love, fellowship or friendly relation. How much these contribute to make our lives purer, better and longer. You and I evermore think we could have been, because we have had those who loved us, and gave to us the ministry of their love. How much it means when the soul is related with God by His abiding presence! How much more comes out of our lives because of this union! Mr. Hurley is quoted as saying of Mr. Gladstone in his remarkable biography: "Life is a great and noble calling; not a mean and groveling thing that we are to shuffle through as we can, but an elevated and lofty destiny." The man begins more fully to understand himself and the good he should strive to reach when he adopts to his mind and heart a stream of new perceptions, feelings and influences which must come, when he allows God to take him out of the crude, the sinful and lead him forward. Thus God shapes life and destiny.

The great poet represents Hamlet as taking in this thought and saying: "Let us know, our indiscretions sometimes serve us well, when our deep plots do pall; and that should teach us,

There's a divinity that shapes our ends,
Rough hew them how we will."

Were it not for the intervention of the divine wisdom and will how all of our plans and purposes would fail, just for the lack of the wisdom, goodness and power which they require!

David was only rich and sure of the best, as God was with him; this presence involved a glory, blessedness and fruition beyond the measure of man's mind. The shepherd boy, with all his limitations, is so reinforced by God that he comes to royal position and power.

This divine presence is not only with David at the sheepcote. It continues through the long way of his varied and checkered career, toward the good which is in God's thought. The Heavenly Father never left or forsook him. There were great difficulties to face, such as belong to every strenuous, religious life, and they needed to be surmounted. Many a man may stand before a mountain, but one must climb the steep ascent and make use of the means that are to be taken if he reaches the height and the other side. The difficulties which David must meet and master are great. There were episodes and experiences in his life which to human view seemed to say: "Give up expectation and endeavor, for you cannot win the crown." It is true that he had been called of God and anointed by the prophet Samuel when he was a lad, but he afterward left the sheepcote, so that he became a tried and successful soldier; the plaudits of the multitude had rung in his ears, but his apparent success excited the anger and envy of Saul. David became an outlaw, a hunted fugitive, and his life was in direct peril. How could he become a king! Yet God was with him; this was his assurance of success. God was with him in his darkest night, in his deepest distress, in his most difficult and dangerous experiences, when friends were hopeless and no words of assurance and cheer came from any human source, but amid all this he was making progress, amid the labryinth of a mysterious providence, toward the throne he was to occupy.

This, then, is the word for us to-day. The God of David will be with every one who consents and covenants with Him. In His wisdom we shall be wise; in His strength we shall be strong. In His love we shall find our love will live and grow. When He is our life we will know how much life means. In the outlook which Jesus Christ presents to us we will know that we are going forward to a wisdom, love and life that are immortal.

God waits to make Himself known in all of the relations of life where His presence can be of service. That of which He desires of every one of us is a more unrestricted yielding to His presence and power.

Pride vs. Progress.

Without humility religious progress is impossible. Pride is the destruction of the principle of progress; it whispers to us continually that we are all that could be desired, or it points our attention to high positions and ambitious efforts beyond the scope of other men. Yet the true growth of the soul is not to be measured by our attempting many extraordinary duties, but by our power of doing simple duties well, and humility, when it reigns in the soul, carries this principle into practice. It bids us hallow our work, especially whatever may be to us hard or distasteful work, by doing it as a matter of principle. It enriches common acts of neighborly and social kindness with that intensity of moral effort which is due to every act of which the deepest moving power is the love of God.—F. D. Huntington, D. D.

Honoring the Father.

I saw a beautiful thing not long ago. It was a brilliant, successful man, widely known, paying honor and giving loving attention to his father. The father had always been a man of humble parts; he had never been known as a brilliant or particularly successful man. But he has been a good man, and a good father, and, now that the son has come to honor, there is nothing that he can do too good to show his gratitude to and respect for his father. It is a beautiful sight.—Sunday-School Times.

"Keeping Still."

Many a man whose life has had in it a good deal of trouble and opposition would have saved much if he had learned in his childhood the lesson of "keeping still." If the hard word hurts it will not make it easier to make an angry reply. If you do not answer at all, it stops right there; if your tongue cannot be restrained nobody knows what the result may be. Patience sometimes serves a man better than courage. You will find again and again that the way to keep out of trouble is to keep still.—The Christian.

COULD NOT BE DECEIVED.

Russian Peasants Did Not Understand a Polite Conductor.

An Englishman traveling in Russia furnishes the following incidents to a London paper—an incident which he personally witnessed and which he says "shows better than volumes of description the customs and social conditions of Russian peasants: "At a railway station the train is on the point of starting. As usual in Russia the bell rings three times before departure, to warn the passengers to take their seats. At the first ring the chief conductor, seeing on the platform a group of peasants standing humbly and cautiously together, says very politely to them: "Gentlemen, the first signal is given; please take your places."

One of the peasants, turning to his comrades, says: "Dimitri, Ivan, Steven, do you hear? The master tells us to enter the train." "Oh, you stupid," says another. "Are you a gentleman? You heard him say 'gentlemen.' He invited the gentry." There is a second ring of the bell. The conductor calls, hurriedly and angrily: "Please, gentlemen, take your seats; you hear the second signal."

The same peasant says to the others: "It is for us. We must take out seats. The train will start." "You ass!" says his companion. "Do you think you are called a gentleman? Were you ever a gentleman?" The third ring of the bell is heard. The conductor, losing his temper and hustling the peasants forward cries: "Idiots! Pigs! Beasts! Do you hear or not? He off and take your seats!" "That is for us," say the peasants. "Dimitri, Ivan, hurry up. We must take our seats."

Smart Man Was Fooled.

"There is less in a name than most people think," remarked big "Jim" Kennedy at the Old Guard fair the other evening. "I have a friend whose mania is the subject of names. He declares that if you put six men in front of him and tell him their names, without saying to which man each name belongs, he can fix the right name to the right man in five out of six cases. He boasts of this so much that I was glad the other evening to turn him down. We were sitting at a table in a cafe when a tremendously big, husky looking chap came in. I scribbled six names on a paper and passed it to my friend.

"That big chap's name's on the list," I said. "Pick it out."

"'The name is Sullivan,' he said promptly, after scanning the list.

"'You lose,' said I. 'He has the most fragile name that ever happened. That's Glass, the great ex-guard at Yale.'—New York World.

Cow Bells.

Scarlet, purple, orange light
Fades to palest green;
Farmhouse windows grow less bright
Where the glare has been.
Dusky lie the fields about.
And, faintly heard again,
Far-off, thro' the mist and dew,
Cow bells down the lane,
Tinkle, tinkle, clink-a-clink,
Cow bells down the lane.

Swallows cheep on circling wings;
Winds have chilly grown;
And the cricket shriller sings;
Trees look strange and lone.
Nearer, clearer, past the woods,
A silvery refrain,
Winding slowly up the hill,
Cow bells down the lane,
Tinkle, tinkle, clink-a-clink,
Cow bells down the lane.

Bess and Brindle, Snowflake, Jet,
Breaths like new-mown hay,
Dewy noses, trickling wet,
Barnward wend their way.
One by one, faint, pearly stars
Watch the twilight's wane,
And the pot-cup bars shut out
Cow bells down the lane,
Tinkle, tinkle, clink-a-clink,
Cow bells down the lane.

Most of the things that are going to happen tomorrow miss their connections. N. Y. 49.

Asthma

"One of my daughters had a terrible case of asthma. We tried almost everything, but without relief. We then tried Ayer's Cherry Pectoral and three and one-half bottles cured her."—Emma Jane Entsminger, Langsville, O.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral certainly cures many cases of asthma.

And it cures bronchitis, hoarseness, weak lungs, whooping-cough, croup, winter coughs, night coughs, and hard colds.

Three sizes: 25c., enough for an ordinary cold; 50c., just right for bronchitis, hoarseness, hard colds, etc.; $1, most economical for chronic cases and to keep on hand.
J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY; gives quick relief and cures worst cases. Book of testimonials and 10 days' treatment Free. Dr. H. H. GREEN'S SONS, Box B, Atlanta, Ga.

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GRATEFUL, HAPPY WOMEN

Miss Muriel Armitage.

Thank Pe-ru-na for Their Recovery After Years of Suffering.

Miss Muriel Armitage, 36 Greenwood Ave., Detroit, Mich., District Organizer of the Royal Templars of Temperance, in a recent letter, says:

"I think that a woman naturally shrinks from making her troubles public, but restored health has meant so much to me that I feel for the sake of other suffering women it is my duty to tell what Peruna has done for me.

"I suffered for five years with uterine irregularities, which brought on hysteria and made me a physical wreck. I tried doctors from the different schools of medicine, but without any perceptible change in my condition. In my despair I called on an old nurse, who advised me to try Peruna, and promised good results if I would persist and take it regularly. I thought this was the least I could do, and procured a bottle. I knew as soon as I began taking it that it was affecting me differently from anything I had used before, and so I kept on taking it. I kept this up for six months, and steadily gained strength and health, and when I had used fifteen bottles I considered myself entirely cured. I am a grateful, happy woman to-day."—Miss Muriel Armitage.

Peruna cures catarrh of the pelvic organs with the same surety as it cures catarrh of the head. Peruna has become renowned as a positive cure for female ailments, simply because the ailments are mostly due to catarrh. Catarrh is the cause of the trouble. Peruna cures the catarrh. The symptoms disappear.

Female Weakness is Pelvic Catarrh.

Always Half Sick Are the Women Who Have Pelvic Catarrh.

Catarrh of any organ, if allowed to progress, will affect the whole body. Catarrh without nervousness is very rare, but pelvic catarrh and nervousness go hand in hand.

What is so distressing a sight as a poor, half-sick, nervous woman, suffering from the many almost unbearable symptoms of pelvic catarrh? She does not consider herself ill enough to go to bed, but she is far from being able to do her work without the greatest exhaustion. This is a very common sight, and is almost always due to pelvic catarrh.

It is worse than foolish for so many women to suffer year after year with a disease that can be permanently cured.

Peruna cures catarrh permanently. It cures old chronic cases as well as a slight attack, the only difference being in the length of time that it should be taken to effect a cure.

If you do not derive prompt and satisfactory results from the use of Peruna, write at once to Dr. Hartman, giving a full statement of your case and he will be pleased to give you his valuable advice gratis.

Address Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio.

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HAPPENINGS IN NEW JERSEY.

Continued From First Page

of the duplicate in present use. The perpendicular lines show artistic hand ruling, and the customary column headings are written in with ink. The book bound in sheepskin, is in a state of perfect preservation and the paper is of an exceptionally quality.

The taxable values aggregate $1.403,530 as against $2,949,410 now. The rate then was $3.05 on $100, while the present rate is $1.74. The amount of taxes raised in 1865 was $42,814 49, of which sum the bounty fund, $34,115.80, played a prominent part. The other taxes were: State, $1,364 17; county, $1,481 47; road, $1,700; poor, $1,500; township debt, $1,500; schools, $500, and incidentals, $653.05. The number of polls, militiamen and dogs was, respectively, 551, 331 and 307. Of the 551 polls 122 were double, which is explained by the fact that those who were not owners of real estate were assessed double poll.

SEASHORE MAYORS ORGANIZE LEAGUE.

The New Jersey Seashore Municipal League was organized at Cape May last week at a meeting of the Mayors of seashore municipalities held at the Windsor Hotel. Mayor Stoy, of Atlantic City, was elected president; Mayor Millet, of Cape May, secretary, and Mayor Champion, of Ocean City, treasurer.

The president was authorized to appoint a committee to formulate a plan of procedure and to describe the purposes of the organization, for presentation to the next meeting, which is to be held at Atlantic City on December 8.

The object of the new organization is to secure a union of seashore interests in matters requiring legislation and in the solution of municipal problems peculiar to the seashore.

A SERIES OF LUCKY "13."

A colored man of Bloomfield by the name of Moses DeWitt, so the story goes purchased a ticket for a raffle for a turkey November 13 and paid 13 cents for it. At 13 minutes after 11 o'clock Thanksgiving eve, he threw 13 with the dice and that won the bird, which tipped the scales at exactly 13 pounds.

De Witt shouldered the turkey at 13 minutes before midnight and was passing the bridge at Henry street, where he was stopped by two men, one of whom asked him for the time.

He informed him, and was about to pass on when when the men endeavored to take his watch. De Witt gripped the tuskey by the legs and laid about him right and left, and thinks he made 13 swings with the bird. Whatever the number, the thieves fled, and the turkey graced the table at the De Witt home Thanksgiving Day.

Those Dripping Days.

Protect your nose with one of those hemmed stitched initial handkerchiefs for 5 cents or those Japanettes at 10 cents to be had of Harry Feinberg, the popular priced outfitter, located at 329 West Front opposite Grove street.

MIGHTY HUNTER OF MAINE.

Nathan B. Moore at 85, Planning to Go into the Woods This Fall.

Nathan B. Moore of Bingham is one of the few old-time trappers and woodsmen remaining in Maine. In his eighty-fifth year, he is still hale and hearty and is now busy making birch bark canoes, in which fast disappearing art he is an adept.

Ever since the age of 14, when he killed his first moose and began his career as a trapper and woodsman, he has spent most of his time in the woods, depending upon the forest for his support. Many of his conclusions based on his long experience contradict common beliefs.

For instance, he asserts that caribou did not leave Maine because of scarcity of food, as is commonly supposed, but rather because they were driven away by the pugnacity of the buck deer. The caribou, he says, is a peaceful animal, while the buck deer is just the opposite. As the deer increased, they pestered the caribou more and more until, finally, the latter sought another home.

Then, again, Mr. Moore says there are four distinct varieties of moose in Maine, a fact not generally known—the long-legged moose, the gray moose, the black moose and the bell moose—and a record of 276 moose killed has given him somewhat of an opportunity to investigate. Most of these moose were run down on snowshoes, and Mr. Moore says he has never seen a moose that he could not catch with right conditions on the first trial, although some would run five and some twenty miles.

And, finally, Mr. Moore believes the bull moose to be the most dangerous animal in the woods.

"I can truthfully say," he says, "that the danger of a conflict with a bull moose has not been magnified. They are the most dangerous animals in the Maine woods.

"The moose is not only cunning, a vicious fighter and revengeful, but, combined with this, he has enormous power and the quickness of a cat. He can kick with his hind feet, strike with his front feet and wield his head like an Indian war club when opportunity offers. Even the cows should be avoided."

Here is a piece of advice from him to hunters and sportsmen as to being careful about shooting in the woods:

"I have hunted the forests for over seventy years, but I never allowed myself to take my rifle to my face until I saw enough to know whether it was man or wild animals that I was preparing to shoot at.

"Often when I was away in the wild forest, where I could not think of a man's being, I would hear something coming that I was sure was a wild beast, and I would pull back the hammer of my rifle and step behind a tree and wait, and presently the boughs would part and out would step a man."

He gives his game record as 276 moose, 200 caribou, 100 bear and small game without number.

The Flood of Immigrants.

The remedy is to be found in a wider distribution of the flood. Scattered throughout the union a million foreigners would exert but little influence, and in the course of a few years they would acquire a knowledge of American ways and institutions. Their children would grow up in the midst of an American environment, and, learning the English language and attending public schools, they would become American in every sense. The country is big enough and has sufficient resources to accommodate many more people than will come, even though they come at the rate of a million a year for the next half century.—Denver Republican.

Lots of people would rather die a natural death than send for a doctor.

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Within the last three years we have introduced a number of models of SINGLE BARREL SHOTGUNS, in both hammer and hammerless styles, and to-day they are the most popular on the market. We also make a large line of RIFLES and PISTOLS and several models of Double Barrel SHOTGUNS.
Our Line
RIFLES, from . $3.00 to $150.00
PISTOLS, from . 2.50 to 50.00
SHOTGUNS, from 7.50 to 30.00
Insist upon the "STEVENS" and if you cannot secure them we will ship (express prepaid) on receipt of price. Send for catalog.
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Belgium Seal Skin Jackets with Sable, Mink or Beaver collars and cuffs Such a jacket is worth $50. Special 29.50
French Sable Boas, XXX quality, total length 2½ yards. Special at 9.50
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Muffs from 2.98 up
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North Plainfield Weekly Review.

VOL. 4—NO. 39 NORTH PLAINFIELD, N. J., SATURDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1903. PRICE 3 CENTS

MATTERS OF LOCAL INTEREST.

Live Local Paragraphs Occurring in North Plainfield and and Plainfield.

The new Muhlenberg Hospital was opened to the public for inspection Thursday afternoon

On account of special meetings at the Y. M. C. A. the Star Course entertainment has been postponed to March 24.

The first of a series of three dances to be given by Harry A. Mcgee and Reeve Stockton, took place at the Park Club, Thursday night.

Ex-policeman Brown assisted by a mission worker will be present at the 4 o'clock meeting in Reform Hall tomorrow afternoon and the 8 o'clock meeting in the evening.

Perseverance Lodge No. 74, Knights of Pythias, will not hold its customary Christmas tree entertainment this year. The annual election will take place Christmas night.

The engagement of Miss Elizabeth J. Valiant, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Valiant, of Myrtle avenue, this borough, to Charles F. Corning, of Baltimore, has been announced.

Freedom Castle No. 42 Knights of the Golden Eagle will hold a district meeting of the Knights next Tuesday evening. A la[illegible]tion from other Castles and t[illegible] officers of the state will be [illegible]

The f[illegible]eral of Mrs. Herbert S. Taylor, [illegible]t avenue, who passed away [illegible] Monday, was held from [illegible] Wednesday afternoon. [illegible]s. Herring officiated. Interment made at Harwick Port, [illegible]

[illegible]ecile, a millinery of New[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

LAWLESS AT HEAVY COST

Louisiana Whitecappers to Pay $5000 to Each of Three Men.

MAY STOP SUCH DISORDER

Louisiana's Supreme Court Increases Damages From $500 to $5000 in Each Case—Thirty Citizens of Dodson Involved—Their Cruelty Expensive—Judge's Bitter Denunciation.

New Orleans, La.—The Louisiana Supreme Court gave damages for $5000 each to Peter Warner, Reuben Brown and Edward Warner against thirty citizens of Dodson, Winn parish, who had whitecapped them. The jury in the District Court gave each of the victims $500. The Supreme Court increased the amount of damages and expressed in emphatic language its opinion of whitecapping and similar acts of violence.

Several business houses were burned recently in Dodson and there were threats that the entire town would be destroyed. Peter Warner, Kube Brown and Edward Warner were suspected of being implicated in the fires. A committee decided to punish the men. It was divided into three branches, each of which was authorized to punish one of the three suspects. They were taken to a lonely place in the woods beaten, abused and maltreated and hanged until unconscious. Confessions were extorted from them and they were then ordered to leave the town.

What particularly incensed the Supreme Court was the fact that the Grand Jury of Winn parish was in session at the time these outrages were committed and was engaged in investigating the Dodson fire. The whitecappers not only refused to await its action, but prevented witnesses who were summoned by the Grand Jury from going before the body, taking the law entirely into their own hands.

"This," says the Supreme Court in its decision, "is not only illegal, but it reduced the community of which they professed to be the representatives to the level of a lawless and ignorant horde of savages. While, therefore, their professions are those of law-abiding citizens, their conduct was that of Anarchists, recognizing no governing power save unbridled passion.

"Torture is no longer permitted in civilized countries, even as a punishment for crime, and still less can it be tolerated upon the bare suspicion that a crime has been committed or to extort a confession thereof or an accusation against others."

The Grand Jury, after investigating the case, refused to find indictments against the prisoners. The decision will break up whitecapping in Louisiana. It has prevailed only to a limited extent in the western part of Louisiana, where there are a number of lumber camps and some disorder. The governor on several occasions has been called on to interfere, but the damages assessed by the Supreme Court against the whitecaps will, it is thought, have even a more beneficial effect.

COLLINS SWEEPS BOSTON.

Present Mayor Re-elected by Largest Majority in City's History.

Boston, Mass.—The Democrats won a victory in the municipal election, Mayor Patrick Collins being re-elected by 26,565 plurality, the largest ever given a Mayoralty candidate in the history of the city.

The vote was: P. A. Collins (Dem.), 48,851; G. N. Swallow (Rep.), 22,286.

The Board of Aldermen next year will be solidly Democratic, and that party will have a large majority in the Common Council.

James A. Gallivan, the Democratic candidate for membership on the Board of Street Commissioners, was also successful in defeating Isaac B. F. Allen (Rep.), a colored man and formerly a member of the Governor's council.

The city as usual favored licensed liquor selling by a large majority.

TO SAVE GREAT SALT LAKE.

Utah Officials Talk of Letting One-third Go and Raising Level of Rest.

Salt Lake, Utah.—At a conference attended by Governor Wells and other State officials, plans were formulated for saving Great Salt Lake, which is gradually disappearing. The plan is to utilize the Lucin cutoff, built by the Union Pacific, as a dam to separate the upper part of the lake from the lower and let the upper part go back to the desert. The area of the entire lake is 21,000 square miles; one-third can be cut off by this plan. By this means the remaining two-thirds can be saved.

Experts are of the opinion that with the upper third cut off the level of the balance could be raised six feet if necessary by the saving in evaporation.

INNOCENT MAN PARDONED.

Girl Writes Confession From France, and Governor Toole Pardons Him.

Helena, Mont.—Governor Toole has granted an unconditional pardon to Camille Peres, who was serving a five-year sentence for criminal assault on *Adrienne Baque, a fifteen-year-old* French girl. A short time ago the girl returned to France, and wrote to Governor Toole that she gave perjured testimony against Peres. She said she was soon to be married, and wanted to right the wrong she had done an innocent man.

DYNAMITERS CONFESS.

Two Men Tell of the Blowing Up of the Vindicator Mine.

Denver, Col.—General Bell said that Charles McKinney and Charles Foster, who were arrested at Cripple Creek, *had confessed that they had taken part* in the blowing up of the Vindicator mine, which resulted in the death of Superintendent McCormick and Foreman Rice. It is said they implicated twenty other persons in their confession.

CUBAN BILL IS PASSED

The Joint Resolution Carried in the Senate.

Provides for Mutual Admission of American and Cuban Products at Tariff Reductions.

Washington, D. C.—The bill making effective the Cuban reciprocity treaty was passed in the Senate by a vote of fifty-seven to eighteen, seven Democrats voting with the majority and one Republican with the minority.

There now remains only ceremonial acts to be taken before the new tariff law shall go into effect. Under the resolution, the President, when he shall receive evidence that the Republic of Cuba has given effect to the treaty by declaring the lower rates of duty on our goods entering the island republic, will issue a proclamation declaring the fact of Cuba's compliance, and thereupon, by operation of law, on the tenth day thereafter the new rates of duty are to go into effect.

The last hours in the Senate preceding the final vote were occupied in a spirited debate between Senator Bailey on the minority side and Senator Spooner on the majority, mainly on the constitutionality of the procedure under which the treaty came into existence.

Senator Spooner urged with great force that there was no violation of the constitutional powers of the House in the matter of originating bills of revenue when the President and the Senate negotiated a tariff treaty, provided the vitality of the treaty depended on the approval of Congress. He pointed to the presence in the resolution of an explicit clause saving to the House its prerogatives as the body originating revenue legislation.

Senator Bailey, in the course of his argument, uttered a defiance to the majority, declaring that hereafter the Democratic Senators would stand together with an unbroken front. When the vote was taken Senators Gorman, Cockrell, Clay, Blackburn, McCreary, Overman and Simmons voted in the affirmative with the Republicans, and Senator Bard left his Republican colleagues and voted in the negative with the Democrats.

The bill passed carries into execution the treaty between the United States and Cuba which provides for a reduction of twenty per cent. from the rates of duty under the Dingley law on sugar and all Cuban articles imported into the United States, and a varying reduction of from twenty to forty per cent. from the established Cuban duty on articles imported into Cuba from the United States. After the passage of the Cuban bill the Senate agreed to the House resolution providing for a holiday recess from December 19 to January 4.

MET MANY PRESIDENTS.

Tennessee Man Dies Who Shook Hands With All Save Washington.

Johnson City, Tenn.—Major William H. Garland, aged ninety-four years, is dead at the National Soldiers' Home here.

He had shaken hands with every President of the United States except Washington.

He was on the naval cadet detail that welcomed Lafayette on his second visit to America in 1824, and at one time conversed with Napoleon on the Island of St. Helena.

Major Garland's wife and children were drowned in the Evansville (Ind.) flood in 1884. He was for many years a Baptist minister.

FORGER GETS TEN YEARS.

Casper J. Ernst, St. Paul Banker, Sentenced to Ten Years' Imprisonment.

St. Paul, Minn. — Casper J. Ernst, banker, investor and capitalist, was sentenced to ten years in the penitentiary on a plea of guilty of forgery. Ernst is the owner of two business blocks in St. Paul, has conducted a banking and brokerage business here for two years and numbers among his victims seventy-five Catholic priests, who have lost money through him.

It is estimated by the receiver appointed by the court that the Catholic priests have lost no less than $275,000 in the purchase of forged mortgages and forged securities.

CROWD SEES ROBBERS WORK.

Thieves Explode Seven Charges of Dynamite in Vain.

Indianapolis, Ind. — Three robbers stood guard in the office of the Star Building with drawn revolvers while three of their companions worked for an hour and exploded seven charges of dynamite. The heavy explosions raised the roof of the building.

Terrified people in the neighborhood stood at a distance and watched the operations of the robbers, who finally became discouraged at their repeated failures to reach the inside of a burglar-proof strong box inside the safe and left a few minutes before the police arrived. Only a small sum of money was taken.

MRS. DOWIE LIVING WELL.

Financial Troubles of "Elijah III." Did Change Her Plans.

Cannes, France.—Mrs. Dowie and her son Gladstone Dowie are following the usual habits of the visitors here. They have fine apartments and take their meals in a restaurant. They have a carriage and enjoy every comfort.

The hotelkeeper was anxious over the first news of the financial trouble of "Elijah III.," but he seems to be satisfied now that his clients have plenty of money.

Used Mails For Fraud.

Julius M. Nisson and Arthur J. Herbst were found guilty at Chicago of using the mails to defraud. They used the name of a reputable firm, ordered goods worth in all about $30,000, reshipped them to New York and disposed of them there.

Florida Oranges Best.

The only oranges that satisfy buyers are Floridas. They are coming in fair condition, most of them well ripened and well colored.

PACIFIC COAST LAND FRAUDS

Report of the Secretary of the Interior.

PENSIONS COST THREE BILLIONS

Secretary Hitchcock Says Three Persons Have Been Indicted in Oregon—Widespread Conspiracy to Obtain Title to Public Lands—Total Indian Population Now About 270,000.

Washington, D. C.—The most significant feature of the annual report of the Secretary of the Interior is the discussion of the land frauds. The estimates of the Interior Department for the expenses of protecting the public domain during the next fiscal year call for $250,000, a large increase over the amount asked for and appropriated by the Congress last year.

"It is the purpose of the Department to pursue with unflagging zeal," says Secretary Hitchcock in his report, "until justice is meted out to all persons shown to have committed frauds against the Government by unlawfully acquiring any portion of the public domain."

A United States Commissioner (a woman) and three others have been indicted in Oregon on charges of fraud. "Suits have been brought," says the Secretary, "in a number of instances in the Federal courts to vacate patents and to restore to the public domain the lands acquired by alleged fictitious entrymen.

So widespread has been the conspiracy to obtain title to the public lands in violation of law that there are now 20,000 entries suspended on charges of fraud.

Busy as the Interior Department has been in ferreting out evidences of fraud and preventing dishonest practices by land speculators, there has been time for the administration of a large volume of routine business in connection with the disposal of the public domain and other matters. There were disposed of during the last fiscal year public lands aggregating 22,824,299 acres, classified as follows: Cash sales, 3,073,896 acres; miscellaneous entries, embracing homesteads, land warrants, scrip locations, State selections, swamp lands, railroad and wagon road selections, Indian allotments, etc., 19,577,631 acres, and Indian lands, 173,371 acres, showing an increase of 3,335,764 acres as compared with the aggregate disposals for the preceding fiscal year. The total cash receipts during the fiscal year from various sources, including disposal of public land ($10,557,618) and Indian land ($308,939), from depredations on public lands ($95,251), from sales of timber on forest reserves ($31,966), from sales of Government property ($849) and for furnishing copies of records and plats ($30,118), aggregate $11,024,743, an increase of $4,762,816 over the preceding fiscal year.

The disbursements for pensions from July 1, 1790, to June 30, 1865, were $96,445,444.23. Since 1865 the disbursements for pensions were $2,942,178,145.93, and for maintenance and expenses $95,647,934.71, a total of $3,037,826,080.64 making the entire cost of the pension system since the foundation of the Government $3,134,271,524.87.

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1903, the total number of pensioners on the roll was 1,043,533, and the number remaining on the roll at the close of the year was 996,545.

The gains to the rolls during the year were 40,086 new pensioners and 4401 restorations and renewals, a total of 44,487. Of this number 131 were pensioned by special acts of Congress. The losses to the rolls during the same time by death were 40,907, and from other causes 6481, a total of 47,388, a net loss for the year of 2901. The number of deaths of soldier pensioners for the year was 29,481, and of this number 27,842 were volunteers of the Civil War. The pension roll at the close of the year contained the names of 728,732 soldiers, 267,189 widows and dependents and 624 army nurses.

The total Indian population of the United States, the report says, remains about the same as last year, approximately about 270,000, of which the five civilized tribes and New York Indians embrace about 90,000, leaving about 180,000 occupying 156 reservations, containing 55,127,000 acres outside of the Indian Territory and the State of New York.

The New York Indians number 5232 and occupy eight small reservations of about 88,000 acres in the northwestern part of the State of New York. These Indians receive small annuities in money and goods under treaty stipulations. The Cherokee, Chickasaw, Choctaw, Creek and Seminole, known as the five civilized tribes, located in Indian Territory, including freedmen, number about 84,500, and occupy reservations whose aggregate area is 19,475,614 acres.

CONFESSED TO FREE WOMAN.

She Was on Trial For Arson When the Firebug Owned Up.

Attleboro, Mass.—Philip Heitchman, a hostler, confessed that he set fire to the Salamon Hospital several days ago. Mrs. Margaret Giles, a cook employed at the hospital, was under arrest charged with the crime, and the firebug's confession freed her. The hospital barn was set on fire, and it was shortly after the discovery of this fire that Heitchman was arrested.

In ordering the discharge of Mrs. Giles, Judge Byham said that he would have discharged her in any event on the evidence presented at the trial.

For a New $6,000,000 Line.

The Wichita, Oklahoma and Indian Territory Company, of Perry, Oklahoma, with a capital stock of $6,000,000, was chartered at Guthrie, Oklahoma, to construct a line from Wichita, Kan., through Oklahoma and Indian Territory to Fort Smith, Ark.

Ended Life to Avoid Capture.

John Haskin, aged twenty-seven, of Elwood, Ind., cut his throat to avoid capture for stealing a horse and buggy. Five minutes after his death the officers arrived.

BANK CASHIER A SUICIDE

Trusted New Haven Official Short in His Accounts.

Went to Cellar, and Put a Bullet Through His Heart, After Meeting the Government Examiner.

New Haven, Conn.—Within five minutes after the unexpected arrival of A. D. Burrows, national bank examiner for Connecticut, at the Yale National Bank, A. C. Bushnell, cashier of the bank, committed suicide by shooting. The bank examiners of the State were summoned at once by Mr. Burrows and a rigid investigation of Bushnell's books commenced.

President Greely issued the following statement:

"A. C. Bushnell, our cashier, has taken his own life. It is evident that Mr. Bushnell has been speculating in stocks to a limited extent and was indebted to this bank for a small amount, which is amply covered by surety bonds."

It was said that the loss would not exceed $15,000. The bond is $25,000.

Cashier Bushnell was in the best of spirits when he arrived at the bank at his usual time. The bank examiner had just arrived and was sorting the counter change. Mr. Bushnell, attracting no attention, immediately went to the drawer of the cashier's desk, took out the bank revolver, went to the basement of the bank and shot himself through the heart. The examiner and bank officers at once went to him, but he was unconscious. He died later at Grace Hospital.

Cashier Bushnell was forty-six years of age, and was held in the highest regard in the community. He was in the best of health. He was very active in numerous social, religious and philanthropic organizations here. He was connected with one of the oldest of New Haven families, and leaves a widow and three children.

He had been an officer of the Yale National Bank for twenty-five years. Inquiry among Mr. Bushnell's closest friends failed to elicit any reason for his suicide. It was not known that he had become entangled in losses by speculations of any kind, although it was understood that he had been worried over the recent $50,000 failure of the E. S. Wheeler Company, of this city, which caused a considerable loss to the Yale Bank.

DID NOT SAY "WAR SOON."

Mr. Root's Prediction Was Entirely Indefinite, He Declares.

Washington, D. C.—In the speech he delivered at a banquet of army and navy officers, Secretary Root says he did not predict that war "will soon come" between the United States and some foreign power. Mr. Root said in denial:

"I used exactly these words: 'When the time comes, as we know it will come, though we do not know when or whence—but we do know it will come some time—when you are called on to defend your country, you will do it with mutual helpfulness and comradeship.' I have said the same thing at least a dozen times before."

Mr. Root told the young officers who graduated from West Point last summer that they would live to take part in a great war for their country. In private conversation Mr. Root has said that it is simply a common-sense deduction that every generation produces a war, and that on account of the growing importance of the United States in world affairs it is natural to assume that the next war will be a great struggle.

MURDER IN CHINESE THEATRE.

Member of the Orchestra Shot in Full View of the Audience.

San Francisco, Cal.—While a play was on in a Washington street Chinese theatre before an audience which packed the house, a Chinaman, with a revolver in his hand, stepped out on the stage from a side door and fired four shots at Gee Ah Gong, who was in the orchestra beating the cymbals. Gong died half an hour after.

Several hundred citizens who had been enjoying the play made a mad rush for the door when the shots were fired. The murderer disappeared.

The audience thought that the highbinders had entered the place to work a wholesale destruction of lives. The police have no clue to the assassin, as the victim belonged to no society and was not involved in the feud now raging in Chinatown.

E. E. HALE CHAPLAIN.

The Eminent Preacher and Writer Chosen by the Senate.

Washington, D. C.—The Senate has elected as Chaplain, to succeed William H. Milburn, the blind chaplain, who died last spring in California, the eminent Unitarian minister, Edward Everett Hale, of Massachusetts.

Edward Everett Hale is now in his eighty-second year. He has been since 1856 the pastor of the South Congregational (Unitarian) Church in Boston. His home is in Roxbury. He was graduated from Harvard in the class of 1839. He is the author of several books, one of the best known of which is "The Man Without a Country."

Cracksmen Get $2500.

The vault in the office of the Courtenay Manufacturing Company, at Newry, Oconee County, S. C., was blown open with notro-glycerine, the safe being torn to pieces. The cracksmen secured $2500 and escaped.

Wedded Her Uncle.

At Stamford, Conn., Judge Gager has annulled the marriage of Anna Stahleberg to Herman D. Stahleberg on the ground that the husband was his wife's uncle. The wife alleges that neither was aware of the relationship when they married in 1889.

Slain by Maniac.

Superintendent William Mayme, of the Insane Asylum at Lancaster, Wis., had his brains beaten out with a poker by Thomas Fox, a patient.

JAPANESE KILL KOREANS

Marines Quell Strike Riot at Mok-Phe.

Reply to Japan's Proposals Not Believed to Be Final—Complications Not Feared.

Seoul, Korea.—The Japanese landed marines at Mok-Phe, on the southwest coast of Korea to suppress rioting in connection with a strike among laborers. It is reported that they fired upon the mob, killing several people.

The strike was among Korean coolies employed in the foreign concession, and it precipitated clashes between the Koreans and Japanese.

London, Eng.—Telegrams from Japan concur in declaring that the position of the Ministry has been rather improved than otherwise by the dissolution of the Diet. The terms of Russia's reply to Japan have been communicated to the Japanese Minister here, Baron Hayashi, by his Government. He said the negotiations were incomplete, but significantly added he saw no reason to change his opinion that a peaceful issue would result therefrom.

After a careful examination of the Russian draft of the agreement the Foreign Office here doubts Japan will accept the terms immediately.

Great Britain and Japan are bound by treaty to keep each other fully informed, and any prospect of a critical outcome of the Russo-Japanese negotiations would necessitate a Cabinet council.

Paris, France.—Dr. Motono Ichiro, the Japanese Minister, in the course of an interview, expressed the firm belief that a peaceful solution of the Russo-Japanese differences would result from the negotiations between the two nations, adding:

"All depends, however, upon the attitude of Russia. Our Emperor is animated by pacific sentiments, and the Czar's love of peace is universally known, and the peaceful dispositions of the two sovereigns give a solid guarantee that war will be avoided."

NINE CONVICTS GET AWAY.

Big Jail Breaking Accomplished Under the Noses of the Guards.

Philadelphia, Pa.—Nine convicts, led by Harry Sifton, who is chief of the "Battle of Waterloo" gang, an organization of thugs, escaped from the House of Correction. All the men wore striped suits.

They were occupants of the third tier at the prison.

A few minutes after the morning "wake up" whistle had sounded one of the guards noticed that Sifton was missing. A glance at the washroom showed that a bar was gone from the window. A glance showed misty figures disappearing over the racetrack.

The work of cutting the bar had taken several days. A rough saw had been made out of a butcher knife. The cuts in the bar had been filled up each day with soap and iron filings.

The removal of the bar left an opening only twenty inches wide. Through this the men squeezed, dropping twenty-five feet to the ground. They then scaled a picket fence ten feet high guarded by sentries.

UNION MAN ARRESTED.

Miners' Committeeman Placed in Military Prison.

Cripple Creek, Col.—Union circles were greatly disturbed when D. C. Copley, one of the Executive Committee of the Western Federation of Miners, was arrested at his home, in Independence, by a squad of militiamen and landed in the military bull pen.

The reason given by the military authorities for Copley's arrest is military necessity. The union men invariably believe that he is being detained without warrant of law, and those who are opposed to union ideas assert that they are glad that the strike question has come to a focus.

The only known charge against Copley is that of complicity in the explosion at the Sun and Moon Mine, in Clear Creek County. He appeared to answer recently and is out on bond.

MURDERER ELECTROCUTED.

Two Great Shocks Needed to Kill Patrolman Ennis.

Ossining, N. Y.—Two tremendous shocks were needed in Sing Sing prison to kill William H. Ennis, the former Brooklyn policeman who had murdered his wife.

The first shock of 1800 volts and eight amperes continued for six seconds. Apparently there was something wrong with the electrode pressed to the right side of the forehead, as the flesh was burned and an electric light sprang from the living tissue that had been turned into carbon. Then the current was reduced to 200 volts and ran through the man for thirty seconds.

Surgeons then examined the body and apparently were not satisfied, as another shock of 1800 volts was given, when Ennis was declared to be dead.

MAD MULLAH'S MEN CANNIBALS.

One Captive and Several Women Eaten by Camp Followers.

London, Eng.—Advices from Somaliland, East Africa, say that the Mad Mullah's camp followers have taken to cannibalism, owing to shortage of supplies. The body of a captive recently executed by the Mullah was immediately carried off and eaten by the followers.

The feast was participated in by women, whom the Mullah subsequently ordered to be executed. These were, in turn, cooked and eaten by their late comrades.

Germans Repulsed.

The Germans in German East Africa have not yet succeeded in putting down the Hottentot rising in their territory. An official telegram from the Hartebeest River states that the Hottentots have repulsed a German patrol, wounding two of them.

Two Bankers Held.

J. L. Broderick and W. L. Collins, President and cashier of the defunct Indiana National Bank, at Goshen, Ind., were bound over to the Grand Jury.

LABOR UNION PUNISHED

A Chicago Judge Fines Press Feeders $1000.

GUILTY OF CONTEMPT OF COURT

Judge Holdom in His Decision Holds the Union Responsible For Violating an Injunction by Acts of Violence—The Decision is the First of Its Kind Rendered in This Country.

Chicago.—For illegal acts as a corporate body $1000 fine was imposed upon Franklin Union No. 4, Press Feeders, by Judge Holdom. The court found the union guilty of contempt of court for violating an injunction restraining it as an organization from interfering with the business of employes of ten printing firms, members of the Chicago Typothetae. An immediate appeal was taken from the action.

Judge Holdom's action creates a precedent, it being the first time in the history of trades unionism in this country that a court has fined a union as a corporation.

Judge Holdom in his decision said: "There is no reported case that I have been able to find of a fine having been imposed upon a labor union. Probably this is the reason that few of them are incorporated. It appearing that Franklin Union No. 4, as a corporation is liable to a fine for violation of the injunction in this case, it but remains for the determination as to what the amount of that fine shall be. Punishment is meted out in accordance with the gravity of the offense committed.

"The consequences of violation of the injunction by the union have been many assaults on innocent persons seeking to work under contracts satisfactory to themselves and their employers.

"There has been no discrimination between the sexes. Women have been assaulted and terrorized and followed to their homes and their families intimidated. Murder has even resulted from the unlawful acts of the union and its striking members.

"From affidavits in evidence in this case it appears that more than fifty people have been, since the inception of the difficulties set forth in the bill, assaulted, intimidated, called opprobrious epithets, and threatened with harm simply because they worked in a place voluntarily vacated by members of Franklin Union No. 4, all the alleged aggressors, with the exception of John Mucher, being members of the union.

"John Mucher, condemned twice for assault and unlawful picketing in company with members of the union, in violation of the injunction, has been defended by the la[illegible]

"It would seem [illegible] facts that the a[illegible] the establishing o[illegible] the payment of [illegible] strike headquarters by the union, Treasurer with the union money, and the fact that no discrimination was made against the members of the union known to be guilty of acts in themselves criminal, establish the union as co-conspirator with its offending members, party and privy to the violations of the injunction of which some of its members stand convicted, and therefore guilty of violation of the injunction and amenable to discipline for such violation providing it can be disciplined under the law.

"Such warfare cannot, and will not, be tolerated by the courts in a land of peace, where people are governed by the law, and the law would be lacking in one of its most necessary attributes if it was impotent to punish for such violation.

"The court is impressed with the utter impossibility in this particular case of attaining the ends of justice by the imposition of a nominal fine, and that the duty resting upon the court impels a fine somewhat measured by the gravity of the offenses committed."

RUNAWAY TRAIN KILLS FIVE.

Air Brakes Didn't Work and Train Plunges Oven an Embankment.

Cumberland, Md.—The most serious freight wreck on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad in this region occurred on the seventeen-mile grade forty miles west of here. While a train consisting of forty-five cars and two engines was coming down the grade the air brakes refused to work, causing the train to rush down the mountain at a frightful rate and to plunge off an embankment, killing five persons, injuring three others and piling twenty-five cars into a ruined heap. The dead are: Engineer E. D. Irvin and his father, G. E. Irvin, who was riding on the engine; Fireman J. B. Carter, Cumberland; Brakeman John Hayes, Cumberland, and Michael Gobbons, Lonaconing, Md.

The track was torn up for a long distance. The dead and injured were taken to Keyser, W. Va. Some of the dead were hurled 200 feet. The two large engines were completely wrecked.

THREE KILLED IN WRECK.

Train Derailed Dashes Into the Girders of a Bridge.

Albia, Ia.—There was a wreck on the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad near here. Three persons were killed—two of them burned to death—and ten injured. A passenger train was derailed while running onto the Cedar Creek bridge and five cars were wrecked by collision with the steel girders of the bridge. The wreckage immediately took fire.

BANKING MEN ARRESTED.

President and Cashier of a Suspended Indiana Concern Taken Into Custody.

Elkhart, Ind.—Deputy United States Marshal Boyd arrested President Broderick and Cashier Collins, of the suspended Indiana National Bank, of this city, on the charge of violating the national banking laws.

The deposits when the bank failed were almost $600,000, with hardly anything on hand as assets.

BANDITS TERRORIZE TOWN

Burglars Use Dynamite at Pavonia, and Secure Money.

More Than a Hundred Shots Fired in the Attack by Police, But Bandits Finally Get Away.

Camden, N. J.—Professional cracksmen, who are supposed to be the same men who blew up the safe in the Clarksborough Postoffice, wrecked the safe in the office of the Pennsylvania Railroad at Pavonia, a suburb of Camden. The burglars opened fire on the operator in the signal tower and he narrowly escaped with his life.

Ralph Hines, the night operator in the signal tower, which is directly opposite the railroad station, saw a man standing on the platform of the station. The man's face was partly covered with a handkerchief and the operator's suspicions were at once aroused. He called to the stranger and asked him what he was doing there, and the man made no reply. Hines then asked him why he had his face covered, and the stranger shouted back that he had a toothache.

At the same instant there was a tremendous explosion inside the railroad station, and the man on the platform drew a revolver and opened fire on the operator. The latter was disarmed and was compelled to seek refuge inside the tower from the fusillade of shots directed at him. Looking from the window of the tower he saw two men carry off the booty they had secured from the safe, while the third man, with the revolver, brought up the rear. All of the men were masked.

Hines had managed to send a telegraph message to this city for help. The police immediately responded, arriving on the scene just as the robbers were holding up a freight train. The robbers compelled the engineer to cut loose from the train, and then steam away with his engine. The police opened fire on the robbers, which they returned. This running fusillade was kept up for a mile, but the robbers eventually escaped into the swamp.

Before blowing open the safe in the station the robbers held up Night Watchman Oscar Till at the point of a revolver and took his watch and what little money he had. Then they cut the telephone wires, thinking they were the telegraph wires. The station building was badly damaged by the [illegible]sion. The safe, which was co[illegible] destroyed, contained a few [illegible] dollars.

Another gang blew open the [illegible] the Pennsylvania Railroad st[illegible] Marlton, nine miles further [illegible] road. They got away with t[illegible] tents of the safe. The robbery [illegible] discovered until the station wa[illegible] in the morning.

HELD UP PRISON CHE[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]ernor Beckham, charges [illegible] Coulter with holding up check[illegible] Frankfort Chair Company ag[illegible] $53,000 in payment for convict[illegible]

The checks are dated at th[illegible] each month from February to [illegible]clusive. The Auditor turned [illegible] other revenues from the prison [illegible] as presented, but laid aside [illegible] checks which, he says, he still h[illegible] says the company notified [illegible] they had no money in banks to pay [illegible] checks.

The Inspector notified the bo[illegible] of Martin, the manager of th[illegible] pany. The Prison Commissioners [illegible] quire a settlement for prison l[illegible] the end of each month.

DROWNED AFTER A R[illegible]

Men Taken From Floating [illegible] Ice Meet Death.

Middleboro, Mass. — After being blown more than half a mile over the surface of Lake Assawampsett on a piece of ice which had broken away from the shore while the men were standing upon it, Harry Haskins and Frank Allen were rescued from their precarious position by S. A. Lewis, who rowed out to them, only to lose their lives by drowning when the boat was swamped by a squall.

Lewis managed to grasp one of the gunwales and hold on until rescued, but the others, weighted down by their heavy clothing and benumbed by cold, sank and did not reappear.

TO JAIL FOR POSTAL FRAUDS.

McGregor and Upton Get Two Years and a Fine of $1000 Each.

Baltimore, Md.—Thomas W. McGregor and C. Ellsworth Upton, the clerks in the rural free delivery division of the Postoffice Department who were convicted in the United States District Court of conspiracy to defraud the Government on a postal contract, were sentenced by Judge Thomas J. Morris to serve two years in the Maryland Penitentiary and to pay a fine of $1000 each.

The men were found guilty after a trial which lasted six days. Motion for a new trial came up for argument, but Judge Morris refused it.

Storm Kills Two in Ohio Town.

Two persons were killed and several seriously injured during a severe wind, rain and hail storm at Akron, Ohio. In less than half an hour nearly every trolley, telephone and light wire was down, leaving the city in total darkness. The streets were piled high with debris.

Mine Owner Acquitted of Murder.

Ben C. Aylor, the Webb City mine owner, who shot and killed Gordon Allen, a wealthy Joplin man, two months ago, was acquitted by a jury in the Circuit Court at Carthage, Mo. Aylor's plea was self defense.

A Better Feeling.

Bradstreet's Review says: "Better feeling—approaching optimism in some lines—is due to improvement in retail trade, stimulated by cold weather, the advent of the holiday season and the more normal tone of public sentiment."

Uncle Sam's Mails

They Can Follow a Traveler All the Way Around the World

By George Ethelbert Walsh

THE United States mails are carried everywhere. It would be almost a physical impossibility for a man to hide himself in any remote corner of the world without being discovered at last by some insignificant agent of a world-wide service, the machinery of which operates quietly and with clock-like regularity. If a bird's-eye view of the different railroad and steamship lines which carry the mails could be taken, the giant spider's web thus formed would appear woven in a pattern so intricate that the mind would balk at the mere suggestion of unraveling it. And besides the regular steamship and railroad threads of this maze would appear tens of thousands of cross-lines, representing pony routes, dog-sled tracks, swift courier and runner "trails," and even reindeer, whaling ship and canoe lines. Every sort of vehicle and beast of burden, and nearly every contrivance of man for quick transportation, have been pressed into the postal service, and it is possible for a letter to go around the world under conditions so strange that the mere history of its journey would form a story of thrilling interest.

If a man should start from New York and travel northward to Alaska, then down the coast to California and take ship to Manila, and follow the lines of travel to Hong Kong, to Singapore, to Canton, to Tokio, to Vladivostok, to St. Petersburg, to Vienna, to London, to South Africa, and finally to South America, touching on the way at several Pacific and South Atlantic islands, and thence back to his starting point, he could travel a distance several times greater than the circumference of the globe. If he ordered his mail forwarded to him, and left correct addresses at each place, the letters would dutifully follow him, and be delivered to him in New York a few days after his own arrival there. All that he would have to pay extra for this remarkable journey of his mail would be a dollar or two in tolls, which would represent the charges for forwarding exacted by some of the countries through which it passed. There is in the Postoffice Department at Washington the envelope of a letter which traveled in this way 150,000 miles, and another which came safely through a trip of 125,000 miles. Both are marked and stamped in a way to baffle any except a very expert decipherer of puzzles.—St. Nicholas.

Farming as a Business

Farmers Should So Regard It, and Demand the Respect Their Calling Merits

By E. J. Waterstripe

WE often hear men say that they are going to stop farming and go into business. They do not know what they say. This expression is very common, and can be heard every day. Why is farming not a business, and why should it not be classed as such? I go further and say that farming should be classed as a profession, and one of the highest and most honorable in the professional line.

Some time ago I told some of my friends and neighbors that I was going to an agricultural college, and you know what followed. You know how I was laughed at and how they ridiculed the idea. But I was not discouraged at this; for all good things have been strongly talked against. If I can leave, I will take a short course this winter. I would like to know more of my business. This country needs farmers who are more highly educated and prepared for the work.

Farming as a *business* is the highest occupation that a man can fill, and every farmer should think so. He should know that farming is the most independent of all trades. The farmer feeds the whole population of the globe, and so all are depending upon him for food; and if agriculture supplies food for all the vast number of people in the large cities, is it not worthy of being called a business?

Many times the farmers themselves give their business a low name, and then the people of the city are not going to praise it when the farmers are running it down. We farmers should know that we are engaged in the most important work and business on the earth, and while we are farming we should not say, "We have no business, we are only farming." By this some might be led to believe that farming is a sort of slavery, as it is when done as many farmers manage it. When done in an up-to-date way and by the latest methods and improved machinery it is a pleasure. Why do we consider ourselves so low? Let us look a little higher and know that we have a business which is worthy of the highest honor. Above all, let us consider our work as a business. It is a business, and we should know and realize it.

A Sermon on the Sunrise

By "El Comancho"

MY peak rested on darkness and towered into the twilight of early morning. The east grew light—lighter; and then I thought there was the faintest tint of color in the sky—the color on the soft cheek of a sleeping babe. Now it was the color of a young girl's blush—now the sun-kissed side of a ripe peach—now the warm glow of a dying fire. And the world that was below had only darkness still, but it was blue—the dark heavy blue of the deep sea when I looked down from the Country of Silence. The giant peak of Mt. Rainier came out of space now, burning, blazing—a column of fire—an opal that changed before your eyes until it was molten silver and pure gold, rimmed with all the lights of precious stones. The Cascade range stood hard and black across the east—a silhouette against the blaze of the rising sun that was still below the edge of the world. Other peaks reached up into the warm light of the coming day and burned red hot against the blue sky while they floated above the purple mantle that would soon develop into a busy world. The sky blazed like a white-hot furnace now behind the curtain of the eastern range, and below me the purple mantle faded and dropped further down, until the bottom seemed miles and miles away.

Then the sun burst suddenly up from behind the rim of the east, and it was day where I sat in the Country of the Silence—warm, full day there on the highest peak in the range, and I watched the sunlight rush downward along the mountain sides until the purple curtain was melted and the sun shone in the low valleys.

That *was a sermon such as no man could preach, and it is free to all who* wish to see and hear, for it happens every clear day in the year. The place is the top of Mt. Constance in the Olympic range in Washington, and there is no fence around, no "Keep off the grass" signs, and the trail to the top begins at the little steamboat landing called Brinnon, on Hood's Canal.—*Field and Stream.*

The Revolution in Chemistry

By W. E. Garrett Fisher

THERE is nothing too great, nothing too small, for the measuring rod of modern science. On the one hand we have astronomy, which revels in magnificent distances. On the other we have the new chemistry which deals with the infinitely little and investigates the inexpressibly tiny constituents that make up ordinary matter. Lord Kelvin gave us a popular idea of the size of atoms when he said that if a single drop of rain could be magnified up to the size of the whole earth we might reasonably expect to find that the atoms which composed it would be somewhere between cricket balls and footballs in size.

The new chemistry suggests that matter and electricity are one and the same; that what we call atoms consist of systems of far tinier bodies, the ions, or electrons, which are simply charges of electricity. Sir Oliver Lodge suggests that the typical atom may be similar to a stellar system, consisting of a definite number of these electrons moving in rapid orbits just as the planets move round the sun. The simplest atom, that of hydrogen, is believed to consist of about 700 electrons in regular orbital motion, under laws closely akin to those which keep the earth in its course round the sun.

The electrons are assumed to be all exactly alike, so that an oxygen atom would consist of sixteen times as many, a gold atom of 196 times as many, and so forth. The chief fascination of this theory lies in its reduction of all matter to modifications of one original substance—probably the same as what we call electricity. If that is so, the old alchemists were right after all, and there is no reason in the nature of things why we should not one day transmute lead into gold by a suitable arrangement of its electrons.

THE FLY.

A fly,
To my eye,
Is a wonderful thing.
He buzzes about all the day on his wing—
A gossamer, flibberty, gibberty thing.
You wouldn't surmise
A thing of his size
Had strength for all of the tasks that he tries.
For instance, to-day
I was reading away
Of fairies and gnomes and the pranks that they play,
When a fly
Came by,
And then he began
On a horrible plan
Of worrying,
Flurrying,
Scurrying in,
And flicking the ends of my nose and my chin,
Until I'd
Like to died
With wrath and chagrin.
Now I'm a big thing—
The fly he was small.
He'd flop and he'd fling,
He'd buzz and he'd sing,
While I would do nothing at all
But whack at that fly
Each time he came by,
Deep wrath in my eye;
I never could hit him however I'd try.
I whacked for two hours
With all of my powers,
And when it was done
I sat weary
And teary—
While he was as fresh as when he had begun.

—John Kendrick Bangs, in St. Nicholas.

THE ORIGIN OF PUMPKIN PIE.

Once upon a time—a long while ago, children—there lived a wise old man who was always trying to see what he could discover.

Having made several perpetual motion machines and one or two airships, he was walking through the fields to avoid his creditors, when he came upon a pumpkin.

"This," he said to himself, bending down and feeling of the yellow orb, "is a vegetable growth; but I firmly believe that it acquires its hue from small particles of gold which it extracts from the earth."

So he took the pumpkin on his shoulder and took it home, telling all anxious inquirers that he was going to discover how to extract gold from it.

At home, in spite of all his wife said, he cut the pumpkin up and put it in a pot and boiled it—only he argued that he was melting it.

When at last it was a pulpy mass he poured it out of the pot and right on top of a pan of dough that his wife had rolled out for the purpose of making a dried apple pie.

Now, you know the kind of wife he had, do you not? A woman who will feed her husband on dried apple pie deserves to be married to two or three inventors, doesn't she?

And so he put the pumpkin and the dough into the oven, asserting that he would harden it with the heat and produce a solid sheet of gold, and be so rich that he could run for office.

But, bless you! when the pumpkin and the dough came out of the oven it was not a solid sheet of gold at all, but a rich, golden, tantalizing section of goodness.

And the poor inventor was hungry, so he bit into it.

A few moments later several of his creditors broke into the house and came upon him, saying: "Look here! Where is all that gold you were going to get for us?"

"And he never even looked up at them, but kept right on eating, saying: "Who cares for gold? Men, I have discovered pumpkin pie."

And the creditors sat down also and ate, and they, too, were happy ever after.

So, now, when you eat pumpkin pie, you should be glad that the poor inventor did not succeed in making gold of the pumpkin. For if he had the pumpkin might never have gone further than to fill your teeth.—Judge.

THE MYSTERIOUS TUMBLERS.

Here is a very pretty experiment illustrating the principle of air pressure, which may be tried by a boy or girl, and which may be made quite entertaining at a gathering of little ones. It will interest even the older folks if *any are present.*

Take two tumblers of the same size. Be careful that they fit closely when

one is placed on top of the other. Light a piece of wax candle and place it within the tumblers on the table. Place on top of it a piece of rather thick paper saturated with water. Then place upon it the other tumbler, as in illustration. The tumblers will then be found to adhere closely. The candle will be extinguished, but while burning it has dilated the air contained in the lower tumbler, and the air has therefore become rarified. The exterior pressure of the atmosphere will fix the tumblers as closely together as the classical Madgeburg hemispheres are united. It is possible to raise the undermost tumbler by picking up the upper one. The paper may be scorched on the under side, but the success of the experiment is not thereby imperilled.

COMIC PUZZLE PICTURE.

Find the farmer and his dog, who are chasing the apple thieves.
—From the Brooklyn Eagle.

BANK OF ENGLAND'S MUSEUM.

The Bank of England has a curious museum in which the principal exhibits are its own notes.

Among them is a note for a penny, which was issued by mistake and brought back to the bank for $25. Another is a note for a million pounds.

A third is a banknote, which was found inside a codfish caught off the Newfoundland Banks, and a fourth is a note which was in circulation for over a century and a half before it was presented for payment.

There are many forged notes in the museum, their value aggregating many millions of dollars, and there are also some notes which were recovered by divers from the sunken wreck of the British warship Eurydice.

THIS HEN WAS FAITHFUL.

A hen owned by John J. O'Brien, a liveryman, of Norfolk, Conn., passed through fire, smoke and water to hatch a brood of chickens. O'Brien's stable was on fire, with the hen "setting" in a barrel inside the building.

The upper part of the structure was soon a mass of flames, but "Biddy" refused to move. The top of the barrel next took fire, and burned half way down, but the faithful hen stuck to the nest. A stream of water accidentally hit the blazing barrel, extinguishing the flames in it and deluged the hen, but she held her post. In the morning eight "peeps" came forth, and then she left the barrel.

Russia takes nearly half the agricultural machinery that the United States exports.

A WONDERFUL LIGHT.

The Largest Beacon in the World Installed on the German Ocean.

A first-flashing beacon light that can be seen in favorable weather for more than forty miles has just been installed by the German Government upon the island of Helgoland, in the German Ocean. It is the most wonderful in the world.

The light used equals 30,000,000 candle-power. The light lasts one-fifth of a second and repeats itself in five seconds. It illumines the entire horizon in that period. At forty miles' distance the pencil of light flashes over the sea at the rate of 180,000 miles an hour.

The German parabolic mirror reflector is used.

About the middle of the nineties says Ueber Land und Meer, German experts were sent to France by the German Imperial Government to study flashlights. They were convinced that by means of two or more reflectors erected upon a reflector with Schuckert's glass parabolic mirror, results equal to those of France could be produced.

Experiments were made in Nuremberg. The revolving reflector of the German apparatus was found equal to the Frenchman's revolving light. As soon as the experts had demonstrated their point, work was begun on a light-reflector equal to the largest ever used.

In normal weather the light may be seen twenty-three sea miles (twenty-three leagues). When the weather is favorable the beams go far beyond the central fires or light rays. *On the first* night that the new light was used its peculiar, flashing beams were seen by people standing on the mole at Busum—a distance of sixty-five kilometres, or a trifle over forty miles.

The watchers in the light-house at Amrum, about the same distance, were able in unfavorable weather to see the same beams as they rapidly appeared and disappeared. It was noted that the otherwise bluish-white light of the electric arc appeared red.

WISE WORDS.

The way of the world, Cordelia, is around the sun.

Of all games of chance matrimony is the most hazardous.

Old age either brings experience or is brought by it.

Some people seem to enjoy making fools of themselves.

Too many cooks spoil the policeman's digestive apparatus.

A girl isn't necessarily timid because she jumps at a proposal.

The trials and temptations of life are the tests of character.

Pride often lifts a man up by the handle attached to his name.

It is impossible for a woman to preserve a secret so it will keep.

Wisdom is the name by which some men apply to their self-conceit.

It keeps a lot of people moving to get enough money to pay rent.

Women are more forgiving than men because men need more forgiving.

The dark ages are those pertaining to women of unquestionable years.

His Satanic Majesty takes off his hat every time he meets a hypocrite.

Successful political orators say things that sound well and mean nothing.

Great names debase instead of raising those who know not how to use them.—Rochefoucauld.

The size of a man's mental capacity can usually be told by the size of the stripes in his clothes.

Character, like marble, must be chiseled and polished into beauty by the hand of the sculptor.

It is a good hostess who never inclines her guests unconsciously to look at the clock.—"The Damsel and the Sage."

Very few of us will have the chance of heroic self-devotion; but every day brings the petty, wearing sacrifice which weighs full weight in God's scales.—Samuel Osgood.

Grain Elevators.

The American elevator systems, whereby the product of the wheat fields is cared for until required by the world for grinding, are elaborate and cover every section in which wheat is grown. Terminal elevators of enormous capacity are situated in the great centres of distribution and points of export. These elevators are of distinctively American construction, economical in cost, yet models for effectiveness and utility.

They mark a complete departure from European methods of elevator building, and are the result of practical experience in the handling and storage of wheat. The wooden structures once used for this purpose are being rapidly replaced by elevators of steel, concrete or tile, which being fireproof accomplish a large saving in insurance.—From Story of a Grain of Wheat.

Men For the Submarines.

One of the questions which has come up in connection with submarines and submarine weapons is the effect this type of armament will have on the enlisted force. It is reckoned that with every additional hazardous factor in naval life there must be an increased demand for the personally courageous, adventurous or reckless, according to the degree of risk imposed. It is likely that officers and men for submarines must be obtained from volunteers. It is not the risks incurred, they say, so much as the humdrum element of life on board ship which makes it difficult to obtain and more difficult to keep men in the service. The desertions have increased recently, but it is by no means certain that this creditable statistical record will be maintained.

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SATURDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1903.

TO ADVERTISERS.

Frequent changes of advertisements is one of the main requisites for a successful result; we therefore urge our advertisers to change their ads at least once a month. Try and get such changes to us as early in the week as possible; never later than Thursday noon.

The REVIEW is on sale at the Union News Stand, east bound railroad station, and at E. M. Laing's, 149 W. Front St.

MORE INTIMIDATION.

The action of the North Plainfield Council at the special meeting held Wednesday evening, in passing a resolution to take the best portion of the new engine house for council chambers, and then because the firemen objected to such high-handed proceedings, decide to get rid of them and substitute a paid department, is nothing but petty spite which is too transparent to be misconstrued.

The question of whether the borough council shall go back on their expressed purpose to occupy the old Warren engine house and demand the best portion of the new house has nothing whatever to do with a paid department, and the object in combining the two questions is plain enough.

The Mayor is quoted as having said that the action of the firemen in protesting against the taking of their house was absurd and ungrateful, as it would be a saving to the tax payers to use the new house for the council meetings.

We would like to ask where the economy is displayed in altering the plans of the new fire house now that it is almost completed, and substituting a paid department which would probably cost ten times as much as the present volunteer department?

The new firehouse was intended for our volunteer firemen. It is due to their efforts that it was built. Had it been supposed for an instant that it was the intention to do away with the present department the new house would not have been built.

A question arises in this connection whether the public money which was appropriated for the specific purpose of building a fire house for a volunteer department, and then before the building is completed, diverted to an entirely different use, would not render the whole proceedings illegal, if not unconstitutional. This phase of the matter should receive more than passing consideration.

Admitting, however, that the council may have the right to use the new engine house as proposed, yet so long as it was understood and agreed that the new building was to be used by the volunteer firemen and that the council was to occupy the rooms over the old engine house at present occupied by the firemen, it was perfectly right and proper for the firemen to protest against the council taking the best part of the new building for their meeting place and relegating the firemen to a room very little if any larger than their present quarters. A committee from the Mayor and Council made an appointment with the firemen and requested an opinion from them as to their feeling about giving up part of the new building. The unanimous opinion of the firemen was that they did not wish to do it. But realizing that it would be done in any event, 9 voted to allow the council to come, while 16 voted against it. And because the firemen had the manhood to stand up for their rights and voice their honest opinion, which they were asked to do by the Mayor and Council, the same Mayor declares their action absurd and scores them severely and threatens to discharge every one of them.

The protest of the firemem to such outrageous and unfair treatment was gentlemanly and properly within their rights. It acknowledged the power of the council to use the building if they wished, but at the same time protested against it. In other words, the firemen said, "Come if you must—you have the power—but we don't want you. If you do come, however, we will acknowledge ourselves whipped, but will accept our defeat with good grace and and treat you rightly."

Things have come to a pretty pass here in North Plainfield if a trustee cannot protect property for which he is held responsible without being thrust into jail; or if our fire laddies are to be kicked out of a house which was built expressly for them because they protested against allowing others to usurp them in occupying the same. And yet just these things have occurred within a few weeks of each other. The Goodwin case is still fresh in our minds. Goodwin, in the endeavor to protect his own, was arrested by the Mayor and Council and thrust into jail. The firemen, representative men of our borough, including lawyers, doctors, merchants, mechanics—men from all trades and professions, are bound together with the lofty object of preserving their own and their neighbor's property from destruction by fire. The organization is also a social club and members point with satisfaction and pride to the many pleasant occasions which they have enjoyed in visiting other departments near by and in entertaining them here. The old quarters being too cramped and not suitable for the needs of our fast-growing borough, it was decided to ask for a larger and up-to-date fire house. A committee was appointed and the men worked with might and main and after many difficulties, which were successfully overcome, an election was held and it was decided that a new building should be built purposely for them—a building that should remain a monument for the men who had so freely and bravely for the past fifteen years protected the lives and property of our citizens, and at the same time add to the facilities for still further protecting the borough.

One of the strongest arguments used by the firemen in obtaining signatures to the petition calling for the election was that the new building would actually save the taxpayers money, as the upper part of the old engine house would be used as council chambers, thereby saving $300 per year rental which the present chambers cost the borough. This would offset the interest on the bonds issued in payment of the new house. In addition, the lower story of the old engine house would be used as an office for the Borough Collector and the rear portion for other needs, thus saving another large item of expense. Such arguments as the foregoing induced many tax payers to sign the petition calling for an election, and most of the voters voted for the building with this understanding. After the election was held, plans were drawn for the new house and were accepted by the Mayor and Council. Everything was arranged for the building to be used exclusively by the firemen. Wires were arranged, pipes put in position, bath and battery rooms planned, sliding poles arranged for—in fact the plans and work to date contemplated that the volunteer firemen should have exclusive use of the new house. And the firemen watched the building grow as a young married couple watches the mechanics erect their first home. Friends were taken to the new fire house and shown this point and that point. A grand housewarming was planned for and committees appointed. Then, at the twelfth hour, when the house is enclosed and almost completed, the Mayor and Council discover that they want the best portion of the new house for their own use! Naturally the firemen object. Who wouldn't? The Mayor and Council seem to forget all about the old engine house, and try to show how the borough will save money by changing the plans of the new house, discharging the volunteer men and substituting a paid department!

ANNEXATION "ARGUMENT."

WE had hoped this week to be able to present to our readers the official cost of the public roads of Somerset County, and, the proportion North Plainfield has paid toward building the same, but the report has been delayed in reaching us, hence we will be obliged to still further delay publishing the details in full.

The commissioner's report for 1902 furnishes some facts which may be interesting to our readers and will help bridge over the delay while waiting for the report for 1903.

In 1895 the State Aid Law was passed, which law provides that the state shall pay two-fifths and the county three-fifths of all county macadam roads built. Since the passage of that law Union County has built only 5.57 miles of road, while Somerset county has built 40.51 miles. The report also shows that Somerset county has paid for every mile of road built, while Union county has not.

Union county has a few more miles of road than Somerset, but such roads were built prior to the enactment of the State Aid Law, and, according to statistics, Union county issued bonds in payment of such roads, which bonds, of course will have to be paid some day. Not only this, but Union county had to pay (or will pay some day) the full cost of the roads, an average of about $5000 per mile while Somerset pays only $3000 per mile.

The county engineer's report shows that it is costing Union county $17,000 per annum to keep her roads in repair.

The figures given above are official and therefore cannot be gainsaid.

We hope next week to be able to refute a statement made in a Plainfield newspaper recently whereby it claimed the borough of North Plainfield had paid nearly one half of the cost of all roads built in Somerset county, and used that argument as a reason why this borough should come over into Union county and become a part of Plainfield.

THE Republican National Committee met in Washington last week and decided to hold the National Convention in Chicago, June 21st. The sentiment favored President Roosevelt as the candidate, and he will doubtless be nominated unanimously. The candidate for Vice President will probably be taken from one of the Western States.

A PAID fire department for the borough is doomed! Sixteen firemen and one councilman voted against it. Our readers will recall how 16 and 1 killed the annexation boom, as the REVIEW said it would, and here the prophetic figures bob up again!

A Knockout.

A young lawyer was engaged in a case not long ago when a witness was put in the box to testify to the reputation of the place in question.

This witness, a stage driver, in answer to a query as to the reputation of the place, replied, "A poor shop."

The lawyer inquired, "You say it has the reputation of being a 'poor shop?'"

"Yes, sir."

"Whom did you hear say it was a 'poor shop?'"

The witness did not recollect any one he had heard say so, says the Portsmouth Times.

"What!" said the lawyer. "You have sworn this place has the reputation of being a 'poor shop' and yet cannot tell of any one you have ever heard say so?"

The witness was staggered for a moment at the words of the lawyer. The lawyer was feeling triumphant when the witness gathered himself together and quietly remarked, addressing the lawyer:

"Well, you have the reputation of being a poor lawyer, but I have never heard any one say so."

Samuel Hollingsworth,

MECHANICAL ENGINEER.
Machine Design. Mechanical Drawing.
Patent Office Drawing.
REPORTS, TESTS, ESTIMATES.
No. 420 BABCOCK BUILDING.

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when he keeps his family in comfort, and protects them adequately by Life Insurance in

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CHAS. E. BALL, Supt., Rooms 2-4, City Bank Bldg., E. Front St. and Park Ave Plainfield, N. J. Telephone No. 1343.

STOP at our Oriental Tea Rooms and see what attractive things we have from the Orient. **LOOK** at them and note how unusually rare they are in design and beauty. **Act** upon wise judgment and you'll purchase here getting the most desirable Christmas presents

Oriental Tea Room,
326 W. Front Street.

OPEN EVENINGS PRICES RIGHT

FURNITURE FOR
ALL

Buy Furniture for Holiday Presents and make your family and friends
HAPPY

POWLISON & JONES.

Thanksgiving is now over, and it is time to think about the
Christmas Holidays.
Everything in the Meat, Vegetable and Grocery line
will be found up-to-date, quality A1, and prices right. Old customers know this, and new customers will become steady patrons after giving me a trial.

ALEX. THORN,
35 and 37 Somerset street.

SPECIAL HOLIDAY SALE.

FREE! Handsome Souvenir Calendars next week FREE!

Never before in the history of merchandizing has there been such bargains offered in New and Up-to-date Clothing, Furnishing Goods, Hats and Shoes for Men and Boys, as shown by

HARRY FEINBERG, The Popular Priced CUTFITTER
at his Store, 329 West Front street, opposite Grove,
where everything of the best is shown.

Men's Suits, latest make and material, $4.89, $6.50, $7.39, $9.89, and $11.50.
Men's Overcoats in full lengths, in Oxford, Kersey and Meltons, $4.89, $6.50 $8.00 $9.50 and $12.00
Hats, latest Blocks in Soft and Derby, 98c up.
Boys' School and Dress Suits in Double Breasted, Norfolk and three pieces, from $1.19 up.

Boys' Overcoats, full length, from $1.89 up.
Boys' Shoes from 75c up. A full line of them.
Boys' Sweaters from 39c up.
Caps—Everything in the cap line for Men and Boys from 10c to 50c.

Mufflers—Nothing better can be had for the money. Our Furnishing Goods Department is the finest in town at Rock Bottom Prices. Our Neckwear line is up to date. Ties from 15c up. Bows from 5c up. Dress Shirts, a complete line, white and colored, from 49c up. Hemstitched Initial Handkerchiefs 5c. Japanette Initial, 3 for 25c.

Open Evenings. Satisfaction Guaranteed or Money Refunded.

HENRY MEHRTENS,
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Candies Fresh Daily.
Highest Class of Production—in First or Medium Grades.
Parties and Social Functions will receive our Special Attention.
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Steam and Hot Water Heating, Range Work, Ventilation, Water and Gas Supplies are in my line.
Under Hydraulic and Air Pressure system sewer gas is detected.
Houses tested by water or smoke to detect imperfect plumbing.
All under my personal supervision.

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Also Regular Meals. Cleanliness, Prompt Service. Reasonable Prices.
A most desirable place for Ladies and Gentlemen
NO BAR
CHARLES PETERS Proprietor.

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Practical Tile Setter. Dealer in Mantels, Tiles, Grates, Andirons, Fenders Fire Sets, Screens, Gas Logs, Gas Grates, Grill, Ash Traps, Ash Doors, Dampers, Glass, etc. Telephone 1381
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Special Designs of all Kinds of Hard Wood Work. Estimates.

Schreiner's PHARMACY
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A full line fine Perfumes, Manicure Sets, Shaving Sets, Combs, Brushes, Mirrors, etc.
Lowney's Chocolates 60c a pound

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Hot Water, Steam and Gas Fitting
Repairing in all its Branches. Sewer and Water Connections. Jobbing promptly Attended to. Estimates Cheerfully Furnished.
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Is prepared to furnish FIRST CLASS and RELIABLE HELP at short notice. First class Cab Service. Driving by the hour a Specialty. Telephone No. 2401
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PAINTING.
Paint your house now—if it needs it—to paint at the right time is to economize.
We will do the work splendidly for you. Besides, only use the kind of paint that looks best and wears longer.
JAMES C. HANSEN,
141 East Front Street.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS
The Crescent Furniture Company
23 SOMERSET ST, PLAINFIELD,
are offering useful and handsome articles consisting of

Hat Racks, Writing Desks,
Pictures, Rocking Chairs,
Mirrors, Morris Chairs,
Hall Stands, Parlor Tables,

In fact, everythings in the way of House Furnishing. The Low Prices will astonish you. Cash or Credit.

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131 E Front St
ICE CREAM
Wholesale & Retail.
Pure Home-made Candies, Chocolates, and Bon Bons Fresh Daily
Iced Drinks with pure Fruit Syrups—Ice Cream and Water Ices
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Steam and Hot-Water.
"HEATERS THAT HEAT."
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TOILET ARTICLES. SHELL GOODS HAIR GOODS AND MANICURE ARTICLES.
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Shampooing, Manicuring.

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Practical Shoemaker.
I do the best work and use the best leather. I will call for shoes to be repaired.
122 Park Avenue.

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All Work Guaranteed
You are cordially invited to view our Complete Collection of IMPORTED AND AMERICAN FABRICS, specially designed for High-Class Custom Tailoring, and also Illustrations of the New Styles in Suits and Overcoats for Fall & Winter.
130 WATCHUNG AVE., COR. E. SECOND STREET.

COULD NOT KICK.

Father Advised Young Man to Elope and He Did.

The proprietor of one of the principal firms in Birmingham had remarked that his head clerk, for whom he had a real liking, had for some reason fallen into a melancholy state, and though he tried his best, he could not find out what was the matter with the young man. One day at last the sufferer owned that he was in love.

"Well, marry her," said the chief.

"Oh, but"—here the young man nearly broke down—"she belongs to one of the best families in the town—the parents will never consent."

"Pooh. Your position is good, your name honorable they won't refuse. I will demand the girl for you. Does she love you?"

"Yes, but its no use, her parents won't listen."

"Well, then, elope with her. Do I know the girl?"

"Yes, she will be at your ball next Tuesday."

"Now, listen to me," said the employer. "Leave the ball quietly with her. Joseph, my coachman, will wait for you at the door and drive you to the station. He will ask you no questions. When you are out of the way I will see the father and settle everything for you."

"Is that really your advice?" gleefully exclaimed the youth. "Do you want me to do it"

"Yes. I command you to do it. Now cheer up."

The next day the clerk proposed the plan to his sweetheart, who made some objections at first, but, overcome by his reasons, she said at last:

"Well, if he really means it I must obey."

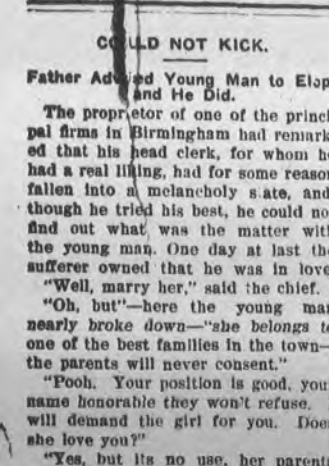
What was the general stupefaction when after the ball, the daughter was missing?

"Mad fool that I was," exclaimed the enraged parent; "it was my own daughter!"

The next day he wrote: "Come back; all will be forgiven."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

Always Useful.

Lady—No! I say. We never eat breakfast foods.



Agent—But, ma'am, tuis also makes excellent stuffin' for pincushions.—New York Journal.

Odds.

Alicia was positive.

"I'll bet you that I'm right," she concluded, tossing her head.

"What will you be?" we inquired, looking facetiously at Alicia's pocketbook. We have never yet seen Alicia without a large pocketbook in her chatelaine bag, and we have never yet seen more than four pennies in that pocketbook either. "What will you be?" we repeated.

Alicia blushed furiously.

"I'll bet you a kiss," she mummured, regarding us demurely from the corner of her eyes.

And right here we played foxy.

"But you are entitled to odds," we objected, in a matter-of-fact tone. "That's a 100 to 1 shot, if ever there was one."

Of course Alicia doesn't want us to take advantage of her, and so she took us upon that basis. We often smile gently when we think how hard we tried to lose that interesting little wager and what a glorious time we had when Alicia cashed in her bet.

Her Little Joke.

They were in the studio. Artists' trappery and bohemian paraphernalia were placed about the room with studied carelessness.

Heavy tapestries and portieres choked the walls. Costly statuary, mediaeval firearms, poniards, yataghans and priceless and historic armor were ranged idly about the room.

Seated on a heavily upholstered divan, eying the American heiress at work on an intricate landscape, was the Duke.

"Bah Jove," he ejaculated suddenly, "do you know, Miss Millyins, I'm wrapped up in you and—"

"Huh!" interrupted the wealthy maiden with Yankee sarcasm "I don't see why you should be wrapped up; I haven't bought you yet."

The Duke sat dumfounded, wondering what there was in her remark to cause a smile to break out over her sweet visage.

Value of Coins.

There seems to be a great deal of misapprehension in regard to the value of certain coins here in America. The Columbian half dollar of 1902, which is the rarest of the two Columbia half-dollars struck, is worth to dealers only fifty-five cents. Occasionally dealers ask as high as seventy-five cents for them, but they will not pay that much. The half-dollar of 1820, if in what is called the "mint state," would perhaps be worth as much as $1, not more. If the coin is much worn by circulation the value would be less.—Woman's Home Companion.

Somerset County Orphan's Court
Administrator's Sale.

In the matter of the insolvent Estate of Francis S. Runyon, deceased. | Order for sale of land

By virtue of an order entered in the above stated matter on the twentieth day of November A. D. 1903, I shall sell at public vendue on the premises hereinafter described known as No. 51 Grove Street, in the Borough of North Plainfield, Somerset County, New Jersey, on Monday the twenty eighth day of December A. D. 1903, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, all the following described land and premises, with the appurtenances, being the same described in said order, that is to say: All that certain tract or parcel of land and premises, hereinafter particularly described, situate lying and being in the North Ward of North Plainfield in the County of Somerset and State of New Jersey. Being Known and designated as Lot No. 1, on the Map of W. H. McMahon's Land, made by N. Vars, Surveyor.

Beginning at a point at the intersection of the east side of Grove Street and Linden Avenue hence running a South Westerly course along the middle of Linden Avenue One Hundred fifty-five (155) feet to a stake and corner of Lot No 14; thence running in a northwesterly course along the line of lot No. 14, seventy-five (75) feet to a stake and corner of Lot No. 2, sold to Peter Ansel; thence running in a northeasterly course along the line of lot No. 2, one hundred and fifty-five (155) feet to a point in the middle of Grove street; thence running along the middle of Grove Street in a southeasterly course seventy-five (75) feet to the place of beginning.

Subject to the restrictions recited in a certain agreement made between John Tappen and others, dated May 12th, 1868 recorded in Book X No. 3 of Deeds for Somerset County, on page 383 &c., respecting nuisances. Being the same premises conveyed to said Francis S. Runyon, by deed of Mary E. Loomis, dated July 16th, 1901, recorded in Book Z. No. 9 of Deeds for said County of Somerset, on page 384 &c;

Dated November 23rd, 1903

NELSON RUNYON, Administrator &c,
of FRANCIS S. RUNYON, deceased

To CONSUMPTIVES

The undersigned having been restored to health by simple means, after suffering for several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease CONSUMPTION, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To those who call on him at his residence, which is in the village of Williamsburgh, Orange County, New York, he will cheerfully give the prescription used, which they will find a sure cure for CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, CATARRH, BRONCHITIS and all throat and lung MALADIES. He hopes all sufferers will try his remedy, as it is invaluable. Those desiring the prescription, which will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing, will please address,

Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON, Brooklyn, N. Y.

LOUIS A. CLEMENT,
Attorney-at-Law
Money to loan on First Bond and Mortgage.
14 North Avenue. Plainfield, N. J.

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Prices Reasonable.
315 Park Avenue

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WOOD CHOPPERS, ROASTING PANS SLEDS AND SKATES &c.
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Park Ave. and Front St.

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Horse-Shoer, General Blacksmith, Carriage & Wagon Works
Rubber Tires a specialty. The Kelly Springfield Tire is our choice. Somerset street above Johnston's Drive, just beyond End of Trolley Line

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OUR MILK
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Of prime importance, too
From farm to you our MILK is handled in the cleanest and most careful manner.
An inspection of our establishment will attest that it's the cleanest and most sanitary to be found anywhere.
We'd like to have YOU for a customer.
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Plainfield Milk and Cream Company.
191 NORTH AVENUE.

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FOR SALE
Cash or Installments.

641 Lyman Place, 9 room house, lot 75 x 125 a Bargain	$2,700
652 South Avenue, 8 room house, all improvements, lot 50 x 100	2,500
49 East 12th Street, 7 room house, lot 50 x 100	1,700
room house, lot 50 x 100, on South Avenue	1,900
room house, all improvements, on E. 7 Street, Netherwood	5,500

Building Lots For Sale.

On Lyman Place, 50 x 125	$450
On Hunter Avenue, 50 x 100	300
On West Third street, 50 x 150	350
On Oak Hill Avenue, 50 x 150	350
On Manning Place, 41 x 150	350
On Watson Avenue, 6 x 150	$1,700

I have a lot suitable for Business purposes on track from North Avenue depot $ per foot. Great bargain.

CHAS. H. HAND,
319 WATCHUNG AVE.

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Capital - - $200,000.00
Surplus - - 50,000.00

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A. J. BRUNSON, Vice President.
D. M. RUNYON, Cashier.

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READING SYSTEM.
NEW JERSEY CENTRAL
Stations in New York foot of Liberty street and South Ferry, Whitehall station.

Time Table in effect Nov. 29, 1903

For New York 2 17, 3 37, 5 38, 6 02, 6 29, 6 57, 7 05, 7 25, 7 28, 7 48, 7 55, 8 02, 8 11, 8.30, 8 34, 8 46, 9 27, 9 59, 10.26, 11.25 a. m.; 12.9, 12 44 1.18, 2.31, 2.42, 2 49, 3 44, 4 13, 4 47, 5 42, 5 53 6 22, 6 33, 7.08, 7.32, 8.36, 9 40, 10 17 11 28 p. m. Sundays—2 17 3 37, 5.05 7 41, 8.01 8 52, 9.45, 10 08, 11.10 a. m.; 12.00 m.; 12 58, 1 45, 2 40, 3.17, 3.30 5 41, 6 45, 6.52, 8.13, 8.32, 9.42, 9 58, 10.22 p. m.

For Newark—5 38, 6 29, 6.57, 7.05, 7 25, 7 48, 8 11, 8 34, 8 46, 9 27 9 59 11 25 a. m.; 1 18, 2 31, 2 49, 3 44, 4.17, 4 47 5 43, 5 53, 6.23, 6.33, 7 08, 7 42, 8 30 9 40 p. m. Sundays—7.41, 8 52, 10 08 11.10 a. m. 12 m.; 12 58 1 45, 3.30, 5 41, 6.45, 6.52, 7 32, 8 13, 8 32, 9.42, 9 58, 10.22 p. m.

For Somerville—5 25, 7 12, 8 21, 9.36 9.55, 11 00 a. m.; 1 01, 1 40 (Secondary), 2 02 2 11, 3 32 4.33, 5.03, 5 49, 5.57 6.04, 6 19, 6 41 7 12, 7.33, 8 08, 8 21, 9 37, 10.23 11.26 p. m.; 12 59 night. Sundays—5 45, 8 42, 11 14 a. m.; 2 03, 3.40, 5 37, 6.35, 8.30, 10 15, 11.16, 11 25 p. m.

For Phillipsburg and Easton—5.25, 8.21, 9.54, a. m.; 2 11, 5 29, 6.41 p. m Sundays—5 45 a. m.; 2 03, 6.35 p. m.

For Bethlehem, Allentown and Manch. Junk—5 25, 9 54 a. m.; 2 11, 5 29 p. m. Sundays—5 45 a. m.; 2.03, 6.35 p. m

For Wilkesbarre and Scranton—5.25, 9 54 a. m.; 5.48 p. m. Sundays—5.45 a. m. 2.03 p. m.

For Long Branch, Ocean Grove, Point Pleasant and seashore points 8 11, 11 25 a. m.; 1 18 Red Bank only; 3 44, 4 47 6.27 p.m. Sundays—8.52 a.m.; 3.30, 8:13 p.m.

For Lakewood—3 37, 8.11, a. m.; 1 18 3 44, 4 17 p. m. Sunday, 9 52 a. m.

For Atlantic City—9 27a. m.; 2.49p. m. Sundays 9 52.

For Trenton—5.17, 5 25, 7 12 7 44 8.38, 9 14, 9 44, 10 44, 11 44 a. m.; 12 46, 1 01, 1 39, 2 11 3 44, 5 29*, 7.34*, 8 21, 9 37* p m., 1 17 night. Sundays—5 17, 5 45, 9 55, 11.14 a. m.; 1 39 2.45, 4 55, 5.37.* 9 47 p. m.; 1 17 night.

For Philadelphia 5 17, 7.44 8 38 9 14 9 44, 10 44, 11.14, 11 44 a. m.; 12 46, 1 39, 2 11, 3.44 5 34*, 7 34,* 8 21, 9.37* p m.; 1.17 night Sundays—5.17, 5 45, 9 55, 11.14 a. m.; 1 39 2 45 4 55, 5 37*, 6 35*, 9.47 p. m.; 1 17 night.

For Reading and Harrisburg—5 17, 5 25, 8 38 9.54 (10 44 to Reading only) 11 44 a. m.; 2 11, 5 48 p. m 1.17 night. 1 17 night.

Sundays, 5.17 a.m., 2.03, 5 37, 6.35 p. m.;

For Poitsville, Sunbury & Williamsport— 5.17, 5.25, 9 54, a. m.; 2.11, 5.29, to Potisville only) 8.21 p. m.; 1.17 night. Sundays 5.17 a. m.; 2.03,; 1 17 night.

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(N. J. Cent's, P & R, B & O R'ds)

For Baltimore and Washington—9.14, 11 14 a. m.; 1.39, 3.44 4 18, 5 34* 7 34* p m; 1 17 night. Sundays—11.14 a. m.; 2 45, 5 37, 6 35* p. m., 1.17 night.

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Skates, Hockey Sticks,
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MEATS THE SUBJECT
that all good housewives are interested in, some say "how cheap and good," some shy "very cheap but we could not eat"—'twas too cheap and more expensive in the end. When you want good meat come here or ask your neighbor where she buys her meats, and there's nine chances to one she'll say at
Fred Endress
MARKET.
131-135 W. Front Street.
Fine Home Made SAUSAGES SEAFOOD Delicious

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Yard: 222 Madison ave.
Telephone 1964
The Best Service and the best guarantee that your order will be filled, can be had at
McDONOUGH BROS.

PLENTY OF COAL NOW READY
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AT $6.50 PER TON.
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BOICE, RUNYON & CO.
COAL, LUMBER, MASON'S MATERIALS
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OPPOSITE NORTH AVE
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TEN EYCK & HARRIS,
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225 MADISON AVE., TEL. 66
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Superior Quality
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Lowest Price
DON'T WAIT UNTIL THE 11th HOUR

JOHN JOHNSTON,
All the best grades of
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Increased
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ONLY
HARD WATER SOAP.
10c. 3 for 25c.
Shaw's Pharmacy,
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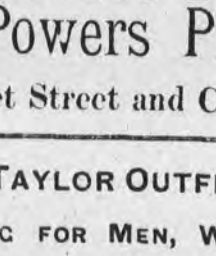
Getting Over It.



Colds are easy to take but hard to cure.
A Cold taken now may annoy you all Winter, unless properly treated. A bottle of
Nagles White Pine Balsam Compound
taken now will relieve your cold at once and cure in a day or so. Better keep a bottle of this remedy at hand always.
NAGLE'S PRESCRIPTION PHARMACY, W. Front and Grove Sts., Plainfield, N. J.
Tel. 772.

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Real Estate and Insurance.
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BABCOCK BUILDING

$1.50 Fever Thermometers for 50c.
Each with certified certificate.
A remarkable opportunity.
We have about 50 thermometers in his sale.
Invaluable for guarding your health.
A large assortment of
Hair Brushes, Tooth Brushes,
Bath Brushes, Manicure Sets,
Toilet Water, Choice Perfumes,
Talcum Powder, Baby Pacifiers, etc.,
are to be obtained at
L. W. RANDOLPH'S
143 West Front Street
Agent for HUYLERS CANDIES.
Try "PERSICA"
The latest at our Great White Onyx Soda Fountain.

Let me Estimate on your
Painting, Decorating & Papering
Interior Decorations a Specialty.
Painters' Supplies. Wholesale and Retail.
J. M. CAHART, Successor to
N. Y Painting & Decorating Co.,
Cor. Park Avenue and Second St.

RIGHT NOW!
Is the Time to Order those
Christmas Candies.
A Complete Stock of the Celebrated
HUYLER'S at
Powers Pharmacy
Somerset Street and Craig Place. Tel. 756.

THE TAYLOR OUTFITTING COMPANY,
CLOTHING FOR MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN
Cash or Credit 218 West Second Street
Mr. Taylor formerly manager of Sternberg & Co., extends a special invitation to his old friends, and solicits a continuance of their patronage and from new customers alike,
Special Sale of HATS and SHOES.

Piles permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free. Dr. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Siberian railway trains, under new schedule, cover the distance from Moscow to Port Arthur, 5388 miles, in thirteen days, the fare, including sleeper, being $134. The globe trotter can have a special train of three cars for $1.03 a mile.

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven Catarrh to be a constitutional disease and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

The Pennsylvania terminal to be erected in Manhattan will be the biggest railroad station in the world, with accommodations for handling 200,000 passengers a day, or about 70,000,000 or 80,000,000 a year.

Mrs Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle

The population of Detroit is thirty-one per cent. German, while that of Boston is but five.

Any one can dye with PUTNAM FADELESS DYES; no experience required.

The birth rate in Berlin declined from forty-six per 1000 in 1876 to twenty-seven in 1902.

Piso's Cure for Consumption is an infallible medicine for coughs and colds.—N. W. SAMUEL, Ocean Grove, N. J., Feb. 17, 1900.

The manufacture of high power incandescent oil lights is making progress at Coventry, England.

Points on Panama.

Panama has an area of 31,571 square miles—nearly the size of the State of Maine.

Its population is 285,000, almost the same as that of the District of Columbia.

Its commerce, including both imports and exports, amounts to about $3,000,000 a year. This is about $11 for each inhabitant. The rest of Colombia has a foreign trade of less than $1 a head.

Colon and Panama, its principal ports, have mixed populations of 3000 and 25,000 respectively.

The United States leads all nations in the amount of its trade with Panama.

A weekly steamer connects Panama with San Francisco.

Cable lines connect both Colon and Panama with the United States.

Between Panama and Colon two passenger trains run daily; distance forty-seven miles, time three hours.

Silver is standard Panama money.

Names For the Left-Handed.

In London the term for a left-handed person is kack-handed, the word being an equivalent to awkward; in Lancashire it is k-pawed; in Yorkshire, gallock, or gawk-handed, an expression dating back to at least the seventeenth century. In Derbyshire are used the terms keg-handed, cork-handed or corky-handed, while in the Teesdale district cuddy-handed is common, and in Nottingham cochy-handed. In Dorset it is scrame-handed, and in Devonshire coochy-handed. In Scotland we find gawk-handed and in the west cawry-handed. In Ireland a left-handed man is called a kithogue. Not many years ago Mr. Tim Healy used this work in a speech at East Wicklow, in which he said that Mr. O'Kelly could fight with his left hand, and had already given his opponent some "kithogues" that would spoil his political beauty during the contest.—London Chronicle.

Miss Whittaker, a prominent club woman of Savannah, Ga., tells how she was entirely cured of ovarian troubles by the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I heartily recommend **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** as a Uterine Tonic and Regulator. I suffered for four years with irregularities and Uterine troubles. No one but those who have experienced this dreadful agony can form any idea of the physical and mental misery those endure who are thus afflicted. Your **Vegetable Compound** cured me within three months. I was fully restored to health and strength, and now my periods are regular and painless. What a blessing it is to be able to obtain such a remedy when so many doctors fail to help you. **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** is better than any doctor or medicine I ever had. Very truly yours, MISS EASY WHITTAKER, 604 39th St., W. Savannah, Ga."

No physician in the world has had such a training or such an amount of information at hand to assist in the treatment of all kinds of female ills as Mrs. Pinkham. In her office at Lynn, Mass., she is able to do more for the ailing women of America than the family physician. Any woman, therefore, is responsible for her own trouble who will not take the pains to write to Mrs. Pinkham for advice. Her address is Lynn, Mass., and her advice is free.

A letter from another woman showing what was accomplished in her case by the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM: I am so grateful to you for the help **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** has given me that I deem it but a small return to write you an expression of my experience.

"Many years suffering with weakness, inflammation, and a broken down system, made me more anxious to die than live, but **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** soon restored my lost strength. Taking the medicine only two weeks produced a radical change, and two months restored me to perfect health. I am now a changed woman, and my friends wonder at the change, it is so marvellous. Sincerely yours, MISS MATTIE HENRY, 429 Green St., Danville, Va."

The testimonials which we are constantly publishing from grateful women prove beyond a doubt the power of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound to conquer female diseases.

$5000 FORFEIT if we cannot forthwith produce the original letters and signatures of above testimonials, which will prove their absolute genuineness. Lydia E. Pinkham Med. Co., Lynn, Mass.

SILOS, LUMBER, BOXES, CRATES. You cannot afford to do without a SILO. If you want one (or more), or need any lumber, timber, mill work to repair or build, or Boxes, or Crates, write E. ELIAS & BRO., Buffalo, N. Y., and get the best for the least money, direct from the stump. Catalogues FREE. Silo agents wanted.

DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY; gives quick relief and cures worst cases. Book of testimonials and 10 days' treatment Free. Dr. H. H. GREEN'S SONS, Box B, Atlanta, Ga.

25 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

HANDLING NEW YORK'S IMMENSE IMPORTS OF TEAS

EVER since our doughty forefathers tumbled King George's chests of East India tea into Boston Harbor—and thereby started a revolution—the American people have been very partial to the aromatic beverage. It has been estimated that this year nearly 100,000,000 pounds of the eastern leaf will be brewed in various parts of our land.

WEIGHING AND SAMPLING TEAS FOR GOVERNMENT INSPECTION.

The shy Mongolian was wont, in times gone by, to send us all sorts of dried things for tea—dried leaves of any old plant, with plenty of bluestone or soapstone sprinkled on to give color, and a few decayed tea leaves thrown in for conscience sake—until Congress took a hand in the matter in 1897 and directed the Secretary of the Treasury to appoint a board of tea experts, to consist of eight men learned in tea growth, who were to determine standards of quality.

Last year there were thirteen standards decided on. These, of course, were of as low a grade of tea as they thought should be imported into this country. Any tea which the inspector deems below the standard is rejected. The importer—or would-be importer—is ordered to remove the stuff from "the land of the free." If he fails to do so in six months it is destroyed—history thereby repeating itself.

In the office of the tea inspector—where the kettle is always chirruping cheerily—in the assessors' storehouse, Washington and Christopher streets, high on a shelf, sit the stern tea tribunal—thirteen austere judges, clad in judicial robes of tin.

The taster selects three samples, which have come in for examination, and takes them to a big round table with a revolving top. Beside each sample he places a standard—Oolong beside Oolong, Ceylon by Ceylon, Japanese by Japanese, and so on. Before each sample and each standard he puts a handleless cup—the kind they give us to drink from in Chinatown—and into each he places exactly the weight of a half dime of tea. The table is revolved around, and an attendant pours in boiling water. When tea is boiled it draws out the tannin, so the taster is careful only to steep it. After four minutes he begins the examination. The dregs are lifted up on a long spoon and smelled. That is generally sufficient to the sensitive olfactory nerves of the experienced inspector. If he is not satisfied with this, however, he takes a thoughtful sip, holds it in his mouth for a few moments, and spits it out. "Why, if we should swallow all the tea we taste in a day," one of them said, "it would kill us."—New York Commercial Advertiser.

The Brute.

At a recent divorce trial in Topeka, Kansas, brought by the wife, the husband introduced seven doctors, who swore that, although the wife had long pretended to be sick, there was nothing the matter with her. The husband swore that he had spent $18,000 in doctor bills. The jurymen gave the wife everything the husband had; they said he was brutal.—Atchison Globe.

Japanese Laws.

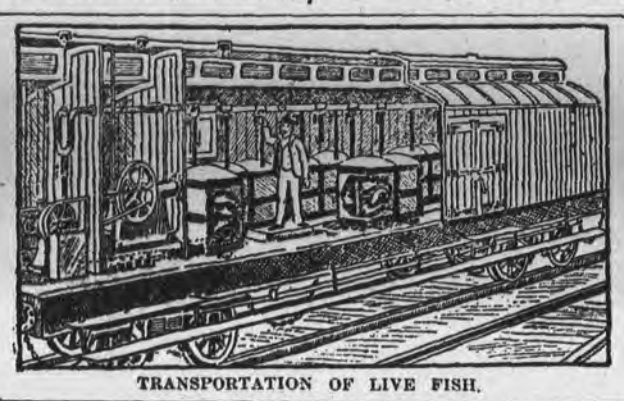
During the twelve last sessions of the Imperial Diet altogether 500 new laws, 3500 new regulations and 2000 minor decisions were passed and signed by the Mikado.

SHIPPING LIVE FISH

Getting Sea Food to the Residents of the Inland Cities.

There was recently reference made in these columns to the proposition which has been lately agitated, looking to the furnishing of fish from the Pacific Ocean to the residents of the cities of the Atlantic Coast. The originator of this subject claimed that it was entirely feasible to take the fish from the waters of the Pacific, and while they were yet alive freeze them in blocks of ice, and in this form ship them across the continent. On their arrival at the Eastern markets the fish were to be thawed out, whereupon they would be restored to their former activity and would be sold alive. The success of this plan is said to be wholly dependent on the manner of the freezing and the subsequent thawing out operations which, if performed properly, would not do the fish the slightest injury.

The subject has the greatest interest especially to the residents of the inland cities, who in this, or some similar manner, would be enabled to enjoy the luxury of fresh fish, whereas at present they are limited to the canned varieties.



TRANSPORTATION OF LIVE FISH.

This problem has been successfully met by a Berlin merchant, Herr Krantz, who has designed and is operating a car by which he is enabled to place before his customers live fish from the Mediterranean. This is described as follows in a recent issue of the French publication, La Nature.

UNLOADING A CARGO OF TEA.

The principle of this arrangement consists in placing the water tanks containing the fish along the sides of the car and connecting them together by means of rubber pipes. These latter are in turn connected with a suction pipe ending at a pump which, by means of a force pipe, sends the water into the various tanks through nozzles. In this way there is obtained a continuous renewal of the water of the tanks, with an aeration of the latter through its contact with the external air.

The accompanying figure shows the internal arrangement of the car, the jacketed wooden body of which, forty-one feet in length, nine feet in width and 9.34 in height, is supported by an iron frame 42.6 feet in length and nine feet in width. This body is divided into three compartments, one containing the tanks, another the engine for driving the pumps, and the third the pump itself.

The tanks, twenty-four in number, are placed in two rows of twelve each along the sides of the car, and separated by a longitudinal passageway. Each of the tanks is connected, by means of a small pipe, with a conduit placed on a level with the floor and divided into two parts connected in front and ending through one pipe in common at the pump. This latter forces the water into a pipe placed at the upper part of the car above the tanks. Upon this pipe, opposite each tank, are three branches consisting of vertical tubes provided at the lower part with nozzles through which the water is introduced into the tanks at an inch or so above the level of the liquid. Each of the tanks, of a capacity of 132 gallons, is capable of holding 330 pounds of fish, which makes a total capacity for the twenty-four tanks of 7920 pounds. The tanks are closed at the upper part by a rounded cover of galvanized iron, containing an aperture for the passage of the nozzle.

A Smuggler's Nest.

Arundel was once a prosperous seaport. In the time of the Fitzalan earls it was a kind of little Portsmouth and one of the southern gates of the kingdom. The earl, who fought at Crecy, was thus able to land his prisoners and his loot at his own door. By the way, it was out of the ransom obtained for these prisoners that the original great hall at Arundel Castle is said to have been built. Arundel in those days looked upon piracy with a lenient eye, unless the pirates happened to be aliens, when retribution sudden and severe fell upon them. Later in the centuries it was a nest of smugglers. Indeed, it is scarce fifty years ago that a cargo of contraband was successfully landed close by.

The particular "Smuggler Bill" who ran it came in the guise of a peaceful collier captain, and when the coast guard boarded him at the river mouth a well-planned squabble with the cabin boy about his light refreshments threw him off the scent. A regular pilot worked the vessel up the Arun, but at Ford, where the water was slack, the captain himself took a turn at the wheel and accidentally ran her aground. As she could not float again till next high tide the pilot went home for the night, and by the time he returned next morning the "stuff" was safe ashore. He noticed that the vessel was higher in the water, but he could prove nothing, though he suspected much. The clever captain had outwitted the customs.—London Tatler.

A DRIPLESS TEACUP.

No Longer Need One Soil Cloth or Clothes.

An improvement in teacups has been patented by an English jewelry concern, and consists of a serrated eight-pointed base instead of a continuous rim, as ordinarily used. The patentees call it the "dripless teacup," as, owing to the fact that the bottom of the cup does not touch the saucer, no liquid that may be spilled will be carried up when the cup is lifted. The illustration herewith is taken from the Jeweler and Metalworker, of London.

NO DRIP FROM THIS CUP'S BOTTOM.

SCIENTIFIC & INDUSTRIAL

The amount of gold in the United States Treasury exceeds that in the banks of Russia, Germany, Belgium and the Netherlands combined.

The experiments of Muller prove that if microbes be placed in a gun barrel the wound made by a bullet fired from it would be infected by the microbes.

The Canadian paper industry is seventy-five years old. There are forty mills, and the production of about 1,100,000 pounds every twenty-four hours is looked for in the near future.

Flax is raised freely in Japan, but the importation of flax, hemp, jute and china grass during the first six months of this year amounted to 5227 tons, a considerable increase over that of the same period last year, which was 3250 tons.

The telephone system of Ugandia, in darkest Africa is, with its branches, 1034 miles in extent, the poles being living trees. The charge is thirty-two cents for each conversation over any distance.

The United States uses more than five-eighths of the diamond output of the world. In two years the total advance on small stones has been twenty per cent., and on large stones twenty-five per cent.

For the first time in the history of the United States, the production of coal has reached a total of over 300,000,000 short tons, showing an actual output of 300,930,659 tons of 2000 pounds, valued at $373,133,843.

With 385 pounds of smokeless powder, the new forty-calibre twelve-inch gun will send an 850-pound armor-piercing shell through nineteen and five-tenths of Harveyized nickel steel armor at a distance of a mile and a half.

The twin tunnel under the Capitol, at Washington, which the Pennsylvania Railway has been given permission to bore, will be 3000 feet long, cost $800,000, and electricity is to be exclusively used for handling trains through it.

It is calculated that the number of timber sleepers on the railways of the world does not fall far short of 1,405,000,000, and a low estimate of their value is $900,000,000. This alone constituted a serious drain on the timber supplies of the world.

For two years the oil consumption has exceeded the production. The stock of crude Pennsylvania petroleum above ground in December, 1900, was 13,174,717 barrels, while in December, 1902, the amount thus stored was only 5,699,127 barrels. Pennsylvania has the greatest American oil field.

The new Springfield rifle is probably the most effective military arm in the world. At a distance of fifty feet it penetrates fifty-five one-inch pine boards placed one inch apart. It has a muzzle velocity of 2300 feet a second and carries a ball five miles, although one mile is the greatest distance that any rifle can be effective, even with telescopic sights.

Why Irish Linen is Best.

Whether Ireland is the finest country in the world for growing flax, it is beyond dispute the finest in the world for bleaching linen—an operation which requires from six to eight weeks, according to the nature and weight of the fabric. Nowhere else can the snow-white finished fabric be turned out to rival the Irish bleach. France, Belgium, Germany and America have all entered into competition with the Emerald Isle, and retired unsuccessfully.

At the present time a large quantity of foreign linen, principally Belgian, is being bleached and finished on various greens near Belfast. The quality of the water, the climate and the inherited experience of the Irish bleachers must all contribute to the result, which has had abundant practical demonstration, that Ireland now occupies, and has occupied, the first place in the whole world for bleaching and finishing linen.

Lean Statesmen in Luck.

The members of the House are complaining a good deal about the crowded condition of the hall since the seats for the accommodation of the increased membership were placed, but they are informed by Elliott Woods, the Superintendent of the Capitol, that the best thing possible was done. The lean members will be able to endure it, but the fat men will be obliged to spend much of the time in the smoking room. The seats have ben placed so close together that men of average girth cannot sit side by side without touching elbows.—Indianapolis News.

Pie Perfection.

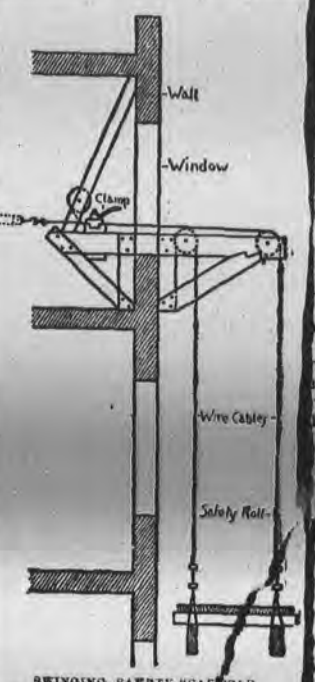
In Chicago, says What to Eat, we learn of the wife of a railroad man who has a most enviable reputation as a baker of pies. Her pies are not "the kind mother used to make." They are sui generis. They are the kind she bakes herself. There are no others like them. Her apple pies are filled with the apples that made Adam forget he was in the Garden of Eden. It is claimed she make a huckleberry pie so ambrosial that it does not stain the teeth! First thing we know someone will make a mince pie that does not give one "that pious feeling."

SAFETY SCAFFOLD

Swinging From Above; It Has Many Advantages Over the Old Type.

The day of the old-fashioned wooden scaffold for building construction is rapidly passing, at least on high work, says the Engineering Record. Instead of the once familiar staging of slender wooden posts, X-braced with boards, with its put-logs and loose board platforms, several forms of working stages have come into use which can be more rapidly erected and removed, are safer and more economical, and have other advantages. A safety swinging scaffold designed particularly for use in the facing of big buildings of steel frame or ferro concrete construction which have an outside covering of brick, terra cotta or stone has recently been patented by a construction company of Cincinnati, Ohio, and successfully used by them on the fifteen-story concreted steel Ingalls Building, now nearly completed.

The new scaffold consists substantially of a platform in sections, suspended by wire cables from brackets supported by the walls of the building at window openings in an upper story, as indicated in the drawing. Each pair of cables supporting the platform sections passes over two sheaves in the horizontal member of a bracket and are held by a clamp inside the building. The platform may be raised or lowered by means of a block and tackle attached to the cables and may be held at any height convenient for the work. The platforms have solid floors, preventing the dropping of materials and an iron rail insuring the safety of the workmen. Preferably the sections are placed end to end, so as to form a continuous staging along a whole side or clear around the building, so that the work may be completely finished to any given level before raising the scaffold. Other advantages of this scaffold besides those indicated are that the sidewalk and the portions of the building below it are not obstructed and the work below may be left completely finished instead of having put-log holes to be filled afterward.



SWINGING SAFETY SCAFFOLD.

SELF-CLEANING SWITCH.

Its Operation Cannot Be Interfered With by Snow or Dirt.

Some of the rail street railway companies in different parts of the country are experimenting with a self-cleaning switch, which in many respects is a great improvement on anything which has yet been used. It is shown in the accompanying cut. Instead of there being a casting or solid bed for the point to travel back and forth, it appears as though constructed of two pieces of rail, with cross-bars placed between them as support for the travel. Underneath is a reservoir which is connected with a sewer which permits of continuous drainage, keeping the switch clean of all accumulations at all times. The switch can be either turned by hand or mechanically. If desired the switch can be fitted with an electrical device by which it is possible to throw it from the platform of the car while the latter is in motion.

SELF-CLEANING SWITCH.

While the openings in the cut under the point are sufficient to keep the action free at all times under ordinary circumstances, an additional provision is made to meet the conditions in cities of the North, where the snowfall may be unusually heavy. This is an electrical heating device which is placed in a waterproof compartment and which will keep a current of electricity moving through the working parts of the switch of sufficient volume to melt the snow and ice which may fall on it. The invention is that of P. J. Ramion.

Pretty Things to Wear

York City.—Shirrings continue the smartest of all smart things ppear to increase in number week ek. This attractive May Manton

SHIRRED WAIST.

t shows them used in both waist sleeves, so managed as to give the ionable broad effect, and again in deep corselet belt. The model is e of cream crepe de Chine, with yoke of tucked chiffon and the ming of cream Venetian lace, but material soft enough to admit of ring can be substituted. The gar- re of lace is specially to be noted. t combines a bertha of novel shape shoulder straps that fall well over sleeves. These last are full and , but are shirred to fit the arms ly for several inches below the

be transformed, and this is often done, or a deep cape collar can be worn over the shoulders. But, as a rule, it is better to have the two separate waists, for then the style of each can be so marked as to give the appearance of another gown even with the one skirt. —Harper's Bazar.

A Striking Gown.

A very striking gown in a "sunset" arrangement of pinks and reds had a foundation of pink silk over which was an interlining of white chiffon. All lacey and transparent gowns have such interlinings. The upper half of the full skirt was of the palest pink chiffon, and the skirt shaded from this pale tint to a deep cerise around the hem, bands of velvet marking the increasing depth of tone. The waist was similarly treated, all the tones appearing in the folded girdle.

When Velvet is Preferred.

For the short walking suit velveteen is a smarter and more fashionable material than velvet, though for carriage or reception toilets long, sweeping gowns made of velvet are preferred.

Blouse Waist.

All berthas are exceedingly fashionable, and one is met with fresh variations at every turn. The smart May Manton waist illustrated shows one that gives a distinct cape effect and combines with it the new sleeves with deep gauntlet cuffs. The model is made of maize peau de cynge with the yoke of heavy cream net, overlaid with medallions of lace joined by strips of black velvet ribbon and trimmings of

A Late Design by May Manton.

oulders. The corselet is made of eam panne velvet and adds a touch brilliancy to the whole.

The waist is made over a fitted lin- g and is closed invisibly at the back, is lining is faced to form the yoke, d can be cut away beneath whenever transparent effect is desired. The st is shirred at its upper and gath- d at the lower edge and the bertha shoulder straps is arranged over whole. The corselet is shaped to the figure and is kept in place by ans of strips of bone. The sleeves mounted over smoothly fitted lin- s that serve to keep the shirrings the full puffs in place.

he quantity of material required for medium size is four and a half ds twenty-one, three and a half ds twenty-two or two and a half ds forty-four inches wide, with one a quarter yards of all-over lace, e-eighth yards of tucking for yoke three-quarter yards twenty-one s wide for corselet belt.

Lace Gowns.

wns of Chantilly lace with the s of applique work and flounces still being made up over black, e or colored linings. These also ire some brightening, and jet or ornaments, and some very costly are used. Artificial flowers made lk or chiffon are embroidered on to the net and satin gowns in a most active manner, and pale pink, yel- or white and mauve also help to ten the sometimes too sombre ef- t.

White net gowns with lace applique white lace gowns are always most ful, as they can be made with two sts, a high and a low one, and then be worn for many different occa- ns.

With a guimpe a low waist can easily cream lace, but combinations without number might be suggested. The deep corselet belt is of chiffon velvet which matches the silk in color, but the material used for the waist can, with propriety, make the belt also when preferred.

The lining for the waist is smoothly fitted and is faced to form the yoke. The waist proper is laid in one box pleat at the centre back and in two at the front, the closing being made beneath the pleat at the left side and diagonally through the yoke. The bertha is in two portions, the edges being cut to form points. The full puffed sleeves with the gauntlet cuffs are mounted on smoothly fitted linings, and are shaped to extend over the hands.

The quantity of material required for the medium size is five yards twenty-

BLOUSE WAIST.

one, four and three-eighth yards twenty-seven or two and five-eighth yards forty-four inches wide, with one-half yard of net and five yards of applique.

A SERMON FOR SUNDAY

AN ELOQUENT DISCOURSE ENTITLED "THE CHRISTIAN'S MISSION."

The Rev. T. J. Villers, One of the Most Popular Clergymen in Indiana, Delivers a Strong Sermon, the Theme of Which is Evangelism.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—The Rev. Thomas J. Villers, pastor of the First Baptist Church, of this city, preached Sunday morning a strong sermon, the theme of which was evangelism. His subject was "The Christian's Mission to the World." The text was chosen from John xvii:18: "As Thou hast sent Me into the world, even so have I sent them into the world." Mr. Villers said:

The farewell discourses to the disciples were ended. Gethsemane with its mental anguish and bloody sweat was but a step in the distance. The shadows flung from the cross were deepening and darkening. Jesus knew that before another sun should set His work on earth would be done. In t se last moments He betook Himself to prayer. Dying words are undying words. We embalm them in fragrant memories. With eyes uplifted toward the Father, the divine Suppliant first reviewed His own ministry. "I have glorified Thee on the earth; I have finished the work which Thou gavest Me to do." Then His mind turned toward His disciples; He prayed for them, declaring their mission to be a continuation of His own. This thought He emphasized before His death, on the eastward side of Calvary, while standing in the deep shade and gloom. "As Thou hast sent Me into the world, even so have I also sent them into the world." The same thought emerged with Him from the tomb, and dropped from His lips on the heavenward side of the cross, while standing in the light reflected from the crown. "Then said Jesus to them again, Peace be with you; as My Father hath sent Me, even so send I you." Thus with the emphasis of repetition our Lord announces the Christian's mission to the world.

Jesus is called the apostle of our confession. He is God's sent one, whom we confess. He repeatedly laid emphasis on this fact, declaring Himself to be the one whom the Father sanctified and sent into the world. In John's Gospel alone He speaks of Himself thirty-six times as being sent of God. He was sent to preach good tidings to the poor, to proclaim release to the captives and recovering of sight to the blind, to set at liberty them that are bruised, to proclaim the acceptable year of the Lord. Having finished the work which God gave Him to do, He formed a new apostolate, dignifying all disciples as His apostles; for while His commission "even so send I you" may have primary reference to the twelve, it applies with equal force to all who have obtained a like precious faith. God sent Him; He sends us. In the Acts we read that when Stephen suffered martyrdom there arose that day a great persecution against the church at Jerusalem. And they were all scattered throughout the regions of Judea and Samaria, except the twelve. They, therefore, that were scattered abroad — not the twelve, for they stayed at Jerusalem, but the laymen, the rank and file of the church —they that were scattered abroad went about preaching the word.

Do you plead your lack of eloquence, affirming that you are slow of speech and of a slow tongue? Listen! The gospel is good news and good news does not need ornamenting, it needs telling. Listen! One night at Corinth, after a day of depressing toil, when there had been little to cheer Paul's soul, Jesus appeared to him in a vision, saying: "Be not afraid, but speak." The word which Christ used is significant. It is not the term for a formal set discourse. It suggests the simplest form of human language. It means merely to talk. Our Lord did not want Paul to sugarcoat his message with poetic, rhetorical descriptions of the glory of Corinth's two seas, flecked with white sails from many lands—did not want him to wax eloquent amid that pageant of islands and mountains and groves of cypress and pine bathed in the glow of Grecian sunsets. Jesus wanted Paul just to talk the gospel. At the apostle's feet lay the blue waters of the Aegean. Jesus did not want Paul to prepare learned disquisitions, whose profundity would equal the unplumbed sea, like the preacher who was said to be invisible six days in the week and incomprehensible on the seventh. Christ only wanted Paul to talk the gospel. In the distance gleamed the snowy summit of Helicon, whose muses had inspired Hesiod and his school of writers. Jesus did not want Paul, with a head as cold and a vocabulary as icy as Helicon's summit, to show the rhetoric loving Corinthians that he was as cultured as themselves. He wanted Paul just to talk the gospel. Towering within sight stood two-peaked Parnassus, whose side poets had climbed for inspiration. Jesus did not want Paul to give the impression that his inspiration had been kindled on Parnassus, lest, coming with the enticing words of man's wisdom his message should be made of none effect. He wanted Paul simply to talk the gospel.

O beloved, this is what the church and the world need to-day—not more clergymen to expound the gospel, but more men and women to talk the gospel: talk it in the home, talk it in the office, talk it in the shop, talk it in the factory, talk it in the store, talk it on the farm, talk it on the streets, talk it on the trains—talk it everywhere. Suppose people call us babblers. That is what the Athenians called Paul. Jesus says: "Be not afraid; keep talking." Suppose they say that our speech is contemptible. That is what the Corinthians said of Paul. Jesus says: "Be not afraid; keep talking." Suppose they affirm that the old gospel will not do in these modern days, that it must be refined and intellectualized, trimmed and lopped and polished and perfumed. Jesus says: "Be not afraid; keep talking."

It is profoundly significant that when the Holy Ghost came on the day of Pentecost He appeared in the shape of a tongue, which sat not only on the twelve, but on each member of the church, and when that tongue of fire touched them they began to speak as the Spirit gave them utterance. It is by the tongues of God's people that His gospel must be published. We may try to excuse our silence by saying that actions speak louder than words, and so if our life is right, speech is unnecessary. It is true that the life may be eloquent, and ought to be. It is true that words without works are like faith without works —dead. But no excuse that we can frame will satisfy Christ for our dumbness. More than once He healed men who were possessed by dumb devils, and it must grieve Him that so many of His people in our day are similarly afflicted. My brother, if you have a dumb spirit, let Christ cast it out, that the string of your tongue being loosed, you may speak the reconciliating word.

A commercial traveler recently stood in my study and gave me a chapter in his history. Ten years ago he had fallen so low through sin that he was utterly forsaken, cast out even by his own wife. One night he wandered into a Chicago mission, where he heard something about the love of God. He went back every night for a week and listened. Chords that were broken began to vibrate once more. On the seventh night, after the mission service, he groped his way through the darkness to an old board fence near the house where his wife lived, and there behind that fence threw himself down, hoping that when morning dawned he might peep through the cracks, and see at the window yonder his little child, whom he was no longer permitted to visit. As the eastern sky began to flush with promise of the dawn, weary and hungry and lonely and heart-sick, he crept up to the feet of Jesus. "And greatly to my surprise," he said, "Christ didn't scold me. He knew I'd been scolded enough already. And He didn't give me any advice, either. I'd long ago had plenty of that. No," he added, with trembling voice, "Jesus just loved me." And when the sun got above the horizon that morning a brighter light was filling all the chambers of his heart. He has a beautiful home now, and everywhere he goes is telling what a dear Saviour he has found. Are some of you out in the darkness—homesick and sin-sick? Creep up to the pierced feet. He'll not scold you. He'll not advise you. He'll just love you—love you out of your shameful failure and loss, into the glorious gain of His cross, out of earth's sorrows into His balm, out of life's storm and into His calm, out of distress to jubilant psalm.

Children of God, apostles of Jesus, as love was the master passion of Him whom the Father sent, so must love be the constraining motive of us whom the Son sends. Humanity responds to the touch of love. Around on the sunny side of even the most frigid man there is always a door that opens to the pressure of a loving heart. "Thou hast loved my soul from the pit," exclaimed Hezekiah, as he looked back at his alarming illness; as if God, bending over His prostrate servant, had used His great heart as a magnet to lift the sufferer from the grave. Love magnetized Hezekiah from death. Be ye, therefore, imitators of God. Paul urges, and walk in love even as Christ also loved you. As His sent ones, we are to go about loving people out of sin into forgiveness, out of unrest into peace. Constrained, impelled, urged on, held irresistibly to one aim by the love of Christ, we are sent to those yet in enmity against God, to love them into fellowship with Him.

Continuing, as we do, Christ's mission, our parish is the world. As He was sent into the world, even so has He also sent us. His command to make disciples of all the nations has never been repealed. Within every Christian church I wish there hung a chart, constructed on the basis of Acts i:8: "Ye shall be witnesses unto Me, both in Jerusalem, and in all Judea, and in Samaria, and unto the uttermost part of the earth." Four concentric circles. A picture of the local church at the centre. The inner circle at the top, "In all Judea:" at the bottom, "State's Missions." The third circle at the top, "In Samaria:" at the bottom, "Home Missions." The outer circle at the top, "Unto the Uttermost Parts of the Earth;" at the bottom, "Foreign Missions." Across them all in the shape of a cross, "Preach the gospel to every creature;" "The Field is the World."

A sinful world, where men and women are dying without God and without hope. A sorrowful world, where bleeding hearts need bandaging, where many a man never sees the stars shine through his cypress trees. A covetous world, where greed supplants creed, where the book of truth and the bottles of hell are struggling for the supremacy; where, with eyes blinded by the god of this age, many are hastening to become rich, falling into temptation and a snare and into many foolish and hurtful lusts which drown men in destruction and perdition. Into such a world are we sent, yet must we keep ourselves unspotted from the world. His figure of the salt Jesus immediately followed with His figure of the light. While mingling with people as salt is mixed with that which needs preservation, we must be as lights, above and shining down upon the world. Some times in the holy mount with the transfigured Christ, then down among the people with the demoniac boy; keeping close to the Master while keeping touch of the world; laying hold of sinful man with one hand and the sinless Man with the other and bringing them face to face.

It is profitable to note Christ's interpretation of His own mission, and to read our mission in the light of that interpretation. Hear His words: "I came down from heaven, not to do Mine own will, but the will of Him that sent Me. As My Father hath sent Me, even so send I you. I came not to call the righteous, but sinners to repentance. As My Father hath sent Me, even so send I you. The Son of man came not to be ministered unto, but to minister, and to give His life a ransom for many. As My Father hath sent Me, even so send I you. The Son of man came to seek and to save that which was lost. As My Father hath sent Me, even so send I you."

He came to minister, and He ministered to all classes. He welcomed influential Nicodemus, and explained to him the new birth. He took equal pains with the despised woman of Samaria, and drew for her the living water. The two accounts are placed side by side. During His life He mingled with the poor; in His death He made His grave with the rich in order that He might save both. So is the will of God in Christ Jesus concerning us. We are saved to serve. With hands full of helpful charity, with a word in season to him that is weary, with a heart at leisure from itself to soothe and sympathize, we are sent to bring ourselves into contact with humanity at the point of need.

Ourselves, mark you, not merely our substance. The human soul is cavernous in its hunger, not for things, but for folks. It is easier often to give money than self. It takes less prayer, and necessitates less nervous expenditure. Jesus touched men, and virtue went out of Him. He gave His life. As a ransom that gift was unique in its value and effect. As an offering for sin it can never be duplicated. Yet may we, in some true sense, give ourselves, as He gave Himself. We may present our bodies a living sacrifice. We may pour out our lives on the altar of the church's faith, and count it a joy, as Paul did. We may imitate the devotion which burned in the bosom and blazed in the life of my revered teacher, Martin Brewer Anderson, who used to say: "It has been the purpose of my life to live as far as I might for others; like my divine Master, to give myself for them, and so far to renew in myself that perfect life."

In view of our mighty mission, are we in weakness, and in fear and in much trembling? Let us be comforted by our Lord's intercessory prayer. He guarantees a complete equipment. When He speaks of sending us into the world, His word means more than a mere sending. It implies an official, authoritative commission, together with the necessary equipment. As the Father equipped Him for His ministry, so He thoroughly furnishes us unto every good work. He was anointed with the Holy Ghost and with power. Ye shall receive power, said He, when the Holy Ghost is come upon you, and ye shall be My witnesses. For witness-bearing the gift of the Spirit is absolutely essential. We must tarry until we are endued. We may be richly endowed without being endued at all. Once, we are told, it took one sermon to convert 3000 souls; now it takes 3000 sermons to convert one soul. If the statement be true, the reason is clear.

Equipped with power, we are given a message. Jesus went about teaching and preaching the gospel of the kingdom. As the Father sent Him even so sends He us. When a man gets the tongue of fire his theme is not politics or sociology, not literature or science, not the popular topics of business or society, but the mighty works of God. Paul told Timothy that the time would come when men would not endure sound doctrine, but, having itching ears, would heap to themselves teachers after their own lusts. If churches have itching ears they can always find teachers and preachers who are willing to scratch their ears. But ear-scratchers are not ambassadors. In our ministry of reconciliation we have but one message—the word of reconciliation. God has committed it to us; or, as Paul says, God has deposited it in us; as if it is a sacred treasure which we are to preserve carefully and bear faithfully to others.

Parents and teachers and fellow workers unto the kingdom of God, while continuing the mission of Jesus who came to seek and to save that which was lost, may God give you and me the unspeakable joy not only of turning men and women from darkness to light, but also of leading many of the little ones to Him who carries the lambs in His bosom.

ADMIRAL SCHLEY ENDORSES PE-RU-NA.

Pe-ru-na Drug Co., Columbus, Ohio:
Gentlemen: "I can cheerfully say that Mrs. Schley has taken Pe-ru-na and I believe with good effect."
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ADMIRAL SCHLEY, one of the foremost notable heroes of the Nineteenth Century. A name that starts terror in the heart of every Spaniard. A man of steady nerve, clear head, undaunted courage and prompt decision.

Approached by a friend recently, his opinion was asked as to the efficacy of Peruna, the national catarrh remedy. Without the slightest hesitation he gave this remedy his endorsement. It appeared on later conversation that Peruna has been used in his family, where it is a favorite remedy.

Such endorsements serve to indicate the wonderful hold that Peruna has upon the minds of the American people. It is out of the question that so great and famous a man as Admiral Schley could have any other reason for giving his endorsement to Peruna than his positive conviction that the remedy is all that he says it is.

The fact is that Peruna has overcome all opposition and has won its way to the hearts of the people. The natural timidity which so many people have felt about giving endorsements to any remedy is giving way. Gratitude and a desire to help others has inspired thousands of people to give public testimonials for Peruna who heretofore would not have consented to such publicity.

Never before in the annals of medicine has it happened that so many men of national and international reputation have been willing to give unqualified and public endorsements to a proprietary remedy. No amount of advertising could have accomplished such a result. Peruna has won on its own merits. Peruna cures catarrh of whatever phase or location in the human body. That is why it receives so many notable and unique endorsements.

Address The Peruna Drug M'f'g Co., Columbus, Ohio, for free literature on catarrh.

Ask Your Druggist for free Pe-ru-na Almanac for 1904.

Some Hope For Nevada.

Though one of the largest States in area, Nevada is the smallest in population. It contains only 40,000 people, nearly all of whom live along the chief railway. Like other pocket boroughs, Nevada has not been well governed, but its opportunities in all directions have been limited.

The new irrigation law gives it fresh hope. Chief Hydrographer Newell, of the Geological Survey, predicts that Nevada will have a population of 500,000 people within fifty years. One of the State's most serious drawbacks has been the selection by the State of all the springs and water courses in the national grant of 2,000,000 acres for school purposes, and the subletting of these natural water advantages to large cattle companies. For lack of water migrating farmers have kept out of Nevada.

Railroad grants of land in the State have also worked against seekers of homesteads. Nevada is the scene of the first work to be performed under the irrigation law passed by Congress last year. Construction has been begun on what is called the Truckee Dam and the first contract calls for an expenditure of $900,000. The Government policy will be to push forward with works on which it can get its money back within ten years.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

To Detect Women Smugglers.

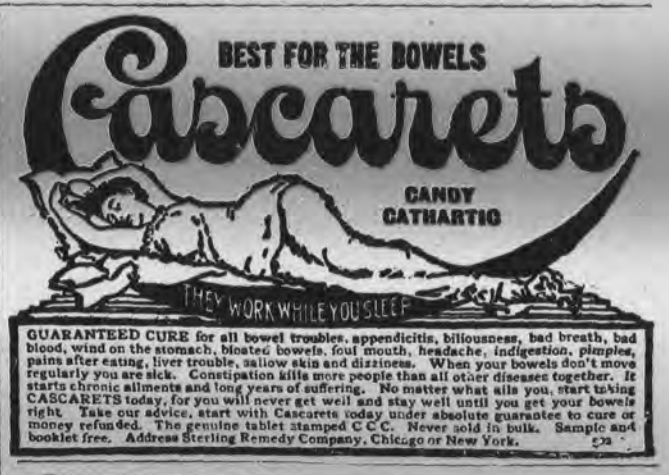
Uncle Sam has seven women inspectors at the port of New York to make things disagreeable for women who would smuggle. Whenever a passenger ship arrives there is a woman inspector at the gangplank. If the vessel is one of the big popular liners there are two or three. The women inspectors do their work as quietly as possible. In the bustle and confusion on the pier just after the ship has been tied up the little scenes in which they play leading parts pass almost unnoticed, but without this work the revenue from customs would be less every year by many thousands of dollars. Sometimes tearfully, but oftener in a state of indignation, the woman who is suspected of trying to smuggle follows the inspector up the gangplank of the steamer that has just arrived and into a stateroom, where the thorough search of her clothing usually brings to light valuable articles that are dutiable. It is usually found that the women smugglers are connected in some way with wholesale milliners and fancy goods dealers.

The Missing Link.

Some interesting people have been come across in the process of exploring British New Guinea. The full report of the expedition that recently visited some of the northern districts, never before traversed by white men, has been published as a Parliamentary paper by the Commonwealth government. A tribe that lives in swamps and morasses, and can hardly walk on dry land, was encountered, and one of its members is described by Mr. Robinson, the leader, as "the most ape-like human being, in figure and carriage, I have ever seen." A tribe of pigmies, "intelligent looking and pleasant faced," was also met with. Its chief was gracious enough to allow himself to be measured. He was four feet three inches in height and twenty-three inches around the waist.—Westminster Gazette.

'A Sensitive Searchlight.

Science gives its votaries many surprises. A writer in the North American Review says that when a warship was exercising with searchlights it was observed that one of the lights began to wink, or flicker. Presently it was discovered that it was recording a signal in the Morse alphabet. Afterward it was found that the signal had been sent from one foreign warship to another by wireless telegraphy. Neither of the foreign vessels was in sight from the ship which caught the message. The searchlight happened to be "in tune" with the wireless apparatus, and became a receiver of the message.



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A Curious Story of a Crime.

Ten years ago a ten-months-old child who had been left in the care of a woman in Kent, England, died one morning in great agony. The post-mortem revealed that she had choked to death over pieces of cork in her gullet. The jury returned an open verdict, and the case was forgotten. Recently Scotland Yard began to receive anonymous letters which said the child had been murdered, and finally came one saying that the murderer could be found if the handwriting could be identified. Ultimately the husband of the woman who had charge of the child was arrested. He denied he had tried to kill the child, but had merely put corks in its throat to stop its crying. He was found guilty and sentenced to five years' penal servitude.

Queer Trade Commodities.

Most people nowadays hear a lot about the conservation of waste, but looking through the catalogues of traders of various kinds it is astounding what a number of eccentric commodities are utilized for trade purposes. The skins of millions of eels are tanned and used as leather for bootlaces; frog-skin has become one of the most beautiful and useful articles known to the binders of fancy books and the makers of fans; walrus whiskers provide the most elegant toothpicks known to the modern man of fashion; and beetles of a certain kind are exported by the hundred weight for use on theatrical dresses.—Tit-Bits.

Great aches from little toe corns grow. N. Y.—51

Long Hair

"About a year ago my hair was coming out very fast, so I bought a bottle of Ayer's Hair Vigor. It stopped the falling and made my hair grow very rapidly, until now it is 45 inches in length."—Mrs. A. Boydston, Atchison, Kans.

There's another hunger than that of the stomach. Hair hunger, for instance. Hungry hair needs food, needs hair vigor—*Ayer's.* This is why we say that Ayer's Hair Vigor always restores color, and makes the hair grow long and heavy. $1.00 a bottle. All druggists.

If your druggist cannot supply you, send us one dollar and we will express you a bottle. Be sure and give the name of your nearest express office. Address, J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

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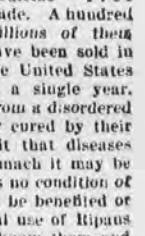

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RIPANS TABULES

Ripans Tabules are the best dyspepsia medicine ever made. A hundred millions of them have been sold in the United States in a single year. Every illness arising from a disordered stomach is relieved or cured by their use. So common is it that diseases originate from the stomach it may be safely asserted there is no condition of ill health that will not be benefited or cured by the occasional use of Ripans Tabules. Physicians know them and speak highly of them. All druggists sell them. The five-cent package is enough for an ordinary occasion, and the Family Bottle, sixty cents, contains a household supply for a year. One generally gives relief within twenty minutes.

If afflicted with weak eyes, use **Thompson's Eye Water**

HAPPENINGS IN NEW JERSEY.

Continued From First Page

engaged as one. In the Seven Days' Fight the colonel of her husband's regiment, Dr. Pratt, of Brooklyn, was seriously wounded, being shot in the mouth. Mrs. O'Hagan nursed him until he completely recovered. All through the war Mrs. O'Hagan accompanied her husband and endured many of the hardships. In the battle of Gettysburg a man who was thought to be her husband was brought to her tent dead. The body proved, however, to be that of a stranger.

Mrs. O'Hagan was born in Ireland, and came to this country with her parents when twelve years old. After the war, with her husband, she settled in Belleville.—*New York Tribune.*

BOY CONSTRUCTS TOY THEATRE.

Samuel Briggs, Jr., eleven years old, of Burlington has won the reputation of being a genuis, by constructing a toy theatre. With remarkable ingenuity, the little fellow has constructed a stage two feet high, two feet deep and three feet wide, on which are presented plays ranging from a minstrel performance to a drama.

The stage is fitted with an automatic rolling curtain, and the scenery and appropriate stage settings can be quickly altered. Some of the landscape and background scenery is hand-painted, while more is cut from the illustrated advertising posters of the show presented. Miniature figures of paper and wax represent the actors.

In the orchestra pit the gaudily dressed musicians are represented as rendering the music, and a mechanical doll plays a noisy accompaniment on a toy piano. The most novel feature, however, is a huge and hidden phonograph, which sings, talks or plays the parts of the paper actors with an effect that causes the spectator to almost imagine the little figures to be alive.

Visitors to Lakewood.

Recalling the epigram of olden days, when all roads led to Rome, a similar though might easily be applied to Lakewood as a point of rendezvous for the world's celebrities and men and women of mark in various walks of life.

In the relative location of a suburb for two great cosmopolitan cities, it is a matter of course that at one time or another during the season the passing throng in Lakewood should include the most highly honored representatives of public or private life. From season to season the list of such visitors would be an interesting one, including what may be termed "the home guard" of those who have chosen Lakewood as a winter home.

The cottage list of the place carries the names of students and workers; people whose accomplishments have been notable in the world, and whose interest in their surroundings guarantees continued improvement. And when the casual visitors to Lakewood are considered the list might stretch out indefinitely. In the corridors of these hotels during a season, one touches elbows with grave college professors, eminent clergymen, learned doctors of law and letters and abtruse sciences of all classifications. Government attaches and ambassadors, prominent politicians who are readily marked, and quiet ones unsuspected as the actual power behind many a petty throne. The great song birds of the operatic and concert world come here for occasional rest, and artists and literateurs and scientists are noted in the crush.

While millionaire operators, successful business men, and women of the first social prominence, make up the resort's guest list. And Lakewood receives them all with ready welcome. She opens her doors and invites them in for the rest they need; proffers them either the peace and quiet of the wood, where none intrude, or the pleasant associations to be found in club society or hotel and cottage circles, as their preferences may turn.

If you wish to know about Lakewood, send postal to C. M. Burt General Passenger Agent, New Jersey Central, 143 Liberty Street, New York City, for Book.

Concerning Proctor's.

The theatrical manager who can please the children is the one who unfailingly wins success. These are the jolly days (as well as the holidays) when the little folks are especially eager to be amused by visits to the threatres, and in the Proctor theatres above all others are they catered to intelligently and effectively. Ever since the holidays came near, Mr. Proctor has modeled his programs with a keen eye to the delighting of his school-children patrons, whom he numbers in the thousands. On any of his bills these days, the "kids" are sure to be tickled by clever trained dogs, grotesque and solemn-faced monkeys, cutely educated cats, or beautiful trained horses; while the marionette shows, the funny moving pictures with their thrilling portrayal of Santa Claus' midnight chimney visit—all contribute to send the little ones home simply delighted. These are great days for the Proctor child-visitor.

A recently introduced (and very successful) innovation at the Proctor theatres is that by which all patrons, whether near at hand or far away, can have their choice seats reserved for them three weeks in advance. They can be ordered by mail, by telegraph, by telephone, or in person, at almost any hour of the day or night; for the Proctor box offices are now kept open from 9:30 in the forenoon until 10.30 at night. Better than all, one is invariably certain of courteous treatment in ordering his seats. And this is a great treat, when one bears in mind that incivility is too often met with in the box office of many metropolitan playhouses.

TRAGEDY OF AN INSECT.

The Sand Fly Lives but a Day After Coming into the Light.

Here is the tragic story of the sand fly.

It has but a day to live in the light. In order to earn the right to that day of life it lives from one to three years in darkness, down in the mud at the bottom of lakes or rivers. Moreover, the sand fly is perfectly harmless. It does not bite. It has no sting. It cannot even eat. All it can do is to flit about for a few hours, enjoying the light of day or the glare of an electric lamp.

Prof. C. B. Davenport, of the University of Chicago, tells about the delicate, beautiful little insects.

The sand fly is known to scientists familiarly as the May fly. In scientific terms, it is called ephemerida. This name is taken from the Greek word ephemeros, which means lasting only for a day. To the scientists the sand fly is one of the most interesting and beautiful of insects.

The fly lives but a day at most, but before it sees the light it has lived for from one to three years under the water in the form of what the scientists call a nymph. This nymph can both walk and swim. As it grows it molts, and after about the ninth molting wings appear on its thorax. These grow larger until the insect comes forth from the water a sand fly. It then has but one duty—to lay its eggs. This done, the sand fly zigzags through the air until its brief life is ended.

It is rather doubtful consolation to tell a widow that her "husband is very much better off."

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North Plainfield Weekly Review.

VOL. 4—NO. 40 NORTH PLAINFIELD, N. J., SATURDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1903. PRICE 3 CENTS

MATTERS OF LOCAL INTEREST.

Live Local Paragraphs Occurring in North Plainfield and and Plainfield.

The Plainfield Board of Trade will have its dinner January 28.

There will be a special Christmas service at the First Baptist Church, Sunday morning.

A little girl has come to make her home with Mr. and Mrs. Stein, of Grandview avenue.

Brooks Carson, the florist, has taken the store on Park avenue formerly occupied by Miss Lincoln.

Joseph D., the four year old son, of Mr. and Mrs. John Harkins, of Pearl street, died last Monday. The funeral was private.

A petition signed by 1000 residents of Plainfield urging the reappoint of Joseph A. Hubbard a member of the Board of Assessors, has been presented to Mayor Jenkins.

An investigation will be made by the Borough Board of Health regarding the failure of a Plainfield physician to report a case of diphtheria which occurred on Pearl street this week.

Heidelolf's hardware store, on Somerset street, presents a handsome appearance, lighted up with dozens of miniature incandescent lamps. Of interest to many people, in the same window is a set of wireless telegraph instruments.

While two grandchildren of Thomas D. were visiting at his house on Grove st[illegible] this borough, Wednesday, one was taken very ill. Dr. Buchanan called in, [illegible] case as scarlet fever. [illegible] went home to its parents on Sandford avenue, [illegible] portion of the Fil[illegible] Monday. The minister is charged with a serious charge and [illegible] trial by the Grand Jury.

Mrs. G. Van Zandt, wife of J. R. [illegible] after an illness of six weeks, died last Monday. Funeral services were held from her late home [illegible] morning. Interment was made at the Bloomsburg cemetery, this county. She is survived by her husband and two daughters.

Golden Wedding Anniversary.

Isaac T. Runyon and wife celebrated the golden anniversary of their wedding by giving a dance and reception at their residence on Somerset street Wednesday evening. About thirty guests were present.

Knights of the Golden Eagle Elect.

The following officers were elected at the district meeting of the Knights of the Golden Eagle Tuesday night: Noble chief, Horace J. Martin; vice chief, William Allen; high priest, Dr. C. M. Luckey; venerable hermit, L. A. Hummer; master of records, H. J. Martin, Jr., and A. R. Vail; clerk of the exchequer, R. V. Kenny; master of the exchequer, W. Randolph; trustee, R. V. Kenny, Ray B. Carver was nominated delegate to the Grand Castle.

Commuters Remember Trainmen.

Plainfield's Commuters' Club, has remembered the trainmen on the Central's express es which leave for New York daily at 7:55 and 8:30. Christmas presents in cash amounting to over $300 were presented to the railroad men. This is an annual custom inaugurated some years ago by Plainfielders who rent the club cars Plainfield and Netherwood.

Honors for Company K.

Company K, Second regiment, of Plainfield, should not be mistaken for Company K, Third Regiment, of Long Branch. The latter company has been ordered out of service. Our local company has again captured the regimental prize, for marksmanship as a result of the shoots at Sea Girt during the summer of 1903. The Plainfield military devotees are particularly proud of the honor, inasmuch as it is the youngest company in the entire regiment.

$200 Reward.

By recommendation of the Board of Chosen Freeholders of the County of Somerset, a reward of TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS is hereby offered for information which will lead to the arrest and conviction of any person or persons who have stolen, since December 8, 1902, or who may hereafter during the next two years steal, any horse or horses in the County of Somerset.

JAMES L. GRIGGS,
Prosecutor of the Pleas,
Somerville, N. J. Dec. 15, 1903. 3-19 04.

Fearful Wreck on B. & O.

The Duquesne limited, the fastest passenger train on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, running between Pittsburg and New York, plunged into a mass of timber, eight miles west of M'Connellsville, Pa., at 7.45 o'clock Wednesday night, and was completely wrecked. A great many persons are known to be dead and many are missing.

The list of known injured totals twenty, but it is believed that not one of the 150 passengers on the train escaped without injury, and the number killed is estimated from 35 to 65.

The wreck was caused by some heavy timbers falling on the track from a freight train ahead of the passenger train.

Somerset Courts.

The December term opened Tuesday and closed the following day, being the shortest term in its history.

The grand jury brought in six true bills.

The trial of jury appeals will be taken up on January 11, and criminal cases will probably begin January 18.

Somerset County Revolutionary History.

The Somerset County Historical Society which met at Somerville this week was a most interesting meeting. A large number of persons were in attendance, and the address of Rev. T. H. Davis of Plainfield, was very instructive and entertaining. He dwelt mostly on the part Somerset county played in Revolutionary history.

Somerset County Man Honored.

Dr. Richard Moldenke, of Watchung, has just returned from a tour of the principal cities of the middle west in the interests of the Foundry exhibits to be held next Spring at the World's Fair in St. Louis.

All the large foundries of the country have combined to make this one of the finest exhibits ever attempted. There will be no "make-believe" business, but the work of casting and finishing, will be shown just as it is done in the foundry.

Dr. Moldenke has been [illegible] important position, and while he cannot devote much of his time in St. Louis to actual details, he will appoint assistants to see that his plans are carried out.

Preaching at Wilson Memorial Chapel.

Rev. George Shaw, will preach a Christmas sermon in the Wilson Memorial Church, Sunday evening. Service commences at 8 o'clock. All are cordially invited to be present.

Sunday school will be held at 2.30 p. m.

Gesang and Turn Verein Reception.

The members of the Gesang and Turn Verein are making great preparations for their reception and dance to be held on New Year's Eve. Prof. Suhr's Imperial Orchestra has been engaged to furnish music for the occasion.

Fire in First Presbyterian Church.

A lot of young men and women engaged Wednesday evening in decorating the First Presbyterian Church for Christmas, were suddenly called on to form themselves into a fire brigade. A large ornamental torch, made of crepe paper and evergreen, caught fire from a burning gas jet near the organ, and in an instant was ablaze. The young folks worked heroically, but $500 damage was done. Particles of the flaming torch dropped here and there, damaging the church furniture. At one time the main part of the edifice was threathened with destruction.

Object to Proposed Colored Home.

The proposition to establish a home in Plainfield, for colored orphans on the Darling property, corner of Prospect avenue and Rahway road, has aroused protests among the residents. Rev. Scott Wallace, pastor of the Calvary Baptist Church, a colored man, is at the head of the movement. The plan is to form a home for colored orphans and working girls who are out of employment.

The support of the orphanage is to come from those seeking servants, as well as from those securing employment. Mr. Wallace says that he will have no trouble getting money to start the home, as several substantial contributions have been promised. It is estimated that at least $20,000 will be needed.

Make the Children Happy.

Christmastide this year should bring joy to the hearts of all but the most poverty-stricken, for never before were gifts of all kinds more abundant and offered for sale cheaper. By the expenditure of comparatively a small sum almost any child can be made happy—for to the childish mind it is not the cost, but the adaptability to its desires, that makes the Christmas present welcome. And even when parents are too poor to provide for their little ones, the various church, charitable and social associations take pleasure in seeing that none are neglected.—Hoboken Observer.

Christmas Exercises at the Borough Schools.

Christmas was observed in the North Plainfield schools Wednesday. The primary pupils held their exercises, commencing at 12:30 o'clock. The following program was given:

Singing—"Holy Night"..... School
Recitation—"When Xmas Comes," —Helen Roberts
A Legend..... Ruth Wahlig
Stockings in Rows..... Mildred McAuliffe
Singing—"Away in a Manger"....School
Recitation—The Christmas Dolls, —Rose Anderson
Letters from Santa Claus...Eddie Schorb
Song—"Santa Claus is Coming," —I A. Grade
Recitation—"Borrowed Stockings," —John Currin
St. Nicholas.....Celeste Kolb
Letters to Santa Claus.....Geo. Townley
Another Letter.....Arthur Martin
Song—"Sliding Down Hill"...3 A Grade
Recitation—"A Big Stocking"—F. Titus
Hiawatha's Shopping..Lawrence French
Santa's Helpers..... Ada Stalth
Song—"Prancing Reindeer"...1 B Grade
Recitation—"The Kittens Xmas" —Marion Phillips
The Stockings Talk.....Iola Schenck
Mother Goose's Xmas.....Roger Stewart
Singing—"Would'nt You Like to Go?"

The following program was given by the High School and Grammar grades:

Singing—"O Holy Night".....School
Recitation—"The Children's Holiday".....Isabel Mantz
Singing—"Peace on Earth".....School
Dialogue from Dickens' "Christmas Carol." Scene—Scrooge's counting house on Christmas eve. Characters—Scrooge, Harral Hamilton; nephew Hanford Miller.
Recitation—"The Vizier of Ratat" —Ethel Daggett
Singing—"Like Small Curled Feathers".....School
"Santa Claus Outwitted"—A drama in one act. Scene—Santa Claus's sitting room. Characters:
Santa Claus—Wesley Messersmith.
Mrs. Santa Claus—Mary Robley.
Fairy Overcome—Edith Taft.
Fairy Content—Mary N[illegible]
Sir Sue All—Ralph Kut[illegible]
Singing—Ring Out, O Bells

Fire Destroys Catholic Church.

METUCHEN, Dec. 21—St. Francis church, the only Roman Catholic place of worship here, burned to the ground this afternoon as the result of the overturning of a lamp by a choir girl. Father Graham, who was lying ill in the priests' house at one side of the church, was carried out before the flames got to his home.

The choir girls, ten or fifteen in number, were in the choir loft rehearsing the music arranged for the Christmas celebration, when one of the girls, Lizzie Geary, overturned a lamp that she was using to light up her music. The oil caught fire and the whole choir loft was soon in flames. The girls took off their coats and used them to beat out the flames, but the fire soon got the better of them and they were forced to run down stairs.

The church, which was built largely of wood, was soon burning all over. The local fire department was called out, but was unable to check the fire. The flames soon spread to Father Graham's house and he was carried to a nearby house. The rectory was threatened with destruction at one time, but the firemen managed to put out the fire there before it got very far. The estimated damage is $15,000 to $20,000.

Stocking New Jersey With Fish and Game.

The State Fish and Game Commission has caused streams in Morris, Sussex, Warren, Passaic and Bergen counties to be stocked with trout during the last week and about 10,000 of the fish have been put in the various brooks. The fish were brought to this State from a hatchery near Stroudsburg, Pa., and they are said to be the finest specimens of their kind ever put in New Jersey streams.

Culver's Lake has been recently stocked with small-mouth black bass. About 1,000 of them were put in the lake in fine healthy condition. A lake near Madison has also been stocked with about 500 pickerel and perch taken from the Raritan Canal. During the latter part of next month Lake Hopatcong will be stocked with a large number of bass and pickerel.

Word has been received from Indian Territory, that arrangements are being made with Secretary of the Interior Wilson for the shipment of a large number of quail to New Jersey for propagation purposes. One thousand dozen of birds have been ordered by the New Jersey commission, and these will be distributed throughout the state. Quail have been very scarce in New Jersey during the last three years, but it is expected that within a couple of seasons they will be fairly plentiful again. The fish and game commissioners have been very active of late in the performance of the duties devolving upon them.

WATCHUNG AND VICINITY.

WATCHUNG.

The Christmas entertainment will be held in Wilson Memorial Chapel Christmas eve.

Work on the new sidewalk has been commenced.

Gerald Underhill's little boy, who has been very ill, is improving.

Ice on the Lake is ten inches thick, but no effort has been made yet toward harvesting it.

Dr. Chas. Moldenke will preach a Christmas sermon and give communion at St. Peter's Lutheran Church, Christmas morning, at 10:30.

To close the estate of Israel Coon, James A. Havey will sell at public auction next Tuesday, 29th instant, all personal property of the late Mr. Coon at the farm near Stirling. Sale to begin at 10 o'clock a. m.

SCHOOL ENTERTAINMENT.

In the point[illegible] enjoyment [illegible] Wednesday [illegible] entertainment [illegible] Watchung.

The buildi[illegible] crowded and the children acqui[illegible] themselves splendidly, and there was [illegible] pleasant an entertainment b[illegible] there.

At the co[illegible] the exercises handsome pre[illegible] presented by the pupils to Mrs. [illegible] and Miss Ada Grace Hi[illegible] popular Watchung teachers.

Singing by Sc[illegible] "Winter Time"
Welcome.....[illegible] Charles Wersing
Concert Recit[illegible] Ho! ho! for the
Mistletoe.[illegible]

Class recitatio[illegible]rus.....[illegible]
chimes an[illegible]
Recitation—Se[illegible]' Mistake...
—Roy Herrman
Recitation—Fo[illegible] Santa.....
—Clarence Schmidt
Class song.....Tip toe—off to bed
Recitation—Kittie's Grief....Isabel Dietz
Singing by school—Snow song; Santa's song.
Phoning to Santa.....Elsie Schmidt
The Cook's chorus and the coming of Santa Claus.
Address.....Dr. Richard Moldenke
Refreshments

* * *

LIBERTY CORNER.

Mrs. John Happy is quite ill.

We were pleased to see Frank Apgar with us on Sunday.

The annual election of officers in the Christian Endeavor Society will take place next Sunday night.

Owing to the stormy weather the attendance at the church has been very small for the past two Sundays.

Mrs. Emma Apgar has returned home after a two months' visit with her daughter, Mrs. Harry Acken, of Plainfield.

The infant son of Samuel Love, who broke his collar bone last Friday, is doing very well. Dr. F. L. Field is in attendance

Charles Wood, of Bedminster and Miss Elizabeth Schomp of this place, were united in marriage at the parsonage on Thursday afternoon, December 17 by Rev. C. B. Coudit.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles P. Bird celebrated the twentieth anniversary of their wedding day last Saturday evening by entertaining about seventy of their friends, who came from Bernardsville, Plainfield, New Vernon and Millington. The rooms were decorated with holly and evergreen. A bountiful collation was served. Professor Hammond added to the enjoyment of the occasion by the music furnished. Many handsome and useful presents were received by Mr. and Mrs. Bird.

Jersey Odd Fellows Must Retain Present Membership.

Lewis Parker, for 33 years grand secretary of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows of New Jersey, says that no action will be taken by the New Jersey Grand Lodge to expel saloonkeepers from membership. The law of the Sovereign Lodge excluding saloonkeepers and bartenders from membership was passed about eight years, and is being complied with in this State, but Mr. Parker, who is a lawyer, says that the law is not retroactive, and cannot be made to apply to men who were members of the organization at the time it went into effect.

Odd Wreck Near Somerville on Lehigh Valley

A serious freight wreck occurred Monday on the Lehigh Valley Railroad at Woodfern, nine miles from Somerville as the result of the shifting of iron bridge trusses loaded on a flat car. The beams slipped from their fastenings and swung crosswise of the car as the train was going around a sharp curve at a high rate of speed.

A freight train running in the opposite direction crashed into the projecting trusses with a force that derailed and wrecked the engine and piled up ten freight cars. The engineer and fireman of the wrecked freight had hairbreadth escapes, but were only slightly injured. Both tracks were completely blocked and traffic was stopped for several hours.

Woman Thrashes two men for Stealing her Wood.

A news item reads that for taking the law in her own hands and thrashing two men whom she caught at her woodpile, Mrs. Stephen Oler, of Woodbridge, N. J., on Monday paid $2.50 to a justice of the peace.

Her conduct was termed disorderly, for was not the thwacking administered with the thick end of an axe helve about 1 o'clock last Sunday morning, as the neighbors were greatly disturbed and could not sleep.

It was no concern of theirs if fagots had dropped one by one from the cordeu riches which Mrs. Oler had gathered. Perhaps the men did take a little wood, but was that any reason why the neighbors should be routed from their beds into carpet slippers and dressing gowns? They would not have disturbed the peace if the woman in a fit of anger had not chased them over a ten-acre lot, pounding them like rag carpets, while she applied titles to them which were painful to the ears of half a township.

Mrs. Oler had supposed that there were property rights vested in stove wood. She gathered fagots all last summer. Recently she observed that the sticks were disappearing from the pile in the back yard more rapidly than she was [illegible] she doused the lights [illegible] midnight when she saw [illegible] ing stealthily around the corner toward the woodpile. Mrs. Oler says that she saw two persons filling gunnysacks with her billets. She also stole stealthily around the corner of her cords.

There followed sounds similar to those heard on a frosty morning when ice is being broken in a horse trough.

"There, take that, will you!" cried a shrill feminine voice. "Will take my wood, eh? Drop that sack! Let up! Don't put out your eyes? Who cares!"

Quick, energetic strokes were heard, like blows delivered on rag carpets in the spring, and the two forms which had arrived with gunnysacks and hopes of cordwood disappeared with blackened eyes and mashed hats.

Mrs. Oler was still felicitating herself on the incident when she was summoned Monday morning before R. J. Wiley, a justice of the peace, at Woodbridge, to explain why she should not be punished for maltreating her neighbors, Joseph Williams and Morton Burke.

The men were in a battered condition; their eyes were ringed with black to such an extent that they looked as though they were wearing goggles, and their cheeks were crisscrossed with strips of court plaster.

"I had been missing my wood, Your Honor," declared Mrs. Oler, "and last Saturday night I saw these persons taking it."

"You had no right to beat them," said the justice, "for if they were stealing wood it was your duty to appeal to the court instead of taking the law into your own hands.

Mrs. Oler paid the fine with alacrity.

"While I don't agree with the stand which the justice has taken," she said, "it was worth several times the money to chastise the men. It was the greatest bargain I ever got. If the complainants are satisfied I am."

Willard Dramatic Co.'s New Rooms.

The Willard Dramatic Company of Plainfield has finally settled in its new rooms on East Front street. A good sized stage has been built at one end of the hall and the curtain has been hung. The painting of the scenery is being pushed along rapidly and it is hoped that it will be finished by the latter part of next week. The company held a reception Christmas night.

The Plainfield to be Finished.

Judge Kirkpatrick signed an order last Monday instructing Receiver James Smith, Jr., of the United States Ship building Company, to finish the ferryboat Plainfield in the Crescent Shipyard at Elizabethport, the Central Railroad to pay over the $37,500 remaining of the contract price; if it costs more to complete the boat the railroad people to pay the difference; if less the creditors of the corporation to get the benefit.

New Industry for Jersey.

A news item in the Elizabeth *Daily Journal* states that the Frederick J. Quinby Company, which has a unique distinction among the publishing houses of this country, for the beautiful and costly editions which it issues, and which is said to stand alone in the world in its revival of the ancient art of illuminating on parchment, will shortly abandon its plant in Boston, Mass., and remove to Orange, in this State, where a group of three fireproof buildings for its occupancy is to be erected at a cost of about $75,000. When completed the buildings will present the appearance of an elegant private establishment or some public institution, rather than of a manufacturing plant.

The plans of the company include several novel features. An art gallery, designed to be open to the public, and in which shall be hung many of the original drawings and paintings owned by the concern, embracing examples of the work of quite a galaxy of distinguished artists, both American and European, is one of these. A school for instruction in drawing, illuminating and binding is another. This will be a real innovation, no publishing house in the world having founded such a school. This one will be modeled at some extent after a famous school in England, where, however, only bookbinding is taught. The "Harcourt School" at Orange, will be the only one in the world giving instruction in illumination.

The decision of the Quinby Company to establish itself in Orange will deprive "the Hub" of not only the various departments of the publishing house proper, but of the Harcourt bindery, which it owns, where were bound the unrivaled Bibliomaniac sets of the works of Paul de Kock, valued at $50,000 each; the beautiful Quinby edition of Dickens, and the single volume of Napoleana, for which a well-known bibliophile paid $3,000. Although moderate priced books are bound at the Harcourt bindery, the principal output consists of costly and highly artistic volumes, practically all of the work being done by hand, and by methods based on those used in the making of parchment books in the old world c[illegible]

New Jersey people will be interested to learn that the Quinby Company will make a display at the St. Louis Exposition such as has never been attempted by any publishing house at home or abroad. The large space which has been allotted to it in the liberal arts building, will be utilized to enable the general public to observe how the costliest books in the world are made. Hand-made paper will be shown, both in deckels, in the form of pulp, and in finishing sheets, just as it is received from the only factory in America which manufactures it; printing will be done directly on parchment by means of old-fashioned hand presses such as Ben Franklin used in the eighteenth century; hand illuminating in gold, silver and bronze will be done on parchment precisely as it was done centuries ago by the monks of Southern Europe; and, finally, exquisite bindings in genuine French levant, will be "tooled" by hand, and the daintiest inlaying done by the Vicnese and Florentine methods.

The most interesting sight will be that of the making of a set of the famous de Kock books, similar to the Bibliomaniac edition, whose sets of 100 volumes are valued at $50,000 each. The set to be made at the St. Louis Exposition will be presented to the United States government for permanent exhibition and preservation in the Congressional Library, as the foremost exemplar of artistic and luxurious bookmaking in America down to the present time.

The New York Daily Tribune.

Of course, a great deal depends on your own taste in the matter of newspapers. If you want a publication that serves up so much gore and so many thrills in every issue, it is money thrown away to buy The Tribune. If, however, you are looking for a daily history of the world, carefully collated and sifted and presented in the most attractive form that the facts and the laws of good taste will permit, you cannot make any mistake in reading The Tribune every day. But The Daily Tribune is more than a continuous history. It contains special articles on nearly every subject which is supposed to interest intelligent and clean-minded people, to say nothing of the illuminating and instructive editorial articles and reviews of books, music and the drama. Just by way of experiment, why don't you invest $1 and get The Daily and Sunday Tribune by mail for a month? With The Sunday Tribune goes a handsome Illustrated Supplement equal to a ten cent magazine.

State Horticultural to Meet.

The twenty-ninth annual meeting of the New Jersey State Horticultural Society will be held in the Supreme Court room at Trenton on January 7 and 8. A program of much interest has been prepared.

HAPPENINGS IN NEW JERSEY.

Interesting Items of News Occurring in Different Portions of the State.

SHAPE OF BODY BURNED INTO FLOOR.

Mrs. Johanna Noonan, of Elizabeth was found by her nephew, James Lee, last Saturday night, dead, with her clothes burned off and the shape of her body burned in the floor. It is supposed she upset a lamp, and in trying to put out the flames her clothing caught on fire.

TRADING STAMPS WITH BEER.

T[illegible]ing stamps with drinks, has been introduced by the proprietor of a Jersey City saloon, who placed the sign in his window last Saturday afternoon. Before 6 o'clock the barroom was crowded and from the side door for half a block, was a line of men, women and children with cans, waiting their turn to be served.

PHOTOGRAPHS REQUIRED OF EMPLOYES.

The Public Service Corporation, of Elizabeth, has made a rule requiring motormen and conductors hereafter entering the employ of the company to have their photographs taken and placed in the company's bureau of records for identification purposes. The public Service corporation has about 2,500 motormen and conductors and cannot always keep accurate track of discharged employes.

ALTHOUGH DYING, KEEPS HIS PLEDGE.

Thomas Goldy, nineteen years old, who lived at Alton street and Kearny avenue, Kearny, N. J., was struck by a trolley car in front of his home Saturday night. His skull was fractured and he died in a Newark hospital. When he was picked up unconscious an attempt was made to force brandy down his throat. Before it could be done he opened his eyes and said—"I know I'm dying, but [illegible] liquor." The boy's father is employed by the government in Taunton.

PLANKING CAUGHT [illegible]

A peculiar acc[illegible] Burlington last S[illegible] delayed traffic on th[illegible] of the Pennsylvan[illegible] A low hanging pilot on engi[illegible]o, drawing a heavy line of loade[illegible]ight cars, caught under the planks in the crossing at Broad and High streets, which had been raised by the frost. The cowcatcher doubled under and ploughed through planks and ties, throwing the splintered timber in all directions. It was nearly an hour before the engine and crossing were repaired so that travel could be resumed.

TO FOLLOW WASHINGTON'S STEPS.

The North American Gun Club of Trenton has arranged to celebrate the battle of Trenton on Christmas eve and the next morning by duplicating the march made across the Delaware by General Washington. The club will go to Washington crossing early Christmas eve, and at 2 o'clock take up the march to Trenton.

On arriving at Trenton they will be met by a band and friends and escorted to a hall, where breakfast will be served. In the afternoon the club will have a meeting at which there will be speeches by leading citizens.

POISONED BY CHRISTMAS CAKES.

Four children of William Pross, superintendent of the Hawthorne Silk mills, Paterson, were poisoned last week by eating colored Christmas cakes and only urgent efforts on the part of a doctor prevented the death of the youngest child, William, aged 2 years. The cakes were bought by Pross' daughter in a local store. The four children ate the cake and vomiting and convulsions followed. A physician worked over the children and succeeded in saving them. Mrs. Pross would not give the name of the storekeeper from whom the cakes were bought. The physician says he is satisfied the children were suffering from arsenical poisoning.

REMARKABLE PIGS.

A farmer of Salem county is quoted as being responsible for the following story. Here it is. He owned a drove of ten fine blooded hogs. He turned them loose in the pasture last spring to shift for themselves. They had to be called back only for meals, and as the farmer was a weak voiced man, he hit upon a plan of pounding with a stick upon a board. The sound thus produced meant "corn" to the porcine intelligence. As soon as the winter apples were gathered from the trees they were turned into the apple or-

[Continued on Last Page.]

Wonderful Love

By Beatrice Fairfax

WHAT a wonderful thing is love? It demands so much and it thrives on so little.

Dante loved Beatrice with the purest and tenderest love from the moment his eyes first rested on her, a little maid of nine years. Through all his lifetime he saw her but once or twice, but his love never wavered. She was the dream, love of his existence, an inspiration to his best works, a never-fading vision of love and delight.

Materialists of the present day scoff at love at first sight, but Dante, one of the greatest men the world has ever known, fell madly in love the moment he saw the lovely child Beatrice.

Think of the endurance of a love that subsisted on nothing for all those years, and then think of all that we moderns demand of love. We are exact-ing, and, alas! we are unforgiving. Our faith is not always strong beyond doubt, and we are too prone to be influenced by appearances.

Dante saw Beatrice through the pure crystal of love's eyes; he knew her at once for the guiding star of his life, and though the star swung in its own orbit far away from his, he worshiped it from afar and lived his great and noble life serene in the thought that even though the star was not for him, life was fuller and more beautiful because of its gentle radiance.

And even if we cannot always have the one we love, are we not ten thousand times better off for having loved?—New York Journal.

Man, Irresistible Man

By a Woman Cynic

HAND now for the man who feels that he is so irresistible that every woman is at his feet the moment she meets him. He isn't uncommon, alas; he is all too numerous. He is afraid to be more than half-way civil to a girl for fear she may misinterpret his attentions.

If a girl makes a pretty little complimentary remark to him he first swells up with conceit and then instantly collapses through fear that she is after him.

He keeps a guard on his every look and action for fear the girl will think he is in love with her. He does not, of course, know that in all probability the girl would not have him if he were to go on his bended knees and beseech her ever so hard.

And such is masculine contradictoriness that if he did know it he would very likely turn around and fall in love with her.

I remember once meeting a man of this class. He was showering his valuable (?) attentions upon a pretty little rose of a girl. All went well until some teasing friend remarked on the friendship, taking it for granted that the gay Lothario's attentions were serious. At once his fears were aroused and he exclaimed: "I assure you there is nothing in it. She is a sweet girl and I am willing to do all I can for her to give her any pleasure I can, but this dear self—never."

The fact that the girl married another man a week later did not in the least disturb his colossal conceit. He simply thought she married through pique and blighted affection, and for some time spoke of her as "poor little Mary."

It is well for all men to bear in mind that a sensible girl does not look on every man she meets as a possible husband.—New York American.

Women Are of the Ruling Sex

By Alice Bentley

W. R. STEAD says that there are only three privileges of my sex—namely, that in going in or out of a room the woman goes first; that she is served before man at a meal (a statement which is quite wrong, by the way, only one woman at table having that distinction, the one on the host's right; the other guests, whether male of female, in every household above mere middle class being served in regular rotation), and that in a train a man gives up his seat to her. I Stead many more. Our bills are paid for us—when our male [illegible] any money to pay them with; we are made love to, which may [illegible] is distinctly enjoyable; we are admired, which is no doubt [illegible] the less gratifying to us. In spite of the preponderance of our sex [illegible] of us are so pleased with ourselves that we have no desire to visit [illegible] in the neighborhood of the Mountains of the Moon; and considering [illegible] can do anything we like in this year of grace, and that we rule all your [illegible] as it is, dear Mr. Stead, why call us "despised" and rail at the world for not making us "supreme," when it had never occurred to us that we were anything else?

Will Russia Rule the World?

A Serious and Urgent Warning---But the Problem is So Big That the Small Localized Mind Does Not See It

By John Brisben Walker

WE are probably on the eve of the greatest war the world has ever seen. I am opposed to war; I do not believe in war; I hope there never will be another war. But if there can be a just war, it is called for now. Either America and Southern Europe must fight Russia at this time or concede to her all of Asia.

Few people understand how insiduously Russia has been moving her forces up against the barriers of Persia, India and China. Year after year Russian army posts have been advanced, reinforced, built into large commands, until to-day Russia is ready to attack not China alone, but along her entire frontier line in Asia, and is probably in a position to capture China, India and even Persia, unless a determined front is put up by the rest of the world.

It is astounding the lethargy which has been exhibited toward the occupation of Manchuria. Every one in the least familiar with the situation has recognized that once Russia became intrenched in Northern China, with the Trans-Siberian Railroad completed, her battleships in sufficient numbers, it would be almost impossible to dislodge her.

She came into Manchuria deliberately, she never had any intention of leaving it, and she is quite ready today to begin battle.

During a discussion with a Russian who was visiting me several years ago, I asked the question, "What part of China does Russia want?" He replied, "Russian wants no part of China." Then added after a moment, "She wants it all."

The Manchurians and Mongols furnish splendid fighting material, at least so far as private soldiers go. They can live on almost nothing, make long marches, sleep on the ground, obey orders and learn to handle firearms with accuracy. In other words, they have all the elements of first-class private soldiers.

The Russians have the officers ready to put over them. It will not be necessary for Russia to move vast numbers of men from Europe. Russia is now established, its forts built, its navies are in the eastern harbors of Asia, the officers have arrived, and vast quantities of stores and arms have been shipped in. It only remains now to drill the natives in order to organize an army large enough to sweep down on Pekin and over Northern China.

Whence will the force be brought to combat the army that Russia has even now on the ground? This is estimated in the daily papers at 80,000, with another 100,000 comparatively near by in reserve. The brave little Japanese have neither the numbers nor the wealth to combat a nation such as Russia. The Chinese are unorganized. The English will have enough to do to defend India.

Meanwhile, French, German, English and Americans are too busy with affairs to reflect that if Russia adds another 400,000,000 to her subjects, and then, with her low-priced labor, builds armaments, she will be a threat to the rest of the world. Even America, vain as we are of our strength, might well find occasion in the future to regret our present indifference.

Manchuria is but a stepping-stone to China. China captured, the balance of power is forever determined. Napoleon said that in a hundred years the world would be either Cossack or Republican. We have been so intent on our own little corner of the world that we have failed to reflect what a Cossack world would mean.

The Manchurian question is the most tremendous matter before the world to-day, but it is all so distant and Russia is doing her will so quietly that we are like children without comprehension of what the future will hold.

CHICAGO STRIKERS RIOT

Police Disperse Mobs---To Protect Funeral Parties.

RICH AND POOR SUFFER ALIKE

Coroner's Physician Has to Ride on an Undertaker's Wagon to Protect His Wife's Body on the Way to the Cemetery—Livery Drivers and Relatives and Mourners Insulted.

Chicago, Ill.—The bodies of Judge Jonas Hutchinson, of the Superior Court, and Frederick R. Otis were carried to cemeteries in the plain black wagons of undertakers, position and wealth being unable to secure more fitting conveyances, owing to the strike of the livery drivers. Neighbors came to the relief of the families by offering private vehicles for the use of the mourners.

The strikers carried on their fight against the dead, and in several cases the police were called upon to protect funeral parties. In one case there was an actual riot.

Livery owners met and decided to hire an attorney and take steps to hold the city responsible for any damage done by mobs.

Policemen clubbed a crowd of 300 or 400 persons, many of them strike sympathizers, while a priest was saying mass over the body of Anna Vleck, who is said to have been murderd by her husband. The police were forced to charge the crowd to prevent it from committing violent assaults upon Anton Liuhart, undertaker, who drove the plain black wagon in which the body was taken to and from the church.

When the crowds had been dispersed and the mass was over the policemen acted as pallbearers. The body of the woman was placed in a wagon and driven rapidly to the Bohemian National Cemetery. The children were not allowed to go to the cemetery to see their mother's burial.

A funeral car, instead of a hearse, accompanied by a police guard, was utilized by Joseph Blake, an undertaker, to circumvent striking pickets, from whom violence was feared, at the funeral of Elsie Keefer, the one-year-old daughter of Joseph Keefer, President of a tea company.

Livery stable owners and undertakers say they can hire all the men they need to fill the place of the strikers, but they dare not send out their vehicles for fear of violence and riot.

While strike sympathizers surrounded the home of Dr. O. W. Lemke, Coroner's Physician, the doctor told his friends that he would drive the hearse that bore the body of his wife to Waldheim Cemetery.

For the first time in years a surpliced choir went from a Catholic church to take part in [illegible] at a private residence. [illegible] bility to hire a hearse [illegible] the funeral of the father [illegible] States Attorney Crowe was held in the family residence instead of church. Father Gallighan took the entire choir to the house and conducted mass there.

Permission to move patients from their homes to hospitals was denied in several instances by striking drivers. John McLaughlin and Frank Kummerow were summoned by emergency calls to remove Catholic clergymen to hospitals. They sought permission from the strikers, but were denied. Mr. McLaughlin, accompanied by a clerical associate of a priest, finally drove the carriage himself. Although some of the pickets threatened violence, none was attempted. Mr. Kummerow took his patient to the hospital, accompanied by the attending physician and a priest.

A. B. Perrigo, who has an ambulance service, says pickets have surrounded his place and prevented his answering calls to the relief of those needing surgical and medical attention.

Stablemen in many of the barns quit work. Few of them are unionized, but they fear to incur the displeasure of organized labor.

HEINZE GUILTY OF CONTEMPT.

Ordered to Pay a Fine of $2000 For Ignoring a Federal Court's Order.

Butte, Mont.—Judge Beatty, in the United States Court, ruled upon contempt proceedings instituted against F. A. Heinze and other officers of the Montana Ore Purchasing Company, for ignoring the order of Judge Knowles, of the Federal Court, of Montana, in permitting the representatives of the Butte and Boston Mining Company to inspect the Michael Davitt mine through the workings of Rarus mine, owned by Heinze, to see whether Heinze had obeyed the injunction against working ore from the Michael Davitt mine. The court finds that Heinze and J. H. Trerise and Albert Frank, two of his superintendents, were guilty of contempt of court. He ordered that unless they complied with the order of inspection forthwith they be fined: Heinze, $2000; Trerise, $500; Frank, $500 and stand committed until the fines are paid.

Stockholders Must Pay Up.

Stockholders of the defunct Indiana National Bank, at Elkhart, Ind., will have to put up amounts equal to their first investments to pay off the obligations.

Bondholders Make Appeal.

English bondholders have appealed to President Roosevelt not to allow Panama to shirk her share of the Colombian bonds.

Arraigned For Bribery.

Senator Dietrich was arraigned in the United States Court, at Omaha, Neb., to answer to the indictment of bribery and conspiracy in accepting a bribe. He pleaded not guilty and the trial was set for January 4.

Lynched in Tennessee.

Joe Drake, a young negro, was taken from the Lauderdale County Jail, at Ripley, Tenn., and lynched for the murder of Chester Conner, a white man, at Asiport.

MURDERS WHOLE FAMILY

Machinist Kills His Wife, Three Children and Himself.

Three Little Ones Shot to Death After a Frantic Struggle For Their Lives.

Cleveland, Ohio.—After writing and mailing a letter to a friend telling him that he intended to murder his family, Roscoe W. Derby, a machinist, killed his wife and three children, and then committed suicide. The crime was one of the most deliberate ever committed in this city.

Derby, who was thirty-nine years of age, lived with his family in the Albion Terrace, on Barbara street. To all appearances the family was in comfortable circumstances. Derby had work and earned good wages.

The crimes were extraordinary in their thoroughness and there was, evidently, no mishap in the enactment. The wife was killed first, while sleeping at her husband's side in bed; two of the children were killed as they ran hither and thither through the house in the darkness of early morning endeavoring to escape their merciless parent. The third child was killed in its bed after the elder brother and sister had been killed. The dead are: Roscoe Derby; his wife, Della; Harold, aged eight; Alice, aged seven, and Thomas, aged five.

Derby had been out late one night. When he got home, his wife and he talked with a neighbor who had been calling, over the approaching festival. Derby seemed pale and nervous. Shortly after his arrival at home the neighbor left and the Derby family went to bed.

The crime is believed to have been committed about 4 o'clock in the morning. Mrs. Derby was shot to death in bed, two bullets [illegible] been fired into her forehead, a [illegible] rd, probably fired after the cl[illegible] been exterminated, in the t[illegible] neck. Mrs. Derby probably [illegible] killed during sleep, the expres[illegible] r face showing no sign of [illegible] and it was calm and peaceful.

Two of the ch[illegible] wever, probably had a struggl[illegible] eir infuriated parent, because [illegible] been awakened by the nois[illegible] revolver being fired and sough[illegible] ape him, but without avail. [illegible] body was found lying in [illegible] blood in the kitchen, and tha[illegible] in the dining room with her [illegible] e floor and a bullet in her bre[illegible]

After the ext[illegible] y crimes had been committe[illegible] erpetrator of them went int[illegible] droom where his wife had [illegible] d, and lying down at her sid[illegible] bullet into his own brain, and [illegible] is wife's side.

The coolness [illegible] derer was indicated by the [illegible] ch of his victims was shot [illegible] e head. In

STARVED FO[illegible] CHILDREN.

Husband in Jail [illegible] Support, Mrs. Flaherty D[illegible] e Family.

St. Paul, Minn.—Mrs. Geneva Flaherty, of Duluth, while on her way to Mauston, Wis., her brother's home, died on a Northern Pacific train, as it was entering the city. The Coroner's verdict was that death was due to starvation and exposure.

Mrs. Flaherty was accompanied by four children, whose ages ranged from fifteen months to ten years. Her husband is in the Duluth jail on a charge of non-support, and it was while struggling against ill health and poverty to provide foor for her offspring that she starved herself to such an extent that death followed.

CUBA'S NEW TARIFF.

Increase of Over $2,000,000 Expected in Revenue.

Havana, Cuba.—President Palma issued a proclamation declaring that the reciprocity treaty with the United States would be in force after December 27.

A member of the Senate Committee on Tariffs says the report of the committee will provide an entirely new system of revenue. If it is carried, it is expected that it will provide an increase of over $2,000,000 in revenues above the loss due to the reciprocity treaty with the United States.

DISCHARGED ITS MINERS.

Four Thousand Bituminous Men Refuse to Work at the Old Scale.

Altoona, Pa.—The Somerset Coal and Coke Company, whose miners are on strike, paid off 4000 of the men and discharged them, because they refused to obey the order of the company to go back to work on the old conditions. All the men discharged had obeyed the order of the United Mine Workers to go on strike. Only four of the miners of the company are working, and they are small ones.

Frederic R. Coudert Dead.

Frederic R. Coudert, the distinguished New York lawyer, died at his residence, at Washington, D. C., of heart disease, in his seventy-second year.

Murderer Mutilated Body.

Sarah Martin, of Cherry Hill, was murdered and her body mutilated in a sailors' lodging house, at Water street and James Slip. Her slayer escaped.

Oil Man Murdered.

Ernest Morgan, a well known oil man, of Jacobsburg, W. Va., was murdered in the streets of Pine Grove, five miles from his home. His body was frozen stiff, and his head and face were covered with wounds.

Alexander Haff a Suicide.

Alexander Haff, former superintendent of foreign mails in the New York Postoffice, who was arrested four months ago on the charge of stealing from letters, shot and killed himself.

NINE KILLED IN WRECK

Accident on St. Louis and San Francisco Railway.

SWITCH HAD BEEN LEFT OPEN

The "Meteor," Going at Full Speed, is Thrown From Track Through Negligence of Freight Crew — Derailed Train Plunges Down an Embankment—Wreckage Takes Fire.

Kansas City, Mo.—The Meteor, the fast train on the St. Louis and San Francisco Railway, was wrecked at Godfrey, fifteen miles south of Fort Scott, Kansas. The train ran into a switch, and all except the sleeper was derailed and turned over.

Nine persons were killed and thirty-one injured. The dead and injured were taken to Fort Scott.

The dead are all Western men. One man, whose body has not been identified, was thrown sixty feet into a neighboring cornfield. Two men, one from Oklahoma and the other from Arkansas, were fatally injured. Sixteen persons, including Henry M. McDonnell, of Lodi, Ohio, were seriously hurt, and fifteen others were slightly injured. Most of the injured were badly burned, as well as being maimed.

The wrecked train was made up of two baggage and one mail car, a smoker, two chair cars and a sleeper. When the train reached Godfrey it was running at full speed to make up time. The crew of a freight train that had preceded the Meteor left the switch open and the passenger train jumped the track and rolled down a slight embankment. The sleeper turned over, and so fast was the train running that the engine and the forward baggage car landed nearly sixty feet off the roadbed before the train stopped. The sleeper remained upright and none of the passengers of this car was injured.

The baggage cars were wrecked and the smoker was badly damaged. Five of those killed were in the forward end of the smoker and four of them were killed instantly. A news agent, who was badly mangled, died on the relief train that carried the dead and injured to Fort Scott.

Engineer B. A. Dewees, of Fort Scott; Conductor Roy, of Topeka, and Fireman Bishard, of Fort Scott, were killed outright, and Express Messenger John Bell, of Kansas City, was seriously injured. Others of the crew, and almost every passenger on the train, except those in the sleeper, who escaped with a severe shake up, were injured, some of them seriously.

It was some time before those of the crew escaping injury were able with [illegible] the passengers who were [illegible] the injured. A wrecking [illegible] physicians did not leave [illegible] until several hours after the wreck occurred.

The responsibility for the wreck is laid at the door of a brakeman of the freight crew who failed to flag the passenger train. The engine on the freight had become "dead," and the crew was ordered to remain on the main track, and to turn the switch for the passenger train, then about due. The brakeman was ordered to flag the Meteor, but is alleged to have neglected to do so.

In the crash the baggage car telescoped the engine and landed in a cornfield, while the smoker and the two chair cars were piled in a mass on top of the engine. Most of the injured were in the chair cars, which took fire soon after the wreck occurred.

PANIC AT NEW YORK FIRE.

Battalion Chief Loses Life and Damage is $250,000.

New York City.—The famous "two nines" fire alarm, summoning more fire apparatus than any other alarm provided for by New York's Fire Department, was sounded for a terrific fire, which destroyed the six-story factory building of the Herrmann Furniture and Plumbing Cabinet Works, in Mott street, and the four-story varnish factory of the firm, run under the name of the H. Herrmann Lumber Company.

A quarter of a million dollars' damage was done. Battalion Chief Martin Coleman perished in the fall of two great walls of the factory.

There was a frightful panic among the Italian inmates of the swarming front and rear tenements opposite and in the rear of the burning buildings.

The fire started on the third floor, and when the firemen arrived the first, second and third floors were in a blaze. The third, fourth and fifth alarms were sent in rapid succession, and about an hour after the fire started the "two nines" alarm was sounded.

MURDERERS CONVICTED.

Sentences Range From Six Months to Seven Years in Prison.

Kishineff, Bessarabia.—Two Russians, Goetschin and Marosleik, who have been on trial for murder as the authors of the massacre of Jews here last spring, were sentenced to seven and five years' penal servitude respectively.

Twenty-two other persons involved in the massacre were sentenced to terms, ranging from one to two years each. One person was sentenced to six months' imprisonment, and twelve were acquitted. Forty-eight civil actions brought against the prisoners were dismissed.

The costs of the prosecution must be paid by the convicted persons.

Negro Confesses Crime.

Jim Lucas, one of the three negroes under arrest for entering St. John's Orphanage, at Wheeling, W. Va., and brutally attacking Sister Alma, confessed and implicated Flam Houaker and Tom Easton.

Negroes to Be Disfranchised.

The Attorney-General of Maryland has prepared a bill to be introduced in the Legislature of that State providing for the disfranchisement of about 30,000 negroes.

JAPAN REPLIES TO RUSSIA

Czar's Foreign Office Looks For a Peaceful Solution.

Negotiations Resumed at Tokio—Government Ready For Hostilities — War Insurance Rates Increased.

Tokio, Japan.—Japan's reply to Russia was handed to Baron de Rosen at a conference between the Russian Minister and Foreign Minister Komura, in the Russian Legation.

Japan's reply is in no way in the nature of an ultimatum, but she asks Russia to reconsider certain essential points in her reply to Japan. Baron de Rosen is now sufficiently recovered to resume the negotiations.

St. Petersburg, Russia.—Officials of the Foreign Office do not share the pessimistic feeling regarding the situation in the Far East which now seems to be general. They say there is no reason to despair of a peaceful settlement of the difficulties over which Russia and Japan are at variance.

London, England.—A special dispatch from Tokio was the first intimation the Japanese Legation here received that Japan's reply had actually been communicated to Baron de Rosen. The Legation later communicated the details of the reply to the British Foreign Office, but refused to divulge the details. The Legation admitted that in general terms the dispatch from Tokio covered the situation, which a Legation official characterized as being "quite grave," but one from which no decisive developments could be expected immediately.

Lord Rothschild, while declining to venture an opinion as to the outcome of the Japanese-Russian crisis, said:

"One of the most important factors is whether America will seize the opportunity to press her claims for open ports in Manchuria. If she does so it would certainly help a peaceful solution. I have heard of no suggested loans either Japanese or Russian. What they would have to do in case of war is a hypothesis I do not care to discuss."

Japanese-Russian war risks at Lloyds' have risen to thirty-five guineas per cent. to the end of January, and forty-five to the end of February. Cargo insurance jumped from five to twenty shillings. The owners of two cargoes already half way to Japan found difficulty in effecting insurance, even at the latter rate.

RISKED LIFE FOR FOREMAN.

Son of a Wealthy Man Plays Role of a Hero.

Colorado Springs, Col.—Donald Ford, son of one of the wealthiest mine owners of this city, risked his life by entering a precipitation tank in the Telluride reduction [illegible] to drag out the body of How[illegible] under whom [illegible] Both were [illegible] hours. Had he remained [illegible] half a minute longer [illegible] killed. Both men were [illegible] other employes, who choppe[illegible] in the bottom of the [illegible] ward, who is nineteen years old, is studying to be a mining engineer, and, determined to master all branches, secured employment in the mill.

ATTACKED CONGRESSMAN.

Man Who Used a Pistol Gets Five Years in Prison.

Tallahassee, Fla.—Walter L. Taylor, after being acquitted on four indictments, charging him with assault on Congressman Lamar, was convicted on the fifth of assault with intent to murder. Judge Malone sentenced him to five years in the State prison.

Soon after Lamar, then Attorney-General, was nominated for Congress, Taylor accused him of having said that he stuffed a ballot box in a primary and presented Lamar a pistol, demanding a written retraction. Lamar took the pistol from him and gave it to Taylor's uncle, who returned it to him, whereupon Taylor again drew it on Lamar and compelled him to sign the retraction.

ARMY REORGANIZATION ORDER.

Some of the General Officers Object to Their Assignments.

Washington, D. C.—As a result of objections made by some of the general officers assigned to divisional and departmental commands under the geographical reorganization made last week, there will probably be some reassignments. The officers who have raised the objections say that they were not consulted with reference to changing their headquarters, and they feel that they are entitled to some consideration in this respect.

The changes to be made will be merely to meet the personal wish of these officers, and will not affect the geographical lines of divisions and departments established in the reorganization order.

Seven Years For Teller Edge.

James M. Edge, absconding note teller of the First National Bank, of Paterson, N. J., was sentenced by Judge Kirkpatrick, in the United States Court, at Trenton, to seven years, without hard labor, in the Essex County Penitentiary.

Murder Jury Disagrees.

The jury disagreed in the case of Mrs. Cora Weeks, on trial at Bedford, Ind., charged with killing Mrs. Susanna Ireland, her aged mother. Joseph Weeks, husband of Mrs. Weeks, is awaiting trial for complicity.

Kills Wife in Church.

L. W. Horn, a farmer, shot and fatally wounded his wife in church, at Centreville, Ia. Jealousy is the supposed cause. Horn fled, pursued by a sheriff and bloodhounds. His body was found at Sedan later with a bullet hole in the head.

Power House Boilers Explode.

The boilers in the power house of the transit company, at St. Louis, Mo., exploded, killing one man, injuring a dozen more and wrecking the building.

PROTEST OF COLOMBIA

Foreign Minister Denies American Rights in Panama.

Declares That the United States Departed From All Precedents—Foreign Powers Fully Approve Our Course.

Bogota, Colombia.—Dr. Luis Carlos Rico, Minister of Foreign Affairs, has cabled General Reyes, at Washington, under date of December 16, as follows:

"If the explanation which the United States Government has given to the press is of a diplomatic character, answer clearing the following points:

"By the treaty of 1846 the United States did not acquire control over inter-oceanic transit, but entered into obligations by which, for compensatory favors, it guaranteed the neutrality, property and sovereignty of the Isthmus, the sovereignty being indivisible. If the United States Government prevents the Government of Colombia from subduing the rebels, then it ought to submit them to Colombian authority.

"The United States has never protected Colombia against foreign invasions. Whenever that Government has interfered to prevent the interruption of traffic, it has been because of the rights granted or at Colombia's request. Only in this instance has it interfered, on its own initiative, with the evident object of protecting the secessionists on the Isthmus.

"If the guarantee of neutrality were to be looked upon as a privilege it would prevent the sovereign government from keeping order on the Isthmus, which is against the principles of all governments.

"The protocls of 1879 did not grant any new rights to the United States, much less the right of dominating this territory. The Hay-Herran Canal treaty did not modify the obligations which the United States contracted by the treaty of 1846 to guarantee the neutrality, sovereignty, and property of the Isthmus. When this treaty was disapproved, no new propositions were made.

"The orders given by the United States Government to its Navy have helped to favor the secession movement, and Colombia was at peace when this movement was begun.

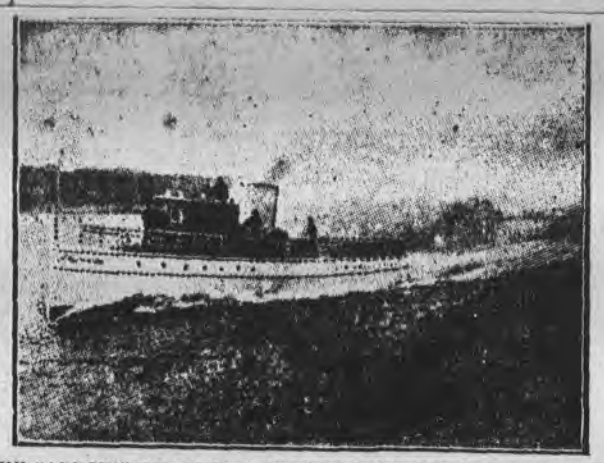
"The conduct of the Washington Executive has been and now is favorable in every way to the rebellion, but not to the maintenance of order, which is contrary to the principles and antecedents of the United States Government and to the police established by it during the American [illegible] sion.

Washington, D. [illegible] statement made [illegible] pean Ambassador [illegible] United States [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

AUTO BOATS--- THE LATEST FAD

Water Toys That Are Expensive, But Can Fly.

ONE of the latest fads with those who can afford such costly toys is to own and race an "auto boat." For some time these dainty little machines have been very popular in France, where their number is legion, and there are many of them owned by Englishmen, but it is only recently that they have become popular here.



THE "ARROW," CHARLES R. FLINT'S FAMOUS YACHT, THE FASTEST BOAT ON EARTH, MAKING THE WORLD'S RECORD OF FORTY-FIVE MILES IN ONE HOUR.
—Collier's Weekly.

The fastest of these boats, so far as the records show, is the Rollo, owned by M. Giraud. It was built by a firm that has become famous for turning out fast automobiles. The motor is of twenty-four horse-power, just as is used in road machines, but with certain modifications that adapt it to driving a boat. The canoe into which the motor was put is thirty-nine feet three inches in length and four feet three inches beam. In model the boat is almost wedge shaped, the entrance being fine, the run almost straight, and aft the hull is flat on the bottom to prevent squatting when running fast. The hull is constructed very lightly and the deck is of the thinnest mater

The Rollo Club is the leading organization for the sport in France, and when M. Giraud had finished his boat he [illegible] to that club to manage a [illegible]. The first trial was at [illegible] and several boats of high [illegible] against the new- [illegible] the race. She [illegible]s in one hour [illegible]ty-one seconds, [illegible] miles an hour. [illegible] did better than [illegible] in the races of the [illegible] Voile de Paris, she made

raced was eight and one-half knots, and the Napier's time was twenty-four minutes forty-four seconds, averaging 20.6 knots an hour or 23.7 statute miles. Against the Napier was the Beadle, thirty feet long, driven by a fifty horse-power eight-cylinder gasoline motor and a Thornycroft boat, thirty feet long, driven by a twenty horse-power four-cylinder gasoline motor.

So far there have been no boats that have done as well in these waters as the Napier and Rollo.

Mr. Charles R. Flint's instructions to his yacht builder were terse and to the point. When the man came prepared with plans and specifications, Mr. Flint waved them aside.

"I want the fastest boat afloat," he said. "I do not care how you build it or what it will cost. Build me a craft that will break the speed record."

When the Arrow was delivered to Mr. Flint a number of months later, the magnate took her out for a trial trip over a measured mile course. The lithe, slim, low-lying craft with its raking, squat funnel and sharp bow darted through the water like a greyhound. She seemed fairly to leap from one wave crest to another. The torpedo boat stern was smothered in foam, and against the knife-like edge of the bow curled an enormous "bone"

MR. EDGE'S BOAT APPEARS ON THE LEFT; MR. BEADLE'S ON THE RIGHT.

82.30 statute miles in two hours forty-one minutes thirty-eight seconds, which is a little better than twelve of record[illegible]. Many experiments [illegible] Vail; clerk of the [illegible] motor, and its [illegible] etc. [illegible] by: master gradually [illegible] sidered [illegible] ved, so that in subsequent race[illegible] tail K[illegible] Rollo showed a speed of fourteen [illegible]s an hour and then a speed of 15.67 miles an hour.

In a long distance trial the Rollo ran 200 miles at an average of thirteen miles an hour, and once in a speed trial over a measured mile on the Seine, with the tide in her favor, she skipped along at the rate of twenty-five miles an hour. This is a remarkable performance for a boat of the size of the Rollo and having such a small powered motor. This boat has caused many others to be built, and they have been so successful that next season they will be seen in these waters.

In England Alfred Harmsworth, who is an enthusiastic automobilist, recently offered a cup for international races with power boats. It was the intention of two Americans to send boats across the ocean to try to capture the trophy, but they could not be got ready in time, so the idea was postponed for a year; but when the races are held next season this country will be represented. Three boats raced for the cup, and the winner was the Napier.

which wet the forward deck with spray. Her owner stood aft with watch in hand. In affairs of commerce he was always cool and collected. His deals were executed with the sang froid of a Napoleon.

Now he was transformed. His usually imperturbable face revealed an intense eagerness not at all characteristic of the man. He alternately eyed the second hand of his watch and the red-painted buoys marking the course. As one after another was passed he laughed aloud. Then when the last buoy fixed astern he clapped his hands in ecstasy of triumph.

"Forty-five miles an hour!" he cried. "That beats the record!"

When Charles R. Flint stood on the deck of his boat and saw her travel faster than any other craft had traveled before, he typified in himself the spirit that seems to be born in man—and especially in Americans. The desire to do something a little better than any one else has done, to move a little faster by train or boat, in running or swimming or driving, is inherent in a great many human beings.

Americans consume 36,000,000 pounds of Chinese teas, 31,00,000 of Japanese and about 4,000,000 of Indian.

THE NAPIER LAUNCH OF S. F. EDGE, ESQ.

owned by S. F. Edge. This boat was built from designs by Linton Hope. She was forty feet long and was driven by a seventy-five horse-power four-cylindered gasoline motor attached to

According to the Mexican Journal of Commerce seventy per cent. of $500,000,000 capital invested in Mexico by Americans has gone towards building railroads.

THE NITRATE SUPPLY.

Its Exhaustion a Very Remote Contingency.

A good deal has been written about the imminent exhaustion of the Chilean nitrate beds which to-day supply the world with the nitrates for commerce, fertilizers and expensive manufactures. The annual consumption of the world is placed at 1,500,000 tons. The Chilean Government has a deposit which is estimated at 30,000,000 tons. There are in addition known private deposits that are estimated to contain 35,000,000 tons. Making allowance for increasing annual consumption to meet the needs of the world, which are always growing, owing to increasing population and exhaustion of virgin soils, thirty or thirty-five years will see an end of the visible supply. Of course new deposits may be discovered at any time, or the known processes of extracting nitrogen from the air by electricity which are now in an experimental stage, may be perfected, or the use of "nitragen," that is, the cultures of soil bacteria, which extract nitrogen from the air and deliver it to the roots of plants, may become universal. In any event the culmination of the Malthusian theory that the world will eventually starve to death for want of nitrogen in the soil to grow cereals will not come within the present generation. Science before this has performed seeming miracles, if those two words may be linked, and scientific investigators are especially active in pioneer work along the verge of the great unknown.

WISE WORDS.

Many men owe the grandeur of their lives to their tremendous difficulties.—C. H. Spurgeon.

Man's flesh is not eaten, his skin is not put on; what can he be without a pleasant tongue?

Give a swift horse to him who tells the truth, so that as soon as he has told it he may ride and escape.

Had it been with the beard that wisdom dwelt, men would have taken counsel with the goat.—Turkish Proverb.

Write your name in kindness, love and mercy on the hearts of those who come in contact with you, and you will never be forgotten.—Chalmers.

We are in danger of looking too far for opportunities of doing good and communicating. In reaching for rhododendrons we tramble down the daisies.—Marion Harland.

Let not future things disturb thee, for thou wilt come to them if it shall be necessary, having with thee the same reason which now thou usest for present things.—Marcus Antonius.

Let not the pressure of business, nor the allurements of pleasure, nor the tendencies of the flesh, nor the drowsiness of the spirit keep thee from thy morning interview with the King of kings.

The all-embracing knowledge of God associated with the act of giving existence is a solemn pledge on His part that the existence given shall prove a final blessing to its possessor.—Thomas B. Thayer.

When goodness separates itself, it is only half good. A virtue which is not active is in danger itself of turning to vice. Jesus was not too good for publicans and sinners. How many of His disciples are?—J. F. Dutton.

American Made Dolls.

There is a big factory in the United States now—in New Jersey—which makes dolls, very perfect and enduring ones, of sheet steel. They are light and strong, so strong they cannot be broken even if stepped on. Their smile is the kind that will not come off, for their complexion is of baked enamel, not to be rubbed or scraped away. They are startlingly lifelike, these babies from New Jersey, for they have ball and socket joints, even for their ankles, and strike all sorts of childish attitudes. The hands can be fitted with gloves, and the eyes are removable, to accommodate little girls who have decided preferences as to brown eyes or blue. The hair can be removed for a shampoo or a change of complexion. They will talk, even, if one cares to pay for a phonograph attachment. Altogether, this pioneer American doll is characteristically smart and good looking.—Good Housekeeping.

The Death Substitute.

"I had in my employ," said one of the missionaries to China, "a very valuable Chinese servant, upon whom I leaned with implicit confidence. One day he came to me and said: 'I shall be obliged to ask you to find somebody to take my place, as in the course of a few weeks I am to be executed in place of a rich gentleman, who is to pay me very liberally for becoming his substitute.'

"I asked what possible inducement there could be to forfeit his life for any amount of money. He replied: 'I have an aged father and mother, who are very poor and unable to work, and the money I am to receive will make them comfortable as long as they live. I think it is my duty to give up my life to accomplish this.'"—V. G.

The Telephone and the Tramp.

A striking instance of the value of the rural telephone to the farmer in adding to the safety of his family during his absence from home developed at New Castle recently. An unknown tramp was terrorizing the neighborhood near New Lisbon. He called at farmhouses and demanded food, and when refused threatened to kill the family where he called. The women of the neighborhood became frightened and telephoned to the Sheriff. Sheriff Christopher went to the neighborhood and by aid of the telephone system through that section traced the tramp and finally overtook him. The tramp is now in jail.—Orleans (Ind.) Herald.

THE CHANGE WAS MADE.

But It Was the Big Firm That Paid Increased Rent.

Jules Huret, the French journalist, who has announced that Americans make love too coldly, is the son of a rich and astute merchant. M. Huret likes to tell a story in illustration of his father's fine business sense.

"My father, years ago," he will begin, "occupied a small shop on the ground floor of a large building. He was then at the beginning of his career, and his income was somewhat paltry. He was, however, an economical man.

"A clothing firm occupied all of the building except the portion held by my father, and this firm had arranged with the proprietor that they should have that portion, too, whenever they were ready to pay the rental demanded.

"Well, one day they decided to take in my father's shop, and their manager accordingly called on him, and in a friendly way told him that he had better look about for another stand at once, since his firm would be taking over the shop in May.

"'But I don't want to move,' said my father.

"'Well, but you'll have to,' said the manager. 'You are a poor man, and my firm is rich. We can afford to pay three times as much rent for this floor as you can. Now, if you'll leave quietly, without making any fuss, we'll help you to find a new place. But, if you stay, you'll have to pay a rent that will beggar you—simply beggar you, remember.'

"'Give me,' said my father humbly, 'two weeks to think this matter over.'

"'Well and good,' the manager replied, and two weeks later called on him again. My father was all smiles as he received him.

"'Everything, my friend, is arranged,' my father said. 'You may stay here, as before. I don't pay any rent at all, but you pay 2,500 francs a year more than you paid last. I have bought the building.'"

BRIDE DID NOT SCARE.

Story of a Joke That Was Not All a Joke.

When the bridal couple boarded the train at Buffalo everybody sat up and took notice. They conducted themselves as well as could be expected under the circumstances, but after about four hours' ride the bridegroom left her side and got off at a station where a short stop was made. He said to the bride that he wanted to speak to a man, but on the quiet he said to one of the boys:

"When the train starts I'll get into the car behind and she'll think I was left. Then look out as we her go into fits. I'll appear on the scene in time to prevent consequences."

As the train started a drummer, who was told of the bridegroom's plan, walked into the car and without a question sat down beside the bride and soon was talking about the weather, Buffalo and a dozen other things. She grew interested. The husband waited a quarter of an hour and then sneaked into the car. He saw his wife talking in a very animated way, and when he went forward she looked up and said:

"That you, James? I thought you were left. Sit down somewhere."

And for two hours he "sot," while the drummer held the fort, and everybody was tickled to death.

Made a Bad Bargain.

In the days of "rotten boroughs" in England that of Gatton Park is said to have been the worst. It had only one qualified voter and yet it returned two members of parliament. Of course with this right the property was very valuable and in 1830 it was purchased by Lord Monson for $500,000. Two years later it was disfranchised.

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HARRY H. WEBB, Editor and Proprietor.

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SATURDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1903.

TO ADVERTISERS.

Frequent changes of advertisements is one of the main requisites for a successful result; we therefore urge our advertisers to change their ads at least once a month. Try and get such changes to us as early in the week as possible, never later than Thursday noon.

The REVIEW *is on sale at the Union News Stand, east bound railroad station, and at E. M. Laing's, 149 W. Front St.*

IT MUST BE STOPPED.

THE New Jersey legislator who is responsible for a law being passed prohibiting the shooting of live pigeons for "sport" within the State will deserve the praise of every man and woman in the country.

It is to the shame of the fair name of our state that such "sport" has been allowed to go unchecked thus far. [illegible]rts have been made during the past two or three years to stop it, but through the influence of men who take pleasure in this cruel practice, the law still allows the slaughter to continue.

Some of our readers who have never witnessed a live pigeon shoot can obtain a slight idea of the "sport" from the description which follows, taken from the news columns of the Newark *Evening* [illegible]re of December 10, last:

"A score of [illegible]hted marksmen, in firing [illegible] pigeon after pigeon falli[illegible]y a bullet of the snooters, vicio[illegible] dogs carrying the victims to a heap where they lay by the hundreds, bleeding and dying, and a division of the spoils by the competitors marked the scene at the old racetrack grounds at Guttenberg yesterday, where the winter live-bird handicap shoot was contested. The slaughter continued from morning until dusk, and when darkness prevented further shooting nearly 2,000 pigeons had been killed and several hundred dollars exchanged hands.

Twenty-four marksmen, from all parts of this State, New York, Pennsylvania and some from as far as Virginia, competed in the shoot, among them being such crack shots as: Van Allen, Apgar, Piercy, Lockwood, Smith, Schneider, Nieman, Hexamer, Van Volkenburgh, Koegel, Heflick, Martin, Richter, Interman, Sanders and Morrison. The utmost secrecy was kept in connection with the affair, and all scores were suppressed.

"The shoot was contested in a continuous downpour of rain and hail. The old track was deserted by all but the shooters, several helpers and a few strangers who were sized up in a suspicious manner for fear that a report of the shoot would gain circulation. A score of crates, each containing 100 birds was stacked up in the dilapidated shanty serving as the shooting-box, and one after another was dragged out to the platform, where the pigeons took their turns in becoming victims of the sport.

"Two sets of traps were in use. As the shooter stepped out to the mark designated by the handicapper, he levelled his double-barrelled breech loader, aimed it straightaway, and as a bird was liberated from one of the four traps he quickly turned the direction of the gun and fired. With unerring aim the bullet usually sped on its course and the bird, pierced to the death, dropped to the ground. Then a big retrieving dog seized the bird and carried it back to the shooting-box, leaving a tiny scarlet trail of blood in the snow. Now and then a pigeon succeeded in flying beyond the green flags, denoting the boundary line, but it was not to escape in this manner. Outside the rail was a string of pot hunters alert and watching for strays, and each pigeon was the target of a volley of shots. There were many disputes, some of which terminated in fights among the outside shooters, each claiming possession of the dead bird. Late in the afternoon the heap of pigeons lying stiff and stark, had taken on the size of a huge mound, all the victims of the marksmen's sport."

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The REVIEW is printed and distributed a day earlier this week on account of Christmas falling on our regular publication day. The same arrangement will also be made next week, and advertisers are requested to hand in copy for new advertisements, and changes in old ones, by or before Wednesday. Correspondents will also kindly note this and get in copy as early in the week as possible.

TO GUIDE the destinies of this great state through three months or more of legislative toil, these officers have been chosen:

For president of the senate, Senator Edmund W. Wakelee, of Bergen; for floor leader of the senate majority, Senator Joseph Cross, of Union. The other officers chosen are Walter E. Edge, of Atlantic, secretary; Howard L. Tyler, Cumberland, assistant secretary; Isaac R. Pierson, Morris, supervisor of bills; Merchant Meeker, Union, journal clerk; J. Howard Sprague, Ocean, assistant journal clerk; Robert E. Buster, Passaic, calendar clerk; David A. MacIntyre, Essex, bill clerk; D. Hart Cunningham, Mercer, sergeant-at-arms; Geo. W. Mount, Burlington, assistant sergeant-at-arms; Joshua D. Watson, Camden, assistant bill clerk.

We understand that the borough Mayor, one evening this week, in the presence of several gentlemen, acknowledged that it was possible for the borough officials to enforce the ordinance relative to the selling of liquor without a license but thought as the penalty for violating such a law was only a fine of $20, such cases should go to Somerville.

It is only a week or two ago that the Mayor was quoted in the Plainfield newspapers as saying that it was impossible for the borough authorities to do anything towards suppressing such violations.

THE *Youth's Companion* shows the superiority of our government over all others when it says that "Only men with an imperfect knowledge of American history will believe that the frauds in the Post Office Department justify doubts concerning the soundness of popular government. If the frauds had been concealed there would have been reason for despair. But so long as the government has sufficient vitality to purify itself the future is safe. Honesty is the rule in public life. That is why the exposure of dishonesty makes a sensation.

REFERRING to the discussions which have recently been raised against the old question whether popular education is not left too much in the hands of women, the *Youth's Companion* says: "No matter what the pedagogical answer to that question may be, one human fact is certain: that to brave, patient, industrious women who have served in the public schools for small salaries every schoolboy, young or old, owes unending debt."

THE Post-Check currency bill, now before Congress, is a good thing and should become operative. In addition to being a great accommodation to a majority of the people who wish to send small amounts by mail, the proposed currency contemplates the issuance of new bills every time one is used as a check. On sanitary grounds alone the bill should pass.

NOAH RABY, the Middlesex county youngster, now about ready to celebrate his 132d birthday, comes to the front with new teeth and a return of his sight. Great is Jersey!

THE change in the new school laws, whereby the collectors of boroughs and townships turn over the school monies in their possession to the school boards, was accomplished throughout the state with but little friction. As all the school boards already consisted of nine members it was only necessary to elect one of the nine as treasurer, and this was easily and quickly done.

ANOTHER point the people would like to be informed upon, namely: The present borough volunteer fire department costs about $1000 per annum. A paid department would cost anywhere from $4,000 to $8,000 per annum. How much will the borough save (?) by having a paid department?

IN trying to clear out a "hornet's nest" it is well to remember that the hornets have stingers. It is just possible that this fact was not thought of by the boroughite who is now engaged in this herculean task, and we merely mention it to jog his memory.

NO explanation has been offered yet as to why the old Warren engine house is not to be used as council chambers. The people are anxiously awaiting to hear why this matter was dropped so suddenly and so heavily.

JERSEY day at the St. Louis exhibition next year has been officially set as Wednesday, October 5, one week later than it was originally intended to hold it.

His Penance.

Miss Klubmuch—Oh, Mr. Pectawee, you're the very man I wanted to see.

Mr. Pectawee—Well, I'm delighted to say that the exhibition is now open.

Miss Klubmuch—I want you to help me to persuade your wife—

Mr. Pectawee sadly)—I'm very sorry, but it's no use getting me to help. I would only do your cause more harm than good just now.

Miss Klubmuch—Why, what do you mean?

Mr. Pectawee—Well, you see, I'm on a husk mattress again.

Miss Klubmuch—On a what?

Mr. Pectawee—Husk mattress. Did you ever have to sleep on a husk mattress? Of all the lumpy, bumpy, knobby beds of torture it is big IT. You're all up hill and down dale on one, too, and the man never was made who could lie comfortably on one—not even a lawyer. It's alithery and slidery, and gives you the creeps and crawls, and sends cold shivers chasing themselves up and down your back every time you touch it. And, besides, it rustles and rattles so every time you make the slightest movement that you have as much chance of getting to sleep as an idiotic kitten tumbling around in a waste-paper basket. Oh, it's a dandy for real luxurious insomnia, I tell you.

Miss Klubmuch—But what's it for?

Mr. Pectawee—I'm not positive, but I think this time it's because I got home very late from a banquet a few nights ago. Maybe it's for something else, but that's the only iniquity I've been up to lately that I can remember.

Miss Klubmuch—I mean, why do you sleep on one since you dislike them so much?

Mr. Pectawee (gloomily)—Oh, it's not my choice; don't believe that for a second. It's Marie's. It's a little pleasantry of hers. You see, she never blows me up, or nags me, or makes my life a burden in any verbal way when I do something she doesn't approve of. Instead she just ships my good old comfortable hair mattress off to be renovated, slaps this husk horror on my bed, and there it stays until she thinks I'll be good again, and all the time she's the fond and patient and forgiving wife. But as long as it's on my bed I know I'm in disgrace just the same. It's there now. So you see I can't help you to persuade her to do anything.

ALEX. RICKETTS.

Effect of Radium on the Eye.

F. H. Glew writes to Nature: "If a tube containing radium bromide is wrapped in black paper and brought within three or four inches of the eye in a dark room, a curious sensation of general illumination of the eye is experienced; this occurs whether the eyelid is closed or not. It is difficult accurately to describe the sensation produced; the eye seems filled with light. Probably the effect is due to general fluorescence of every part of the eye."

A [illegible]el Sto

An Englishman and a Frenchman, both duellists of some note, about to encounter each other in a duel, chanced to meet at the ticket office of the station en route for the appointed field when the following dialogue took place:

Frenchman (loftily)—Return ticket to B——.

Englishman—B—— single.

Frenchman—Ha! you fear you will never come back; I always take a return.

Englishman—I never do; I always take my return half from the corpse.—*Tit-Bits.*

Samuel Hollingsworth,

MECHANICAL ENGINEER.

Machine Design. Mechanical Drawing. Patent Office Drawing.

REPORTS, TESTS, ESTIMATES.

No. 420 BABCOCK BUILDING.

A Man is Rich

when he keeps his family in comfort, and protects them adequately by Life Insurance in

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Insurance Co. of America

Home Office; Newark, N. J.

JOHN F. DRYDEN, President.
LESLIE D. WARD, Vice President.
EDGAR B WARD, 2d Vice President.
FORREST F. DRYDEN, 3d Vice Pres.
EDWARD GRAY, Secretary.

CHAS. E. BALL, Supt., Rooms 2-4, City Bank Bldg., E. Front St. and Park Ave Plainfield, N. J. Telephone No. 1343.

STOP at our Oriental Tea Rooms and see what attractive things we have from the Orient. **LOOK** at them and note how unusually rare they are in design and beauty. **Act** upon wise judgment and you'll purchase here getting the most desirable Christmas presents

Oriental Tea Room,

326 W. Front Street.

OPEN EVENINGS PRICES RIGHT

FURNITURE FOR

ALL

Buy Furniture for Holiday Presents and make your family and friends

HAPPY

POWLISON & JONES.

IF there is one thing more than another that should interest men and women, IT is **Pure Food** A long experience in selecting and handling all kinds of GROCERIES and MEATS enables me to judge between articles of merit and adulterated goods. Only those of known merit are handled by me,

ALEX. THORN,

Groceries and Meats

35 and 37 Somerset street.

SPECIAL HOLIDAY SALE.

FREE! Handsome Souvenir Calendars next week FREE!

Never before in the history of merchandizing has there been such bargains offered in New and Up-to-date Clothing, Furnishing Goods, Hats and Shoes for Men and Boys, as shown by

HARRY FEINBERG, The Popular Priced CUTFITTER

at his Store, 329 West Front street, opposite Grove,

where everything of the best is shown.

Men's Suits, latest make and material, $4.89, $6.50, $7.39, $9.89, and $11.50.
Men's Overcoats in full lengths, in Oxford, Kersey and Meltons, $4.89, $6.50 $8.00 $9.50 and $12.00
Hats, latest Blocks in Soft and Derby, 98c up.
Boys' School and Dress Suits in Double Breasted, Norfolk and three pieces, from $1.19 up.

Boys' Overcoats, full length, from $1.89 up.
Boys' Shoes from 75c up. A full line of them.
Boys' Sweaters from 39c up.
Caps—Everything in the cap line for Men and Boys from 10c to 500.

Mufflers—Nothing better can be had for the money. Our Furnishing Goods Department is the finest in town at Rock Bottom Prices. Our Neckwear line is up to date. Ties from 15c up. [illegible] from 5c up. Dress Shirts, a complete line, white and colored, from 49c up. Hemstitched Initial Handkerchiefs 5c. Japanette Initial, 3 for 25c.

Open Evenings. Satisfaction Guaranteed or Money Refunded.

HENRY MEHRTENS,

Confectioner.

[illegible]VER CO., Lowell, [illegible]

Candies Fresh Daily [illegible]'s Patient.

Highest Class of Production [illegible]e have not been or Medium Grade Emperor's life when [illegible]rely under medical

Parties and Social Functions [illegible]erman court doctors receive our Special A[illegible] convinced that His [illegible]capacity of patient. [illegible]ventional than he is

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Thorough[illegible]s, $1.00 da[illegible]

furnished. M[illegible] Tele[illegible]

Also Regular Meals [illegible]

Prompt Service, [illegible]

Prices. [illegible]

A most desirable place for Ladies [illegible]

NO BAR.

CHARLES PETERS [illegible]

R. B. VAN AD[illegible] [illegible]sion of the

Practical Tile Setter. Dea[illegible]

Grates, Andirons, Fen[illegible]

Gas Logs, Gas Grates [illegible]

Doors, Dampers, Glass [illegible]

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Special Designs [illegible]

Wood Work.

Unanimously [illegible] the to Favor Treating [illegible] imp[illegible]ephone 1381. [illegible] the 426 Orchard Pl. [illegible]ds of Hard [illegible] Estimates.

VOEHL & WALDRON,

PLUMBERS.

Hot Water, Steam and Gas Fitting

Repairing in all its Branches. Sewer and Water Connections. Jobbing promptly Attended to. Estimates Cheerfully Furnished.

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WATCHUNG AVE., Corner Fifth Street.

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Paint your house now—if it needs it—to paint at the right time is to economize. We will do the work splendidly for you. Besides, only use the kind of paint that looks best and wears longest.

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ICE CREAM

Wholesale & Retail.

Pure Home-made Candies, Chocolates, and Bon Bons Fresh Daily

Iced Drinks with pure Fruit Syrups—Ice Cream and Water Ices

Orders will be delivered promptly. Church and social functions will receive our most careful attention. Tel. 1005

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TOILET ARTICLES; SHELL GOODS HAIR GOODS AND MANICURE ARTICLES.

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I do the best work and use the best leather. I will call for shoes to be repaired.

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RICHMOND HEATERS.

Steam and Hot-Water.

"HEATERS THAT HEAT."

Steam.

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Hot Water.

Estimates Furnished.

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Park Avenue and 2nd Street

For the Holidays

A full line fine Perfumes, Manicure Sets, Shaving Sets, Combs, Brushes, Mirrors, etc.

Lowney's Chocolates 60c a pound

FOR THE HOLIDAYS

The Crescent Furniture Company

23 SOMERSET ST, PLAINFIELD,

are offering useful and handsome articles consisting of

Hat Racks, Pictures, Mirrors, Hall Stands, Writing Desks, Rocking Chairs, Morris Chairs, Parlor Tables,

In fact, everythings in the way of House Furnishing. The Low Prices will astonish you. Cash or Credit.

Geo. B. Doty, First-Class **TAILORING**

All Work Guaranteed

You are cordially invited to view our Complete Collection of IMPORTED AND AMERICAN FABRICS, specially designed for High-Class Custom Tailoring, and also Illustrations of the New Styles in Suits and Overcoats for Fall & Winter.

180 WATCHUNG AVE., COR. E. SECOND STREET.

PARKER'S THEORY.

Eight Hours of Sleep for Brain Workers Is Necessary.

Parker has a theory that no man can get along without eight hours' sleep every day.

"There's no use trying to cut down on your rest," he told some of the boys at the family hotel where he is living during the absence of his wife and daughter. "The day naturally divides itself into three parts, eight hours for work, eight hours for recreation and eight hours for sleep. There you have it. If I don't get eight hours of good solid rest at night I'm absolutely no good at all the next day. My head feels like a drum, my nerves are bad and I'm away off all around. It's all right if a man's a mere laborer or a clerk or is running a bank or holding a political office for him to get along on five or six hours' sleep. But when one is doing brain work, he needs the good old eight hours of it right along."

The sleeping question was, in fact, a hobby with Parker. He talked much about it, and had a theory that nine out of every ten persons who have poor health would be all right if they would only follow his advice as to sleeping. He was elaborating his favorite doctrine at the hotel a few evenings ago when somebody proposed that they adjourn to the club and play bottle pool. Parker is what they call a "bottle pool shark." He plays a good game and is fond of it.

Along about 10 o'clock he began to talk of the necessity of quitting.

"Boys," he said, "I've got to get up early to-morrow morning and it won't do for me to stay here much longer. I expect to have an unusually troublesome case to look after, so its important for me to be at my best."

At 10.30 he protested that he ought to quit, but the others urged him to play "just one more game," and after that was ended he had to play another because they were all "going to quit then," and thus it continued until midnight.

Parker was worried when they finally put after week s.

month followed month, nothing [illegible], "I ought to [illegible] those much discussed ch[illegible] hanging around here [illegible]cres became all the [illegible] heads more knowingly o' night. Unless I sleep [illegible]sconsolately. The tim[illegible] morrow morning, [illegible]when off in the dim dista[illegible]d all day."

[illegible]y the sea discerned a wh[illegible]one to bed the boys [illegible]he water. Looking mo[illegible] here a ship, there ain't what there was in [illegible]d still more. Wh[illegible] arranged to have [illegible] all were [illegible] to [illegible]ad the place doctor[illegible] country [illegible] other steps to keep [illegible] ing out. He left or[illegible]nd at 8, deciding that [illegible] ove to reach his office [illegible] physical condition [illegible] and not be at

somebody [illegible] get up, [illegible]led out [illegible]nto his [illegible]om his [illegible] proverb [illegible] chair [illegible] affi[illegible]nd, [illegible]re to [illegible]ver [illegible]ed [illegible]ment [illegible]

"Kind of late fo[illegible]is tah Pahken?"

"A little, George, [illegible]as up late last night. Is [illegible]ght over there I wonder what [illegible] the matter with my confounded [illegible]? It must have stopped a couple [illegible] hours, for some reason."

Somebody had telephoned to his partner, so that he was on hand when Parker [illegible]d the office along about 7 o'cl[illegible]

"H[illegible]," he said, "I tho[illegible]e sick."

MR. EDGE[illegible]st's all. Never felt I tell you, as long [illegible] eight hours out of [illegible] pretty sure to be [illegible]y-one minutes [illegible]t go to bed till [illegible] which is a little [illegible] morning, but I [illegible] miles an hour. [illegible] Why? Be[illegible] were made with [illegible]olen I got out of bed. Better [illegible] late and in good trim for work than to get around on time and have a head that's all clogged up, eh?"

Everybody said that Parker showed unusual skill in handling his case that day. He had the lawyer on the prime side up in the air half the time, and when it came to cross-examining witnesses, it was mere fun for him to get them all mixed up, so that they contradicted themselves in the most ridiculous ways and made his client an easy winner.

He was bubbling over with good spirits when he went in to dinner at the hotel in the evening and proposed another session of bottle pool. Then they told him how the clocks had been set back and showed him how he had been working away all day after having had less than six hours' sleep.

He decided that he wouldn't have any dessert, as he wasn't feeling well, and at 7.30 he went to bed, exhausted physically and mentally, and hinting as he did so that he knew of a certain family hotel which could furnish the nucleus for a lunatic asylum without half exhausting its resources. He has ceased, however, to be a propaganda of the eight-hour sleep theory.—Chicago Record-Herald.

Home.

The woman had the broad Yorkshire dialect.

"Isn't your home rather small?" I asked.

"Us'll build a hell to it, int' spring, happen," said she.

"That will be nice."

"It ull be 'eaven, wull it?"—Detroit Free Press.

Mrs. Mann—This milk tastes as if it contained water.

Milkman—Great Scott! did you expect I could put champagne in it?

Next!

Somerset County Orphan's Court
Administrator's Sale.

In the matter of the Insolvent Estate of Francis S. Runyon, deceased. | Order for sale of land.

By virtue of an order entered in the above stated matter on the twentieth day of November A. D. 1903, I shall sell at public vendue on the premises hereinafter described known as No. 151 Grove Street, in the Borough of North Plainfield, Somerset County, New Jersey, on Monday the twenty eighth day of December A. D. 1903, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, all the following described land and premises, with the appurtenances, being the same described in said order, that is to say: All that certain tract or parcel of land and premises hereinafter particularly described, situate lying and being in the Borough of North Plainfield, in the County of Somerset and State of New Jersey. Being Known and designated as Lot No. 1, on the Map of W. H. McMahon's land, made by N. Vars, Surveyor.

Beginning at a point at the intersection of the centre line of Grove Street and Linden Avenue thence running a South Westerly course along the middle of Linden Avenue One Hundred fifty-five (155) feet to a stake and corner of Lot No. 14; thence running in a northwesterly course along the line of lot No. 14, seventy-five (75) feet to a stake and corner of lot No. 2, sold to Peter Hansen; thence running in a northeasterly course along the line of lot No. 2, one hundred and fifty-five (155) feet to a point in the middle of Grove street; thence running along the middle of Grove Street in a south easterly course seventy five (75) feet to the place of beginning.

Subject to the restrictions recited in a certain agreement made between John Tappen and others, dated May 12th, 1868, recorded in Book X. No. 3 of Deeds for Somerset County, on page 393 &c., respecting nuisances. Being the same premises conveyed to said Francis S. Runyon, by deed of Mary R. Loomis, dated July 16th, 1901, recorded in Book Z. No. 9 of Deeds for said County of Somerset, on page 384 &c.;

Dated November 22rd, 1903.

NELSON RUNYON, Administrator &c,
of FRANCIS S. RUNYON, deceased.

To CONSUMPTIVES

The undersigned having been restored to health by simple means, after suffering for several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease CONSUMPTION, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure. To those who desire it, he will cheerfully send (free of charge) a copy of the prescription used, which they will find a sure cure for CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, CATARRH, BRONCHITIS and all throat and lung MALADIES. He hopes all sufferers will try his remedy, as it is invaluable. Those desiring the prescription, which will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing, will please address.
Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON, Brooklyn, N.Y.

LOUIS A. CLEMENT,
Attorney-at-Law
Money to loan on First Bond and Mortgage.
211 North Avenue. Plainfield, N. J.

M. WEINSTEIN,
Boot and Shoe Maker
Repairing with the best leather only.
Prices Reasonable.
216 Park Avenue.

Horse and Stable BLANKETS.
We have a large assortment at Right Prices and Quality and would also call your attention to our fine line of
POCKET KNIVES, RAZORS, CARVERS, TABLE KNIVES, ETC. NICKLE PLATED ON COPPERWARE (Silver Finish) FOOD CHOPPERS, ROASTING PANS SLEDS AND SKATES &c.
GAYLE HARDWARE CO.
Park Ave. and Front St.

G. W. WINANS
Horse-Shoer, General Blacksmith, Carriage & Wagon works.
Rubber Tires a specialty. The Kelly Springfield Tire is our choice. Somerset street above Johnston's Drive, just beyond End of Trolley Line.

Another Reason Why
OUR MILK
is So Good
Of prime importance, too.
From farm to you our MILK is handled in the cleanest and most careful manner.
An inspection of our establishment will attest that it's the cleanest and most sanitary to be found anywhere.
We'd like to have YOU for a customer.
Marchant Bros.
Plainfield Milk and Cream Company,
191 NORTH AVENUE.

PROPERTY FOR SALE
Cash or Installments.

331 Lyman Place, 9 room house, lot 75 x 125, a bargain	$2,700
652 South Avenue, 8 room house, all improvements, lot 50 x 100	2,500
649 East Sixth Street, 7 room house, lot 50 x 100	1,700
7 room house, lot 50 x 100, on South Avenue	1,900
10 room house, all improvements, on E. 7 Street Netherwood	5,500

Building Lots For Sale.

On Lyman Place, 50 x 125	$450
On Hunter Avenue, 50 x 100	300
On West Third Sreet, 50 x 150	350
On DeKalb Avenue, 50 x 150	300
On Manson Place, 40 x 150	300
On Martine Avenue, 60 x 190	$1,000

I have a lot suitable for Business purposes one block from North Avenue Depot $100 per foot, great Bargain.
CHAS. H. HAND,
319 WATCHUNG AVE.

First National Bank.

Capital	$200,000.00
Surplus	50,000.00

J. W. JOHNSON, President.
A. J. BRUNSON, Vice President.
D. M. RUNYON, Cashier.
DIRECTORS:
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N. B. SMALLEY, R. M. STEELE,
A. J. BRUNSON, J. W. JOHNSON.
C. FRANK FRENCH, P. J. ZEGLIO.

READING SYSTEM.
NEW JERSEY CENTRAL
Stations in New York foot of Liberty street and South Ferry, Whitehall station.
Time Table in effect Nov. 29, 1903

For New York—2.17, 3.37, 5.38, 6.02, 6.29, 6.57, 7.05, 7.25, 7.28, 7.48, 7.55, 8.02, 8.11, 8.30, 8.34, 8.46, 9.27, 9.59, 10.26, 11.25 a. m.; 12.09, 12.44, 1.18, 2.31, 2.42, 2.49, 3.44, 4.13, 4.47, 5.42, 5.53 6.22, 6.33, 7.08, 7.32, 8.36, 9.40, 10.17, 11.28 p. m. Sundays—2.17, 3.37, 5.05, 7.41, 8.01, 8.52, 9.45, 10.08, 11.10 a. m.; 12.00 m.; 12.58, 1.45, 2.40, 3.17, 3.30, 5.41, 6.45, 6.52, 8.13, 8.32, 9.42 9.58, 10.22 p. m.

For Newark—5.38, 6.29, 6.57, 7.05, 7.25, 7.48, 8.11, 8.34, 8.46, 9.27, 9.59, 11.25 a. m.; 1.18, 2.31, 2.49, 3.44, 4.17, 4.47, 5.43, 5.53, 6.23, 6.33, 7.08, 7.42, 8.36, 9.40 p. m. Sundays—7.41, 8.52, 10.08, 11.10 a. m. 12 m.; 12.58, 1.45, 3.30, 5.41, 6.45, 6.52, 7 32, 8.13, 8.32, 9.42, 9.58 10.22 p. m.

For Somerville—5.25, 7.12, 8.21, 9.36, 9.55, 11.00 a.m.; 1.01, 1.40(Sat only), 2.02, 2.11, 3.32, 4.33, 5.03, 5.29, 5.57 6.04, 6.19, 6.41 7.12, 7.33, 8.08, 8.21, 9.37, 10.23, 11.26 p. m.; 12.59 night. Sundays—5.45, 8.42, 11.14 a. m.; 2.03, 3.40, 5.37, 6.35, 8.30, 10.15, 11.16, 11.25 p. m.

For Phillipsburg and Easton—5.25, 8.21, 9.54, a. m.; 2.11, 5.29, 6.41 p. m. Sundays—5.45 a. m.; 2.03, 6.35 p. m.

For Bethlehem, Allentown and Mauch Chunk—5.25, 9.54 a. m.; 2.11, 5.29 p. m. Sundays—5.45 a. m.; 2.03, 6.35 p. m.

For Wilkesbarre and Scranton—5.25, 9.54 a. m.; 5.48 p. m. Sundays—5.45 a. m. 2.03 p. m.

For Long Branch, Ocean Grove, Point Pleasant and seashore points—8.11, 11.25 a. m.; 1.18 Red Bank only; 3.44, 4.47, 6.22 p.m. Sundays—8.52 a.m.; 3.30, 8:13 p.m.

For Lakewood—3.37, 8.11, a. m.; 1.18 3.44, 4.17 p. m. Sunday, 9.52 a. m.

For Atlantic City—9.27a. m.; 2.49p. m. Sundays 9 52.

For Trenton—5.17, 5.25, 7.12, 7.44, 8.38 9.14, 9 44, 10.44, 11.44 a. m; 12.46, 1.01, 1.39, 2.11, 3.44, 5.29*, 7.34*, 8.21, 9 37* p.m., 1.17 night. Sundays—5.17, 5.45, 9 55, 11.14 a. m.; 1.39, 2.45, 4.55, 5.37,* 6,35,* 9.47 p. m.; 1.17 night.

For Philadelphia—5.17, 7.44, 8.38, 9.14, 9 44, 10.44, 11.14, 11.44 a. m.; 12.46, 1.39, 2.11, 3.44, 5.34*, 7.34,* 8.21, 9.37*p.m.; 1.17 ng't Sundays—5.17, 5.45, 9.55, 11.14 a. m.; 1.39, 2.45, 4.55, 5.37*, 6 35*, 9.47 p. m.; 1.17 night.

For Reading and Harrisburg—5.17, 5.25, 8.38, 9.54, (10.44 to Reading only) 11.44 a. m.; 2.11, 5.48 p. m. 1.17 night. 1.17 night.
Sundays, 5.17 a.m., 2.03, 5.37, 6.35 p. m.;
For Pottsville, Sunbury & Williamsport— 5.17, 5.25, 9.54, a. m.; 2.11, (5.29, to Potisville only) 8.21 p. m.; 1.17 night. Sundays, 5.17 a. m.; 2.03,; 1.17 night.

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Special Sale of HATS and SHOES.

Merry Christmas

Star of Bethlehem.

BY PIGLHEIN.

Holiday Decorations for the House and Dinner Table.

HEARTS if not human tongues are even now saying "Merry Christmas," and the next few days will be the happiest in all the year. This is the season when unselfishness reigns supreme, self-forgetfulness is universal, for everybody is planning to give pleasure to others.

No one is busier than the homemaker, who has not only her Christmas dinner to plan and supervise, but she must decorate the house with seasonable greens and scarlet berries. In fact, there is no season that demands so urgently embellishments that bespeak the most beautiful of religious festivals, the birth of Christ.

Red is preeminently the Christmas color, but it is more effective when combined with green. Holly, winter

HELIOTROPE.

berries, cranberries and the beautiful poinsettia, which in many parts of the world is known as the Christmas flower, are the favorite bits of scarlet that lend bright and cheery notes of color to rooms and churches.

And then a bunch of mistletoe must hang somewhere—this strange little waxberry that has so many sentimental superstitions connected with it.

Plenty of green should be used in all decorations, as it lightens the brilliance of the scarlet, and it should be in this instance as in all others nature's background, the setting for all her blooms.

Wreaths of holly tied with red ribbon or suspended by a wire from the middle window sash lend cheer to an apartment, or wreaths of evergreen tied with scarlet ribbon can be used. The evergreen lasts longer, and it is deliciously aromatic.

If the purse strings are long enough to admit of it measure the living room and buy sufficient evergreen to make a festoon about the frieze of the room. It comes by the yard twisted in rope fashion, and enough of it to use in this manner can be procured at small expense.

The little Norfolk Christmas trees add much to the Christmas decorations. They are, however, unfortunately quite expensive, but they last a long time; in fact, longer than the majority of house plants, as they do not require such constaint moistening.

There are Christmas bells fashioned of immortelles, also ones of holly and evergreen that can be used with good results if suspended in doorways or from the top of window casements.

If there are open fireplaces they should be filled with spicy evergreen boughs, and the chimney breast proper can be made charming with festoons of evergreen. For example, take several yards of the green and divide it, tucking the middle to the picture molding and at the same time suspend from it a large holly wreath. Then let the rope drop about three feet and carry it up again to the molding, fastening it there, and allowing the ends to fall to the mantel shelf. If more color is desired the wreath can be tied with red ribbon, allowing the ends to hang well down on the chimney breast. Large doorways or arches can be embellished in the same manner.

Even the simplest homes should have some emblem distinctive of the season, and if wreaths and evergreens ready to be put to immediate use are too costly, the loose holly in large branches can be obtained and used as it is, tied in bunches, or can be made into

PLUM PUDDING.

wreaths by deft fingers and a little wire.

The market is flooded with imitation evergreen that looks like stage grass, but it is devoid of either significance or beauty, consequently it has no decorative value. One sprig of the genuine Christmas green is worth an armful of this poor replica of nature's creation.

Nothing is more beautiful or decorative than the graceful poinsettia and a plant or spray of it in a room brightens it more than a bunch of either red roses or red carnations, simply because it is distinctly a Christmas flower. It also lends itself admirably to the decoration of a dinner table.

Next to the Christmas tree in all its splendor and beauty, which is naturally the most important even of the day for the little ones, comes the Christmas dinner and the setting and enriching of the table for the feast.

The illustration furnished presents a timely yet simple decoration for either

a luncheon or a dinner table. The cloth is white, the serving plates of red, gold and white.

In the centre is a miniature Christmas tree, which was cut from the top of a large one. It is decorated with glistening balls, berries and the usual favors, a bunch of mistletoe tied at the top. About the base of the tree is a wreath of holly and bunches of winter or ilex berries, which furnish a wealth of scarlet, which contrasts well with the snowy white napery.

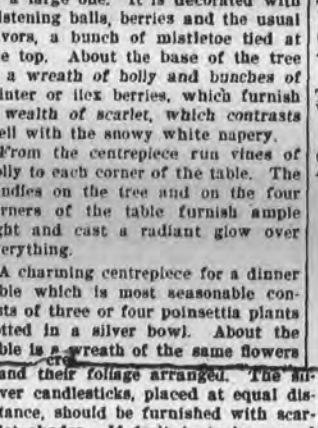
From the centrepiece run vines of holly to each corner of the table. The candles on the tree and on the four corners of the table furnish ample light and cast a radiant glow over everything.

A charming centrepiece for a dinner table which is most seasonable consists of three or four poinsettia plants potted in a silver bowl. About the table is a wreath of the same flowers and their foliage arranged. The silver candlesticks, placed at equal distance, should be furnished with scarlet shades. If fruit is to be served use red apples and white grapes, and arrange them in low silver dishes.

A simple and inexpensive table decoration can be made of a medium sized pot of fine ferns, the pot wound with red satin ribbons tied in a large rosette-like bow on each side. A pleasing Christmas note can be given by the use of red shades on the candles and a ball of holly suspended from the centre gas fixture.

Spicy, red carnations are also much used for tables. They require tall, slender-necked vases of either silver or glass. A large one should be placed in the centre on either a red and white or an all white embroidered centrepiece, and smaller vases at the corners of the table.

Gorgeous, indeed, will be a table embellishment that has been arranged for a Christmas dinner. Covers are laid for ten. A lace centered cloth, which



A CORNER OF THE TABLE.

also has a border of lace inset in the top, the cloth designed to be used on a round-topped table, is to be mounted on an undercloth of scarlet liberty satin. The centrepiece is to be a large urn-shaped silver bowl, filled with maiden hair fern. Four triple silver candelabra with red satin lining the silver shades and a few small silver dishes will be the only other settings.

Inexpensive and pretty is a large bowl of holly, used as a centre embellishment, and over it hung on the gas fixtures four wreaths, tied together with a large bow of scarlet ribbon.

In selecting a menu for the Christmas dinner, select as many viands as suggest the season's color as possible. Even the bonbons can be colored red. For instance, Hungarian peppers can be chopped fine and sprinkled over the anchovy canapes; lobster farci served in the shells as a fish course—this naturally following the soup course; a stuffed tomato salad, served after the turkey and cranberry jelly, the plum pudding thickly studded with candied cherries.

Ancient Hymns and Carols that Still Echo down the Corridors of Time

THE HOLLY AND THE IVY.

The holly and the ivy
Now are both well grown,
Of all the trees that are in the wood
The holly bears the crown.

The rising of the sun,
The running of the deer,
The playing of the merry organ,
The singing of the choir.

The holly bears a blossom
As white as the lily flower,
And Mary bore sweet Jesus Christ
To be our Saviour.

The holly bears a berry
As red as any blood,
And Mary bore sweet Jesus Christ
To do poor sinners good.

The holly bears a prickle
As sharp as any thorn,
And Mary bore sweet Jesus Christ
On Christmas Day in the morn.

A CHRISTMAS CHIME.

Ring joyously, ye Christmas bells,
Banish all thought of funeral knells
And requiems whose music swells
Through sylvan glades and gloomy dells,
Till echo on the hills is sighing
Over another year that's dying;
Though on the ground its shroud is lying,
Of pure white snow, loose ye your roar
And ring your chimes for rich and poor,
In crowded town, on lonely moor,
Touch human hearts and homes, and cheer
The desolate; and bid men stay
Their angry strife, and live their life
Anew; for life is but a day,
And soon, too soon, will pass away;
As yonder pathless white will disappear
Beneath men's footsteps in the coming year.

CHRISTMAS.

By Lady Lindsay.

When Jesu was a little child
He slept on Mary's knee and smiled—
She rock'd Him on her knee.
(So pray you hearken, gentles all,
And give us cheer in house and hall),
She rock'd Him on her knee.

"Nowell, Nowell," the angels sung,
The dumb beasts spake in unknown tongue
For Benedicite.
(So pray you hearken, gentles all,
And give us cheer in house and hall),
For Benedicite.

The shepherds' flute gave merry sound,
With hollies green they strewed the ground,
For joy the Christ to see.
(So pray you hearken, gentles all,
And give us cheer in house and hall),
For joy the Christ to see.

Especially Favored.

The red immortelles are especially favored for Christmas decorations, and bells and balls, large and small, made of them, will finish the ends of evergreen ropes and depend from chandeliers and fixtures. Paper is also used for balls and bells with much the same effect.

Christmas Location.

She—"Sometimes I wish that Christmas came a little later in the season."

He (testily)—"So do I. I wish it came on the 30th of February."

Dinner

Oyster soup, celery.
Boiled cod with lobster sauce.
Roast goose, apple sauce croquettes, baked onions, cranberries, mashed potato.
Lettuce or orange salad, wafers, olives.
Mince pie, cheese.
Neapolitan ice cream, cakes.
Coffee, nuts and raisins.

Couldn't Fool Him!

She—"Wotcher chucklin about?"

He—"To t'ink dat Santy Claus'd try to fool me wit' me old las' year's sled painted red!"—New York Journal.

THE GIVER OF USEFUL GIFTS

NEXT in iniquity to the man who errs on the safe side and gives no Christmas gifts whatever is the man who goes to the other extreme and invariably presents his wife at Christmas time with furniture for the house or with necessary clothing for herself.

This censurable custom begins, usually, with the honeymoon. Some indispensable piece of household furniture is found lacking; the self-sacrificing bride suggests that it would make a desirable holiday gift, and the deed is done. If all future Christmases bring coal stoves, Jaeger underwear, and tubs for the laundry, the bride has only her own lack of foresight to thank for it; for man is a creature of habit; this particular habit is one that grows, and the last state of the man who gives useful gifts is apt to be far worse than the first.

The man who begins by giving his wife an umbrella stand for the accommodation of his own umbrella is prone, at recurring Christmas tides, to remember the dining room with a new sideboard, the library with a roll-top desk, the kitchen with a new range, and, finally, the cellar with a few tons of furnace coal. Of course, no hall is complete without its umbrella stand, no dining room properly furnished without its buffet, no kitchen complete without its porcelain lined refrigerator, no heat apparatus of use without appropriate fuel; but these ponderous tokens of affection do not make ideal Christmas gifts. They lead the unfortunate recipient to suspect that the gifts would continue even if she were not there to receive them.

If, in addition to being economical, the man prove lacking in taste—or, worse still, if he have a great deal of taste and all of it bad—his wife is indeed to be pitied. She must live not only with the man himself, but with his Christmas presents—the gorgeous rugs, the upholstered chairs, the glittering lamps and, worst of all, the pictures he continues to bestow upon the house as pleasant surprises to his trusting wife.

It is misdirected generosity rather than selfishness that prompt the giving of these useful but inappropriate gifts in many cases. Curiously enough, economy of this sort often goes hand in hand with a lavish expenditure of money; but this only aggravates the case. As the man increases in prosperity, his gifts become more and more expensive, yet, having started in this way, this amiable, obtuse Santa Claus will cling to the economical habit of putting everything he fancies the house needs into his wife's Christmas stocking. She, poor thing, is economical, too, in her own way, and cannot bring herself to give away or destroy a high priced rug, or an expensive picture, merely because it happens to be hideous; so she suffers in silence—sometimes.

This type of man usually goes from bad to worse—that is, from furniture to clothes. He begins, perhaps, like Johnny of the song, by bringing home a "bonny blue ribbon," stockings, underwear, or possibly silk petticoats for the partner of his joys and sorrows.

The man, however, does not stop at this point. Emboldened by his fancied success, he buys other and more surprising things. From the hour of his wedding he has secretly cherished an ambition to give his wife one really handsome gown—one that will stand apart from all other gowns, and fill all other women with envy. He is vague as to material, but he favors brocaded velvet or red satin. No faded, uncertain tint for him, if you please.

But one such gown is enough. No woman wants a man to buy all her gowns for her. She sees that something must be done before the habit becomes fixed. Happily, there is a remedy; happily, again, it is worse than the disease, or it might not prove effective. It involves the purchase of—no, not neckties; a man expects those and fortifies himself accordingly—but a quantity of the vilest cigars that money can buy, and a polka-dotted smoking jacket. A man who can face powder and bullets on a battlefield will go down before poor tobacco and polka dots in his own den.

If perchance the man does not smoke, his wife can still bombard him with hats—hats picked up at bargain sales. Heaping coals of fire on a man's head does not compare with heaping that same head with miscellaneous hats of assorted sizes. If this does not finish him—although only the most obstinate cases survive a course of hats—she must, as a last resort, buy him a suit of clothes.

The following Christmas she will find roses at her plate, and a large check pinned to her stocking with this postscript:

"Buy your own Christmas present—but for heaven's sake don't spend this on anything for me. Lovingly,

"John."

—Collier's Weekly.

SCIENCE & MECHANICS

According to the experts it takes ten pounds of milk to make a pound of cheese and twenty-three pounds of milk to make a pound of butter.

Spanish sardines are not exported in any considerable quantities to the United States for the reason that they are very much larger than the American taste demands.

It is stated from Berlin that the imperial budget for 1904, now in preparation, allots $375,000 for combating typhus, which is especially virulent in Bavaria, Prussia and Alsace-Lorraine.

As a result of the experiments made with automobiles recently in the Italian army it has been decided to place such a vehicle at the disposal of every army commander. A section of trained automobile drivers will be formed.

According to the official returns, there were 275 sugar mills in operation in European Russia last year. The best crop of the country amounted to nearly 9,000,000 tons, while the area under cultivation was 1,310,000 acres.

Not more than 330 square miles of territory are under cultivation in henequin or sisal hemp, yet on this small area is produced the fibre that literally binds the wheat harvests of the world. It is used alike in Minnesota and Argentina, Siberia and Egypt.

The experiment of raising ostriches in Australia has been successful. Twenty-two birds were first brought from Africa and placed on a farm near Sydney. Those raised in Australia produced beautiful feathers twenty-seven inches long and of pure white.

Animal foods, judged by bulk and weight, are more expensive, pound for pound, than vegetable foods. But, as a whole, vegetable foods are not more economical. Animal foods furnish more than six-tenths of the protein and nine-tenths of the fat of the total food consumed.

The greatest successes in the electrical transmission of water power have been made in the United States. The maximum distance over which power is transmitted is from Colgate to San Francisco, 220 miles, with a loss of twenty-five per cent. At Colgate the body of water is small, but the fall is 1500 feet.

Threshing machines are used to a limited extent in Seville, but the old system of beating out the grain by driving colts and mares around in the open threshing floor is still generally prevalent. With the exception of half a dozen farmers who have chiefly English implements, no one there uses really modern agricultural machinery.

Young Women of Paris.

The demoiselles of the telephone and the telegraph of Paris deserve well of a somewhat ungrateful public. Their temper is a little short at times, but their salary and prospects are still shorter. For a long time they have claimed better treatment. The State, if it has drawn back with one hand, gives with another. It has decided to build a house where these hard-working young women may be lodged and fed at a reasonable price. It has been borne in upon the authorities that many of their assistants must find a difficulty in obtaining suitable quarters within easy reach of their work. Thus the idea of the house has taken practical shape. There is much more disposition than formerly to "look after" the various sections of society which, by reason of their isolated position, are exposed to danger. Hence the founding of a number of institutions in Paris of late years where the foreign-born governess and other solitary mortals are offered more cheerful surroundings than the four bare walls of a cheap lodging.—Paris Correspondent in Pall Mall Gazette.

The Earth's Crust.

At the Geodetic Congress recently held in Amsterdam, a resolution was adopted requesting the various nations of Europe to carry out extensive measurements of the force of gravity from the shore of the Atlantic eastward across the lowlands of Europe and Asia, as well as in the plateau around Thibet. The object is to obtain a broad knowledge of the variations in gravity and the distribution of bulk in the crust of the earth. These studies of variations in weight would be combined with astronomical determinations of latitude and longitude.

Climate of Panama.

Tracey Robinson, one time United States Vice-Consul at Colon, called at the State Department to see Secretary Hay, and sent in a card, the first yet received there, bearing the words, "Republic of Panama." He told the Secretary that he wanted to enter a defense of the climate of the Isthmus, where he had lived for forty years and enjoyed perfect health, a statement borne out by his appearance.—Washington Star.

A Giant in Strength.

"How's the baby getting on?" asked a family friend. "Growing bigger and stronger every day, I suppose."

"He's growing bigger every day," said the proud father, "and he's plenty strong enough now to suit me. You remember what a tremendous voice he had when you saw him three months ago? Well, it's still more tremendous now, yet he lifts it a dozen times a day."

$100 Reward. $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Toledo, O.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Australia has, as the result of last year's drought, bought since January 7,000,000 bushels of wheat, or its equivalent in flour, from the Pacific Coast, and 1,000,000 from New York.

Over 41,000,000 pictorial postcards were delivered by the Swedish post-office in 1902.

Bronchitis

"I have kept Ayer's Cherry Pectoral in my house for a great many years. It is the best medicine in the world for coughs and colds."
J. C. Williams, Attica, N. Y.

All serious lung troubles begin with a tickling in the throat. You can stop this at first in a single night with Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. Use it also for bronchitis, hard colds, consumption.

Three sizes: 25c., 50c., $1.00.

Consult your doctor. If he says take it, then do as he says. If he tells you not to take it, then don't take it. He knows.

You should promptly correct any constipation or biliousness with Ayer's Pills, small, laxative doses.

J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass.

The Kaiser as Patient.

Fortunately they have not been many times in the emperor's life when he has been entirely under medical sway; but the German court doctors were long since convinced that His Majesty, in the capacity of patient, was no more conventional than he is accustomed to be in any of the other roles he plays from day to day. At the outset of his indisposition [illegible] inclined to give the doctors et their counsels by his resistance to [illegible] stantly expressed their views and [illegible] to treat [illegible] ter of fact, however [illegible] is very strong and [illegible] sion to [illegible] confinement [illegible] posed to allow him [illegible] His [illegible] of the prescription [illegible] is found [illegible] on every detail [illegible] than [illegible] a text [illegible] ing it [illegible] theories [illegible] at their [illegible] know from [illegible] that it is not to attempt to show their complete superiority by plunging into detail.—Men and Women.

The vineyards of Central Asia, [illegible] all from American stock. Ohio has a large and regular export trade in cuttings with all the wine growing countries, owing largely to the fact that the American vine is free from common parasites, notably phylaxeria.

Another club woman, Mrs. Haule, of Edgerton, Wis., tells how she was cured of irregularities and uterine trouble, terrible pains and backache, by the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—A while ago my health began to fail because of female troubles. The doctor did not help me. I remembered that my mother had used **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** on many occasions for irregularities and uterine troubles, and I felt sure that it could not harm me at any rate to give it a trial.

"I was certainly glad to find that within a week I felt much better, the terrible pains in the back and side were beginning to cease, and at the time of menstruation I did not have nearly as serious a time as heretofore, so I continued its use for two months, and at the end of that time I was like a new woman. I really have never felt better in my life, have not had a sick headache since, and weigh 20 pounds more than I ever did, so I unhesitatingly recommend your medicine."—MRS. MAY HAULE, Edgerton, Wis., Pres. Household Economics Club.

—$5000 forfeit if original of above letter proving genuineness cannot be produced.

SERMON FOR SUNDAY

ELOQUENT DISCOURSE ENTITLED "BREAD UPON THE WATERS."

Rev. Edward Niles Declares That the Opinion of the Worldly Economist Is Not a Supreme Court Whose Decisions Are Binding on the Christian.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Sunday morning, in the White Church (Bushwick Avenue Reformed) the pastor, Rev. Edward Niles, preached on "Bread Upon the Waters." The text was from Ecclesiastes xi: 1: "Cast thy bread upon the waters, for thou shalt find it after many days." Mr. Niles said:

The book of Ecclesiastes is the life review of the wisest and richest man of his day. Every statement has been tested. A young man might have said the same thing with equal eloquence and conviction, but the impression on the mind of the elderly reader would be, "Yes, his advice is all very well in theory, but what does he know about life?"

The words of the aged Solomon are open to no such criticism. Our text is the first of the short, pithy sentences with which the teachings of his wonderful career are summed up.

In thought he goes back to the early days of his reign. Then his country was insignificant. Jerusalem itself was a pioneer city only thirty-three years old. His people bore something of the same relation to the surrounding nations as did the Boers of a dozen years ago to the European countries. They were strong, religious self contained, with few extremes of poverty or wealth, who had partially enslaved, partially exterminated, the original inhabitants of the land. Yet, they were mostly isolated on their plantations and lacked the polish of refinement and culture which only comes with long settlement of a country and contact with the great world.

Solomon recalled how ardently he had entered into the work of putting his subjects abreast of the times. He had widened the borders of the land until they reached the Red Sea. There a dockyard was established, a fleet of ships was built and launched, marking the first ventures of the Jews in commerce.

Human nature being the same in all ages, we can be sure that many a Jewish fogy remonstrated. "What, take hard earned money, the result of so much toil in the fields, and put it in these tubs, to go on no one knows where, to return no one knows when, if ever? Young King, don't be so foolish as to throw away our money on the sea."

The day when these ships sailed off in search of trade and profit was likely made the occasion of great pageant by the Government to counteract these grumblings, as week after week went by and month followed month, nothing was heard of those much discussed ships. The wiseacres became all the wiser, shook their heads more knowingly and croaked more disconsolately. The time came, however, when off in the dim distance the watcher on the sea discerned a white speck upon the sea. Looking more intently, he discerned a ship, there another and beyond still more. When near enough to be hailed all were found to be well. Their cargoes of wealth beyond what had been known had been brought to the shores of Palestine. Their rich burdens were carried up to Jerusalem and deposited in the treasury of over $1,000,000 more than exceeded them. I [illegible] caused Solomon [illegible] formation the [illegible] brokers. [illegible] received [illegible] for [illegible] ns [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

HAPPENINGS IN NEW JERSEY.

Continued From First Page

chard which is full of dead trees in which the woodpeckers found a happy hunting ground. No sooner were the hogs left by themselves than a "rap-rap-rap" sounded from the further side of the inclosure. Off they scampered to the promised banquet. "Tap-tap-tap" called them back to the starting point before they were half across. "R-r-r-rap" came from an industrious redhead in a third quarter. To make a long story short, the hogs chased the woodpeckers about the lot from morn to noon, from noon to dewy eve, and with the setting sun dropped from sheer exhaustion. The next day the hogs were again placed in the pasture field.

CENTENNIAL BUILDING.

The New Jersey building at the Centennial Exposition, which has been a conspicuous figure in Haddonfield since its removal there in 1877, may soon be sold. It was purchased from the centennial commissioners by Isaac A. Braddock, and has been owned by him ever since. The building cost $15,000. Up to ten years ago it was the only hall of any size in town. In it were organized various secret societies, which have since used the building for lodge rooms. The graduation exercises of the public schools were held there until 1892, and all the plays given up to the time of the building of the present opera house were given there. Evangelist Needham, one of the late Dwight L. Moody's associates, and Muller, the noted English philanthropist, have spoken there, besides Congressmen and other federal officers. For a number of years the floor of the hall, was turned into a skating rink. It is prized by the townspeople as a relic and is pointed out at all times to visitors with a natural show of pride.

Kills Huge Steer with Club.

Edward Galligan, a Pennsylvania trackwalker, fought a runaway steer on the trestle leading to the Bergen cut, Monday and killed it. Before this the steer had been chased with a switch engine.

The steer, which was a monster, broke away from a pen in the Jersey City stock yards, at the foot of Sixth street, and knocking several men down, ran up the embankment leading to the trestle. A number of railroad men fled when the steer charged them, as they tried to stop it.

The steer ran for several blocks along the trestle, and it was then that the crew of the drill engine started after it. The steer turned at bay when Jersey avenue was reached.

Galligan, who is a giant in stature, grabbed a club used by brakemen and advanced upon the steer. Several other of the men had lassoes, but Galligan was the first to reach the animal which he struck between the eyes as it lowered its head to charge him, and following up his blow, killed the steer.

The last blow forced the animal from the trestle, and it narrowly escaped falling on a trolley car passing on Jersey avenue.

Lakewood's Wooded Drives.

The drive, first among Lakewood's special diversions, still securely holds the favor of the great majority of resorters, and has probably advertised the charms of the place more effectively than any other single agency.

Among the first of the plans for development inaugurated years ago by the corporation owning the Laurel House was the well planned construction of many miles of smooth, hard gravel road, radiating from the village in all directions. The Lake Drive, perhaps the most popular because of its glimpses of water through the foliage, is but one of a long list of drives which are favored both by driving and riding parties, while well-kept walks, punctuated by an occasional wayside bench, are also popular at all times.

The laying out of these drives and walks have been done with artistic taste. They wind in easy curves among the trees over slightly rolling country, and though passing through pine forests at all times, there is a variety and change of scene, and ears to hear only the ring of hoofs on the hard roadbed.

In spring, flowers fill the air with fragrance, and the birds add life and melody to the hour. Here and there you pass groups of children, with their nurses, building their forts of moss, of waist deep in rustling leaves curiously watched by bright-eyed squirrels busy with their stores of nuts or frisking from branch to branch.

What wonder that the woodland drive is a daily delight, and that it is favored not only by carriages but by riding parties and 'cyclists as well.

The New Jersey Central is the only road reaching Lakewood and its service is the best in the land. A Booklet on Lakewood is sent free to any address by General Passenger Department, C. R. R. of N. J., New York City.

The First Flag Unfurled on Confederate Soil.

General Drake has offered to the State of New Jersey through Governor Murphy the colors of the Third Regiment of New Jersey. These colors were the first to be unfurled on Confederate soil by the Army of the Potomac. The flag has been in the possession of General Drake all these years, and he has decided to present it to the State, to be kept with others in the State House.

The flag was made by Trenton women in 1861 and presented to the Third Regiment on its departure for the national capital. The occasion was an imposing one, taking place in Trenton in front of Frederick R. Wilkinson's residence, on State street, where the regiment was drawn up under Colonel William Napton.

General Drake was then color-bearer at the head of General Theodore Runyon's New Jersey Brigade and carried the flag from Washington across the long bridge into Virginia, on the night of May 24, 1861, there unfurling it for the first time on Confederate soil.

Imperial Social Club Dance.

The Imperial Social Club of Plainfield held their Christmas Eve dance in Olympia Hall, Thursday night. A large crowd was present and enjoyed the excellent music which was furnished by Prof. Suhr's Orchestra. At midnight refreshments were served.

Not True, Says the Counterfeiter.

The State prison authorities made a mistake in calculating the day for the release of William H. Brockway, the counterfeiter. It has been discovered that his ten year expires on Sunday. He will then take the paupers oath and remain in confinement thirty days longer, in lieu of the $1,000 fine imposed on him.

Brockway declares he will probably live with relatives in Northern New Jersey. He said today there was no truth in the talk about certain banknote plates that he had hidden, for all he had was taken by the detectives. It was declared that for an especially valuable $500 note plate money and freedom were offered him.

The Fool's Way.

The Barber—The fools are not all dead yet.

The Broker—No, but there are a lot who dye every day, aren't there?—Yonkers Statesman.

Quite a Difference.

"What is the difference between a gown and a creation?"

"I can't give you the exact figures, but it's a small fortune."—Chicago Post.

A Novice.

Photographer—Did you ever sit for a photograph before?

Little Girl—No, sir. I've always stood.

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